

OSCE Checklist: Examination of the Knee Joint

Introduction	
Introduce yourself	
Wash hands	
Briefly explain to the patient what the examination involves	
Ask the patient remove their bottom clothing, exposing the knee	
Inspection (whilst patient standing)	
Patient gait	
Assess for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asymmetry - Deformity 	
Muscle bulk	
Inspection (whilst patient supine)	
Assess for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scars - Symmetry - Swellings - Skin changes 	
Palpation	
Temperature	
Joint swelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patella Tap - Bulge Test (assesses for smaller effusions) 	
Palpate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quadriceps muscle and quadriceps tendon - Patella and patella ligament - Tibial tuberosity - Joint line - Medial and lateral collateral ligaments - Popliteal fossa 	
Movement	
Straight leg raise	
Check passive movements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexion and extension Check active movements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexion and extension - Flexion and extension (against resistance) 	

Special Tests	
Anterior and Posterior Drawer Tests	
Lachman's Test	
Varus and Valgus Stress Tests	
Complete the Examination	
Thank the patient and allow them to redress	
To complete the examination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine the hip and ankle joints - Examine the contralateral knee - Review any relevant imaging available 	