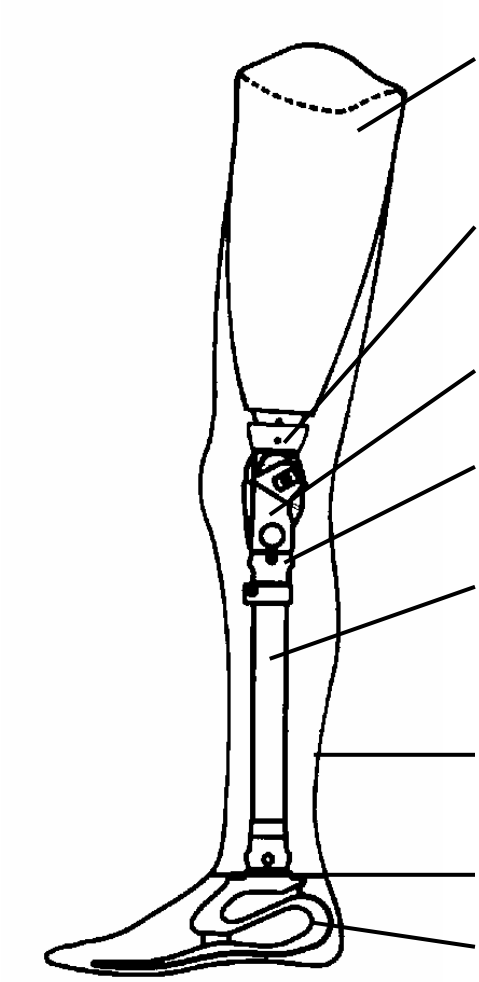
Above Knee Prosthesis

A Prosthesis is composed of a number of components that work together as a single device which is specific to each person.

The following is an explanation of each element of the prosthesis.



Socket: The socket is used to contain the residual limb (amputated limb) and transfer the weight of the body to the rest of the prosthesis, this may also contain liners to act as padding and provide suspension.

Socket Adaptor: Used to connect the socket to the other components of the prosthesis and used to align the prosthesis. May come in a number of configurations.

Knee: Allows the prosthesis to bend, assists in proper gait pattern and allows the amputee to sit.

Tube Clamp Adaptor: Connects the knee to the pipe, used to align the prosthesis. Short residual limbs may require two.

Pipe: Used to transfer the weight of the body, must be adjusted to obtain the proper height of the prosthesis, and used to align the prosthesis. Short residual limbs may require two.

Endoskeletal Finish: Covers entire prosthesis protection internal components from moisture, dust and dirt.

Ankle: Attaches foot to prosthesis, allows motion to assist in proper gait pattern.

Foot: Provides base of support, transfers weight to ground, fits in regular shoes, adapts to ground surfaces.

Prosthetic Socks: Used to adjust fit of prosthesis, absorb perspiration and provide padding with in the socket. These come in different thicknesses called plys.

Prosthetic Sheaths: Nylon sheaths provide a moisture barrier and control friction between the skin, the sock and the prosthesis.

Shrinker Socks: Help reduce swelling and volume of residual limb on a daily basis and are used for shaping before prosthetic fitting.

Suspension: Used to hold the prosthesis onto the body. Can be obtained by straps, liners, sleeves or suction and may require additional components such valves, clutches and ICEROSS(Icelandic Roll On Suction Socket).