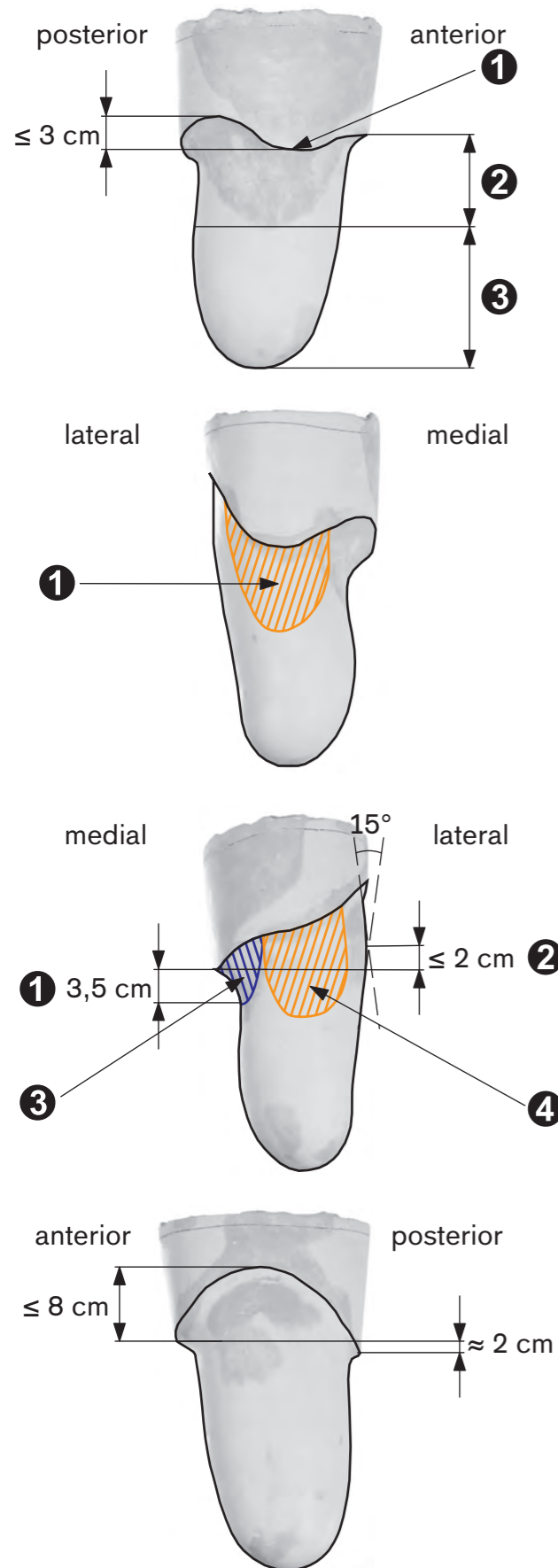


1.2 Modification of the Plaster Model



Go through the guidelines listed below:

View from medial:

Socket brim for embedding the ramus and the adductor tendon is on one level (1).

Rectify the circumference below the medial socket brim as described below:

- Proximal area (2): Residual limb circumference – max. 1 cm
- Distal area (3): No rectification based on the residual limb measurements

View from posterior:

Grind the posterior socket area (1 - hatched), so that it runs nearly parallel to the anterior socket area.

View from anterior:

For easy donning of the socket a flat moulding of the medial socket brim is important (1 - height 3.5 cm). Apply plaster as required accordingly (3).

Flatten the anterior support area (4 - hatched).

To protect the end of the femur keep the shape to lateral and posterior done during the 1st stage of the cast. Max. 2 cm between the medial socket brim and the top of the greater trochanter (2).

View from lateral:

The anterior shape and posterior shape should be parallel.

1 Technical Information - ProSeal

1.1 Plaster Cast for a ProSeal Socket



Materials:

- Water basin (754W5)
- Scissors (719G1 or 719G2)
- Copying pencil
- Cotton stockinette - 15 and 30 width (623T1=15/30)
- Biplatrix plaster bandages - 15 and 20 cm width (699G20=3X15/20)
- Optional: Measuring tool (for taking measurements of the residual limb)



Cut the medial brim of the liner so that it runs 1 cm below the perineum.

The lateral brim of the liner is at the same height as the brim of the prosthetic socket.

Isolate the trimmed and donned liner on the outside with soap solution.

Pull a cotton stockinette (1 - 15 cm width) over the residual limb. The distal half of the residual limb remains without stockinette. Thus the distal part of the plaster cast will remain very clean on the inner side. This is important for the modification of the plaster model.

Cut an oval hole in the lower part of another cotton stockinette (30 cm width). The donned stockinette serves as a protection layer against the plaster (2). The cut hole serves as a reference line for the trim line in the posterior area below the gluteus musculature (3 - finger).

Take measurements of the residual limb and document them.

IMPORTANT: Measure the 1st residual limb circumference measurement 3 cm below the perineum. This measurement is crucial for modification of the plaster model.





Plaster the residual limb by circular wrapping up to the level of the trochanter.



To protect the distal end of the femur shape the end of the limb in the lateral and posterior direction.



To shape the limb correctly place the hand coming from lateral to posterior horizontal above the end of the femur. Shape a slight support area.



Final result of the 1st stage of the cast.



Place a 4-layer plaster splint (longuette, 20 cm width) at top of the 1st stage to cast the level of the socket entrance. Make sure, that the ischial tuberosity and the lateral socket brim are included.



Cast the ischial tuberosity from frontal (1) by placing your hand in lifting 45°, moving towards the residual limb by 45° (2) and finally tipping the hand by 45° (3).



Place the second hand flat on the femur, directly below the greater trochanter.