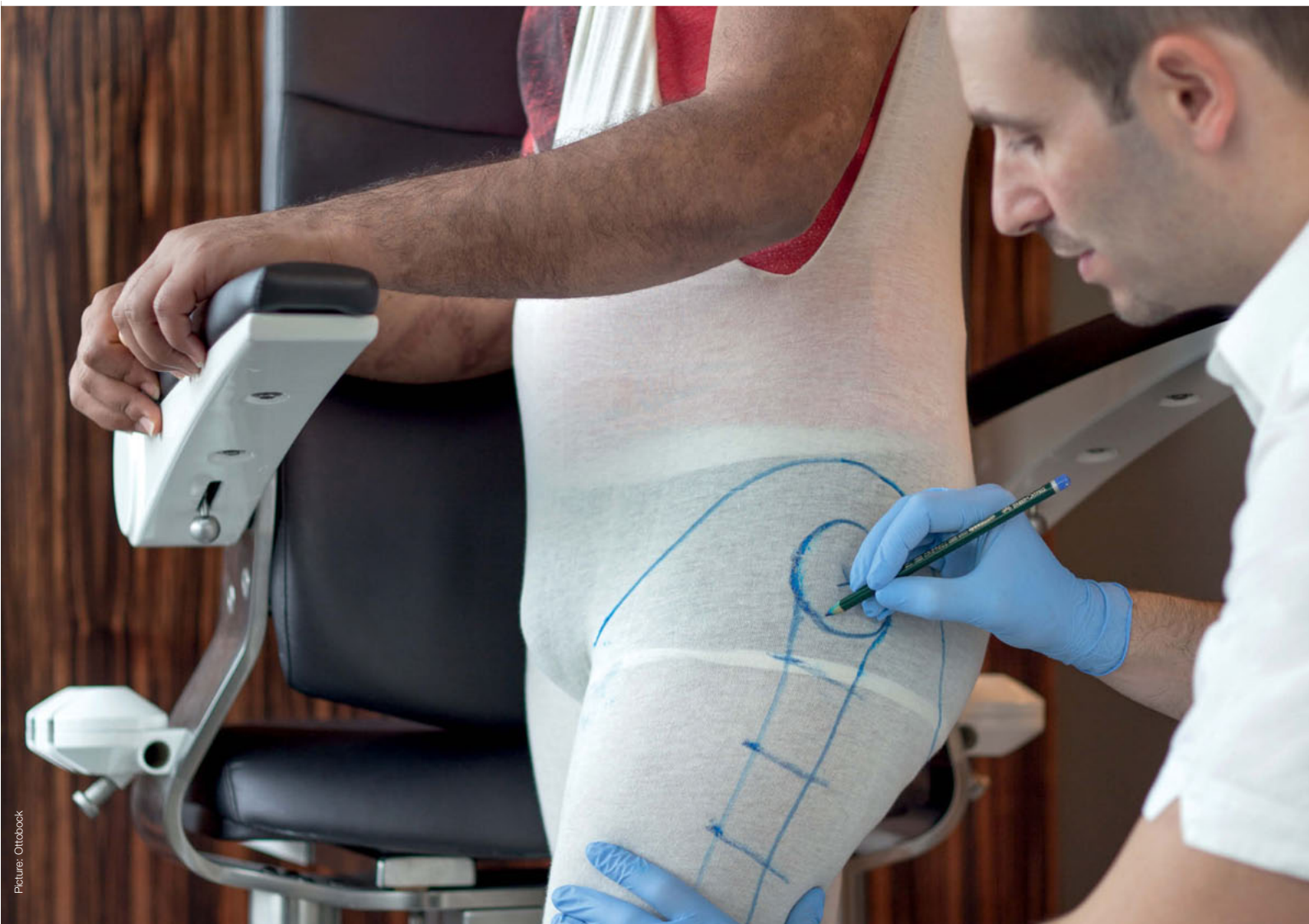


## YOUR PROSTHETIC LIMB MANAGEMENT

# LOWER LIMB

*Making the most of your prosthesis  
by actively contributing to your  
limb centre appointments*



Your prosthetic limb management  
**LOWER LIMB**



LimbPower have consulted with healthcare professionals and amputees to bring you this guide that we hope will enable you to get the most from your visits to the prosthetic service centre, also known as the artificial limb centre. LimbPower hope that this guide will enable you to better understand and contribute to the different treatments and appointment types that are available to you, empower you to care for your residual limb, sound limb and prosthesis, and plan adequately for trips to your prosthetic service centre.

This guide is written for users of the NHS limb fitting service, however some of the advice will still be useful for patients utilizing the private sector.

## Different types of prosthetic service centre

**There are 34 prosthetic service centres in England. Prosthetic services in these are provided either by a full NHS model (specifically Gillingham, Preston, Plymouth, and all of Wales and all of Scotland), or in collaboration with one of four private companies Blatchford Group, Opcare, OttoBock and RSL Steeper. Prosthetic services in England are funded by NHS England, and some have a unique contract with one of the commercial prosthetic suppliers. It will really help your prosthetic management if you get to know your local service and how it works.**

## Different types of appointments

1. Your first visit
2. Fitting and delivery of your first prosthesis
3. Follow up appointments
4. Mechanical repair
5. Socket repair
6. Socket adjustment / replacement
7. Medical review

### 1. Your First Visit

At your first appointment you will generally be seen by a specialist team of clinical staff that may include a Prosthetist, Physiotherapist, Doctor, Nurse and OT, other health professionals or students may also be present. The team will discuss your goals and devise a care plan with you to help you meet your goals.

Many factors affect whether a prosthesis will aid your independence. These include heart and chest problems, arthritis and

### Here are some questions to ask

1. Ask the rehabilitation team to find out who the service provider is (this is the company who runs the limb service) at the prosthetic service centre you attend.
2. Ask who in the multidisciplinary team is responsible for making the decision about which prosthetic components you can have? This can vary from centre to centre.
3. Ask what the rehabilitation plan is and if there are any other options. How long will the rehabilitation process take.
4. Ask if you have been assessed against any outcome measures and what were the outcomes? Prosthetists and therapists use rating systems to indicate a person's rehabilitation potential. Ask what your potential is and how you can move through the rehabilitation process to improve your outcomes.
5. Ask your physiotherapist for useful exercises to aid your rehabilitation and exercises to do at home post rehabilitation.
6. Ask your physiotherapist how long they expect your rehabilitation to take.
7. Ask your prosthetist how long they expect it will take to make your prosthetic socket. Some prosthetic service centres have guidelines for how many fittings it should take to make a replacement socket.
8. Ask what you need to be aware of or look out for.
9. Ask what activities you can take part in with your prosthesis on.
10. Ask what sports can I do with my prosthesis.
11. Ask your prosthetic service centre what supporting literature is available – Many prosthetic service centers have advice leaflets for care and maintenance of your sound limb, residual limb and your prosthesis.
12. Ask how you inform someone if you are not happy and who you should speak with to resolve any issues.
13. Ask what information can you share with the rehabilitation team to enable them to provide you with the best care and what additional information can the rehabilitation team give you to help you through the rehabilitation process and back to an active life?

neurological problems such as strokes. If you are going to be fitted with an artificial limb, the Prosthetist will measure your residual limb together with other related measures. At this stage the prosthetist will

take a plaster cast of your residual limb, it is worth noting that many centres also use a scanner or CAD/CAM to measure your residual limb. This may be delayed if there is still excessive swelling or unhealed areas or



# Your prosthetic limb management

## LOWER LIMB



Picture: Ottobock

→ if a specific interface component is required. There are many different types of prosthetic components and your prosthesis is custom built to suit your needs so yours may not be exactly the same as prosthetics you see other people using.

### 2. Fitting and Delivery of your Prosthesis

The next appointment will generally be for the fitting of your prosthesis. It usually takes between one to two weeks between appointments although this may vary depending on components selected for the limb and any interim stages required. You will try on the prosthesis and take some steps using the parallel bars for support to check comfort and function. The local amputee physiotherapist may be involved at this stage. Once all is satisfactory, the prosthesis is returned to the workshop for the cosmetic finish to be added. At the trial stage, only the structural components of the prosthesis can be seen, so it can look quite strange before it has the top cover added which will make it look more like your other limb. At this stage, after your amputation, your residual limb is likely to still be swollen so the prosthesis will also tend to be larger than your remaining limb. The residual limb will be taking pressure and loading in areas not accustomed to taking pressure. There will be some build-up of tolerance to pressure required. This level of tolerance build up should slowly increase over a number of weeks. From one hour per day leading up to wearing the prosthesis all day.

You may take your prosthesis home with you, but we advise you not to use it until you attend your next physiotherapy session. This is so that your physiotherapist can make sure you learn to walk again in a

safe environment and that you don't develop any bad habits that can be hard to eradicate once learned. Your limb centre will advise you.

A supply of stump socks will also be provided, which you launder at home. A fresh sock should be used daily, or more frequently, depending on any unhealed wound areas.

### 3. Follow-up Appointments

During the first year following delivery of your prosthesis, you will be given regular appointments to review your progress.

Your residual limb will commonly change shape and size during this time, so the socket fit will alter. Adjustments to your prosthesis may then be required. If you develop any other problems and wish to be seen in between these dates, you should telephone your prosthetic limb centre to request an additional appointment. Extra socks, cosmetic coverings and other minor items can be posted to you as required.

### 4. Mechanical or Socket repair

If your appointment is for a repair, it will really help your prosthetist if you can tell them:

- If it is a mechanical failure.
- Which component is damaged e.g. the straps or footshell.
- How did it break?
- What were you doing at the time it broke?

Don't worry if you don't know all the details, just try to give as much information as possible to help your prosthetist/technician to identify the problem.

If you do know what part (component) is damaged and needs to be repaired or replaced contact your prosthetist. Parts may need ordering and time could be

spared by pre-ordering components prior to an appointment.

### 5. Socket adjustment / replacement

If your appointment is for a socket adjustment / replacement it will really help your prosthetist if you can tell them:

- Do you have discomfort / pain and if so where on the stump do you feel this?
- On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being minimal, to 10 being excruciating, how severe is this pain?
- Has there been any skin redness or tissue breakdown?
- How long have you had the discomfort / pain?
- Do you know what may have caused this pain/discomfort to start?
- Have you lost weight /gained weight?
- Has the fit of the prosthesis changed?
- Have you changed your habits or activity levels?

N.B. Some causes of pain may need further examination by the Rehabilitation Consultant e.g. neuromas, so do tell someone if you are experiencing pain.

Allocate enough time to test the socket and the components properly. Some prosthetic service centres have training areas with different terrains to walk on. If your prosthetic service centre doesn't have these facilities, don't worry try the following:

### How is your walking?

1. Do a walking test – make sure that the new socket is comfortable and the alignment feels right.
2. Try sitting down, and flexing and extending your limb (sit for 10 minutes



*“Do a walking test-make sure the new socket is comfortable and the alignment feels right before you leave the prosthetic service centre”*

# Your prosthetic limb management

## LOWER LIMB

### “Comfort, Function and Cosmesis”



or more) in the cafe and have a cup of tea or lunch (you will also find lots of information to read about the charities, events and activities).

3. If it is safe for you to do so, try going up and down stairs and slopes.
4. Make sure that the socket is comfortable and usable in your car, particularly if you drive. Sit in your car for a few minutes to check for comfort when sitting at a different angle or on a different type of seat.
5. Walk on different terrains, like grass and uneven surfaces, to make sure that everything is OK.
6. Perform some basic exercises. Is the socket impinging on your range of motion, is it too tight/is it too loose? Does it hurt anywhere? (the OttoBock Fitness App is good for this).
7. Ask if the centre physiotherapist can have a look, at your walking, even if you have to walk round to the physio clinic and they have a 2-minute look.
8. Is your gait better or worse with the new prosthesis?
9. How is your leg length, Is the prosthesis too long or too short?
10. Do you have a limp? Ask what you can do to reduce your limp. This might require more physiotherapy.

If you are not sure ask to be referred to the gait lab or gait technician if your limb centre has one. You can ask to be referred back to the physiotherapy team at any time, especially after receiving a new prosthesis.

**Give immediate feedback to your prosthetist on any relevant information, especially if the prosthesis is uncomfortable in any way, do not wait until the next visit.**

When explaining what's wrong be specific, saying 'it hurts' is the first step, however it is important to expand on why you feel it hurts and explain where it hurts and if you can why it hurts, e.g. 'catching me just there, but only when I'm going downstairs.' (Point, or even mark the spot when it's red and sore). The more detail you provide, the more informed the prosthetist is.

It is also useful to let your prosthetist know which medications you are currently taking. Take a list of your medication with you that can be dated and added to your clinic notes. This will help the multidisciplinary team with remembering the correct dosage and how to spell any medications.

**Remember, using your prosthesis should not be painful, but a period of time building up tolerance to limb wearing is inevitable if you are wearing a prosthesis for the first time.**

#### 6. Medical review

The medical (rehabilitation) consultant is your main advocate at the centre and is the prescriber of your prosthesis after consultation with the full multidisciplinary team. If your general health is affected, or if you have any significant form of skin breakdown, or symptoms not directly associated to socket fit, then it is important that you seek the correct medical advice at your prosthetic service centre.

Attend the appointment with notes about any issues you have. This helps the clinical team to structure the appointment appropriately, and with the right people who can help you.

The NHS consultant is always employed by the NHS and would be your main support in case of issues affecting your satisfaction with the prosthesis, the service

provider or the rehabilitation services at the centre in general.

If you want to speed up the rehabilitation process and make every visit to your limb centre run smoothly and help the rehabilitation team to do their jobs, get to know your residual limb and share any relevant information with your prosthetist, physiotherapist and rehabilitation consultant. Please see the section below for advice on getting to know your residual limb.

#### 7. General review appointment

Think about what you did before your amputation and what you want to do now.

What is stopping you?

Talk about what you want to be able to achieve rather than what components you want. Don't always be swayed by things that you may have seen on the internet – your prosthetist and clinical team will be able to provide the most appropriate device for your needs. Prosthetists are trained and are constantly being informed about new components or techniques, so it is better to talk to them about your needs and wishes. The prosthetist can then inform you about which component will enable you to do as much as you can.

Research and understand what you want to be able to do. In particular, listen to other amputees, and support groups, particularly those that have a similar level of limb absence as you.

Be honest and don't be afraid to question anything you are unsure about or you think feels wrong. This could save another visit to the prosthetic limb centre. If you don't understand ask the prosthetist, physiotherapist or rehabilitation consultant

## What you need to think about when attending a limb fitting appointment

### The three main things to think about are:

**Comfort:** this is the number one issue for amputees affecting mobility and the ability to live a fulfilling life. Comfort is linked to socket fit, but can also be affected by other factors such as the trim line, length and design of the socket. Comfort can also be linked to the use of straps and belts, or even when your muscles tire from the extra exertion of using a prosthetic limb. It is important to recognise what each element of your prosthesis is their to do, and to report any discomfort quickly to your prosthetic service centre. Primary (new) amputees are usually given a supply of stump socks, which you can wear as the primary swelling of your residual limb goes down to help with comfort and fit.

**Function:** this is linked to both you and your prosthesis, and what do you want to be able to do. Keeping active is very important so think about performing activities where possible such as walking, running, cleaning the house, general exercise, looking after children, joining clubs and classes. Always take advice however before you undertake any form of strenuous exercise-this is important for all people, not just amputees.

**Aesthetics (Cosmesis):** refers to what the prosthesis looks like? Is this important to you? For some people this is a very important aspect. It is your decision as to whether to have a cosmesis fitted to the prosthesis. It is worth bearing in mind that this may sometimes have an effect on the function of the prosthesis.

to explain it to you. Ask for take home resources in a format that works for you. Never feel under pressure to make an instant choice about your treatment. If you feel the need to take time to think options over at home this is okay, and your prosthetist will understand.

There can sometimes be a trade-off between comfort, function and aesthetics, so it is really important to know what your priorities are and to explain these to your prosthetist and the clinical team. Make a list of your goals and priorities.

### Set yourself specific targets if you can:

- What are your goals and aspirations?
- Are these goals realistic and achievable? Discuss with your prosthetist if unsure as everyone is different.

- What did you do before your amputation?
- What would you like to do now?
- What is stopping you, what are the barriers?
- What do you need to do/change so that you can continue with these activities?

### Access and dignity

Also think about access to your prosthesis during appointments.

It is really helpful if you are wearing shorts or suitable underwear, so that you can don and doff the prosthesis without embarrassment to you or your prosthetist. Many Limb centres have fitting rooms where you will be with other patients, so think about your dignity. Remember, you will

always have the option to request a chaperone. The prosthetist may well have to adjust the components of your prosthesis to ensure a better walking pattern, so again having access to these components will help you to make the most of your appointment.

Don't forget to clean your residual limb, sleeve and socket before an appointment. See the section on hygiene for advice on keeping your prosthesis clean.

### Get to know your residual limb (stump)

If you want to speed up the rehabilitation process, make every visit to your limb centre run smoothly and help the rehabilitation team to do their jobs, get to know your residual limb and share any relevant information with your prosthetist, OT and rehabilitation consultant.

Wearing a prosthesis can have an impact on the skin and tissue of the residual limb (Stump). Dealing with residual limb issues quickly will prevent time off from wearing your prosthesis and less time at the limb centre! It is advisable to view any minor irritation as a potentially dangerous symptom and to deal with it as early as possible. This is especially true for people with diabetes (*see table overleaf*).

Check your stump carefully every day for signs of infection, such as: warm, red and tender skin, discharge of fluid or pus and increasing swelling. As we age the elasticity in our skin reduces and the skin gets thinner which can impact on wearing a prosthesis. Contact your limb centre for advice if you think you may be developing a skin problem.



Your prosthetic limb management  
**LOWER LIMB**

**Get to know your residual limb (stump) – checklist**

<b>Shape of your residual limb</b>	What shape is your residual limb (stump); is it conical, cylindrical or club shaped?
<b>What condition is the residual limb (stump) in?</b>	Is it sensitive to touch? Is it being stretched by the prosthesis? You may find that the scar line is stretched, which needs to be addressed.
<b>Do you have scar tissue and is this an issue for comfort?</b>	Ask your limb centre for advice on massaging any scar tissue.
<b>What is the firmness of your residual limb (stump)?</b>	Is it flabby or firm? Do you have excess skin or flaps and does this cause you any problems, such as pinching?
<b>What is the condition of the end your stump?</b>	Do you have a bony spur, is the muscle tissue attached or detached, is the bone next to the skin? Does this cause you any discomfort? If you have a bony spur this can make walking any distance painful, so make sure your prosthetist is aware of this and adapts the socket accordingly.
<b>Is your skin sensitive?</b>	Ask your limb centre about ways to desensitize your residual limb (Stump).
<b>Where are the pressure points?</b>	<b>Above the knee amputees:</b> pressure may be exerted on all points of contact with the socket rim. <b>Below the kneel amputee:</b> pressures occur around the rim, to the sides, and sometimes, the end of the stump. Additional pressures also occur from mechanical rub over the knee.
<b>Pressure when wearing a suction suspension</b>	The stump is subjected to negative pressure. This can lead to edemas. You can tell you have a problem with negative pressure if you get bruising on the stump which looks like a giant love bite. This means your socket is too tight!
<b>Wearing a prosthesis</b>	During weight bearing uneven loading may cause stress on localised areas of the residual limb (stump) skin e.g. intermittent stretching of the skin, friction from rubbing against the socket edge and interior surface.
<b>Pain, do you experience pain when wearing a prosthesis?</b>	Is this phantom pain (in the part of your leg that no longer exists) or physical pain?/Does the scar tissue hurt? Is the socket causing you pain? What sort of pain and where?
<b>Bacterial and fungal infections</b>	Most lower limb prostheses have a snugly fitting socket in which air cannot circulate freely, thereby trapping perspiration, which can lead to bacterial infection.
<b>Irritation or allergic reaction</b>	An amputee's skin is vulnerable to the possible irritant or allergic reaction of the material used in the manufacture of the prosthesis or agents applied by the patient.
<b>Additional suspension</b>	Constriction of soft tissues of the thigh by the thigh corset (belt) may cause significant obstruction to venous and lymphatic drainage of the leg.
<b>Perspiration and residuum heat</b>	Sweating excessively is not unusual, especially for new amputees where there is an acclimation process when starting to wear a liner. Sweating is a natural cooling mechanism which is less efficient for amputees due to the heat of the residuum (stump) which is encased in a liner, socks and plastic socket. Missing limb reduces the surface area, so this natural cooling mechanism is less efficient.





Picture: Blatchford

## → Hygiene

Ask your prosthetist about residual limb (stump) hygiene, and the best ways of ensuring that your socks, liner, socket, knee and ankle devices and other components are best and most suitably cared for. Many components have specific criteria that are recommended by manufacturers to ensure that the component or material lasts and performs well so make sure that you are aware of this. Take a pen and paper with you if necessary!

### **Below are some hygiene basics.**

Keep things clean, where possible, particularly anything that will fit directly against your skin

- Gently wash your residual limb (stump) with a non-fragrant soap every evening (more frequently in hot weather) and dry it carefully. The stump should not be washed in the morning unless a stump sock is worn because the damp skin may swell, stick to the socket, and be irritated by friction during walking. If you are going to wash in the morning make sure the residual limb is dry before donning the prosthesis.
- Soaps or detergents that contain bacteriostatic or bactericidal agents in addition to their cleansing action help to reduce the possibility of infection.
- When taking a bath, avoid leaving your stump submerged in water for long periods because the water will soften the skin on your stump, making it more vulnerable to injury.
- If your skin becomes dry, use a moisturising cream before bedtime or when you're not wearing your prosthesis.
- Depending on the suspension method

some people find wearing one or more socks around their stump helps absorb sweat and reduces skin irritation. Not all prostheses allow for the use of socks or liners.

- The size of your stump may change as the swelling goes down, so the number of socks you need to use may vary.
- If you have a prosthetic limb, you should also regularly clean the socket using soap and warm water. The best time to cleanse the socket is also at night. Some amputees prefer to use witch hazel, rubbing alcohol or anti-bacterial wipes for the wall of the socket (This is down to personal choice). Don't use rubbing alcohol or anti-bacterial wipes on the residual limb.
- If a stump sock is worn, it should be changed daily and should be washed as soon as it is taken off before perspiration is allowed to dry in it. If the sock does dry with a "dog-ear," a plastic or rubber ball can be inserted into the base of the sock to give it the correct shape.
- You may experience mild edema and a reactive hyperemia or redness when first becoming accustomed to the prosthesis. These changes are the inevitable result of the altered conditions that are now forced on the skin and tissues of the stump but be cautious that it is not something more serious. Check the condition of your stump every day!

## Get to know your socket

The socket allows the prosthetic device to connect to your residual limb. For some suspension systems an additional layer, called a liner, fits over your residual limb and provides a barrier between your skin

and the socket. The liner provides cushion and comfort while providing a better fit for the socket.

It is essential that the socket fits correctly. A poorly fitted socket can lead to pain, sores and blisters on your residual limb. The socket suspension options are suction, vacuum and pin lock.

If your socket doesn't fit or is uncomfortable arrange a review, as it can cause problems with your residual limb which could result in time off the prosthesis. Check your socket for cracks or splits, particularly in your socket or components – these can cause failure and breakage over time.

### **Socket fit self-management.**

If your socket isn't fitting (too loose) have you tried adding a prosthetic sock more commonly called a stump sock or a top half sock of a stump sock? Stump socks are an interface material which can be used between the socket and the sleeve. Not all suspension systems allow for the use of stump socks so do ask your prosthetist for more information about whether you can use stump socks to help manage socket fit. Traditional stump socks come in different materials including wool, cotton and synthetics. Sock thickness is measured by the ply rating, most commonly from 1 ply to 6 ply. You can vary the ply number and or number of socks worn to adjust the socket fit.

### **Do you find the fit changes over the course of the day?**

It is common that the prosthetic socket feels looser as the day progresses as the stump volume/size changes during the day. Always carry a spare stump socks with you so that you can adjust the socket fit



# Your prosthetic limb management

## LOWER LIMB

→ throughout the day.

If your sleeve or liner is wearing out unevenly, this may be a sign of incorrect pressure distribution. Bring it with you to your next appointment to show your prosthetist.

### Get to know your componentry – Focus on function not brand

Understanding what type of components you have and how they function will help you in your day-to-day activities and will help you when you plan your next prosthetic service centre visit, especially if there are activities that you want to be able to do but cannot because of the limitations of your prosthetic components or your socket.

- Ask the prosthetist what you are wearing
- What type of socket do you have? What are the other options and why was this type chosen?
- What type of suspension do you have and why was this chosen?
- What type of sleeve do you have and why you have been provided with this particular one?
- What knee joint do you have and why?
- What ankle joint do you have and why?

*Get your prosthetist and or physiotherapist to explain it to you (often outside London especially, amputees may have rehab in a local or district hospital not necessarily the limb centre).*

It can sometimes take a few weeks to complete the process of re-fitting your socket, which can cause disruption to your life if you do not have a spare prosthesis, so

### Common problems and solutions

<b>If your prosthesis (artificial Limb) is too loose, goes on too easily</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear an extra residual limb (stump) sock.</li> <li>2. If you are wearing 3 thick residual limb (stump) socks, ring your prosthetic service centre for an appointment.</li> </ol>
<b>If your prosthesis (artificial Limb) is too tight</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decrease the number or thickness of the sock you are wearing.</li> <li>2. Wear your compression sock, often called a Juzo sock for 30 minutes and try again.</li> </ol>
<b>If your residual limb (stump) is painful</b>	Contact your prosthetic service centre and ask to speak with a member of the Rehabilitation Team.
<b>If you notice persistent red marks and or blistering on the residual limb (stump)</b>	Do not wear the prosthesis (artificial Limb). Contact your prosthetic service centre and ask to speak with a member of the Rehabilitation Team.
<b>If your prosthesis (artificial Limb) clicks or squeaks</b>	Ring your prosthetic service centre for an appointment.
<b>If the strap on your prosthesis is torn or worn</b>	Contact the prosthetic service centre for a replacement. You will need to bring the prosthesis (artificial limb) with you to the appointment.
<b>Stiff knee lock</b>	Contact the prosthetic service centre and arrange an appointment to have it checked by a prosthetists or technician.
<b>If your prosthesis gets wet and it is not meant to</b>	Remove your shoe and sock and allow the prosthesis to dry naturally. If it is still not working properly contact your prosthetic service centre to get it checked by a prosthetist or technician.
<b>Is your compression sock too loose or too tight</b>	Contact the physiotherapist at the prosthetic service centre and ask for a replacement.
<b>If your prosthesis breaks</b>	Make an appointment at your prosthetic service centre, ask for an emergency appointment. You cannot wait six weeks for a repair.

be prepared. Some amputees have a second limb or a shower/wet leg for showering and visiting the swimming pool. If you have a spare prosthesis you may be able to use this when your everyday leg is being repaired or refitted which can prevent some of the issues mentioned above. Check with your prosthetist to ensure that your spare limb is safe to use.

Different prosthetic service centres have different rules and time frames for re-fitting sockets and carrying out repairs. Do ask your limb centre what their process is and bear in mind that your prosthetist also wants you to be comfortable and of course back to your normal function as soon as possible.

### After your visit

You should be able to get back to a normal level of functioning within a few months if you are a new amputee or straight away if you are an established amputee. This new normal will depend on the location of your amputation as well as your overall health and well-being. Your prosthesis will be a tool to help you do the things you used to. How well you do will depend on your goals, a comfortable prosthetic fitting, follow-up care, and determination.

**Remember the prosthetist knows prosthetics, you know your body!**

**Editor:** Kiera Roche

**Contributors:**

Andy Brittles (Amputee), Poli Patterson (amputee), Carl Elliott (Prosthetist Blatchford Group), Dr John Head (Salford University), Miranda Asher (Physiotherapist), Conor Brown (Prosthetist), Scott McNab (Prosthetist), Ian Jones (Prosthetist), Dr Emily Heavey, Dr Imad Sedki, George Glew (Occupational Therapist), John Ross (Prosthetist).

## fieldfisher

Fieldfisher are delighted to support the LimbPower Advice Sheet and hope that it will ensure that amputees across the UK are able to get the most from the services that are on offer from their prosthetic service centre in order to maximise their rehabilitation. Frequently our clients come to us, unaware of the services that are already available to them through their artificial limb centre. In ensuring this Advice Sheet is made available to all amputees at the outset of their journey we hope that they will be able to make the most of the fantastic support on offer to them.

Fieldfisher have always been at the forefront of supporting the amputee community and we were delighted to sponsor Andy Lewis on his way to winning a gold medal at the Rio 2016 Paralympics. We work closely with the major prosthetic and rehabilitation services in the UK and have working relationships with the world's leading Osseointegration teams in the

Netherlands, Sweden, Germany and Australia. We put rehabilitation at the centre of everything we do. We push for funding under the Rehabilitation Code, early admissions of liability and sizeable interim payments to help put in place the best possible packages for our clients. We frequently take on cases that other firms have refused to take on and the independent directories consistently rank us as top performers in the industry. We have clients all over the UK and are always happy to visit our clients at any location that is convenient for them, understanding that their injuries make it harder for them to travel. If you would like to know more about the services we offer, and the advice we can provide, whether you suffered an amputation as a result of a medical mistake, a road traffic collision or an incident at work, please contact Mark Bowman at **mark.bowman@fieldfisher.com** or on his direct dial of **0207 861 4043**



**LimbPower**  
**Whitecroft, Tandridge Lane**  
**Lingfield, Surrey RH7 6LL**

**T: 07502 276858**  
**E: [info@limbpower.com](mailto:info@limbpower.com)**  
**[www.limbpower.com](http://www.limbpower.com)**

