## **Compression Rotation Test**

Name:
Age: Date of assessment:
Clinician:
Referring physician:
Procedure
<ul> <li>Place the patient in a supine position on the examination table.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Stand on the patient's affected side for optimal control and stabilization.</li> </ul>
2. Shoulder positioning:
<ul> <li>Abduct the patient's shoulder to 90 degrees.</li> <li>Flex the elbow to 90 degrees to isolate the glenohumeral joint.</li> </ul>
3. Compression force:
<ul><li>Apply a gentle compression force through the humerus at the elbow joint.</li><li>Maintain the compression to stabilize the shoulder joint during the test.</li></ul>
4. Rotation movements:
<ul> <li>Rotate the humerus externally first, followed by internal rotation.</li> <li>Perform each rotation movement slowly and observe the patient's response.</li> </ul>
5. Observations:
<ul> <li>Note any pain, clicking, or catching sensations reported by the patient.</li> <li>Observe for any visible signs of discomfort or apprehension during the test.</li> </ul>
6. Documentation:
<ul> <li>Record findings accurately, including any positive test results or abnormalities.</li> <li>Use Carepatron's clinical notes software for detailed documentation and tracking.</li> </ul>
Interpretation
Positive test result: Pain or clicking sensation during external rotation and compression indicates a possible SLAP lesion or labral tear.
□ Negative test result: Absence of pain or clicking suggests the glenoid labrum may be intact without significant tears.
Physician name:
Signature:

Date: