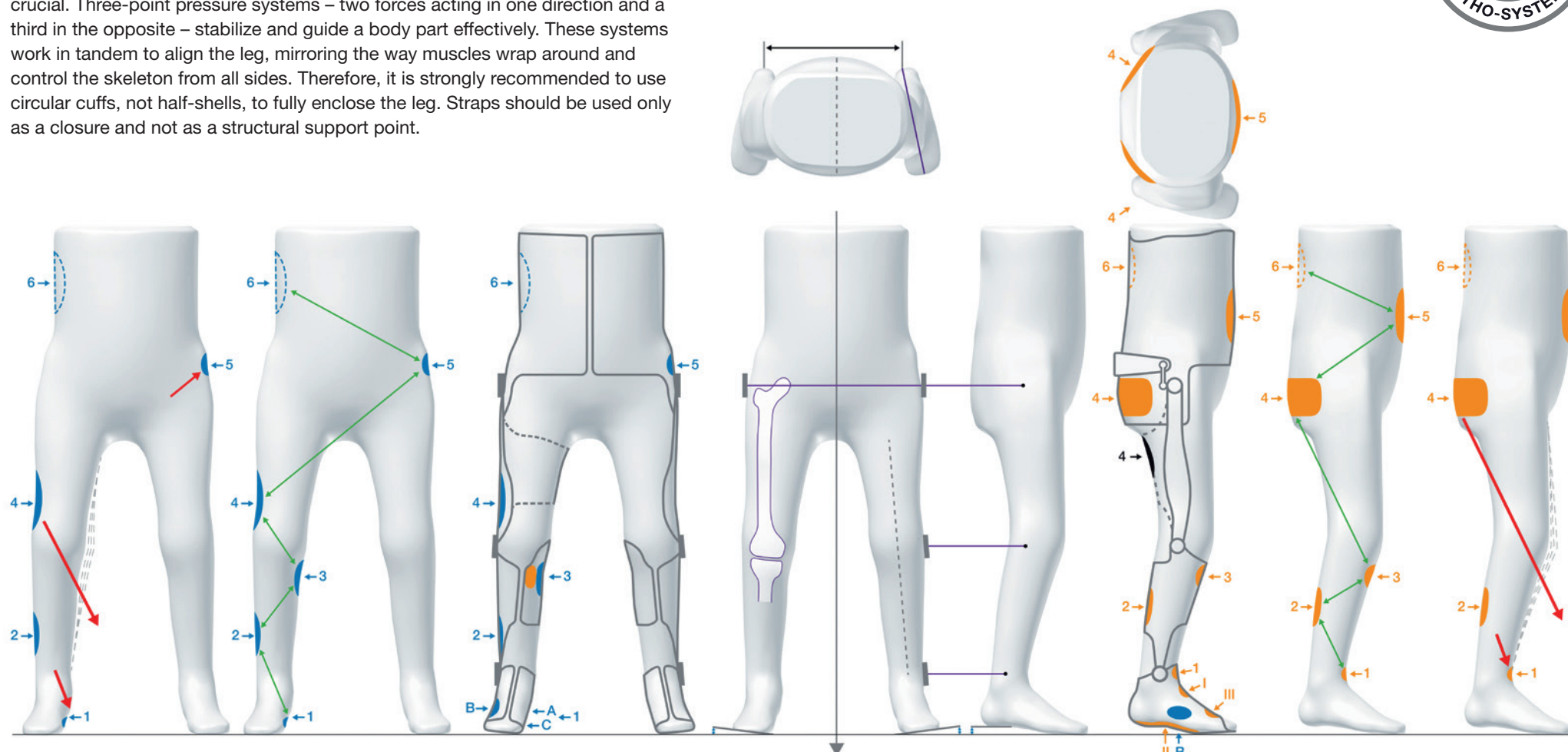


RGO – Proper Support with the 3-Point Pressure System



For a walking orthosis to effectively support and upright the skeleton, as well as guide and limit movement, the points where it transmits force to the body are crucial. Three-point pressure systems – two forces acting in one direction and a third in the opposite – stabilize and guide a body part effectively. These systems work in tandem to align the leg, mirroring the way muscles wrap around and control the skeleton from all sides. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to use circular cuffs, not half-shells, to fully enclose the leg. Straps should be used only as a closure and not as a structural support point.



Loss of contact point 3: ineffective standing and walking

Contact points 5 and 6 support the trunk.
3, 4 and 5 guide the hip joint.
2, 3 and 4 guide the knee joint.
1 (A, C), 2 and 3 stabilize the lower leg and guide the ankle joint.
A, B and C secure the foot.

Step width must be adapted to user requirements. Increased width improves stability, while reduced width enables a longer step length.

Keeping the foot in alignment with the leg axis takes advantage of the slant under the sole to facilitate tilting and step initiation.

Contact points 4, 5 and 6 support the trunk.
3, 4 and 5 guide the hip joint.
2, 3 and 4 support knee extension when increased contractures are present.
2, 3 and 4 guide the knee joint.
1, 2 and 3 stabilize the lower leg.
II, 1 and 2 guide the ankle joint.
I, II and III secure the foot.

Loss of contact point 3: ineffective standing and walking.

RGO – Walking Starts with Standing

For an efficient fitting, we recommend using the hip line as a reference. In a balanced stance, the shoulder is usually in line with the hip. Patient-specific fine-tuning is necessary for secure standing and efficient gait.

