

Neuro Examination

GLOBAL MARK			
CLEAR PASS	BORDERLINE PASS	BORDERLINE FAIL	FAIL

Criteria

Introduces Self, confirms patient identify, Washes hands,	2, 1
Offers analgesia, ensures comfort of patient	2
Offers Chaperone	1
Inspects for Wasting, fasciculation, deformity	
Assess Tone Checks for cogwheel rigidity or supinator catch	
Tests power  C56 Chicken Wings, UP, Deltoid C678 Chicken wings, Down, Lat and pec major C56 Biceps elbow Flex C7 Triceps Ext C678 FCR Wrist Flexion C78 ECR Wrist Extension C78 FDS FDP Squeeze fingers C78 ED Extend fingers C8 T1 DAB PAD  L1,2 Hip flexion, iliopsoas L5 S1, 2 Hip Extension, gluteus maximus L5 S1, 2 Knee flexion Hamstrings L2, 3,4 Knee extension. Quadriceps L4, 5 Tibialis anterior. Dorsiflexion S1,2 Gastrocnemius, Soleus Plantar flexion -	
Tests Reflexes Biceps C56 Triceps C78 Supinator C56  Knee L3,4 Ankle S1,2 Plantar L5 S1,2 = FLEXION OF BIG TOE IS NORMAL	
Tests Coordination Finger nose Dysdiadokinesis Heel Toe	

Tests dermatones Light touch – dorsal columns Pin prick – ant spinothalamic  Outer aspect of arm C5 Lateral forearm and thumb C6 Middle Finger C7 Little Finger C8 Medial Aspect of upper arm T1  Upper Thigh L2 Anterior Knee L3 Inner calf L4 Outer calf L5 Lateral foot S1	
Tests proprioception – dorsal columns	
Tests vibrioseense – dorsal columns	
Rombergs test – falls over if closes eyes  Test for Clonus (UMN)  Pronator drift	
Gait Heel-to-toe problems – midline cerebellar lesion S1 – can't walk on toes L4 5 – cant walk on heels	
Thanks Patient	1
Explains diagnosis and plan	2

Things to look for

Myasthenia – fatiguebility

CVA – flexors stronger in arms, extensors stronger in legs

Glove and stocking – DM, Drugs, Alcohol

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