**KEMP Test**

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**Introduction**

KEMP's test is a test to assess the femoral nerve facet joints. It is a provocative test to detect pain, which can be focal, referred or radiate.[1][2]

**Clinical Anatomy**

The femoral nerve (L2-L4) is a common bundle that heads toward the sciatic nerve, where it may be palpated inferior to the superior genicular vessels. The femoral nerve is a large, branch of the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (PCT), which innervates the skin over the anterior thigh. The femoral nerve is the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, and it emerges from the pelvis to form the greater trochanteric fascia (GTF). The femoral nerve supplies the muscles of the thigh and the skin of the anterior thigh. The femoral nerve is then divided into the profunda femoris nerve, the femoral artery, and the obturator nerve. The femoral nerve is the main nerve to the anterior thigh, and it supplies the muscles of the thigh, including the vastus lateralis, the rectus femoris, and the sartorius. The femoral nerve is also the main nerve to the skin of the anterior thigh, and it supplies the skin of the anterior thigh and the knee joint.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to assess the femoral nerve facet joints. Kemp test uses the patient’s knee, as a lever, to induce posterior and as a compressive force. This test is useful in the differential diagnosis of femoral nerve facet syndromes, though it is rare.[3]

** Technique**

It can be performed both with standing and sitting position.

**Recent Related Research (from Pubmed)**

1. [Chemical approach for the development of cholinesterase inhibitors using mAbs](http://example.com/)

**References**