

Reporting Tool: User's Guide

The reporting tool is designed to provide chiropractors with a structured patient report. The tool aims facilitate interprofessional communication between chiropractors and medical doctors and therefore enhance coordination of care. The user guide provides a rationale for the inclusion of certain sections as well as examples of potential content.

Visit date: *MM/DD/YYYY*

Information pertaining to the referred patient

Last name: <i>Doe</i>	Reason for report: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial visit <input type="checkbox"/> Re-assessment visit <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Reasons for referral can include: initial evaluation, progress (or lack of progress), referral, discharge (due to resolution or otherwise), etc.</i>
First name: <i>Jane</i>	
Date of Birth: <i>2/21/1975</i>	
Personal health number:	

Diagnosis/Clinical Impression(s):

In this section, it is important to use language that will be understood by recipients of the report. Therefore, commonly used diagnostic terminology such as "lumbar strain" or "lumbar disc protrusion" would be more widely understood than "vertebral subluxation."

Findings:

Clinical History: *This is an opportunity to provide a focused patient history.*

Spine (C□/T□/□/□)															
Observations	<i>General observations can include: body type, scars, café au lait spots, and facial expressions. Examples of postural observations can include antalgic postures, scoliosis, lower cross syndrome, and muscle spasm.</i>														
Range of motion	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Passive</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Active</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ Flexion</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ Flexion</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ Extension</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ Extension</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. lateral flexion</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. lateral flexion</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. lateral flexion</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. lateral flexion</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. rotation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. rotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. rotation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. rotation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Passive	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ Flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ Flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. lateral flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. lateral flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. lateral flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. lateral flexion	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. rotation	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ R. rotation	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. rotation	<input type="checkbox"/> ___ L. rotation
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Orthopedic tests	<i>Orthopedic testing can influence a patient's diagnosis and treatment. There are several reasons for orthopedic testing which may include the assessment of musculoskeletal structures such as muscles, joints, and ligaments. General practitioners may appreciate grouped findings of anatomical structures rather than listing specific positive and negative tests. For example, "positive sacroiliac joint provocation testing" might be more linguistically appealing to the recipient of the report, as opposed to "positive Yeoman's, Hibb's, and Ely's testing."</i>														
Other related findings	<i>Other findings may include results from soft tissue palpation or joint segment palpation. Waddell's signs, the ankle-brachial index test, or Schober's test are examples of special tests that could be considered if they are related to the patient's complaint.</i>														



Neurological		
a. Sensory	Right: <i>“Full sensation from C5-T1 dermatomes”</i>	Left: <i>“Full sensation from C5-T1 dermatomes”</i>
b. Motor	Right: <i>“5/5 motor for C5-T1 myotomes”</i>	Left: <i>“5/5 motor for C5-T1 myotomes”</i>
c. Reflexes	Right: <i>Biceps 2+ Brachioradialis 2+ Triceps 1+</i>	Left: <i>Biceps 2+ Brachioradialis 2+ Triceps 1+</i>
d. Other		
Outcome Measures		
<i>Outcome measures help to assess baseline function of a patient and can be used to monitor progress during and after a program of management.</i>		
	Baseline	Follow-up
Pain:	/10 <i>The Numeric Pain Rating Scale is commonly used to measure pain intensity</i>	/10
	Baseline	Follow-up
Function – Activity: – Activity: – Activity:	<i>Examples of functional testing might include dynamometer readings, lower extremity functional scale, or the Balance Error Scoring System</i>	
	Baseline	Follow-up
Disability – Test:	<i>The Oswestry Disability Index is an example of a disability outcome measure</i>	

Plan of Management		
	Yes (clarify)	No
Joint manipulation/ mobilization	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>The clinician can elaborate on whether manipulation or mobilization was utilized and to which spinal regions. E.g., “Lumbar and thoracic manipulation.”</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soft-tissue therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>The clinician can elaborate on which muscle groups were targeted. E.g., “to affected lumbar musculature.”</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graded exercise instruction	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>The clinician can elaborate on which types of exercises were provided.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pain education, advice, and reassurance	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>E.g., “Avoid bedrest” or “Advice to stay active.”</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other modalities	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>E.g., Low-level laser therapy, acupuncture, etc.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration, frequency, and re-evaluation	<i>E.g., 2 times per week for 3 weeks. Specify a date for re-evaluation.</i>	
Therapeutic goals	<i>For example: To decrease pain intensity, pain frequency, disability, reliance on pain medication, or improve function. Goal-setting should be a collaboration between the patient and their chiropractor.</i>	
Prognosis	<i>Indicate short-term or long-term prognosis and classify prognosis as a value or ranking. For example, short-term prognosis is fair and long-term prognosis is excellent.</i>	

Recommendations and requests:

Diagnostic imaging: _____

Diagnostic imaging such as diagnostic ultrasound, MRI, or CT, may be important in the assessment of a patient. This section is an opportunity to elaborate on whether imaging should be considered.

Testing: _____

For example, blood testing or urine sampling.

Referral: _____

Employment status: _____

Is the patient working and capable of full duties? Modified duties? This is an opportunity to elaborate.

Reporting clinician:

Date completed: __/__/__

Re-evaluation date: __/__/__