## Hip & Knee Osteoarthritis Joint Assessment and Diagnosis Charting

		ENTIFICATION LABEL HERE		
nstructions: This assessment is designed for collecting data per joint.	Name:	Gender: 🗌 Male		
odays Date://	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy):	Female		
	PHN:			
INDIVIDUAL DETAILS				
Age: Height (cm): Weight (kg): BMI:	Blood			
	_ Pressure:			
[(weight in kg)/height in m)2]	Consider before p	rescribing medication		
INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT - check the appropriate box				
1. Where is the individuals pain?Right2. How does the individual describe their pain on a scale of 1-10?				
Hip Moderate Pa	ain	Worst Pain Possible		
Knee     I	6 7 8	□ 9 □ 10		
3. Does the individual have morning stiffness in their joint that lasts less than 30 minutes? If greater than 30				
minutes, proceed to inflammatory screening.				
4. Is the individual's joint pain generally related to activity?	Yes	□ No		
5. Is the individual avoiding ALL activities due to pain, stiffness, or weakness?		🗆 No		
6. Does the individual experience any symptoms of joint instability, such as "giving way", locking, or repeated Clicking?				
7. Does the individual have any chronic disease co-morbidities including sleep disorders and/or mood disorders?	□ Yes	□ No		
OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED JOINT				
Polow is a list of sorious pathologies to consider and rule out in assocsing joint pain. If the individual has one or more	PED ELAGS do not proco	d with further		
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YELLOW FLAGS! Psychosocial risk factors for those with joint pain lasting more than six weeks or non-responsive to treatment (check all that may apply).				
NO YellowBelief that joint pain is harmful or potentially severely disablingFear and avoidance of activity or movement	<ul> <li>Tendency to low mood and withdrawal from social interaction</li> <li>Expectation of passive treatment(s) rather than a belief that active participation will help</li> </ul>			
Alignment/Deformities	Gait			
Check the standing alignment of the individual	Does your patient limp when walking greater than 5 minutes?			
□ Normal □ Knock knees (valgus) □ Bowleggedness (varus)	□ Yes □ No			
Leg Length	□ Is there pain with the limp? □ Occasional limp when			
If you suspect your patient has a leg length difference of >1.5 cm, validate and refer for a shoe insert/modification if appropriate <b>Knee Swelling (Bulge Test)</b> Palpate joint line for tenderness, while checking for swelling	Consider appropriate pain management.then nIf limp is persistent, consider a singlepoint cane.Consider modelConsider model	iating walking and n normalizes? more active breaks longed positioning.		
<ul> <li>Minimal amount of Moderate:</li> <li>Independent of Moderate:</li> <li>Moticeable fluid</li> <li>Moti</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Gait is asymmetrical due to limited joint mobility</li> <li>Consider using a wheeled walker.</li> </ul>			
Function & Strength: Sit to Stand Test (30-Second Chair Stand)	Mobility: Timed Up & Go (TUG) Test			
<ol> <li>Instruct the individual.</li> <li>On the word "go" begin timing.</li> <li>Count the number of times the individual comes to a full standing position in 30 seconds.</li> </ol> Scan QR code for further instructions. Number:	<ol> <li>Instruct the individual.</li> <li>On the word "go" begin timing.</li> <li>Stop timing after the individual sits back down.</li> <li>Record time.</li> </ol> Scan QR code for further instructions. Time in Seconds:			
Able to complete Able to complete one to Unable to complete one	Hip Internal Rotation			
greater than 15three repititions in 30repetition whererepetitions in 30seconds.neurological and cardiacseconds.function are normal.	Normal range with pain5-10 degreesNeutral position	□ N/A		
Imaging (Has the individual had previous x-rays or imaging of the affected joint?)	Flexion of Assessed Joint			
□ NO     □ YES (complete) →     Imaging Type:	> 115 degrees   > 90-115 degrees   <	90 degrees		



