

Standing Assessment Procedure

INTRODUCTION

The standing assessment may be carried out as part of a complete postural review that should also look at lying (in prone and supine) and sitting. It is recommended that lying and sitting assessments are carried out before you look at standing. Areas of loadbearing, symmetry, and the prominent pelvic and shoulder girdle positions should be noted. See the Assessment Charts for further details.

STANDING ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Make sure the child is happy and knows what is happening. Note the reasons for the referral and specific problems relating to his posture.

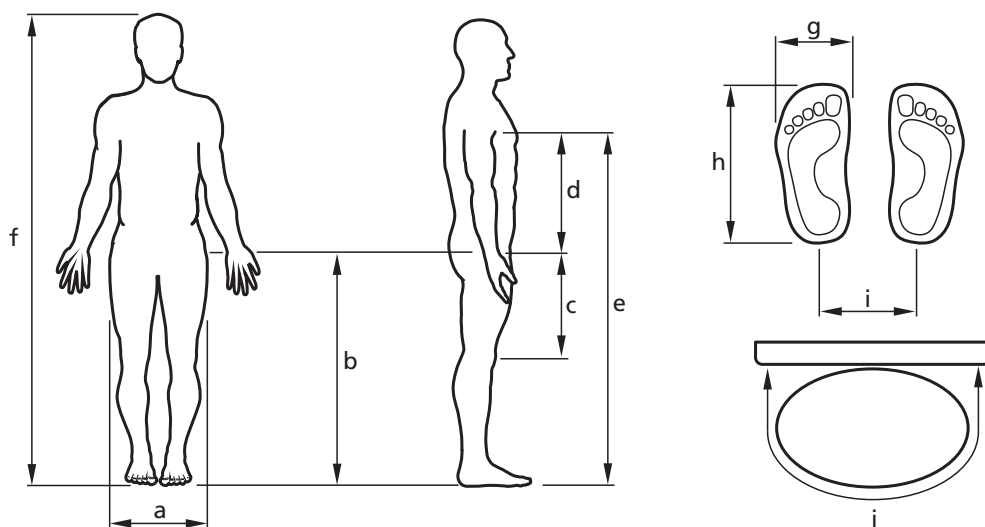
Look at the child in his present equipment. Using the Assessment Chart, assess the Chailey Level of Ability, noting any specific problems.

Check the equipment for signs of excessive wear once he has been removed. Assess his Chailey Level of Ability out of his equipment. If he cannot achieve standing independently, select a supporting surface of about elbow height that is comfortable. Place him in the upright position either supporting himself, or being held. Check lower limb alignment and note any actual or potential deformity.

MEASUREMENTS

If possible, take the following measurements in supported standing (if this is not possible, take the measurements in supine). Place the child against the supporting surface; it may be necessary to use more than one pair of hands to achieve this. Ensure the child is standing with his hips and knees in as much extension as can be comfortably achieved, and with the feet slightly apart. Check overall alignment and note any actual or potential deformity. Take the following measurements:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| a) | Hip Width | Width across greater trochanters |
| b) | Heel to Hip | From the floor or heel to the greater trochanter |
| c) | Hip to Knee | From greater trochanter to the knee joint |
| d) | Hip to Axilla | From the greater trochanter to the axilla, less 2cm |
| e) | Heel to Axilla | Floor or heel to the axilla, less 2cm |
| f) | Overall Height | Floor or heel to top of head |
| g) | Foot Width | Width of the foot at widest point |
| h) | Foot Length | Length of the foot at the longest point |
| i) | Heel Centres | Measurements between the centre-line of each heel |
| j) | Pelvic Circumference | Distance around the pelvis as shown in the diagram. |



All the measurements are STRAIGHT LINE MEASURES except Pelvic Circumference, which is a measure around the hips (as shown in the diagram). Remember to be consistent with the units you use for measuring, and always record the units on any documentation (normally, centimetres should be used). Note any special requirements or circumstances.