General Patient Information	© Lumbar Spine Assessment Form www.cyriax.eu
Date:	Name:
Address:	
Date of birth:	Sex: m - f
Referral / diagnostic information:	
Treatment procedure / anal	ysis
Date first treatment:	Date last treatment:
Treatment strategy:	
Evolution / treatment adaptation:	
Total number of treatment session	s:
Results:	

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What is your main complaint: pain - paraesthesia - limitation of movement - weakness

PAIN

When did it start:

How did it start:

- Spontaneously
- overuse injury describe :
- sudden slow onset
- suddenly, slowly worse
- slowly, suddenly worse

How can you influence the symptoms, what makes it better or worse:

Evolution since the start: better-worse-unchanged

Evolution	Start →	Evolution →	Now
Where do you feel the pain: Lumbar region low - high - central left - right - bilateral Gluteal region bilateral - alternating left - right			
cranial – caudal Lower limb left – right where exactly with or without lumbar pain Symptoms distal border:			
Pain quality: VAS 0-10 constant-intermittent at rest			

Worse with:				
		g		
Better with:				
lying – sitting – st In the morning As the day progre At evening – at ni		ig		
Pain on coughing/ where:	sneezing:			
PARAESTHESIA Where: With or without pa When: constant-inter at rest-during at night-on ac	rmittent the day-			
General histor	у			
Description of typ	ical exertion during professiona	l or leisur	e activities:	
Off work since:	Previous treatments when: what kind of treatment: results:			
Are there any other joints affected ? which:		Incontinence problem since the beginning of the complaints:		
Medical imaging fi	ndings :			
First time back problems ? Yes - no When was the last episode : How are you feeling inbetween episodes: Did you get any treatment :			Medication which: Surgery:	
General state of h	ealth: good – moderate – bad	Sudden	unexplained loss of weight:	

Inspection						
How is the patient sitting during history taking: Slouched ?		Wasting where:				
Particularities during	undressing:					
Equal weight-bearing	on both feet:		Angular kyphosis or shelf felt on palpation			
Deviation: • in flexion: true	unk – hip		Remarks:			
 lateral: left - with or 	right without pain					
Basic functional	examination					
Variables: pain (whe spasm, hard) and we Not painful / limited:	eakness.		limited; in), end-f	eel (normal, muscle
Slightly painful / limi			ry painful /		++	
	Pain	ROM		End-feel		Weakness
Pre-test pain at rest						
A extension						
A side flexion left						
A side flexion right						
A flexion						
neck flexion more or less pain where						
Standing on tip toe: I -r						
SI distraction test						
with or without lumbar support						
SLR: I - r						
neck flexion more or less pain where						
P hip flexion						
P hip lateral rot						
P hip medial rot						
R hip flexion						
R dorsiflexion foot						
R ext. big to						
R eversion foot						
Sensory deficit: I - r where				Knee	jerk: I - norm	- r al – weak – absent
Babinski + or - ; I -	r			Ankle	jerk: l norn	– r nal – weak – absent

R knee flexion				
R knee extension				
P knee flexion				
Gluteal contraction				wasting: + or -
Extension pressure on spinous processes: pain (high lumbar or low lumbar) – end-feel elastic or harder				
Remarks:				
Outcome of repeate	ed test movements:			
Accessory functional examination				

Not necessarily all tests have to be carried out; the variables are mentioned between brackets.

R trunk side flexion in standing: I - r (pain)

R trunk side flexion in standing: I - r (weakness)

Prone lying: active - passive - resisted extension (pain)

We use the following quotation: test is positive = +; test is negative = -

SI-appendix

The only variable we assess is pain: can we provoke unilateral gluteal pain? We need minimum 5 positive tests!

Pain provocation tests: anterior ligaments:

- Distraction test via pressure on ASIS
- Forced hip lateral rotation
- Patrick's test
- Resisted hip adduction

Pain provocation tests: posterior ligaments

- Pressure on anterolateral aspect crista iliaca
- Forced hip medial rotation
- Axial pressure on the knee (from 90° hip flexion-add.)
- Resisted hip abduction

Pain provocation tests: anterior and posterior ligaments

Prone-lying

- Extension pressure on sacrum
- Yeoman's test
 Supine-lying
- Gaenslen's test

Conclusion	
Mechanical disorders	Non-mechanical disorders
Disco-dural conflict: big derangement – small derangement annular – nuclear – mixed reducible – irreducible – selfreducing	 Red flags: Pain in the "forbidden area" Constantly increasing pain Expanding pain Constant pain, not influenced by positions or movements
Disco-radicular conflict (lateral derangement): primary – secondary sciatica annular – nuclear – mixed – roott reducible – irreducible	 Chronology other than spontaneous cure Bilateral sciatica Combination of gross articular signs, absence of dural signs Gross limitation of both side flexions Side flexion away from the painful side is
Postural – dysfunction syndrome SI-joint arthritis or postural syndrome	 the only painful and limited movement Discrepancy between pain and neurological deficit (d >> p)
Visceral cause Symptomatic structural deformity	 Deficit of more than two nerve roots L1- or L2-deficit A positive sign of the buttock S4 symptoms and signs
(osteophyte – stenosis) Other / undecided	
Non-mechanical : symptoms related to central se	poitication