## **Plastic Ankle-Foot Orthoses:**

## **Indications and Functions**

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Prescription of plastic ankle-foot orthoses at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center (IRM-NYUMC), has over approximately the past 12 years been based on the identification of a pathomechanical condition affecting the ankle-foot complex for the purpose of matching that condition with a biomechanical device (plastic anklefoot orthosis). Over the years, this basic system has been improved to include modifying factors such as spasticity and sensory status (Table I).

Table II represents an elaboration of the system in describing, in addition to indications, the biomechanical actions of each anklefoot orthosis as well as contraindications. Each of the AFO's described is shown in Figures 1 through 5.

Tables I and II have been used successfully in the training of physicians, orthotists, therapists, and other health-related personnel. We hope that the readers of the Newsletter find these tables useful in their respective clinics to clarify indications and contraindications for the various AFO's.

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|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Pathomechanical Condition                                      | <b>Biomechanical Device</b>    | Degree of Spasticity   | Sensory Deficit   |
| Weakness or absence of dorsiflexors                            | Posterior Leaf-Spring          | None to mild   | Reduced without medio-<br>lateral instability   |
| Weakness or absence of<br>dorsiflexors and plantar-<br>flexors | Spiral                         | Mild to moderate   | Reduced with valgus instability   |
| Equinovarus with rotation of foot                              | Hemi-spiral                    | Moderate   | Mild to moderate  |
| Equinovarus without rotation of foot                           | Hemi-posterior Leaf-<br>Spring | Moderate   | Mild to moderate  |
| Other:<br>1. Pain<br>2. Sensory deficit<br>3. Structural       | Solid ankle                    | Severe   | Severe  |

Table I

Criteria are based upon musculoskeletal and neurological determinations rather than etiology. Included are:

1. Deformity

2. Joint mobility

Contractures
Motor Power

- 5. Spasticity
- 6. Presence or absence of edema
- 7. Sensory abnormalities, particularly proprioceptive

| Posterior Solid Ankle         | Immobilize ankle in<br>swing and stance phase.   | Structural collapse of<br>foot-ankle; pain due to<br>movement of ankle; severe<br>spasticity with sustained<br>clonus; severe sensory<br>deficit.   | Inadequate hip strength   |   |   | Significant functional<br>movement of ankle<br>during gait . | Fluctuating edema |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------|
| Hemi Spiral                   | Prevents foot slap at<br>heel strike.<br>Assist toe clearance in<br>swing phase with control<br>of inversion.<br>Induces external torque on<br>foot at heel strike.  | Motor weakness of ankle<br>dorsiflexors and evertors<br>with moderate to severe<br>lateral instability and/or<br>strong tendency toward<br>equinovarus; internal<br>rotation of foot; moderate<br>spasticity. | Inadequate hip strength   | Severe spasticity with sustained clonus | Valgus  | Ankle dorsiflexion<br>limited to < 90°<br>Fixed deformity    | Fluctuating edema |
| Spiral                        | Prevents foot slap at heel<br>strike.<br>Assist toe clearance in<br>swing phase and push-off<br>in stance phase with<br>control of inversion and<br>eversion.<br>Provides extension moment<br>at knee to assist stability. | Motor weakness of ankle<br>dorsiflexors and/or<br>plantar flexors with<br>moderate medial-lateral<br>instability.<br>Mild motor weakness of<br>knee extensors.  | Pronounced imbalance of<br>forces acting on ankle-<br>foot complex.<br>Inadequate hip strength                        | Moderate to severe<br>spasticity        | Severe medio-lateral ankle<br>instability                       | Ankle dorsiflexion<br>limited to <90°<br>Fixed deformity     | Fluctuating edema |
| Hemi Posterior<br>Leaf-Spring | Prevents foot slap at<br>heel strike.<br>Assist toe clearance in<br>swing phase with control<br>of inversion.  | Motor weakness of ankle<br>dorsiflexors and ever-<br>tors w/mild to moderate<br>lateral instability and<br>tendency toward varus<br>(without foot internal<br>rotation component).                            | Moderate to severe weak-<br>ness of ankle plantar<br>flexors .<br>Inadequate knee strength<br>Inadequate hip strength | Moderate to severe<br>spasticity        | Valgus  | Ankle dorsiflexion<br>limited to <90°<br>Fixed deformity     |                   |
| Posterior Leaf-Spring         | Prevents foot slap at<br>heel strike .<br>Assist toe clearance in<br>swing phase .   | Motor weakness of ankle<br>dorsiflexors.  | Moderate to severe weak-<br>ness of ankle plantar<br>flexors.<br>Inadequate knee strength<br>Inadequate hip strength  | Moderate to severe<br>spasticity        | Medio-lateral ankle<br>instability with marked<br>varus/valgus. | Ankle dorsiflexion<br>limited to <90°<br>Fixed deformity     |                   |
| Ankle-Foot Orthosis           | Biomechanical<br>Action  | Indications   | Contraindications<br>1. Motor Power   | 2. Spasticity                           | 3. Joint<br>Stability   | 4. Joint<br>Mobility   | 5. Volume Changes |



Figure 1. Posterior Leaf Spring AnkleFigure 2. Hemi Posterior Leaf Spring<br/>Ankle Foot Orthosis.





Figure 3. Spinal Ankle Foot Orthosis.



Figure 4. Hemi Spiral Ankle Foot Orthosis.



Figure 5. Posterior Solid Ankle Foot Orthosis.