



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Prosthetics and orthotics - Vocabulary - Part 2: Prosthetic gait

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Foreword

GB/T 30660 "Terms of Prosthetics and Orthotics" is divided into three parts.

---Part 1.Normal gait;

---Part 2.Prosthetic gait;

---Part 3.Pathological gait.

This part is Part 2 of GB/T 30660.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

The translation method used in this section is equivalent to ISO 29783-2:2015 "Prosthetics and Orthotics Terminology Part 2.Prosthetic Gait".

Introduction

There is no uniform term for the gait of unilateral lower limb amputees in China.

Different industries and clinical teams in different regions have formulated and used their

own set of terminology according to their own needs.

This part of GB/T 30660 gives terms describing the gait of unilateral lower extremity amputees by identifying deviations from normal gait.

The branch phase and type of abnormal gait in the gait cycle.

This part will help practitioners to systematically describe the gait of patients with prostheses, and facilitate the comparison of experiences among practitioners.

Terminology for prostheses and orthotics

Part 2.Prosthetic gait

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 30660 defines the terms used to describe the gait of a prosthetic limb.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article

Pieces. For undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 30660.1-2014 Terminology for prostheses and orthotics Part 1.Normal gait (ISO 29783-1.2008, IDT)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions defined in GB/T 30660.1-2014 apply to this document.

3.1

Circumduction

The abnormal movement trajectory of the lower limbs in the swing phase, the toes start off the ground, and return to the neutral position at the beginning of the landing, and the hip abduction amplitude increases.

3.2

Hiphiking

Swing upward movement of the pelvis.

3.3

Vaulting

In the middle stage of support, the uninvolved ankle joint is plantar flexed, resulting in an increase in the ground clearance of the prosthetic foot during the swing phase.

3.4

Whip

The foot suddenly swings in or out, the toes begin to lift off the ground, and return to a neutral position at the early stage of landing.

4 General

Use the branch phase and abnormal type of the normal gait cycle corresponding to the abnormal gait to describe the general abnormality of unilateral amputees gait.

In the same direction as the normal joint angle, when the abnormal joint angle is greater than the normal joint angle, it will increase, and if it is less than the normal joint angle, it will decrease.

small. Describes the abnormal joint angle in the opposite direction to the normal joint angle. If appropriate, indicate the degree of significant abnormality.

Abnormal gait timing is divided into early occurrence of gait cycle than normal gait cycle, and later occurrence of gait cycle is delayed.

Abnormal gait gait is divided into faster than normal or slower than normal.

The description of the causes of abnormal gait includes the amputation, prosthetic components, and prosthetic configuration methods used.

Unless otherwise stated, the descriptions of abnormalities refer to prostheses.

For the sake of comparison, if appropriate, the abnormal gait (see Figure 1a~Figure 20a) and the normal gait (see Figure 1b) at the same moment of the gait cycle are shown.