Master Level Differential Diagnosis, Evaluation and Treatment of the Foot and Ankle

Beyond the Textbooks

(An Evidence Based Course)

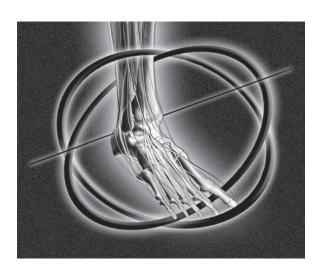




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Presented by Joshua Bailey PT, DPT, OCS, CSCS, CPed

PT, PTA, ATC, Continuing Education Course

North American Seminars, Inc. 1-800-300-5512

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6:15 6:30

Questions/review

		Day One			Day Two
7:30	8:00	Registration	8:00	8:15	Questions/Review
8:00	8:30	Course Overview	8:15	9:30	Orthotic Prescription (Lecture)
8:30	9:00	Review of Standing Evaluation	0	7.00	Material suggestions
		Techniques (Lecture/Lab)			Angulation suggestions
		Tibial alignmentRCSP			
		Maximum pronation			Casting: mechanisms/techniques Translate abouting
9:00	9:30	Review of Prone Evaluation			Trouble shooting
		(Lecture/Lab)			Common mistakes
		• STJN	9:30	9:45	Break
		Passive range of motion of subtalar	9:45	11:00	Over the Counter Inserts
		joint • Passive range of motion of talocrural			(Lecture)
		joint			Choices
9:30	9:45	Break			 Modifications
9:45	10:15	•			- Materials
		(Lecture/Lab)			- Equipment
		OMTJ mobilityLTMJ mobility	11:00	12:00	Shoes (Lecture/Lab)
10:15	12:00	•			Athletic shoes
		and Conservative Treatment			- Durability
		Options for Hindfoot			- Characteristics
		and Midfoot Pathologies (Lecture)			Dress Shoes
		Sinus tarsus syndromeCuboid syndrome			• Fittina
		Stress fractures			Minimalist shoes and barefoot
		Midtarsal joints			
12:00		, ,	10.00	10.45	function
12:45		Review/Questions		12:45	Lunch (on your own)
1:00	2:00	The Complicated Ankle Sprain • Structural and functional instability	12:45		Shoe Lacing Techniques
		Rehab pearls	1:15	1:45	Foot and Ankle Manipulation
2:00	2:45	Differential Diagnosis of Forefoot			Demonstrations (Lecture/Lab)
		Pathologies and Selected			Talocrural
		Conservative and Surgical			 Talonavicular
		Treatments (Lecture) • Interdigital neuroma			 Calcaneocuboid
		MTP instability			• Subtalar
		Hallus rigidus/limitus	1:45	2:00	Break
2:45	3:00	Break	2:00	3:30	Tricks of the Trade (Lecture)
3:00	3:45	Continued Differential Diagnosis of			 What research indicates
		Forefoot Pathologies (Lecture) • Turf toe			 What the book does not say
		• Bunions	3:30	4:00	Case Study/Open Forum/
3:45	5:15	Open Forum Case Studies with			Questions and Answers
		Participants			Tying it all together
		Pathological findings Differential diagraphic			Where do we go from here
		Differential diagnosisRecommended treatments			Where do we go from here
		- Modalities	Call No.	otha Amania	on Comingra Inc. if your facility is interested in
		- Manual treatment			an Seminars, Inc. if your facility is interested in courses or if you are an educator interested in
		- Therapeutic exercises	110301113	or our	presenting courses with
F 45	. 15	- Foot orthosis		١	North American Seminars, Inc.
5:15	6: 15	Foot Orthotics (Lecture) • Why?			1-800-300-5512
		• What?	© Convri	ght 9014 Nor	th American Seminars, Inc. All images, layout and content on
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Day Two

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Day One

management, manual therapy of the foot and ankle, differential diagnosis of foot and

ankle disorders, as well as foot orthoses

fabrication and modification.

Why You Should Attend This Course

Is it better to run with or without shoes? How do you know when you should utilize a custom foot orthotic versus an over the counter device to treat a lower extremity symptom? What makes certain ankle sprains seem to heal faster than others? How do you know if an orthotic actually made the patient better? If you have had questions about your patients like this in the past, then this is the course for you. This advanced level course is designed for clinicians (PT, MD, ATC, DO, DPM, CPed) who have experience with treating the foot and ankle and wish to continue to advance their comprehension and functional treatment of foot and ankle disorders. Participants will review static and functional evaluation and screening techniques to guide differential diagnosis and promote thorough treatments with emphasis on forefoot pathologies and more complicated hindfoot disorders. This will include common clinical signs and symptoms of typical presentations, conservative treatments and various surgical techniques for diagnoses ranging from ankle sprains to neuromas. The participant will learn the advantages and disadvantages of custom foot orthotic utilization, as well as how to appropriately prescribe, assess and modify foot orthotics as well as over the counter shoe inserts and shoes. Dynamic functional testing will be used to determine orthotic and shoe effectiveness thus guide suggested treatment algorithms. This will be performed using the latest literature to quide course participants as well as open forum discussion/labs to maximize didactic learning. Manual therapy labs will focus on only high level techniques such as thrust manipulations of the talocrural, subtalar and midtarsal joints. This course is unique in its offerings of advanced manual therapy, advanced evaluation skills, as well as specific orthotic recommendations and prescriptions in an organized and clinically applicable format.

Course Objectives

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

- Utilize a systematic approach to lower extremity biomechanical evaluation.
- Demonstrate clinical differential diagnosis skills of the hindfoot and forefoot.
- Recognize common clinical entities of the foot and ankle through differential diagnostic processes.
- Demonstrate proficiency in joint manipulation of the foot and ankle.
- Identify appropriate modifications of over the counter shoe inserts.
- Describe appropriate foot orthotic prescriptions based on biomechanical profiles.
- Understand common surgical techniques of the foot and ankle and their relationship to postsurgical rehabilitation.
- Describe easily applicable shoe modifications to improve patient comfort.

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Registration Form

Master Level Eval and Treatment of the Foot and Ankle

Tuition:

Phone (required)

Credit Card

City

Address

Location of attendance

e-mail (required)

Master Level
Differential
Diagnosis,
Evaluation and
Treatment of the
Foot and Ankle

Pre-Test

North American Seminars

How do we teach therapists that are familiar with foot and ankle rehab or therapists that have over three year experience with lower extremity rehab advanced concepts in a two day training course? In order to ensure that the Master Level Differential Diagnosis, Evaluation and Treatment of the Foot and Ankle can accomplish this challenge, participants must have a base level understanding of the foot and ankle before attending.

This short quiz will help prepare you for this course. If you don't know an answer research the clinical area so you are better prepared for the class. This class is designed to take a therapist that treats the foot and ankle to the next level. The answer to the quiz are located on the bottom of the page.

Each location has limited enrollment so register early for events. The DVD provided at the course with your tuition is a professionally filmed, studio quality and designed interactive DVD. This DVD covers course material in detail. This companion DVD will help you master the advanced topics in the course after the live course.

Questions for Pre-test

- 1. T or F. Plantar fasciitis is the most common cause of heel pain?
- 2. The primary motion of the longitudinal axis within the midfoot produces motion in which plane?
 - a. Sagittal plane
 - b. Frontal plane
 - c. Transverse plane
 - d. It is very rigid and therefore one cannot tell
- 3. The calcaneocuboid articulation is notable in that the primary motion is in the following planes and mimics which joint?
 - a. DF and Eversion/Subtalar joint
 - b. PF and rotation/ Talonavicular joint
 - c. DF and Abduction/ Talocrural joint
 - d. Inversion and Adduction/ Subtalar joint
- 4. According to the APTA heel pain guidelines, heel pain most likely predictors are?
 - a. Poor shock absorption and flat feet
 - b. Overpronation and poor ankle mobility
 - c. BMI >30 and limited DF mobility
 - d. Compensated rigid forefoot valgus and forefoot equinus
- 5. T or F. Dorsiflexion motion at the talocrural joint should be the same in pronation and in supination.
- 6. T or F. The most common cause of Posterior Tibial Tendon ruptures occur with forced pronation during deceleration.
- 7. The primary role of the triceps surae during the stance phase of gait is:

- a. Propulsion
- b. To create a rigid lever
- c. To decelerate the tibia
- d. Balance
- 8. The following best describes a condition known as forefoot supinatus:
 - a. A flexbile forefoot valgus
 - b. A plantar flexed forefoot
 - c. A soft tissue and bony condition combined
 - d. A traumatic sprain of the forefoot
- 9. T or F. Normal active dorsiflexion during gait is about 10 degrees.
- 10. The primary function of the subtalar joint during initial contact and the midstance phase of gait is:
 - a. To be a mobile adapter
 - b. To be a torque converter
 - c. To be a rigid lever
 - d. A and B
 - e. A and C
 - f. A, B and C
- 11. T or F. A "normal" foot should function about subtalar joint neutral.
- 12. The motion most likely limited with a calcaneonavicular coalition is:
 - a. inversion
 - b. eversion
 - c. midfoot supination
 - d. midfoot pronation
 - e. all of the above
 - f. none of the above
- 13. To induce eversion through the subtalar articulation the most effective mobilization is:
 - a. distraction
 - b. medial to lateral glide of the anterior aspect of the calcaneus c. lateral to medial glide of the anterior aspect of the calcaneus
 - d. medial to lateral glide of the posterior aspect of the calcaneus
- 14. To decrease closed chain pronation, which of the following exercises are the most effective?
 - a. Resisted inversion in a concentric fashion
 - b. Hip extension in open and closed chains
 - c. Eccentric loading of the deep hip external rotators
 - d. Slow speed toe walking
- 15. T or F. The best screening tool for pronation is the navicular drop test?
- 16. Normal navicular drop is:
 - a. 4 mm
 - b. 7 mm

- c. <10 mm
- d. No norm has been established
- 17. Which of the following foot pathomechanics produce poor shock attenuation during gait?
 - a. compensated rearfoot varus
 - b. compensated forefoot varus
 - c. flexible plantar flexed first ray
 - d. flexible forefoot valgus
- 18. The Achilles' tendon is most vulnerable 2-6cm proximal to the distal attachment. This is due to:
 - a. an area of poor collateral arterial development
 - b. an area of tissue that has limited ability to oxygenate the paratenon
 - c. this area is the most placed to be struck during sports
 - d. the achilles internally rotates on itself in this area
- 19. A high axis of inclination of the subtalar joint would indicate:
 - a. a propensity to a high arch foot structure
 - b. normal pronation would have a small frontal plane excursion for normalcy
 - c. a lower risk of foot and ankle injury
 - d. limited passive mobility of the high foot
- 20. The most common cause of plantar heel pain is:
 - a. Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome
 - b. Plantar Fasciitis
 - c. Heel Pain Syndrome
 - d. Posterior tibial Tendonosis

Answer Key

- 1. False
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. False
- 6. True
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. False
- 10. D
- 11. True
- 12. E
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. F

- 16. B
- 17. D
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. C