
Prosthetics and orthotics — Functional deficiencies — Description of the person to be treated with an orthosis, clinical objectives of treatment, and functional requirements of the orthosis

Prothèses et orthèses — Malformations des membres — Description de la condition de l'utilisateur d'orthèse, objectifs cliniques, et exigences fonctionnelles et biomécaniques de l'orthèse



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8551 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 168, *Prosthetics and orthotics*.

Introduction

The orthotic treatment of a person depends not only on the causes and underlying conditions for which the orthosis is being prescribed, but also on other clinical conditions and attributes of the person. The various members of the clinical teams in different countries often develop their own nomenclature to record this information. Hence there is a need for an international system to allow comparisons of clinical practice.

The system described in this International Standard is designed to meet the needs of the members of the clinic team to assess the person and to present and evaluate treatment. Such a system will also allow this information to be recorded in a way which can easily be incorporated into reports and used for analysis. It will also be of value to epidemiologists and government health officials.

ISO 8551 defines the minimum information to be described.

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Prosthetics and orthotics — Functional deficiencies — Description of the person to be treated with an orthosis, clinical objectives of treatment, and functional requirements of the orthosis

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a method of describing the person to be treated with an orthosis, the clinical objectives of treatment and the functional requirements of the orthosis.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8549-1, *Prosthetics and orthotics — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms for external limb prostheses and external orthoses*

ISO 8549-3, *Prosthetics and orthotics — Vocabulary — Part 3: Terms relating to external orthoses*

ICD-10:1992, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*, World Health Organization, Geneva

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8549-1 and ISO 8549-3 and the following apply.

3.1

alignment of a skeletal segment

spatial relationship between the ends of the segment

NOTE The alignment of a skeletal segment is determined by its integrity and/or shape.

3.2

alignment of a joint

spatial relationship between the skeletal segments which comprise the joint

NOTE The alignment of a joint is determined by the integrity and shape of the skeletal segments of which it is comprised, and the action of associated muscular and ligamentous/capsular tissues. These factors also govern the type and range of motion at the joint.

3.3

alignment of the trunk (or any part thereof)

spatial relationship between the relevant two end vertebrae

NOTE The alignment of the trunk is determined by the alignment of the intervening skeletal segments and joints.