



BAKER COLLEGE

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

PTA 2310 Patient Assessment
3 Semester Credit Hours

Student Learning Outcomes and Enabling Objectives

At the completion of this course, the student will be able to perform the following outcomes with a minimum competency of 77% (C+) or better.

1. Discuss foundational concepts of assessment and data collection.
 - a. Describe the relevance of assessment techniques how it relates to patient interventions and progress.
 - b. Explain the proper patient positioning and accurate measurement principles for goniometric measurement and muscle length assessment of each major joint in the body.
 - c. Differentiate the various patient positioning and use of applied force for accurate assessment of muscle strength for each major joint in the body.
 - d. Discuss the presence of sensation, postural and gait deviations and the impact on patient function.
 - e. Discuss the impact of psychosocial factors on the utilization of assessment tools on patient interactions.
2. Demonstrate proper patient positioning and accurate techniques for goniometric measurement of each major joint in the body.
 - a. Determine the various end-feels associated with passive range of motion prior to definitive goniometric testing.
 - b. Demonstrate effective palpation of anatomical landmarks to guide goniometric measurement.
 - c. Perform accurate goniometric assessments for active and passive ROM of each major joint and document findings.
3. Demonstrate appropriate technique in performing muscle strength screening exams for each plane of movement of all major joints in the body, including observation of muscle tone.
 - a. Identify both gravity-eliminated and gravity-resisted movements in proper

- sequence for testing.
- b. Identify the appropriate muscle group to test based on patient condition and document an accurate manual muscle test grade.
 - c. Differentiate between muscle strength screening, definitive manual muscle testing, and functional strength assessment.
4. Demonstrate competency with basic assessment skills of patients commonly seen in a rehabilitation center, including inspection and observation of resting posture and alignment during rest and activities.
- a. Perform a general inspection of the patient including muscle mass, posture, skin integrity and color, cardiopulmonary status (HR and RR), edema, and deformity.
 - b. Perform a basic functional movement assessment for all planes of motion including gait, and recognizes level of functional status.
 - c. Document accurate and relevant anthropometric readings of height, weight, length, girth or edema for major body segments.
 - d. Recognize activities that aggravate or relieve edema, pain, dyspnea, or other symptoms.
5. Demonstrate the appropriate selection and application of muscle length assessments for various patient conditions.
- a. Demonstrate proper positioning of muscles based on whether they cross one or multiple joints.
 - b. Describe how muscle length testing contributes to overall assessment of muscle function.
 - c. Assess whether muscles are shortened or lengthened or within normal limits for the major extremity joints.
 - d. Identify the indications, precautions and contraindications to muscle length testing.
6. Demonstrate the ability to communicate verbally and nonverbally with appropriate individuals when providing physical therapy interventions within the plan of care established by the physical therapist.
- a. Adapt to the various psychological responses to touch and non-verbal communication, including differences based on culture.
 - b. Adapt assessment techniques based on patient response and non-verbal communication.

Big Ideas and Essential Questions

Big Ideas

- Inspection/Observation Posture assessment and data collection
- Goniometry assessment and data collection
- Manual muscle testing assessment and data collection

- Muscle length testing assessment and data collection

Essential Questions

1. How does patient assessments guide our interventions?
2. What is the purpose of goniometric assessment and when is it used?
3. How accurate and useful is manual muscle testing when applied appropriately?
4. Why is the sequence of assessment important to understand?
5. Why do we observe patients at rest and with movement?
6. How does the assessment of muscle length contribute to overall functional movement pattern?

These SLOs are approved for experiential credit.

Effective: Fall 2023