

Measuring for medical gloves:

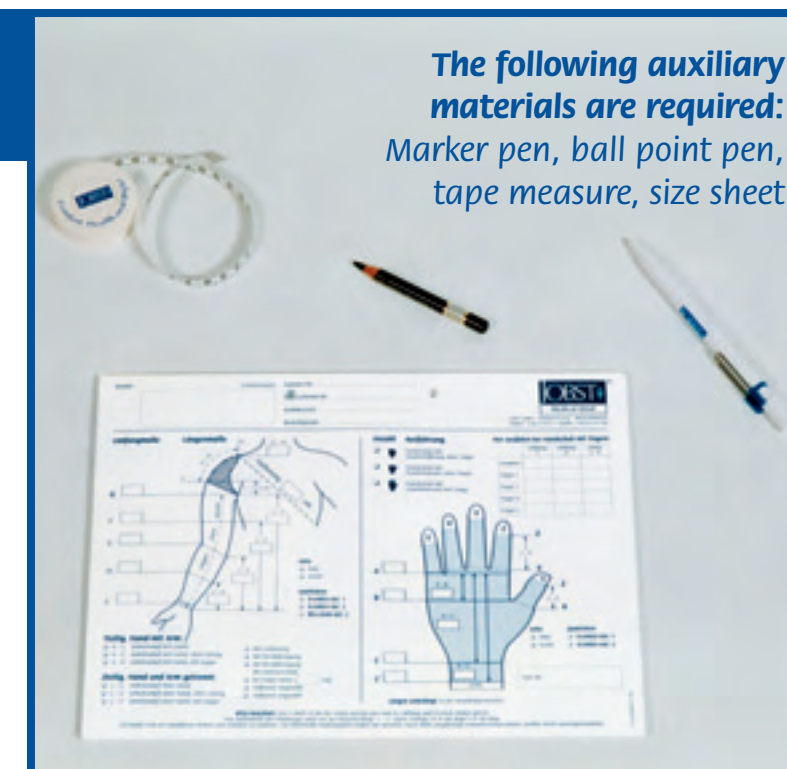
Preconditions:

The extremity should be largely free of edema before measuring for the stocking. The degree of edema can be checked before measuring by pressing firmly with the finger: if edema is present, pitting is observed which does not immediately

disappear. If this is the case the patient should not be measured for compression garments and the extremity should first be decongested (e.g. by compression bandaging and manual lymph drainage).

Procedure:

The measurements to be taken after edema removal depend on the type of treatment required for the hand. During the measurements the patient sits with the arm slightly angled and the palm of the hand facing upwards on the table.



First determine the measurement points:



1. Determine measurement point A on the inner and outer edge of the hand halfway between the metacarpophalangeal joints.



2. Measurement point B is located on the palm of the hand at the level of the web of the thumb.



Tip for measurement point B: To determine measurement point B place the flexible card at a right angle to the flexural surface of the thumb and across the palm of the hand.



3. Measurement point C is located in the middle between the transition of the hand to the forearm (wrist).

Then measure the circumferences:



4. Measurement point C' depends on the shape of the forearm and is about 3-5 cm above C.



5. Measure circumference A with the hand laid flat.



6. Measure circumference B with the hand laid flat.



7. **Important!** Measure circumference C at the wrist. Do not pull the tape measure tight.

Finally, take the length measurements for the glove:



8. Measure circumference C' at the mark made previously (measurement not required for an arm stocking A-G' or C-G').



9. Measure length A-B on the inside surface of the hand.

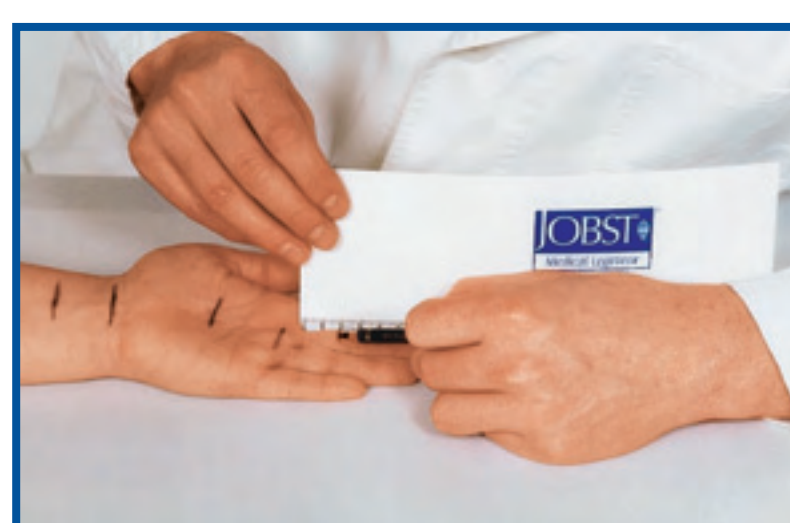


10. Measure length A-C on the inside surface of the hand.



11. Measure length A-C' starting from A to C'.

Measuring for medical finger stalls



1. Depending on the degree of edema, determine the finger length from X (web) to the variable endpoint Z.



2. Z can be positioned at the maximum as far as the nail bed. **Tip:** Using a flexible card with printed-on tape measure (recessed zero point) which is placed in the web, the finger length X-Z can be determined in a single step.



3. Determine circumference Z.



4. Measure circumference X at the metacarpophalangeal joint. Follow the same procedure to determine the circumferences and lengths of all the fingers.