## **Plantar Fascia Rupture Test**

Name:	Age:	
Examiner's name:	Date:	
Medical history		
Check the patient's medical history for plantar fascia-related problems or if they have flat feet.		
	,	
Windlass Test		
Part 1: Seated position (non-weight-bearing)		
<ol> <li>Have the patient sit on an examination table or chair with their affected leg extended.</li> <li>Stabilize the patient's heel with one hand.</li> </ol>		
<ol><li>With the other hand, apply pressure to the base of the toes while passively dorsiflexing the patient's foot. This means pulling the toes upwards towards the shin.</li></ol>		
<ul> <li>4. Continue dorsiflexing until the patient reports pain</li> <li>5. Lower the foot back to the starting position and reports.</li> </ul>	or resistance is felt.	
to actively dorsiflex their foot while you apply pres		
Positive: Pain provoked at the end of the range	o of motion	
Positive: Pain provoked at the end of the range of motion.		
Negative: No pain provoked.		
Part 2: Standing (weight bearing)		
1. Have the patient stand on a stool with their metatarsal heads just off the edge, ensuring they		
place equal weight on both feet.  2. Passively dorsiflex the big toe until the end of the range while allowing the interphalangeal joint		
to flex.		
Positive: Pain provoked at the end of the range of motion.		
Negative: No pain provoked.		
Physical exam		
Examine the affected foot for the following:		
Tenderness in the plantar fascia area, especially the medial side	Swelling in the plantar fascia area	
Bruising in the plantar fascia area	Tightness in the calf muscle	

Imaging	
Please select which method/s were used:	
MRI	Bone scanning
Ultrasound	Computed tomography
X-rays	Other (specify):
Results of imaging:	
Additional notes	
Additional notes	

## References

Bolgla, L. A., & Malone, T. R. (2004). Plantar fasciitis and the windlass mechanism: A biomechanical link to clinical practice. *Journal of Athletic Training*, 39(1), 77–82. <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC385265/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC385265/</a>

De Garceau, D., Dean, D., Requejo, S. M., & Thordarson, D. B. (2003). The association between diagnosis of plantar fasciitis and Windlass Test results. *Foot & Ankle International*, 24(3), 251–255. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/107110070302400309">https://doi.org/10.1177/107110070302400309</a>

Rolf, C., Guntner, P., Ericsäter, J., & Turan, I. (1997). Plantar fascia rupture: Diagnosis and treatment. *The Journal of Foot and Ankle Surgery*, 36(2), 112–114. https://doi.org/10.1016/s1067-2516(97)80055-5