Objectives and Program Schedule

MedBridge

Imaging for Lower Quarter Sports Injuries

Bob Boyles, PT, DSc, OCS, FAOOMPT

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of this course, learners will be able to:

1. Identify when imaging is or is not indicated for acute or chronic injuries
2. Explain why the inappropriate use of imaging may actually lead to harm
3. Apply clinical decision rules for lower extremity injuries
4. Apply clinical decision rules for spine injuries

Chapter 1: Ankle and Foot

This chapter covers the Ottowa Ankle and Foot rules to determine if a fracture is present, specifically the sensitivity and specificity of the tests. Bob Boyles then discusses fracture classification using the Danis-Weber and the Lague-Hansen Classification systems. Participants will learn to apply the various rules and classification systems to injuries to determine the nature of the injury and appropriateness of imaging.

Chapter 2: Hip and Pelvis

Imaging of the hip and pelvis can easily identify immature skeletal structures, and fractures, which can further cause hematomas, and possible urethral and bladder injuries. This chapter will describe the use of imaging in pelvic fractures, pelvic stress fractures, and osteitis pubis. The participant will be able to discuss methods for identifying high yield areas for hip trauma, such as hip dislocations, widening of joint space, femoral neck or intertrochanteric fractures, and pelvis or acetabular fractures. The chapter concludes with the discussion of a case study.

Chapter 6: Knee

The knee can be imaged using both plain films and MRI scans. The MRI scan is used for identifying ligament, cartilage, and tendon injuries. In this chapter, the participant will learn to apply the Pittsburgh Knee Rule and Ottawa Knee Rule. Several diagnoses are covered, including loose bodies, fractures, ligamentous injuries and cartilage injuries.