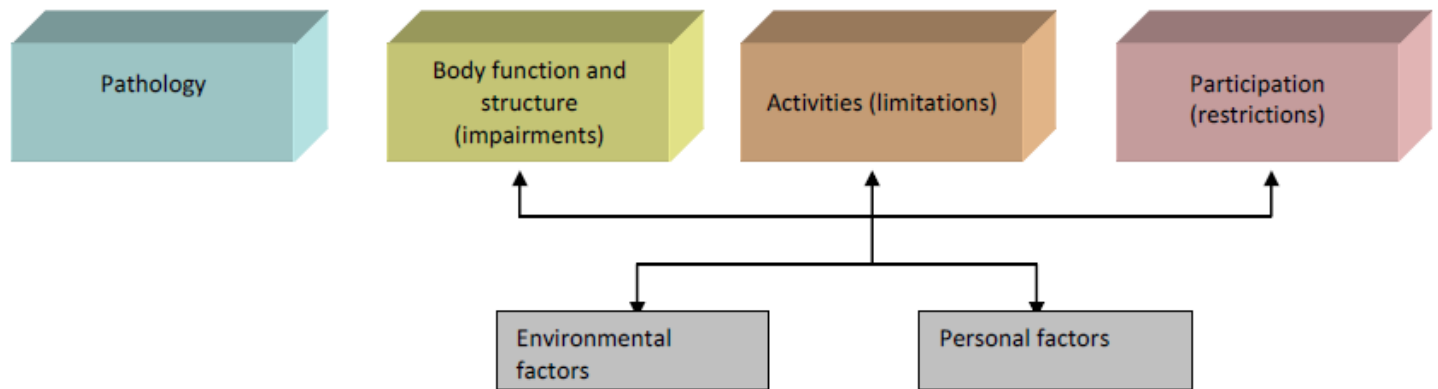


## Appendix 2: World Health Organisation ICF Framework - amputee elements



Contextual factors

### Condition (ie. amputation) / detail

- Amputation of the upper or lower limb
- Lower limb more common at a ratio of 4:1
- Amputation can occur at various levels
- Most common are transtibial, then transfemoral
- Partial foot, ankle disarticulation, transtibial, knee disarticulation, transfemoral, hip disarticulation
- Partial hand, transradial, elbow disarticulation, transhumeral, shoulder disarticulation

### Most relevant body functions affected

- Gait pattern and function
- Muscle endurance
- Gait metabolism and endurance
- Static and dynamic balance
- Sensory disturbance and pain states including phantom sensations, neuropathic pain, phantom pain

### Most relevant activities affected

- Mobility
- Toileting
- Dressing
- Moving around, driving and transportation
- Washing and self-care
- Eating and drinking
- Hand and arm use
- Preparation of meals
- Use of transport
- Recreation and leisure
- Doing housework
- Undertaking single and multiple tasks
- Transferring oneself

### Most relevant restrictions in participation

- Recreation and leisure activities
- Remunerative employment
- Instrumental activities of daily living or domestic tasks
- Basic interpersonal

### Most common affected contextual factors (environmental and personal)

- Technology and products for personal use
- Health professionals
- Health services, systems, and policies
- Products or substances for personal communication
- House services, systems, and policies
- Support and relationships

### Diagnostics

- Ankle Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI)
- Imaging investigation CT Angio

### Examinations

- Clinical Examination
- Patient History
- Medical History
- Peripheral Sensation

### Body structure (impairments)

- Amputee Mobility Predictor Assessment Tool
  - AMP-PRO
  - AMPProPRO
- Cumulative Illness Rating Scale
- Medical Research Council Scale for Rating Muscle Strength
- Fatigue Severity Scale
- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
- Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression
- 10 point Numeric Rating Pain Scale
- The Leeds Assessment of Neuropathic Symptoms and Signs – Self Reported Tool (S-LANSS)
- McGill Pain Questionnaire

### Activity (disability)

- Global ADL Scales
  - Barthel Index (BI)
  - Functional Independence Measure (FIM)
  - Frenchay (FAI)
  - Clinical Outcome Variables (COVS)
  - Lower Extremity Functional Scale (LEFS)
  - Rivermead Mobility Index (RMI)
- Amputee Specific
  - Prosthetic Profile of Amputees (PPA)
  - Locomotor Capabilities Index (LCI)
  - Functional Measure for Amputees (FMA)
- Other Scales Used by Amputee Team
  - Timed up and go
  - Timed walk tests
  - Distance walk tests

### Participation (handicap)

- Generic Tools
  - Medical outcome study short form 36
  - Sickness Impact Profile (SIP)
  - General Health Questionnaire
  - Frenchay (FAI)
  - Nottingham Extended Activities of Daily Living
  - Nottingham Health Profile (NHP)
  - Reintegration to Normal Living (RNL)
- Amputee Specific Tools
  - Prosthesis Evaluation Questionnaire (PEQ)
  - SATisfaction with PROsthesis (SATPRO)
  - Orthotics and Prosthetics National Office Outcomes Tool (OPOT)
  - Prosthetic Problems Inventory Scale (PPIS)

Adapted from: The Lancet 2011; 377:1693-702, Langhorne P. et al., *The international classification of function, disability, and health framework for the effect of stroke on an individual*. This figure summarises key features of WHO's international classification of function, disability and health model. <http://www.who.int/classification/icf/en/>