**Manual Differential Diagnosis Cervical spine, shoulder belt, shoulder joint**
**Introduction**
According to the statutory health insurances such as AOK (General Ortskrankenkasse) or Barmer Ersatzkasse, too many patients are operated in Germany, although this is not necessary at all because either the complaints of the patient are not large enough or are often misdiagnoses.
An exact differential diagnosis is thus of extreme importance for physiotherapists. There are many things that can not be represented by MRT, CT, etc., e.g. One can not make mobility visible, fresh microfractures in the area of ​​the wrist and the tarsal bones are often overlooked despite CT / MRT recordings.
The manual therapy is concerned here with an exact differential diagnosis, on the one hand, in order to avoid unnecessary surgery, on the other hand, in order to give the patient the fastest possible pain relief.

**Method**

The differential diagnosis of the cervical spine, shoulder belt and shoulder joint may be used for this congress.
For example, if a patient, e.g. (Compression), the scalenii musculature is more susceptible to stress and can lead to Thoracic Outlet Syndrome. Also the first rib changes your position against the clavicle and there is the elongation position of M.pectoralis minor. This muscle can also be responsible for a Thoracic Outlet Syndrome with all its symptoms (sensory disturbances, circulatory disorders, etc.)
But not only the soft tissue structures change their position, the clavicle also has a dorsal rotation in the sternoclavicular joint as well as a ventral rotation in the acromioclavicular joint in the case of the maximum flexion in the glenohumeral joint.
This knowledge is a prerequisite for a possible differentiation between the different joints and soft tissue structures.
What role do the nerve structures play? It is also important to have adequate anatomical and biomechanical knowledge.
The individual components (joints, muscles, ligaments, nerves) in these procedures of manual differential diagnosis are more and also less stressed, so that muscles are stretched, joint capsules are put on more tension as well as stress on the nervous system.

**Goal**

The goal of presentation „ Manual Differential Diagnosis Cervical spine, shoulder belt, shoulder joint“ on the congress is to show participants a easy way to differentiate the thoracic outlet syndrom without any pictures. Furthermore to show an easy but very effective way to treat this diagnosis with different soft tissue techniques, mobilisation techniques and self-treatment like self-stretching and automobilisation.

To get an idea about using manual therapy in the orthopädic field is an idea of presentation.

Matthias Burkert

PT-OMT, Germany