Department of Veterans Affairs		OULDER AND ARM CONDITION BILITY BENEFITS QUESTION	
Name of Claimant/Veteran:		Claimant/Veteran's Social Security Number:	Date of Examination:
IMPORTANT - THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (COMPLETING AND/OR SUBMITTING THIS FORM.	VA) WILL NOT PAY OR RE	MBURSE ANY EXPENSES OR COST INCUF	RED IN THE PROCESS OF
Note - The Veteran is applying to the U.S. Department of Vetera evaluation in processing the Veteran's claim. VA may obtain ada application. VA reserves the right to confirm the authenticity of A Veteran's provider.	ditional medicál information, i	ncluding an examination, if necessary, to comp	lete VA's review of the veteran's
Are you completing this Disability Benefits Questionnaire at the r	equest of:		
Veteran/Claimant			
Other, please describe:			
Are you a VA Healthcare provider? Yes	No		
Is the Veteran regularly seen as a patient in your clinic?	Yes No		
Was the Veteran examined in person? Yes	No		
If no, how was the examination conducted?			
,			
	EVIDENCE	REVIEW	
Evidence reviewed:			
No records were reviewed			
Records reviewed			
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment rec	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment reco	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment reco	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment reco	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment rec	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment reco	ords, private treatment records) and the date ra	inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatme	ent records, VA treatment records		inge.
Please identify the evidence reviewed (e.g. service treatments) Dominant hand: Right Left			inge.
	DOMINAN	T HAND	inge.
	DOMINAN Ambidextrous SECTION I - I	T HAND	inge.
Dominant hand: Right Left [DOMINAN Ambidextrous SECTION I - I	T HAND DIAGNOSIS lition(s) listed above. If there is no diagnosis, it imed condition, explain your findings and reas	the diagnosis is different from a ons in the remarks section. Date of
Dominant hand: Right Left 1A. List the claimed conditions that pertain to this questionnaire Note: These are the diagnoses determined during this current eprevious diagnosis for this condition, or if there is a diagnosis or	DOMINAN Ambidextrous SECTION I - I	T HAND DIAGNOSIS lition(s) listed above. If there is no diagnosis, it imed condition, explain your findings and reas	the diagnosis is different from a ons in the remarks section. Date of
Dominant hand: Right Left 1A. List the claimed conditions that pertain to this questionnaire Note: These are the diagnoses determined during this current e previous diagnosis for this condition, or if there is a diagnosis of diagnosis can be the date of the evaluation if the clinician is many conditions.	DOMINAN Ambidextrous SECTION I - I Evaluation of the claimed cond for a complication due to the claiming the initial diagnosis or a condition of the claiming the initial diagnosis or a condition of the claiming the initial diagnosis or a condition of the claiming the claimin	T HAND DIAGNOSIS lition(s) listed above. If there is no diagnosis, it immed condition, explain your findings and reas approximate date determined through record	the diagnosis is different from a ons in the remarks section. Date of review or reported history.

Shoulder and Arm Conditions Disability Benefits Questionnaire

Right

Right

Right

Right

Right

Left

Left

Left

Left

Left

■ Both

Both

Both

☐ Both

☐ Both

Left:

Left:

Left:

Left:

Left:

Right:

Right:

Right:

Right:

Right:

Shoulder strain

Bicipital tendonitis

Bicipital tendon tear

Rotator cuff tendonitis

Shoulder impingement syndrome

SECTION I - DIAGNOSIS (continued)										
				Side	affected	:		ICD Code:	Date of diagnosis:	
	Rotator cuff tear		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Labral tear, including SLAP (superior labral anterior-posterior lesion)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Subacromial/subdeltoid bursitis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Glenohumeral joint osteoarthritis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Acromioclavicular joint osteoarthritis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Ankylosis of glenohumeral articulations (shoulder joint)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Glenohumeral joint instability		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Glenohumeral joint dislocation/recurrent dislocation		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Shoulder joint replacement (total shoulder arthroplasty/hemiarthroplasty)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Acromioclavicular joint separation		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Degenerative arthritis, other than post- traumatic		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, gonorrheal		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, pneumococcic		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, streptococcic		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, syphilitic		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, rheumatoid (multi-joints)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Post-traumatic arthritis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Arthritis, typhoid		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Other specified forms of arthropathy (excluding gout) (specify)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Ostoonersein regiduals of	$\overline{}$	Diabt		Loft		Dath		Diaht.	l off.
	Osteoporosis, residuals of Osteomalacia, residuals of		Right Right		Left Left		Both Both		Right: Right:	Left: Left:
	Bones, neoplasm, benign		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Osteitis deformans		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Gout		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Bursitis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Myositis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Heterotopic ossification		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Tendinopathy (select one if known)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Tendinitis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	☐ Tendinosis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	☐ Tenosynovitis		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Inflammatory - other types (specify)		Right		Left		Both		Right:	Left:
	Other (specify) Other diagnosis #1									
		eft		Both	ICI	D Code:		Date of diagnosis:	Right:	Left:
	Other diagnosis #2					_				
	Side affected: Right Le	eft		Both	ICI	D Code:		Date of diagnosis:	Right:	Left:
	If there are additional diagnoses that pertain	in to s	houlder	and/or an	m condit	ions, list u	using abo	ve format:		<u> </u>
				5	SECTIO	N II - MI	EDICAL	HISTORY		
2A. Describe the history (including onset and course) of the Veteran's shoulder and/or arm condition (brief summary):										

SECTION II - MEDICA	L HISTORY (continued)			
2B. Does the Veteran report flare-ups of the shoulder and/or arm? Yes No If yes, document the Veteran's description of the flare-ups he or she experiences, including the frequency, duration, characteristics, precipitating and alleviating factors, severity and/ or extent of functional impairment he or she experiences during a flare-up of symptoms:				
2C. Does the Veteran report having any functional loss or functional impairment of the joir repeated use over time? Yes No If yes, document the Veteran's description of functional loss or functional impairment in his				
SECTION III - RANGE OF MOTION (ROM) AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION			
feasible.	es not take into account the numerous other factors to be considered. Subsequent trance, or incoordination. If there is pain noted on examination, it is important to understand en immediately after repetitive use over time or during a flare-up; however, this is not always			
Information regarding joint function on repetitive use is broken up into two subsets. The first associated with repeated use over time. The observed repetitive use section initially asks for subset provides a more global picture of functional loss associated with repetitive use over global view. This takes into account not only the objective findings noted on the examination medical evidence.	or objective findings after three or more repetitions of range of motion testing. The second			
Optimally, a description of any additional loss of function should be provided - such as what However, when this is not feasible, an "as clear as possible" description of that loss should with regards to flare-ups.				
Right shoulder	Left shoulder			
3A. Initial ROM measurements	3A. Initial ROM measurements			
All normal	All normal Abnormal or outside of normal range			
Unable to test Not indicated	Unable to test Not indicated			
If "Unable to test" or "Not indicated" please explain:	If "Unable to test" or "Not indicated" please explain:			
If ROM is outside of "normal" range, but is normal for the Veteran (for reason other than a shoulder/arm condition, such as age, body habitus, neurologic disease), please describe:	If ROM is outside of "normal" range, but is normal for the Veteran (for reason other than a shoulder/arm condition, such as age, body habitus, neurologic disease), please describe:			
If abnormal, does the range of motion itself contribute to a functional loss? (if yes, please explain) Yes No	If abnormal, does the range of motion itself contribute to a functional loss? (if yes, please explain) Yes No			
	notion, and on both weight-bearing and nonweight-bearing. Examiners should also test the nedically contraindicated (such as it may cause the Veteran severe pain or the risk of further rved on examination (such as facial expression or wincing on pressure or manipulation).			
Can testing be performed? Yes No If no, provide an explanation:	Can testing be performed? Yes No If no, provide an explanation:			
If this is the unclaimed joint, is it: Damaged Undamaged	If this is the unclaimed joint, is it: Damaged Undamaged			
If undamaged, range of motion testing must be conducted.	If undamaged, range of motion testing must be conducted.			

SECTION III - RANGE OF MOTION (ROM) AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION (continued)				
3A. Initial ROM measurements (continued)	3A. Initial ROM measurements (continued)			
Active Range of Motion (ROM) - Perform active range of motion and provide the ROM values.	Active Range of Motion (ROM) - Perform active range of motion and provide the ROM values.			
Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees			
Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees			
Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees			
External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees			
If noted on examination, which ROM exhibited pain? (select all that apply):	If noted on examination, which ROM exhibited pain? (select all that apply):			
☐ Flexion ☐ Internal rotation	Flexion Internal rotation			
Abduction External rotation	Abduction External rotation			
If any limitation of motion is specifically attributable to pain, weakness, fatigability, incoordination, or other; please note the degree(s) in which limitation of motion is specifically attributable to the factors identified and describe.	If any limitation of motion is specifically attributable to pain, weakness, fatigability, incoordination, or other; please note the degree(s) in which limitation of motion is specifically attributable to the factors identified and describe.			
Flexion degree endpoint (if different than above)	Flexion degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Abduction degree endpoint (if different than above)	Abduction degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Internal rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)	Internal rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)			
External rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)	External rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Passive Range of Motion - Perform passive ROM and provide the ROM values.	Passive Range of Motion - Perform passive ROM and provide the ROM values.			
Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees Same as active ROM	Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees Same as active ROM			
Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees Same as active ROM	Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees Same as active ROM			
Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees Same as active ROM	Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees			
External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees			
If noted on examination, which ROM exhibited pain? (select all that apply):	If noted on examination, which ROM exhibited pain? (select all that apply):			
Flexion Internal rotation	☐ Flexion ☐ Internal rotation			
Abduction External rotation	Abduction External rotation			
If any limitation of motion is specifically attributable to pain, weakness, fatigability, incoordination, or other; please note the degree(s) in which limitation of motion is specifically attributable to the factors identified and describe.	If any limitation of motion is specifically attributable to pain, weakness, fatigability, incoordination, or other; please note the degree(s) in which limitation of motion is specifically attributable to the factors identified and describe.			
Flexion degree endpoint (if different than above)	Flexion degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Abduction degree endpoint (if different than above)	Abduction degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Internal rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)	Internal rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)			
External rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)	External rotation degree endpoint (if different than above)			
Is there evidence of pain? Yes No If yes check all that apply.	Is there evidence of pain? Yes No If yes check all that apply.			
☐ Weight-bearing ☐ Nonweight-bearing	☐ Weight-bearing ☐ Nonweight-bearing			
Active motion Passive motion	Active motion Passive motion			
On rest/non-movement Does not result in/cause functional loss	☐ On rest/non-movement ☐ Does not result in/cause functional loss			
Causes functional loss (if checked describe in the comments box below)	Causes functional loss (if checked describe in the comments box below)			

SECTION III - RANGE OF MOTION (ROM)	AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION (continued)
3A. Initial ROM measurements (continued)	3A. Initial ROM measurements (continued)
Right shoulder	Left shoulder
Comments:	Comments:
Is there objective evidence of crepitus?	Is there objective evidence of crepitus? Yes No
Is there objective evidence of localized tenderness or pain on palpation of the joint or associated soft tissue? Yes No No If yes, please explain. Include location, severity, and relationship to condition(s).	Is there objective evidence of localized tenderness or pain on palpation of the joint or associated soft tissue? Yes No If yes, please explain. Include location, severity, and relationship to condition(s).
3B. Observed repetitive use ROM	3B.Observed repetitive use ROM
Is the Veteran able to perform repetitive-use testing with at least three repetitions? Yes No If no, please explain:	Is the Veteran able to perform repetitive-use testing with at least three repetitions? Yes No If no, please explain:
II IIO, piease expiairi.	пто, реазе ехрапт.
Is there additional loss of function or range of motion after three repetitions? Yes No	Is there additional loss of function or range of motion after three repetitions? Yes No
If yes, please respond to the following after the completion of the three repetitions:	If yes, please respond to the following after the completion of the three repetitions:
Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees
Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees
Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees
External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees
Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):	Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):
☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness	☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness
Lack of endurance Incoordination	☐ Lack of endurance ☐ Incoordination
Other	☐ Other
Note: When pain is associated with movement, the examiner must give a statement on whuse over time in terms of additional loss of range of motion. In the exam report, the exam reflect frequency, duration, and during flare-ups - even if not directly observed during a flare-ups.	iner is requested to provide an estimate of decreased range of motion (in degrees) that
3C. Repeated use over time	3C. Repeated use over time
Is the Veteran being examined immediately after repeated use over time? Yes No	Is the Veteran being examined immediately after repeated use over time? Yes No
Does procured evidence (statements from the Veteran) suggest pain, fatigability, weakness, lack of endurance, or incoordination which significantly limits functional ability with repeated use over time? Yes No	Does procured evidence (statements from the Veteran) suggest pain, fatigability, weakness, lack of endurance, or incoordination which significantly limits functional ability with repeated use over time? Yes No
Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):	Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):
☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness	☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness
Lack of endurance Incoordination	☐ Lack of endurance ☐ Incoordination
Other	☐ Other

SECTION III - RANGE OF MOTION (ROM)	AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION (continued)		
3C.Repeated use over time (continued)	3C.Repeated use over time (continued)		
Right shoulder	Left shoulder		
Estimate range of motion in degrees for this joint immediately after repeated use over time based on information procured from relevant sources including the lay statements of the Veteran.	Estimate range of motion in degrees for this joint immediately after repeated use over time based on information procured from relevant sources including the lay statements of the Veteran.		
Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees		
Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees		
Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees		
External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees		
The examiner should provide the estimated range of motion based on a review of all procurable information - to include the Veteran's statement on examination, case-specific evidence (to include medical treatment records when applicable and lay evidence), and the examiner's medical expertise. If, after evaluation of the procurable and assembled data, the examiner determines that it is not feasible to provide this estimate, the examiner should explain why an estimate cannot be provided. The explanation should not be based on an examiner's shortcomings or a general aversion to offering an estimate on issues not directly observed.	The examiner should provide the estimated range of motion based on a review of all procurable information - to include the Veteran's statement on examination, case-specific evidence (to include medical treatment records when applicable and lay evidence), and the examiner's medical expertise. If, after evaluation of the procurable and assembled data, the examiner determines that it is not feasible to provide this estimate, the examiner should explain why an estimate cannot be provided. The explanation should not be based on an examiner's shortcomings or a general aversion to offering an estimate on issues not directly observed.		
Please cite and discuss evidence here. (Must be specific to the case and based on all procurable evidence.)	Please cite and discuss evidence here. (Must be specific to the case and based on all procurable evidence.)		
3D. Flare-ups	3D. Flare-ups		
Is the examination being conducted during a flare-up? Yes No	Is the examination being conducted during a flare-up? Yes No		
Does procured evidence (statements from the Veteran) suggest pain, fatigability, weakness, lack of endurance, or incoordination which significantly limits functional ability with flare-ups? Yes No	Does procured evidence (statements from the Veteran) suggest pain, fatigability, weakness, lack of endurance, or incoordination which significantly limits functional ability with flare-ups? Yes No		
Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):	Select factors that cause this functional loss (check all that apply):		
☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness	☐ N/A ☐ Pain ☐ Fatigability ☐ Weakness		
Lack of endurance Incoordination	☐ Lack of endurance ☐ Incoordination		
Other	Other		
Estimate range of motion in degrees for this joint during flare-ups based on information procured from relevant sources including the lay statements of the Veteran.	Estimate range of motion in degrees for this joint during flare-ups based on information procured from relevant sources including the lay statements of the Veteran.		
Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Flexion endpoint (180 degrees): degrees		
Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees	Abduction endpoint (180 degrees): degrees		
Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	Internal rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees		
External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees	External rotation endpoint (90 degrees): degrees		
The examiner should provide the estimated range of motion based on a review of all procurable information - to include the Veteran's statement on examination, case-specific evidence (to include medical treatment records when applicable and lay evidence), and the examiner's medical expertise. If, after evaluation of the procurable and assembled data, the examiner determines that it is not feasible to provide this estimate, the examiner should explain why an estimate cannot be provided. The explanation should not be based on an examiner's shortcomings or a general aversion to offering an estimate on issues not directly observed. Please cite and discuss evidence here. (Must be specific to the case and based on all procurable evidence.)	The examiner should provide the estimated range of motion based on a review of all procurable information - to include the Veteran's statement on examination, case-specific evidence (to include medical treatment records when applicable and lay evidence), and the examiner's medical expertise. If, after evaluation of the procurable and assembled data, the examiner determines that it is not feasible to provide this estimate, the examiner should explain why an estimate cannot be provided. The explanation should not be based on an examiner's shortcomings or a general aversion to offering an estimate on issues not directly observed. Please cite and discuss evidence here. (Must be specific to the case and based on all procurable evidence.)		

SECTION III - RANGE OF MOTION (ROM) AND FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION (continued)				
3E. Additional factors contributing to disability	3E. Additional factors contributing to disability			
In addition to those addressed above, are there additional contributing factors of disability? Select all that apply and describe:	In addition to those addressed above, are there additional contributing factors of disability? Select all that apply and describe:			
☐ None ☐ Interference with sitting	☐ None ☐ Interference with sitting			
☐ Interference with standing ☐ Swelling	☐ Interference with standing ☐ Swelling			
☐ Disturbance of locomotion ☐ Deformity	☐ Disturbance of locomotion ☐ Deformity			
Less movement than normal More movement than normal	Less movement than normal More movement than normal			
☐ Weakened movement ☐ Atrophy of disuse	☐ Weakened movement ☐ Atrophy of disuse			
☐ Instability of station	☐ Instability of station			
Other, describe:	Other, describe:			
Please describe additional contributing factors of disability here:	Please describe additional contributing factors of disability here:			
SECTION IV - MU	SCLE ATROPHY			
Right shoulder	Left shoulder			
4A. Does the Veteran have muscle atrophy? Yes No	4A. Does the Veteran have muscle atrophy? Yes No			
4B. If yes, is the muscle atrophy due to the claimed condition in the diagnosis section? Yes No If no, provide rationale:	4B. If yes, is the muscle atrophy due to the claimed condition in the diagnosis section? Yes No If no, provide rationale:			
4C. For any muscle atrophy due to a diagnosis listed in Section I, indicate specific	4C. For any muscle atrophy due to a diagnosis listed in Section I, indicate specific			
location of atrophy, providing measurements in centimeters of normal side and corresponding atrophied side, measured at maximum muscle bulk.	location of atrophy, providing measurements in centimeters of normal side and corresponding atrophied side, measured at maximum muscle bulk.			
Right upper extremity (specify location of measurement such as "10cm above the anterior elbow crease" here):	Left upper extremity (specify location of measurement such as "10cm above the anterior elbow crease" here):			
Circumference of more Circumference of normal side: cm atrophied side: cm	Circumference of more Circumference of normal side: cm atrophied side: cm			
SECTION V - ANKYLOSIS				
Note: Ankylosis is the immobilization of a joint due to disease, injury, or surgical procedure	£			
5A. Is there ankylosis of the scapulohumeral (glenohumeral) articulation (shoulder joint) - (i.e., the scapula and humerus move as one piece)? Yes No If yes, indicate the severity of the ankylosis:	5A. Is there ankylosis of the scapulohumeral (glenohumeral) articulation (shoulder joint) - (i.e., the scapula and humerus move as one piece)? Yes No If yes, indicate the severity of the ankylosis:			
Ankylosis in abduction up to 60 degrees; can reach mouth and head (favorable ankylosis)	Ankylosis in abduction up to 60 degrees; can reach mouth and head (favorable ankylosis)			
Ankylosis in abduction between favorable and unfavorable (intermediate ankylosis)	Ankylosis in abduction between favorable and unfavorable (intermediate ankylosis)			
Ankylosis in abduction at 25 degrees or less from side (unfavorable ankylosis)	Ankylosis in abduction at 25 degrees or less from side (unfavorable ankylosis)			
5B. Indicate angle of ankylosis in degrees of abduction: degrees	5B. Indicate angle of ankylosis in degrees of abduction: degrees			
5C. If ankylosed, is there involvement of Muscle Group I (trapezius, levator scapulae, serratus magnus) and II (pectoralis major II (costosternal), latissimus dorsi and teres major, pectoralis minor; rhomboid)? Yes No If yes, complete the Muscle Injuries questionnaire.	5C. If ankylosed, is there involvement of Muscle Group I (trapezius, levator scapulae, serratus magnus) and II (pectoralis major II (costosternal), latissimus dorsi and teres major, pectoralis minor; rhomboid)?			

SECTION VI - ROTATOR CUFF CONDITIONS					
6A. Complete the following:	6A. Complete the following:				
Hawkins' Impingement Test: Forward flex the arm to 90 degrees with the elbow bent to 90 degrees. Internally rotate arm. Pain on internal rotation indicates a positive test; may signify rotator cuff tendinopathy or tear.	Hawkins' Impingement Test: Forward flex the arm to 90 degrees with the elbow bent to 90 degrees. Internally rotate arm. Pain on internal rotation indicates a positive test; may signify rotator cuff tendinopathy or tear.				
Positive Negative Unable to test N/A	Positive Negative Unable to test N/A				
Empty Can Test: Abduct arm to 90 degrees and forward flex 30 degrees. Patient turns thumbs down and resists downward force applied by the examiner. Weakness indicates a positive test; may indicate rotator cuff pathology, including supraspinatus tendinopathy or tear.	Empty Can Test: Abduct arm to 90 degrees and forward flex 30 degrees. Patient turns thumbs down and resists downward force applied by the examiner. Weakness indicates a positive test; may indicate rotator cuff pathology, including supraspinatus tendinopathy or tear.				
Positive Negative Unable to test N/A	Positive Negative Unable to test N/A				
External rotation/infraspinatus strength test: Patient holds arms at side with elbow flexed 90 degrees. Patient externally rotates against resistance. Weakness indicates a positive test; may be associated with infraspinatus tendinopathy or tear.	External rotation/infraspinatus strength test: Patient holds arms at side with elbow flexed 90 degrees. Patient externally rotates against resistance. Weakness indicates a positive test; may be associated with infraspinatus tendinopathy or tear.				
Positive Negative Unable to test N/A	Positive Negative Unable to test N/A				
Lift-off subscapularis test: Patient internally rotates arm behind lower back, pushes against examiner's hand. Weakness indicates a positive test; may indicate subscapularis tendinopathy or tear.	Lift-off subscapularis test: Patient internally rotates arm behind lower back, pushes against examiner's hand. Weakness indicates a positive test; may indicate subscapularis tendinopathy or tear.				
Positive Negative Unable to test N/A	Positive Negative Unable to test N/A				
6B. If unable to test, is a rotator cuff condition suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe:	6B. If unable to test, is a rotator cuff condition suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe:				
	SECTION VII - SHOULDER INSTABILITY, DISLOCATION OR LABRAL PATHOLOGY				
SECTION VII - SHOULDER INSTABILITY,	DISLOCATION OR LABRAL PATHOLOGY				
SECTION VII - SHOULDER INSTABILITY, Right shoulder	DISLOCATION OR LABRAL PATHOLOGY Left shoulder				
Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following:	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following:				
Right shoulder	Left shoulder				
Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external				
Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability.	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability.				
Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected?	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected?				
Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected?	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected?				
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Right shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe 7C. Is there shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology? Yes No 7D. Does the Veteran have mechanical symptoms (clicking, catching, etc.)? Yes No 7E. Are there current residuals of recurrent dislocation (subluxation) of the glenohumeral	Left shoulder 7A. Complete the following: Crank Apprehension and Relocation Test: With patient supine, abduct patient's arm to 90 degrees and flex elbow 90 degrees. Pain and sense of instability with further external rotation may indicate shoulder instability. Positive Negative Unable to test N/A 7B. If unable to test, is shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe: 7C. Is there shoulder instability, dislocation or labral pathology? No 7D. Does the Veteran have mechanical symptoms (clicking, catching, etc.)? Yes No 7E. Are there current residuals of recurrent dislocation (subluxation) of the glenohumeral				
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SECTION VIII - CLAVICLE, SCAPULA, ACROMIOCLAVICULAR (AC) JOINT AND STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT CONDITIONS					
8A. Complete the following:	8A. Complete the following:				
Cross-body adduction test: Passively adduct arm across the patient's body toward the contralateral shoulder. Pain may indicate acromioclavicular joint pathology.	Cross-body adduction test: Passively adduct arm across the patient's body toward the contralateral shoulder. Pain may indicate acromioclavicular joint pathology.				
Positive Negative Unable to test N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Unable to test ☐ N/A				
8B. If unable to test, is a clavicle, scapula, acromioclavicular (AC) joint or sternoclavicular joint condition suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe:	8B. If unable to test, is a clavicle, scapula, acromioclavicular (AC) joint or sternoclavicular joint condition suspected? Yes No If yes, please describe:				
8C. Is there a clavicle, scapula, acromioclavicular (AC) joint, sternoclavicular joint condition or other impairment? Yes No If yes, indicate severity:	8C. Is there a clavicle, scapula, acromioclavicular (AC) joint, sternoclavicular joint condition or other impairment? Yes No If yes, indicate severity:				
Malunion of clavicle or scapula	Malunion of clavicle or scapula				
Nonunion of clavicle or scapula without loose movement	☐ Nonunion of clavicle or scapula without loose movement				
Nonunion of clavicle or scapula with loose movement	Nonunion of clavicle or scapula with loose movement				
Dislocation (acromioclavicular separation or sternoclavicular dislocation)	Dislocation (acromioclavicular separation or sternoclavicular dislocation)				
Other (describe):	Other (describe):				
8D. Does the clavicle or scapula condition affect range of motion of the shoulder (glenohumeral joint)?	8D. Does the clavicle or scapula condition affect range of motion of the shoulder (glenohumeral joint)?				
8E. Is there tenderness on palpation of the AC joint? Yes No	8E. Is there tenderness on palpation of the AC joint?				
SECTION IX - CONDITIONS OR I	MPAIRMENTS OF THE HUMERUS				
9A. Does the Veteran have loss of head (flail shoulder), nonunion (false flail shoulder), or fibrous union of the humerus? Yes No If yes, check all that apply:	9A. Does the Veteran have loss of head (flail shoulder), nonunion (false flail shoulder), or fibrous union of the humerus?				
Loss of head (flail Nonunion (false flail Fibrous union shoulder)	Loss of head (flail Nonunion (false flail Fibrous union shoulder)				
9B. Does the Veteran have malunion of the humerus with moderate or marked deformity?: Yes No If yes,indicate severity:	9B. Does the Veteran have malunion of the humerus with moderate or marked deformity?: Yes No If yes,indicate severity:				
☐ Moderate deformity ☐ Marked deformity	☐ Moderate deformity ☐ Marked deformity				
9C. Does the humerus condition affect range of motion of the shoulder (glenohumeral joint)? Yes No	9C. Does the humerus condition affect range of motion of the shoulder (glenohumeral joint)? Yes No				
SECTION X - SURG	CAL PROCEDURES				
10. Indicate any surgical procedures that the Veteran has had performed and provide the additional information as requested (check all that apply):	Indicate any surgical procedures that the Veteran has had performed and provide the additional information as requested (check all that apply):				
☐ No surgery	☐ No surgery				
Total shoulder joint replacement Date of surgery:	Total shoulder joint replacement Date of surgery:				
Residuals: None Intermediate degrees of residual weakness, pain, or limitation of motion	Residuals: None Intermediate degrees of residual weakness, pain, or limitation of motion				
Chronic residuals consisting of severe painful motion or weakness	Chronic residuals consisting of severe painful motion or weakness				
Other residuals, describe:	Other residuals, describe:				
Arthroscopic or other shoulder surgery	Arthroscopic or other shoulder surgery				
Date of Surgery: Type of Surgery:	Date of Surgery: Type of Surgery:				
Describe residuals:	Describe residuals:				

SECTION XI - OTHER PERTINENT PHYSICAL FINDINGS, COMPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND SCARS				
11A. Does the Veteran have any other pertinent physical findings, complications, signs, or symptoms related to any conditions listed in the diagnosis section above? Yes No If yes, describe (brief summary):				
11B. Does the Veteran have any scars or other disfigurement (of the skin) related to any conditions or to the treatment of any conditions listed in the diagnosis section? Yes No If yes, also complete the appropriate dermatological questionnaire.				
11C. Comments, if any:				
SECTION XII - ASSISTIVE DEVICES				
12A. Does the Veteran use any assistive devices?				
If yes, identify the assistive devices used. Check all that apply and indicate frequency:				
☐ Brace Frequency of use: ☐ Occasional ☐ Regular ☐ Constant				
Other, describe: Frequency of use: Occasional Regular Constant				
12B. If the Veteran uses any assistive devices, specify the condition, indicate the side, and identify the assistive device used for each condition:				
OFOTION VIII. DEMAINING EFFECTIVE FUNCTION OF THE EXTREMITIES				
SECTION XIII - REMAINING EFFECTIVE FUNCTION OF THE EXTREMITIES Note: The intention of this section is to permit the examiner to quantify the level of remaining function; it is not intended to inquire whether the Veteran should undergo an				
amputation with fitting of a prothesis. For example, if the functions of grasping (hand) or propulsion (foot) are as limited as if the Veteran had an amputation and prosthesis, the examiner should check "yes" and describe the diminished functioning. The question simply asks whether the functional loss is to the same degree as if there were an amputation of the affected limb.				
13A. Due to the Veteran's shoulder or arm condition(s), is there functional impairment of an extremity such that no effective functions remain other than that which would be equally well-served by an amputation with prosthesis (functions of the upper extremity include grasping, manipulation, etc.)?				
Yes, functioning is so diminished that amputation with prosthesis would equally serve the Veteran				
□ No				
If yes, indicate extremities for which this applies: Right upper Left upper				
13B. For each checked extremity, identify the condition causing loss of function, describe loss of effective function, and provide specific examples (brief summary):				
SECTION XIV - DIAGNOSTIC TESTING				
Note: Testing listed below is not indicated for every condition. The diagnosis of degenerative arthritis (osteoarthritis) or post-traumatic arthritis must be confirmed by imaging studies. Once such arthritis has been documented, even if in the past, no further imaging studies are required by VA, even if arthritis has worsened.				
14A. Have imaging studies been performed in conjunction with this examination?				
14B. If yes, is degenerative or post-traumatic arthritis documented?				
14C. If yes, provide type of test or procedure, date and results (brief summary):				

SECTION XIV - DIAGNOSTIC TESTING (continued)				
14D. Are there any other significant diagnostic test findings or results related to the claimed condition(s) and/or diagnosis(es), that were reviewed in conjunction with this examination? Yes No If yes, provide type of test or procedure, date and results (brief summary):				
14E. If any test results are other than normal, indicate relationship of abn	normal findings to diagnosed condition(s):			
SEC	TION XV - FUNCTIONAL IMPACT			
Note: Provide the impact of only the diagnosed condition(s), without cons	sideration of the impact of other medical conditions or fa	actors, such as age.		
15A. Regardless of the Veteran's current employment status, do the cond standing, walking, lifting, sitting, etc.)? Yes No If yes, de	ditions listed in the diagnosis section impact his/her abil escribe the functional impact of each condition, providing			
	SECTION XVI - REMARKS			
16A. Remarks (if any – please identify the section to which the remark pe	ertains when appropriate):			
SECTION XVII - EX	XAMINER'S CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATUR	E		
CERTIFICATION - To the best of my knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate, complete and current.				
17A. Examiner's signature:	17B. Examiner's printed name and title (e.g. MD, DO,	DDS, DMD, Ph.D, Psy.D, NP, PA-C):		
17C. Examiner's Area of Practice/Specialty (e.g. Cardiology, Orthopedic	s, Psychology/Psychiatry, General Practice):	17D. Date Signed:		
17E. Examiner's phone/fax numbers:	17F. National Provider Identifier (NPI) number:	17G. Medical license number and state:		
17H. Examiner's address:				