**Introduction.**—Various disabilities and impairments suffered by children often require installation of braces as part of the overall rehabilitation [1]. Despite the decline of polio, production of equipment has not regressed.

**Objective.**—To study the types of orthopedic products for handicapped children.

**Method.**—This is a retrospective study descriptive and analytic on children managed in Orthopedic Artificial limb Center (OAC) of CNHU-HKM in Cotonou during the period 2002–2011.

**Results.**—A total of 885 children were fitted by the CAO from 2002 to 2011, an average of 89 per year. The average age was 5.6 years. Among them, 51.86% were boys against 48.14% of girls with a sex ratio of 1.08. Eight prosthesis (0.90%) were made against 877 orthoses (99%). The pelvic limb orthoses were made up most (94.58%) dominated by orthotics (62.60%). Deformities and malformations of pelvic limb (83.61%), peripheral neurological damage (10.05%) and central (4.19%) were the main causes of equipment. Frequency and type of equipment product are influenced by the type of impairment and disability, gender, age of the child, the cost of the equipment and the technical skills of staff ($P / C20 = 0.004$).

**Discussion and conclusion.**—The specificity of the orthopedic artificial limb of child during the past decade is the scarcity of prosthetics and orthotics predominance. Production of these devices in the era of the polio eradication seems to be related to the socio-economic and cultural context of Benin.

**Reference**

**P041-e**

**Assessment of static disorders of the feet in podoscope optical and electronic to service PMR University Hospital Casablanca: About 53 cases**


**Keywords:** Foot; Static; Podoscope; Electronic

**Introduction.**—The examination of the foot is part of the general clinical examination. The area of the foot is subjected to multiple problems intra and extra-articular rheumatology, dermatology, vascular, neurological, traumatic.

**Objective.**—The objective of this work is to show the importance of this dynamic analysis of the foot by comparing the results obtained from the static study with those of the dynamic study by the same podoscope.

**Materials and methods.**—It is a prospective study of 53 cases diagnosed in the service of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, suffering from various foot affections.

**Results.**—The average age was 42.3 (16–65) with a female predominance. Twenty-nine cases had normal optical footbed podoscope, ten flat feet, five feet hollow, four capito-metatarsal syndromes, three valgus feet and two varus feet. The evaluation showed that electronic podoscope dynamic study provides valuable information, including a significant difference in the distribution of pressures and forces on the feet during the dynamic analysis over static analysis, which allows one optimal management of diseases of the foot.

**Discussion/conclusion.**—The dynamic analysis of pressure during walking is important in understanding functional disorders of the foot but it is complementary to the history, clinical examination, fingerprint analysis supported through podoscope or fingerprints inked, and radiography. Several studies attest to the reliability and reproducibility of measurements of the platform. This reliability is enhanced by the calibration of the instrument before any study and three successive moves of the patient and without hesitation on the barosensible frame. The diagnosis of pathologies affecting the foot and evaluation of treatments they represent the two main fields of application of dynamic plantar pressure measurements during walking.

**Further reading**


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* Corresponding author.  
E-mail address: kpadonou_toussaint@yahoo.fr

**E-mail address:** kassimi24@hotmail.com