


Martinet N. « Les amputés de cuisse: emboîtures et genoux ». D.E.S. M.P.R. Nancy 2011—COFEMER.

Klotz R. « Indications médicales des genou prothétiques à microprocesseur ». Centre de la Tour de Gassies, Bruges 33523.


CO14-006–EN
Listening to patients with a major lower limb amputation due to peripheral vascular disease and/or diabetes: Personal experiences of the temporary prosthesis period
F. De Courrègesa,b,∗, M.-C. Dechatrea,b, P. Renauda,b
a Service MPR neurologique, CHU de Nantes, hôpital Saint-Jacques, 85, rue Saint-Jacques, 44093 Nantes cedex 1, France
b Service de médecine physique, centre hospitalier, Saint-Nazaire, France

*Corresponding author.

Keywords: Amputation; Adjustment; Appearance; Self-consciousness

During the temporary prosthesis period in the context of major vascular lower limb amputation, we wished to listen to these patients, to understand how people had been dealing with this difficult situation. First of all, we wanted to explore the possible gap between the fact of dealing with a prosthesis and the ideas patients could have about it. After a series of questions, we finally extended the subject to what these people wanted to express.

In a first part, we develop epidemiological characteristics of this population [1] and we reflect about psychological repercussion of this surgical operation [2,3]. We present the way medical professionals in the rehabilitation department are taking care of amputated people. In a second part, we state the stories of the patients while they still were at hospital in Nantes, Rennes or Saint-Nazaire, or soon after their discharge to home. All the stories result from semi-directive interviews.

From the first interviews, we can underline five main points: the uniqueness of each personal experience, the deep desire for each one of them to keep their autonomy, the importance to find other patients to share with, the importance of the family support, and finally the evolution of the relationships between society and the person now disabled.

Amputation, considered like a last resort by the surgeon is for amputated people — on the contrary — the beginning of a new life. Throughout the process of the artificial limb operation, and even before amputation, each professional of the medical team takes an important part in supporting and backing the patient. We have to carry on for instance, in improving the offers of psychological help.

References


CO14-007–EN
Concepts of knee-ankle-foot and knee-ankle-heel orthosis used for neurological diseases
P. Brunel
Département de médecine physique et réadaptation, CHU d’Angers, C3RF
Les capucins, BP 40329, 49103 Angers cedex 02, France

Keywords: Lower limb orthotics; Knee-ankle-foot orthosis; Knee-ankle-heel orthosis; Lower limb neurological impairment

Aim.— To describe the basic concepts of knee-ankle-foot and knee-ankle-heel orthosis used for neurological diseases. Emphasis will be put on the knee joints whether they are presently reimbursed or not. Hip-knee-ankle-foot orthosis are out of the scope of this review.

Methods/Applications.— An overview of the technical characteristics of all available knee joints is proposed. We then consider the different neuromuscular impairments and the medico-technical responses, describing the different components, including the different knee joints. Based on the example of the “Basko” orthotic joint, we describe the evolution of the reimbursement regulations, which at present rely on very scarce objective evaluation.


CO14-008–EN
History of the orthopedic shoe
R. Dolhem
CEM/CR, Caserne Vandamme, 17, rue Lydéric, 59043 Lille cedex, France

Keywords: History; Orthopedic shoe

Introduction.— In the history of the ortho-prosthetic appliances, specific studies on orthopedic shoes, especially from professional shoemakers, are not available.

Materials and methods.— The documentation is poor and we must draw primarily on the medical literature of the mid-nineteenth century to learn about the terminology of mechanical boots, ancestors of orthopedic shoes, the nomenclature used in the late nineteenth century and about custom-made therapeutic footwear as officialised in France by decree on July 16, 1996.

Results.— We study the evolution of this calcologic concept in three periods:
– The first period concerns the treatment of clubfoot, from the ancient medical literature since Hippocratic (Cretan lead shoe) to the birth of medical orthopedics initiated by N. Andry and continued by the orthopedic surgeons of the 19th century (J. Venel, H. Bouvier) [1];
– The second deals with WWI (1914-1918) and the major impact of war injuries, with the development of orthopedic footwear and equipment workshops established by the Ministry of War. [2];
– The final chapter concerns the institutionalization of the shoemaker profession, and the advent of pedo-orthotists.

Discussion.— The orthopedic surgeons of the nineteenth century contributed to the development of medical terminology with mechanical boot and orthopedic shoes ancestors of the twentieth century nomenclature. Custom-made therapeutic shoes came into being in 1996 with the institutionalization of the shoemaker profession and the advent of pedo-orthotics as an allied medical profession.

References


CO14-009–EN
Assessment of the orthopaedic shoe “Pneumaflex®” among patients with foot drop
L. Bontoux∗, X. Derie, P. Brunel, I. Richard
Services de médecine physique et de réadaptation, CRRF-CHU, 49103 Angers, France

*Corresponding author.

Keywords: Orthopaedic shoe; Foot-drop; Neuropathy

Objective.— Prospective assessment of patient satisfaction with a foot orthosis consisting in a jack-assisted device, mounted on a custom-made low-upper orthopaedic shoe.

Methods.— All patients presenting with foot-drop and receiving this device were prospectively included. Their satisfaction was assessed with the QUEST questionnaire. Most of them had been previously equipped with different ankle-foot