

Active Hip Abduction Test

Examiner scale

- 0 - No loss of pelvis frontal plane motion.
 - Participant smoothly and easily performs the movement.
 - Lower extremities, pelvis, trunk and shoulders remain aligned in the frontal plane.
- 1 - Minimal loss of pelvis frontal plane motion.
 - Participant may demonstrate a slight wobble at initiation of the movement, but quickly regains control.
 - Movement may be performed with noticeable effort or with a slight ratcheting of the moving limb.
- 2 - Moderate loss of pelvis frontal plane motion.
 - Participant has a noticeable wobble, tipping of the pelvis, rotation of the shoulders or trunk, hip flexion, and/or internal rotation of the abducting limb.
 - Movement may be performed too rapidly, and participant may or may not be able to regain control of the movement once it has been lost.
- 3 - Severe loss of pelvis frontal plane motion.
 - Participant demonstrates the same patterns as in a test score of 2, with greater severity.
 - Participant is unable to regain control of the movement and may have to use a hand or arm on the table to maintain balance.

Patient self-report (difficulty) scale

- 0 - No difficulty
- 1 - Slight difficulty
- 2 - Mild difficulty
- 3 - Moderate difficulty
- 4 - Severe difficulty
- 5 - Unable to perform

Prevalence: 40% (of occupational LBP provoked by \geq 2hrs. standing)

Examiner score \geq 2 points: increase about 25%

Ex: 40% + 25% = 65%

Self-report score \geq 4 points: increase about 40%

Ex: 40% + 40% = 80%

$$\frac{\text{prevalence}}{\text{prevalence}} + \frac{\text{test result}}{\text{test result}} = \frac{\text{post test probability}}{\text{post test probability}}$$

adapted from Nelson-Wong et al., *JOSPT*39, 649-657, 2009

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