

Make sure you warm up before and stretch out after. Only perform a test if you are in good health with no orthopedic issues. Do easier suggested version if pictured exercise is too hard. Try to complete all tests. If time allows do other tests.

Planks-easier version on knees-good = 60 secs hold



Side bridges-easier version on kneesgood = 45 secs hold*

* Do both sides and compare. A difference between right and left time is an indicator of low back imbalance, which may lead to a disorder





Crunches-good =31-35 reps men, 24-30 women



Dips-harder with feet up-good =25 reps men, 20 women



Lunges-good = 25 reps



Push ups-**good = 22-29**

reps men, 20-26 women on knees



10 "Step ups, as many as you can do in 60 secs-good = 48-50 reps men, 45-48 women. You can use bottom flight of stairs.

Other Tests-If you have time. Flexibility tests (Range of Motion (ROM))

Purpose is to measure flexibility (the extensibility of a joint(s) and its supporting muscle, tendons, and ligaments) through 5 tests.

1) Neck

Moving your head in different directions will help you understand if you could have a potential neck problem. Look to your right and then your left. Was it the same or was one side easier to move? Was there any pain? Pain could be a sign of dysfunction. Try bringing your shoulder to your ear on both sides by shrugging your shoulder and tilting your head. You should be able to do this pain free. Bringing your chin from your chest to where your looking at the ceiling should be pain free fluid motion ending with your face parallel to the floor.

2) Shoulder

To measure shoulder rotation, try the motion of reaching behind your back and trying to scratch an itch, sometimes called the Apley Scratch Test. This functional motion is required in daily activities such as reaching into a back pocket, bathing, or fastening clothes. Typically, people are able to come within a few inches of the opposite shoulder blade. The

dominant arm typically reaches less than the non-dominant.

3) Lower Back

To test the extension of the lumbar spine, lean backwards as far as possible. The amount of extension is measured from the trunk line and vertical line. Normally, 20–30 degrees of extension is possible without pain. Loss of low back range of motion might be an early indicator of developing osteoarthritis.

4) Knees

Lying on your back, flex the knees as far as possible. Normally, you should be able to bring your knee close to your buttock or even touch it. This corresponds to an angle of approximately 130–150 degrees. Flexion to 110 degrees is usually adequate to allow individuals to climb or descend stairs and to complete other activities of daily living. Comparing the heel to buttock distance on both sides is a good way to assess the loss of flexion. Often, loss of flexion is due to joint swelling or arthritic changes within the knee.

5) Hips

Early degenerative changes in the hips may be detected through an assessment of hip rotation. Hip rotation is where an extended leg is turned in and out. People with early degenerative arthritis of the hip joints frequently

lose rotation in the affected hip before losing flexion or abduction. They may also experience groin pain that limits passive

rotation.

Resting Heart Rate

Heart rate (pulse rate)

Measure your heat rate at rest, preferably in the morning after awakening. It's a good idea to take 2 to three measures of resting heart rate. Be aware

Resting Heart Rate Norms

	Men < 40	¥omen < 40
Excellent	49-54	54-59
Good	57-61	60-64
Above Average	62-65	66-68
Average	66-70	69-71
Below Average	72-74	72-76
Poor	77-81	78-82
Very Poor	84-94	84-94

that resting heart rate is variable throughout the day. A low resting heart rate in most cases is indicative of a conditioned person, but not always, in some cases it may indicate a diseased heart. Many highly trained athletes have resting heart rates below 50 beats per minute (bpm).