BACK AND NECK QUESTIONNAIRE

OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FAX: 9496 2097 URGENT REFERRALS: GP Liaison Nurse ph. 9496 2533

PATIENT INFORMATION:

NAME: ____ DOB: ____ Austin UR N^{O:} ____



History of current condition (or attach letter):



REFERRER DETAILS:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE[:]

Are there signs of neurological involvement?

Clonus	yes 🗆	no 🗖	
Plantar reflex (do toes go up?)	yes 🗆	no 🗖	
Ataxia	yes 🗆	no 🗆	
Hyper reflexia	yes 🗆	no 🗆	
Loss of reflex	yes 🗆	no 🗆	
Urinary/bowel dysfunction	yes 🗆	no 🗆	
Sensory loss	yes 🗖	no 🗖	
Weakness (please list weak muscle groups):			

Any other relevant signs / symptoms?

Have conservative treatment / management options been trialled?

Exercise	yes 🗖	no 🗖
Physiotherapy	yes 🗖	no 🗖
Weight loss	yes 🗖	no 🗖
Anti-inflammatory medication	yes 🗖	no 🗖
Other (please list):		

Date of onset:

Current medication:

Previous management for this condition:

Functional limitations? (indicate closest response)

Walking duration? <100m 50-100m >500m

Sitting duration? <5 min

5-15 min >15min

Is sleep significantly disturbed? yes \Box no \Box

Imaging & other investigations

Patient's body mass index (BMI)?

- Please attach reports
- Patients must bring <u>films</u> to appointment

EXPLANATORY KEY FOR REFERRAL FORM



1. Ask patient to describe the area of pain As accurately as possible, then shade this area on the body chart. This helps to identify different causes of pain by identifying if pain has a more typical dermatome or not.

2. Please describe the cause (if any) and approximate date of onset. Let us know if it has progressively worsened.

3. The patients BMI assists in determining the most appropriate management.

4. Please ensure that patients have both films and reports of any investigations available to bring to their appointment.

Signs of neurological involvement:

5a. Clonus is a series of involuntary muscular contractions due to sudden stretching of the muscle. Clonus is a sign of certain neurological conditions, and is particularly associated with upper motor neuron lesions. Clonus is most common in the ankles, where it is tested by rapidly flexing the foot upward (dorsiflexion). Only sustained clonus (5 beats or more) is considered abnormal.

- **5b.** The plantar reflex is examined by firmly drawing or scraping a blunt instrument along the lateral sole of the foot and observing the movement of the toes. A normal response is a downward (flexed) movement or no movement. If the toes move upwards this is considered abnormal and is a sign of upper motor neurone damage.
- **5c.** Ataxia is a gross lack of co-ordination of muscle movements. This may be evident in eye hand coordination or by gait dysfunction (wide stance, poor balance, short stride length)
- **5d. & 5e**. Hyperreflexia is described as overactive or over responsive reflexes. Examples of this can include twitching or spastic tendencies, which are indicative of upper motor neurone disease as well as the lessening or loss of control ordinarily exerted by higher brain centres of lower neural pathways (disinhibition). Loss of reflex indicates a potential lower motor neurone disorder
- **5f.** Bladder and bowel dysfunction can occur as a result of cord or cauda equina damage. Signs of incontinence and loss of control, particularly when associated just prior to or soon after the onset of neck or back pain may be significant indicators of neurological damage.
- 5g & 5h. Sensory loss or motor weakness can indicate both cords (mylopathic) or nerve root (radicular) compression.
 The pattern of loss indicates the type and extent of neurological damage. The patient may describe weakness of a muscle group (ie. dorsiflexors of the foot) or a more general nature. Similarly sensory loss may relate to a prescribed area supplied by a particular nerve root. (dermatome) or more generally.
- **6**. Many types of low back / leg pain and neck/ arm pain will respond to a range of conservative measures. In order to prevent acute pain becoming chronic, these conservative options should be explored first unless the involvement of neurological signs is more profound.
- **7.** Functional limitations help to identify certain types of mechanical and neurological involvement. Whilst a more extensive functional analysis is useful, these key functions will assist in diagnosing certain types of injury.