COURSE INFORMATION FORM

DISCIPLINE            Physical Therapist Assistant
COURSE TITLE          Orthopedic Pathology
CR.HR         2  LECT HR.  2  LAB HR.    CLIN/INTERN HR.    CLOCK HR.    

CATALOG DESCRIPTION
Orthopedic pathologies commonly seen in physical therapy practice: diagnostic tests, signs and symptoms, physiologic factors and common interventions associated with the physical therapy plan of care.

PREREQUISITES
HLSC 108 or BIOL 109 or BIOL 110 and BIOL 210 with a grade of C or higher, PTHA 152 with a grade of C or higher, PTHA 160 with a grade of C or higher

EXPECTED STUDENT OUTCOMES IN THE COURSE (ESO)
Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. List and describe physiological factors, and signs and symptoms of common orthopedic conditions associated with the practice of physical therapy.
2. Define medical terminology associated with the dysfunctions discussed.
3. Describe the relationship between the anatomy and function of muscles and joints and variances resulting in dysfunction.
4. Explain common treatment interventions and expected outcomes of the physical therapy plan of care with discussed diseases.
5. Explain tests associated with the diagnosis of discussed diseases.
6. Describes the role of the physical therapist assistant in carrying out the plan of care under the direction of the supervising physical therapist.

GENERAL EDUCATION OUTCOMES (ESO)
Specify which general education outcomes, if any, are substantially addressed by the course. Numbers in parentheses identify the Expected Student Outcomes linked to the specific General Education Outcome.

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<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>ESO</th>
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PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM OUTCOMES
Specify which Career and Technical program outcomes, if any, are substantially addressed by the course by completing the “Career and Technical Education template” to show the relationship between course and program outcomes to assessment measures.

3. Competently implements the physical therapy plan of care (1,2,3,4,5,6)

CLASS-LEVEL ASSESSMENT MEASURES
Student accomplishment of expected student outcomes may be assessed using the following measures. (Identify which measures are used to assess which outcomes.)

- Written quizzes and examinations (1-6)
Individual instructors may order this outline as fits the needs of their individual courses. In addition, they may place more emphasis on some areas than on others. What is assured is that this particular list is covered in the course. Other topics may be added to a course as the instructor sees fit, and as time and interest allow. An *asterisk can be used to mark an item as optional.

I. Basic Terminology
   A. Etiology, incidence, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis
   B. Strains, myofascial pain, myositis, sprains, tendonitis, bursitis
   C. Inflammation and treatment

II. Generalized Conditions
   A. Muscular
      1. Muscular dystrophy
      2. Fibromyalgia
   B. Bones
      1. Osteoporosis
      2. Fractures
   C. Joints
      1. Osteoarthritis
      2. Rheumatoid arthritis
      3. Gout
      4. Ankylosing spondylitis
      5. Polymyalgia rheumatica
      6. Systemic lupus erythmatosus

III. Specific Joint Conditions
   A. Ankle and foot
      1. Structural
         a. Club foot
         b. Pronation
         c. Supination
         d. Pes planus
         e. Pes cavus
         f. Hallux valgus
         g. Bunion
         h. Hallux rigidus
         i. Hammer toes
      2. Plantar facsciitis
      3. Archilles tendonitis
      4. Sprains
      5. Fractures
      6. Shin splints
      7. Anterior compartment syndrome
   B. Knee
      1. Structural
         a. Genu Valgum
         b. Genu Varum
         c. Genu recurvatum
d. Tibial torsion
2. Osgood schlatters
3. Patellofemoral pain and patellar tracking dysfunction
4. Patellar tendonitis
5. Bursitis
6. Fractures
7. Ligament and cartilage injuries
8. Plica
C. The hip, pelvis and sacrum
1. Structural problems
   a. Coxa vara
   b. Coxa vara
   c. Femoral retroversion
   d. Femoral anteversion
2. Congenital hip dysplasia
3. Fractures
4. Dislocations
5. Bursitis
6. Coccydynia
D. The spine
1. Postural mal-alignments
   a. Increased lordosis
   b. Swayback
   c. Flat Back
   d. Kyphosis
   e. Forward head
   f. Scoliosis
2. Disc pathology
3. Sacro-iliac joint dysfunction
4. Facet joint dysfunction
5. Spondylolisthesis
6. Spinal stenosis
7. Whiplash and muscular strains
8. Torticollis
E. The shoulder
1. Thoracic outlet
2. Reflex sympathetic dystrophy syndrome
3. Adhesive capsulitis
4. Glenohumeral instability
5. Impingement syndrome, tendinitis and rotator cuff tears
6. Acromioclavicular separations
7. Fractures
F. Elbow, wrist and hand
1. Lateral epicondylitis
2. Ulnar nerve entrapments
3. Carpal tunnel
4. Tendinitis and tenosynovitis
5. Tendon ruptures
6. Fractures
7. Ganglion