WIMBA

TARSUS GO MEASUREMENT CHART

DVM	
Measurement date	

Patient's name		Weight (kg)	
Breed of dog		Diagnosis	
Age (date of birth)		Limb	

STEP 1: Choose the appropriate size of orthosis for your patient.

Symbol	Measurement	Standard	Mini
Y	Distance from the middle of the joint to just proximal of the lateral/palpable metatarsal /metacarpal heads	>5.35 cm	<5.35 cm >3.60 cm
X	Minimum circumference	8.5 cm	6 cm
Chosen size:		**Standard**	**Mini**
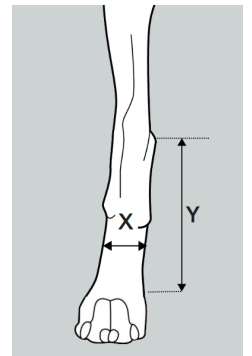
STEP 2: Measure according to chosen size.

Symbol	Measure	Name		Value [cm]
A	**Circumference**	at the level of the tarsal joint center		
B	**Width** Straight line measurement. Calliper may be used, if available	at the level of the widest portion of tarsal joint center from the dorsal aspect		
C	**Circumference**	5 cm	3 cm	
		proximal to tarsal joint center		
D	**Circumference*** If this measurement is too proximal for your patient's limb size, place "1" for the measurement	9 cm	Not applicable	
		proximal to tarsal joint center		
E1	**Length** Straight line measurement	from the stifle joint center to the tarsal joint center		
E2	**Length** Straight line measurement	From the tarsal joint center to the ground		
S1	**Angle [°]** the patient stands currently without support	pathologic angle		
F	**Circumference** This measurement location should not be directly covering or distal to the lateral/palpable metatarsal heads	4,75 cm	3 cm	
		distal to tarsal joint center		
G	**Length**	From center of the tarsal joint to just proximal of the lateral/palpable metatarsal heads		
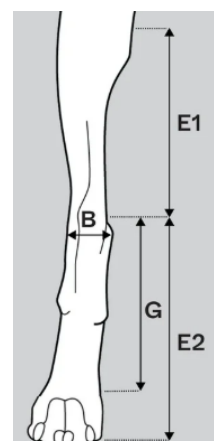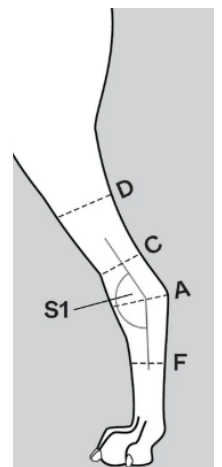
*This is the measurement to help decide if your patient can have 2 proximal straps and corresponds to about +1 cm proximally, so you will want to check if this area is too proximal for comfortable range of motion in that region. Placing "1" in the WimbaAPP will let the WIMBA team know that you would like a brace with a single proximal strap.
Straight line measurement - a method where the measurement is taken as a direct point-to-point straight line, rather than following the contours of the limb.