

Orthotic Treatment Programs

- Definition of an orthosis
- Support and align
- Prevent or correct deformity
- Substitute or enhance function
- Decrease pain or discomfort



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Learning Outcomes

- Describe the design principles of sport orthoses
- Compare and contrast the indications and contraindications for prefabricated, custom-fit and custom designed sport orthoses
- Identify various components and materials used in the fabrication of sport orthoses
- Explain the process of proper orthotic device delivery, fitting and regular follow-up for maintenance of proper device functioning

Continuing Education Serie



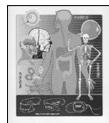
Orthotic Treatment Programs

- Goals
- Return to prior activities and activity levels
- · Prevent further injury
- Protection of involved joints
- "Reminder" of previous injury



-₩ Hang

Introduction



- Contributors to injury intrinsic factors
- Malalignment
- Limb-length discrepancy
- · Decreased flexibility
- · Muscle imbalance
- Muscle weakness
- Kinetic chain dysfunction

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The Foot/Ankle

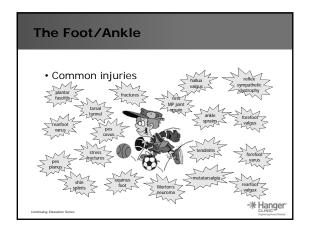
- Biomechanics
- Approximately 30 joints of foot and ankle
- Primary: Midtarsal, subtalar and talocrural
- Joints of the foot/ankle function in synchrony
- Compressive forces of the ankle

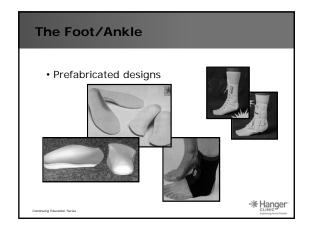


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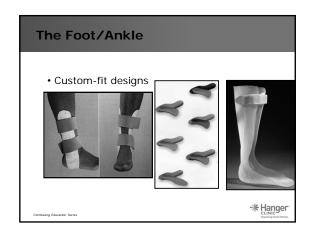
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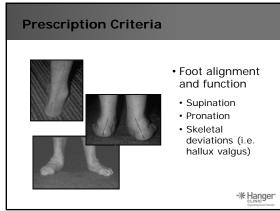


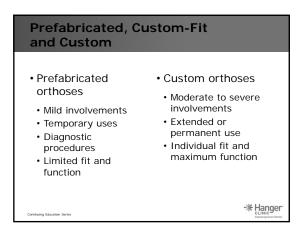




Patient evaluation History: Description of current problem, mechanism of injury, area of discomfort, previous injuries... Observational data: Global assessment of standing and walking postures Active and passive range of motion Orthotic design considerations Height, weight, anticipated activity level, degree of deformity, degree of correction, diagnosis, prognosis, mobility requirements, stability requirements Designing an appropriate orthosis to meet the patient's structural and functional needs.

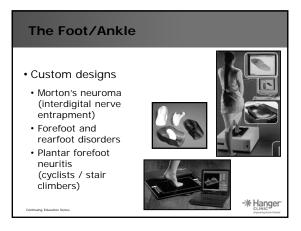


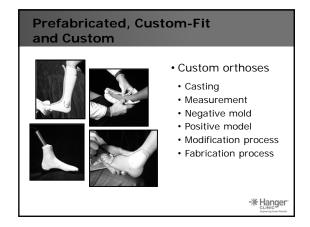


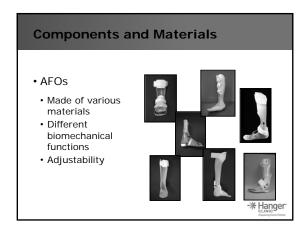


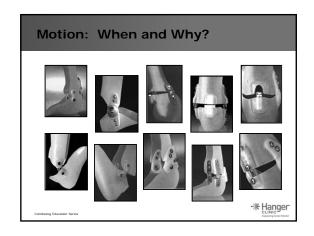
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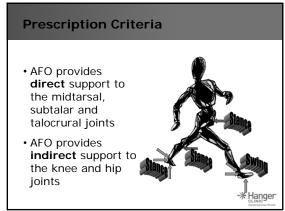


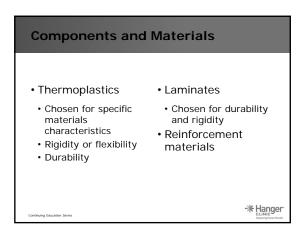








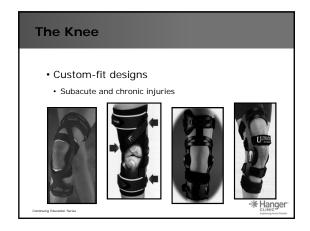


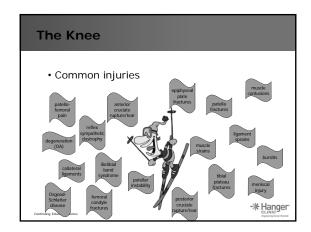


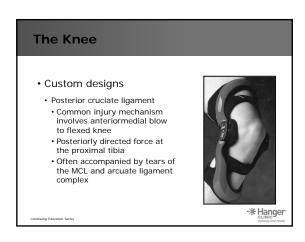
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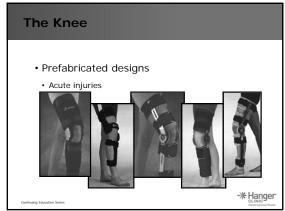


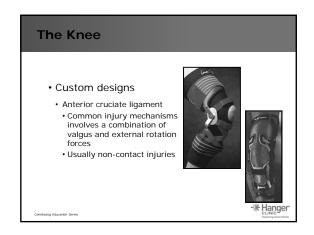
The Knee Biomechanics Tibiofemoral joint is loaded at 3x body weight in stance phase of gait and 4x body weight during stair climbing Patellofemoral joint is loaded at .5x body weight during walking, 3.3x during stair climbing, and 7.6x during squatting Range of 10° extension to 140° flexion **Hanger* Coretning Kananis January **Hanger* Coretning Kananis January **Hanger* **Hanger*





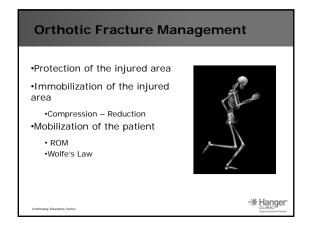






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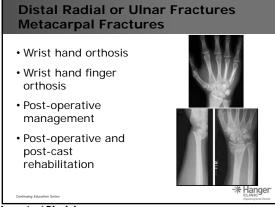


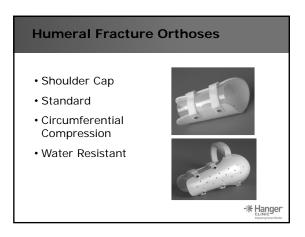






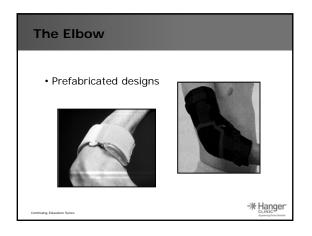






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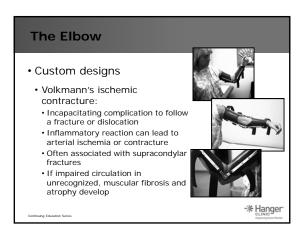


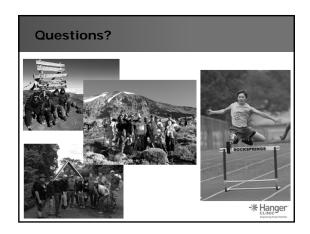


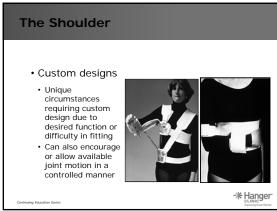
Orthotic Fitting and Follow-Up

- Adjustments and repairs
- Ongoing process
- Mechanical device needs mechanical maintenance
- Changes in patient model (atrophy or hypertrophy)
- Re-evaluation of functional abilities and needs

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