

# POINTS IDENTIFICATION

## Measuring the Lower Limb

Points G,K,H,T have to be taken with the patient standing up.



**Point G**  
Circumference of the most voluminous point of the thigh, 2 - 3 cm below the groin



Indicate length from the roof to point G, 2 cm below the groin



**Point K**  
Circumference at the groin



**Point K1**  
2 cm above point G, anterior



**Point H**  
Circumference in correspondence of the most voluminous part of the hips



Indicate the length A-H



**Point K2**  
Below the gluteus, posterior



**Point T**  
Circumference of the waist



Indicate length K1-T (Anterior)



Indicate length K2-T (Posterior)



Points A,B,C,D,E,F have to be taken with the patient laying down. The foot has to be maintained at 90°. The measures have to be taken at the center of the limb.



**Point A**  
Circumference at the base of the toes



**Point Y**  
Circumference from the margin of the heel to the instep



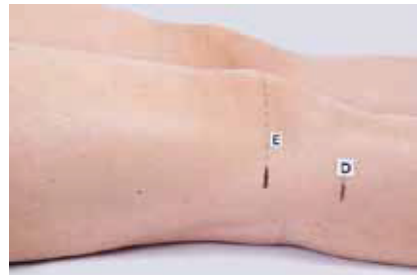
**Point B +length**  
Circumference in the narrowest point of the ankle, over the malleolus. For the length measure, place the meter from the heel to the point B.



**Point B1**  
Circumference of the muscle-tendon's transaction point



**Point C**  
Circumference of the most voluminous point of the calf



**Point D**  
Circumference in correspondence of the head of the fibula



**Point E**  
Circumference of the knee, taken in the middle of the patella with an inclination of 30°



**Point F**  
Circumference in between point E and point G