

Wright Test

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Patient's name: | Date: |
| Gender: | Date of birth: |
| Symptoms/relevant medical information (if needed): | |
| | |
| Instructions | |
| First step | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. With the patient's head facing forward, passively bring the affected arm into abduction and external rotation to 90 degrees. Ensure that the patient isn't tilting their head.2. Hold the arm for one minute without flexing the elbow more than 45 degrees.3. Measure the patient's radial pulse and monitor the onset of the patient's symptoms. | |
| Second step | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hyperabduct the patient shoulder.2. Monitor the onset of the patient's symptoms and radial pulse quality. | |
| Patient's test result | |
| Positive: Weakening of the radial pulse. Burning, pricking, or numbing sensation in the affected arm and/or hand. | |
| Negative: No reproduction of symptoms or weakening of the radial pulse. | |
| Notes | |
| | |
| Additional comments | |
| | |
| Physician's name: | Date: |
| Physician's signature: | |

Physiopedia. (2021, January 31). *Wright Test*. https://www.physio-pedia.com/Wright_Test#cite_note-:0-1

Watson, L. A., T. Pizzari, & Balster, S. (2009). Thoracic outlet syndrome part 1: Clinical manifestations, differentiation, and treatment pathways. *Manual Therapy, 14*(6), 586–595.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.math.2009.08.007>