

Brudzinski's sign



There are several modifications of this manoeuvre, the most important being the one in which **the patient lies on his/her back** and we perform **anteflexion of the neck**. If there is involuntary **flexion** of the initially extended lower limbs **at the knees we evaluate the symptom as positive (Brudzinský I)**.^[1]

Brudzinsky I (video, Centre for Electronic Education, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University)]

Other Brudzinski manoeuvres are less used. Brudzinski believed that some of his symptoms could be positive for one pathology while other symptoms were positive for another. Since Brudzinski's sign tends to be positive in meningitis, which must be treated and therefore diagnosed quickly, we do not dwell on finding the positivity of all signs.^[2]

- **Brudzinski II** is positive when pressure on the yoke arch produces a painful grimace.^[3]
- **Brudzinski III** is positive when pressure on the symphysis ossis pubis induces flexion of the lower limbs.^[3]
- **Brudzinski IV** is positive if flexion of one extended limb at the hip causes flexion of the other limb.^[3]

References

Related articles

- Meningeal phenomena
- Meningeal syndrome

External links

- Neurological examination - the norm (<https://el.lf1.cuni.cz/neurologie>) (1st If UK e-learning centre)

References

- ws:Brudzinského příznak

1. ROTH, Jan – FIALA, Ondřej – RŮŽIČKA, Evžen. *Neurological examination - norm* [online]. [cit. 2012-11-22]. <<https://el.lf1.cuni.cz/neurologie>>.
2. VARGHESE, A. – GALLEMORE, G.. *Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs revisited* [online]. [cit. 2012-11-22]. <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3321367>>.
3. -. *Meningeal Syndrome* [online]. [cit. 2012-11-28]. <<https://el.lf1.cuni.cz/neurologie>>.