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| Anthropometric Characteristics | • Manual therapy techniques (massage)  
• Application of devices and equipment  
• Integumentary repair and protection techniques  
• Electrotherapeutic modalities  
• Physical agents | • Body dimensions (e.g., girth measurement, length measurement)  
• Edema (e.g., girth measurement, palpation, scales, volume measurement) | • Measure girth of a limb before and after mechanical intermittent compression.  
• Measure the volume of a patient’s/client’s foot before and after therapeutic massage for edema reduction. |
| Arousal, Attention, and Cognition | • Therapeutic exercise: neuromotor development training  
• Therapeutic exercise: relaxation  
• Functional training in self-care and home management  
• Electrotherapeutic modalities  
• Physical agents | • Arousal and attention (e.g., observation noting changes)  
• Cognition (e.g., observation of ability to process simple or multistep commands)  
• Communication (e.g., observation)  
• Consciousness (e.g., observation of agitation and coma)  
• Motivation (e.g., observation)  
• Orientation to time, person, place, and situation  
• Recall (e.g., observation of memory and retention) | • Observe and describe signs of agitation in a patient/client receiving neuromuscular reeducation following a traumatic brain injury.  
• Observe and describe a patient’s/client’s ability to process commands during relaxation training.  
• Obtain information regarding orientation to time, person, place, and situation via interview. |
| Assistive and Adaptive Devices, Prosthetics, and Orthotics | • Therapeutic exercise: gait and locomotion training  
• Functional training in self-care and home management  
• Application of devices and equipment | • Assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive and prosthetic devices and equipment use during functional activities (e.g., interviews, observations)  
• Safety during use of assistive, adaptive orthotic, protective, supportive and prosthetic devices and equipment (e.g., diaries, fall scales, interviews, logs, observations)  
• Application of orthotic, protective, and supportive devices (e.g., interview, observations)  
• Alignment, fit, and ability to care for the prosthetic device (e.g., interviews, logs, observation) | • Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to don/doff a prosthetic device prior to transfer training.  
• Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to safely utilize an assistive device during gait training.  
• Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to utilize a prosthetic device during transfers from bed to chair. |
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|                          | Body Mechanics                     | • Residual limb or adjacent segment, including edema, range of motion, skin integrity, and strength (eg, goniometry, muscle tests, observations, palpation, photographic records, skin integrity tests, volume measurement) | • Measure girth of the residual limb at given intervals.  
• Measure joint range of motion of the residual limb.  
• Observe and describe the skin integrity of the residual limb. |
|                          | Environmental Barriers, Self-Care and Home Management | • Therapeutic exercise: body mechanics and postural stabilization  
• Functional training in self-care and home management | • Body mechanics during functional training activities (eg, observations)  
|                          | Gait, Locomotion, and Balance      | • Therapeutic exercise: aerobic capacity/endurance conditioning/reconditioning  
• Therapeutic exercise: balance, coordination, and agility training  
• Therapeutic exercise: gait and locomotion training  
• Functional training in self-care and home management | • Current and potential barriers (eg, checklists, interviews, observations, questionnaires)  
• Physical space and environment (eg, observations, questionnaires)  
• Ability to perform self-care and home management activities with or without assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, or prosthetic devices and equipment (eg, interviews, observations)  
• Safety in self-care and home management activities and environments (eg, interviews, observations)  
|                          |                                     | • Balance during functional activities with or without the use of assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, or prosthetic devices or equipment (eg, observations)  
• Balance (dynamic and static) with or without the use of assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, or prosthetic devices or equipment (eg, observations) | • Interview a patient/client to identify potential environmental barriers in the home per the physical therapist plan of care.  
• Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to safely simulate chair to toilet transfers with an assistive device.  
• After safety instruction, assess the patient’s/client’s ability to apply the principles of safety in a simulated home environment.  
• Measure the distance ambulated and calculate the increase or decrease in distance compared to previous session for the patient/client using an assistive gait device.  
• Observe and describe changes in balance reactions after participation in structured balance training activities. |
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| Integumentary Integrity   | • Manual therapy techniques (massage)  
• Application of devices and equipment  
• Airway clearance techniques (percussion, vibration, and shaking)  
• Integumentary repair and protection techniques  
• Electrotherapeutic modalities  
• Physical agents | • Gait and locomotion during functional activities with or without the use of assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, or prosthetic devices or equipment (eg, observations)  
• Gait and locomotion with or without the use of assistive, adaptive orthotic, protective, supportive, prosthetic devices or equipment (eg, weight-bearing scales, observations)  
• Safety during gait, locomotion, and balance (eg, confidence scales, diaries, logs, observations) | • Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to safely complete surface to surface transfers with prosthetic device.  
• Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s ability to utilize a given assistive device during ambulation on the stairs.  
• Collect gait log and confidence scale information from patient/client. |
|                          | Associated with Skin:  
• Activities, positioning, and postures that produce or relieve trauma to the skin (eg, observations, logs)  
• Assistive, adaptive, orthotic, protective, supportive, or prosthetic devices and equipment that may produce or relieve trauma to the skin (eg, observations)  
• Skin characteristics, including blistering, continuity of skin color, dermatitis, hair growth, sensation, temperature, texture (eg, observations, palpation) | Associated with Wound:  
• Activities, positioning, and postures that aggravate the wound or scar or that produce or relieve trauma (eg, observations)  
• Signs of infection (eg, observations, palpation)  
• Wound characteristics, including bleeding, contraction, depth, drainage, location, odor, pigment, shape, size, tunneling, and undermining (eg, digital and grid measurement, observations, palpation, photographic record, wound tracing) | • Observe and describe the skin condition of a patient/client who is on a positional turning schedule.  
• Observe and describe skin condition of a patient’s/client’s residual limb after gait training with a prosthetic device.  
• Observe and describe the skin characteristics of a patient/client before and after whirlpool.  
• Describe positions that will reduce wound pressure for a given wound location.  
• Observe and describe wound condition including evidence of infection or bleeding after dressing removal and before whirlpool.  
• Trace the wound borders and describe the wound characteristics at the completion of an electrotherapeutic modality application. |
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| Muscle Performance        | • Therapeutic exercise: body mechanics and postural stabilization  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: strength, power, and endurance training  
                          • Electrotherapeutic modalities                                   | • Muscle strength, power, and endurance (eg. dynamometry, selected manual muscle tests)  
                          • Muscle strength, power, and endurance during functional activities (eg. functional muscle tests, observations)  
                          • Muscle tension (eg. palpation)                                    | • Measure a patient’s/client’s wrist flexion and extension strength after providing neuromuscular reeducation exercises.  
                          • Measure the knee strength of a patient/client receiving strengthening exercises for total knee arthroplasty. |
| Neuromotor Function       | • Therapeutic exercise: aerobic capacity/endurance conditioning/reconditioning  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: balance, coordination, and agility training  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: flexibility exercises  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: gait and locomotion training  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: neuromotor development training  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: relaxation  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: strength, power, and endurance training  
                          • Functional training in self-care and home management  
                          • Electrotherapeutic modalities                                    | • Coordination (eg, observation)  
                          • Hand function (eg, observation of fine and gross motor tasks)  
                          • Movement patterns (eg, observations of initiation, modification, tone, and control of movement patterns)  
                          • Motor skill (eg, observation)  
                          • Sensorimotor function, including postural reflexes and reactions, primitive reflexes and reactions (eg, observations) | • Observe and describe the patient’s/client’s responses to given fine motor coordination tasks.  
                          • Observe and describe the influence of ataxia on the gait of a patient/client who has had a traumatic brain injury.  
                          • Observe and describe the changes in movement patterns in response to developmental activities with a child who has cerebral palsy.  
                          • Assess the patient’s/client’s safety in the physical therapy setting.  
                          • Observe and describe the presence of primitive reflexes in an adult after head injury. |
| Pain                      | • Therapeutic exercise: flexibility exercises  
                          • Manual therapy techniques  
                          • Application of devices and equipment  
                          • Integumentary repair and protection techniques  
                          • Electrotherapeutic modalities  
                          • Physical agents                                                    | • Pain (eg, analog scales, descriptions, observations)                      | • Measure patient’s/client’s pain during stretching activities.  
                          • Rate patient’s/client’s pain level before and after application of physical agents. |
| Posture                   | • Therapeutic exercise: balance, coordination, and agility training  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: body mechanics and postural stabilization  
                          • Therapeutic exercise: strength, power, and endurance training      | • Postural alignment and position (static and dynamic), including symmetry and deviation from midline (eg, grid measurement, observation) | • Observe and describe the alignment of a patient/client who has been receiving training in postural awareness. |
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|                           | • Application of devices and equipment | • Functional ROM (eg, observations)  
• Joint active and passive movement (eg,  
goniometry, observations, palpation)  
• Muscle length, soft tissue extensibility, tone, and  
flexibility (eg, goniometry, palpation) | • Observe and describe postural alignment during resistive exercise training.  
• Observe and describe changes in posture with application of orthotic device. |
| Range of Motion            | • Therapeutic exercise: flexibility exercises  
• Manual therapy techniques (PROM)  
• Physical agents | • Sensations (eg, discrimination tests, tactile tests  
including coarse and light touch, cold and heat,  
pain, pressure, and vibration) | • Measure passive range of motion  
with a goniometer to determine response to stretching exercises.  
• Measure active range of motion after patient completes a session of proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation activities. |
| Sensory Response           | • Application of devices and equipment  
• Integumentary repair and protection techniques  
• Electrotherapeutic modalities  
• Physical agents | • Cardiovascular signs and symptoms including heart rate, rhythm, pressures, and flow and  
superficial vascular responses (eg, girth measurement, observations, palpation,  
sphygmomanometry, angina, claudication, and perceived exertion scales)  
• Aerobic capacity during functional activities (eg, indexes, observations, timed activity tests)  
• Physiological responses to position change, including autonomic responses, peripheral  
pressures, heart rate and rhythm, respiratory rate and rhythm, ventilatory pattern (eg, observations,  
palpation, sphygmomanometry) | • Measure sensory response to light touch and heat/cold prior to the application of a physical modality.  
• Measure changes in sensory response to pressure on the residual limb before gait training with a lower-extremity prosthetic device. |
| Vital Signs                | • Therapeutic exercise: aerobic capacity/endurance conditioning/reconditioning  
• Therapeutic exercise: relaxation  
• Airway clearance techniques  
• Physical agents | | • Collect data on heart rate, respiratory rate, and perceived exertion for a patient participating in gait training for enhanced aerobic capacity.  
• Collect blood pressure measurements before and after application of a compression pump.  
• Collect blood pressure measurements for the patient/client in supine, sit, and stand. |
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|                            |                                     | • Pulmonary signs and symptoms including signs of respiration/gas exchange, signs of ventilatory function, including airway protection, respiratory rate, rhythm and pattern (eg, observations, oximetry, palpation, dyspnea and perceived exertion scales) | • Collect oximetry data for a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease throughout the reconditioning program.  
• Measure the patient's/client's respiratory rate and perceived exertion during therapeutic exercise. |