

## **Hand Injury** Report

THE ADDRESS	HIS FORM AND RETUR S ON THE LAST PAGE.	RN IT TO			WS	CC Clair	n Number						
Worker Information Last Name				Fire	First Name								
Mailing Address (include postal code)  Co				Community			Telephone (include area code)						
Residential Addre	SS			Da	Date of Birth YYYY			DD	DD Gender M F			ПX	
Employer's Nam	е				ı		Worker's Occup	ation					
Health Care Pi	rovider Information												
Name of Health C	Care Provider (please print)				wscc	Supplie	r Billing Numb		Fee Submitte				
Telephone (includ	e area code)				Fee Code Fee Submitted								
Address (include	postal code)				1		Report Form	Fee	Fee Submitte	d			
Date of late		)000/ N			D. L (	F			TOTAL	1			
Date of Injury		YYYY	M	DD	Date of	Exam			YYYY	MM		DD	
Which is the dominant hand?													
ankylosed, show the position in which ankylosis exists. See explanation  INJURED HAND  Finger									1010				
		MCP/F	rox. I	•	DIP/Dista	al.		1	humb				
Little Finger	Position of Utmost Flexion Lack of Extension (extens Position of Utmost Flexion	ion lag)		0	0	Pos	sition of Utmo				IP/2n	0	
Middle Finger Index Finger	Lack of Extension (extens Position of Utmost Flexion Lack of Extension (extens Position of Utmost Flexion Lack of Extension (extens	ion lag)	° .	0	0	Ra Ad IP t	dial Abduction duction (cm f to distal palma position (cm to distal palma	rom thumb ar V finger) from thuml		° cm		° cm	
5. Please note	e any other impairment and	comment on u	sefulne	ess of ha	nd (grip, wi	ist mov	rement, sensa	ition, ligam	ent integrity	, etc.)			

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6.	What further	er improvement	do	you ex	cpect?

7.	FLEXION AND EXTENSION OF NON INJURED HAND JOINTS – In the table below, show in degrees (a) the position of utmost flexion from a
	straight finger, and (b) the lack of extension. If ankylosed, show the position in which ankylosis exists. See explanation below.

NON INJURE		Finger		Thumb					
		MCP/Prox.	PIP/2nd.	DIP/Distal.		MCP/Prox.	IP/2nd.		
Little Finger	Position of Utmost Flexion	0	0	0	Position of Utmost Flexion	0	0		
	Lack of Extension (extension lag)	0	0	0	Lack of Extension (extension lag)	0	0		
Ring Finger	Position of Utmost Flexion Lack of Extension (extension lag)					Left	Right		
Middle Finger					Radial Abduction (degrees)	0	<sup>0</sup>		
Index Finger	Lack of Extension (extension lag) Position of Utmost Flexion	0	0	0	Adduction (cm from thumb IP to distal palmar V finger) Opposition (cm from thumb	cm	cm		
	Lack of Extension (extension lag)				l*.*	cm	cm		
Health Care Provider's Signature Date  I hereby certify the above is a correct statement of services personally rendered by me.									

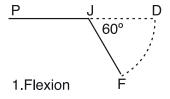
## Method for Describing Flexion and Extension of Injured Joints

Devising a simple and effective method of showing limitations of flexion and extension of finger joints has proven difficult. Describing extension has been the chief stumbling block. After careful consideration, we have decided to ask for the degrees of lack of extension, rather than the degrees of the contained angle.

Both flexion and extension are to be described by the arc or angle made with the distal end of a normal straight finger.

Remember, it is always the position of greatest possible flexion and the position of greatest possible extension that is required. From this can be deduced (by subtraction) the range of movement or, if there is complete ankylosis, the position of ankylosis.

1. Flexion

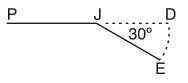


In the example above, let **PJD** represent a straight extended finger, **P** being proximal, **D** distal, and **J** the injured joint.

In the first diagram, let  ${\bf FJ}$  represent the position of utmost voluntary flexion. If the angle  ${\bf FJD}$  is 60°, the position of utmost flexion is described as 60°.

In the second diagram, let **EJ** represent the position of utmost voluntary extension. If the angle **EJD** is 30°, the lack of extension is 30°.

2. Extension



If there is flexion to a right angle and no impairment of extension, the position of utmost flexion will be 90° and the lack of extension will be 0°. If there is ankylosis in the position represented in the first diagram, the position of utmost flexion, as before, will be described as 60° and the lack of extension will likewise be described as 60°.

The WSCC may use this information for the administration of legislation under our authority, including the *Workers' Compensation Acts*, the *Safety Acts*, and/or the *Mine Health and Safety Acts*, and their associated *Regulations*, and to contact you in relation to the requirements under the relevant legislation.

It is your responsibility when providing an email address to ensure reasonable safeguards are in place to protect the confidentiality and security of your personal information within your email account.

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