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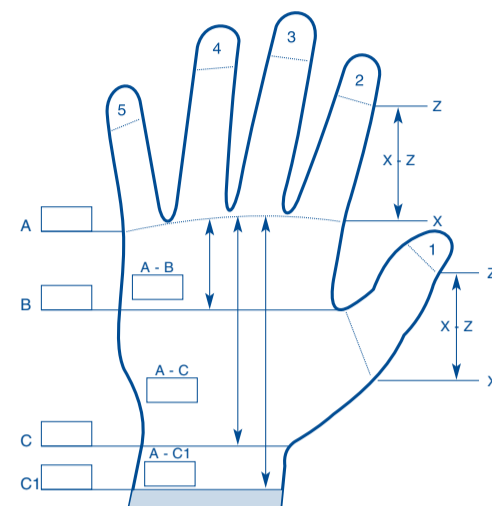
guide to measuring MEDICAL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

Preconditions

The hand should be largely free of oedema before measuring for a glove or gauntlet. The degree of oedema can be checked before measuring by pressing firmly with the finger. If oedema 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 hand should first be decongested (e.g. compression bandaging and manual lymphatic drainage).

Procedure

The measurements to be taken, after oedema reduction, depend on the type of glove or gauntlet required. During the measurements, the patient sits with the arm slightly angled and the palm of the hand facing upwards on a firm surface.



First determine the measurement points (1-4):



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



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 JOBST Flexicard at a right angle to the flexural surface of the thumb and across the palm of the hand.



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



Measurement point C¹ depends on the shape of the forearm and is about 3-5cm above C.

Then measure the circumferences (5-8):



Measure circumference A with the hand laid flat and the fingers slightly apart.



Measure circumference B with the hand laid flat and the fingers slightly apart.



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



Measure circumference C¹ at the mark made previously (measurement not required for an armsleeve A-G' or C-G').

Finally, take the length measurements (9-11):



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



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



Measure length A-C¹ starting from A to C¹.

Measuring for digits (12-15):



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



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



Determine circumference Z using a narrow tape measure or a paper digit tape measure.



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

Lymphoedema Helpline:

Freephone 0800 389 8424

or email:

lymphoedema.uk@bsnmedical.com

