

Orthopedic Signs

Dawbarn's s. pain of subacromial bursitis disappears when the arm is abducted.

Dejerine's s. aggravation of symptoms of radiculitis by the acts of coughing, sneezing, or straining to defecate.

Erichsen's s. in sacroiliac disease, pain is felt when sudden pressure approximates the iliac bones; this s. is not present in hip disease.

Gaenslen's s. pain on hyperextension of the hip with pelvis fixed by flexion of opposite hip; causes a torsion stress at the sacroiliac and lumbosacral joints.

Goldthwait's s. in sprain of sacroiliac ligaments, flexion of hip with extended knee elicits pain in sacroiliac region; not now considered specific.

Hoover's s. 's 1. a person lying supine on a couch, when asked to raise one leg, involuntarily makes counterpressure with the heel of the other leg; if this leg is paralyzed, whatever muscular power is preserved in it will be exerted in this way; or if the patient attempts to lift a paralyzed leg, counterpressure will be made with the other heel, whether any movement occurs in the paralyzed limb or not; not present in hysteria or malingering

Lasègue's s. when patient is supine with hip flexed, dorsiflexion of the ankle causing pain or muscle spasm in the posterior thigh indicates lumbar root or sciatic nerve irritation.

Tinel's s. (DTP) a sensation of tingling, or of "pins and needles," felt in the distal extremity of a limb when percussion is made over the site of an injured nerve; it indicates a partial lesion or early regeneration in the nerve

Trendelenburg's s. in congenital dislocation of the hip or in hip abductor weakness, the pelvis will sag on the side opposite to the dislocation when the hip and knee of the normal side is flexed; without dislocation or weakness, the pelvis will rise on the side of the flexed hip and knee