

NORMAL RANGES OF MOTION (IN DEGREES) ACCORDING TO VARIOUS AUTHORS

Joint	AAOS	Boone & Azen	Clark	CMA	Daniels & Worthingham	Dornison & Wagner	Esch & Lepley	Gearhardt & Russe	Hoppenfeld	JAMA	Kapandji	Kandall & McCreary	Weihc & Krusen
<i>Shoulder</i>													
Flexion	180	167	130	170	—	180	170	170	—	150	180	180	180
Extension	60	62	80	30	50	45	50	50	45	40	50	45	45
Abduction	180	184	180	170	—	180	170	170	180	150	180	180	180
Internal rotation	70	69	90 [†]	60 [†]	90	90	80	80	55	40 [†]	95	70	90
External rotation	90	104	40 [†]	80 [†]	90	90	90	90	45	90 [†]	80	90	90
Horizontal abduction	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Horizontal adduction	135	140	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Elbow</i>													
Flexion	150	143	150	135	160	145	150	150	150	150	145	145	135
<i>Radial/ulnar</i>													
Pronation	80	76	50	75	90	80	90	80	90	80	85	90	90
Supination	80	82	90	85	90	70	90	90	90	80	90	90	90
<i>Wrist</i>													
Flexion	80	76	80	70	90	80	90	60	80	70	85	80	60
Extension	70	75	70	65	90	55	70	50	70	60	85	70	55
Radial deviation	20	22	15	20	25	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	35
Ulnar deviation	30	36	30	40	65	40	30	30	30	30	—	35	75
<i>Hip</i>													
Flexion	120	122	120	110	125	125	130	125	135	100	120	125	120
Extension	30	10	20	30	15	50	45	15	30	30	30	10	45
Abduction	45	46	55	50	45	45	45	45	50	40	30	45	45
Adduction	30	27	45	30	0	20	15	15	30	20	30	10	—
Internal rotation	45	47	20	35	45	30	33	45	35	40	30	45	—
External rotation	45	47	45	50	45	50	36	45	45	50	60	45	—
<i>Knee</i>													
Flexion	135	143	145	135	130	140	135	130	135	120	160	140	135
<i>Ankle</i>													
Plantar flexion	50	56	50	50	45	45	65	45	50	40	50	45	55
Dorsiflexion	20	13	15	15	—	20	10	20	20	20	30	20	30
<i>Subtalar Joint</i>													
Inversion	35	37	—	35	—	50	30	40	—	30	52	35	—
Eversion	15	26	—	20	—	20	15	20	—	20	30	20	—

*References for the normal values: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), Joint motion: Method of measuring and recording. Chicago: AAOS, 1965; Boone DC, Azen SP. Normal range of motion in male subjects. J Bone Joint Surg (Am) 1979; 61:756; Clark WA. A system of joint measurement. J Orthop Surg 1920;2:687; Commission of California Medical Association (CMA) and The Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California: Evaluation of industrial disability. New York: Oxford University Press, 1960; Daniels L, Worthingham C. Muscle testing: Techniques of manual examination. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders, 1972; Dornison SM, Wagner ML. An exact technique for clinically measuring and recording joint motion. 1948; Arch Phys Med 29:468; Esch D, Lepley M. Evaluation of joint motion: Methods of measurement and recording. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1974; Gerhardt JJ, Russe OA. International SFTR method of measuring and recording joint motion. Bern: Huber, 1975; Hoppenfeld S. Physical examination of the spine and extremities. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1976; Journal of the American Medical Association: A guide to the evaluation of permanent impairment of the extremities and back. JAMA 1958 (special edition), 1; Kapandji LA. Physiology of the joints. Vols. 1 and 2, 2nd ed. London: Churchill Livingstone, 1970; Kendall FP, McCreary EK. Muscles, testing and function, 3rd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1983; Wiehcec FJ, Krusen FH. A new method of joint measurement and a review of the literature. Am J Surg 1939; 4:3:659.

†Measurements obtained with shoulder in 0 degrees of abduction. From Rothstein JM, Roy SH, Wolf SL. The rehabilitation specialist's handbook, 2nd ed. Philadelphia: FA Davis, 1998.