## OSCE Checklist: Hip Examination

### Introduction
1. Wash your hands and don PPE if appropriate
2. Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role
3. Confirm the patient’s name and date of birth
4. Briefly explain what the examination will involve using patient-friendly language
5. Gain consent to proceed with the examination
6. Adequately expose the lower limbs
7. Position the patient standing for initial inspection of the lower limbs
8. Ask if the patient has any pain before proceeding
9. Gather equipment

### Look
10. Perform a brief general inspection of the patient, looking for clinical signs suggestive of underlying pathology
11. Inspect both lower limbs with the patient standing (anterior/lateral/posterior)
12. Assess the patient’s gait
13. Ask the patient to lay on the bed and repeat inspection of the lower limbs

### Feel
14. Assess and compare hip joint temperature
15. Palpate the greater trochanter
16. Assess apparent and true leg length

### Move
17. Assess active hip flexion and extension
18. Assess passive hip flexion
19. Assess passive internal and external rotation of the hip
20. Assess passive abduction and adduction of the hip
21. Assess passive hip extension with the patient lying prone

### Special tests
22. Perform Thomas’s test
23. Perform Trendelenburg’s test

### To complete the examination...
24. Explain to the patient that the examination is now finished
25. Thank the patient for their time
26 Dispose of PPE appropriately and wash your hands

27 Summarise your findings

28 Suggest further assessments and investigations (e.g. neurovascular examination of both lower limbs, examination of the joint above and below and further imaging)