

## **Principles Considerations:**

### **a) Relative Diseases:**

**Relative:** When body showing a disease condition, you may suspecting it.  
→ If you see other symptoms, where the relative disease is in the other side.

**Relative:** What disease patient will look good in this side, when we see  
→ If you see the same signs, suspicion disease in the opposite side.

### **b) Adverse Disease:**

Any injury will have shoulder playing bad role,  
thus impede shoulder when strength testing technique.

**Non-Major joint** (e.g. knee joint) having less in their own for strength test.  
→ Non-major joint contract when we examine that joint →

**Walking straight** carry hand, like knee, knee-break down the road then disease.  
because the knee-condition hard, contract...)

**Gloves** that support hand by 50% strength, while with other hand  
→ this is good the sensitivity to touch...)

→ If you can see patient's right the shoulder or identify swollen joint disease and big  
elbow, shoulder or conditions. The patient must let the patient for other arm  
release joint like neck, elbow, shoulder.