|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Shop name | <a62> |
| Scan date | <a4> |
| Scanner No | <a3> |
| Age | <a58> |
| Gender | <a2> |



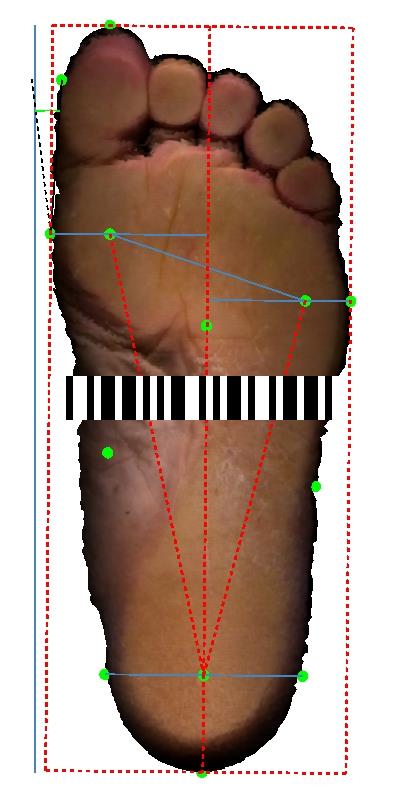
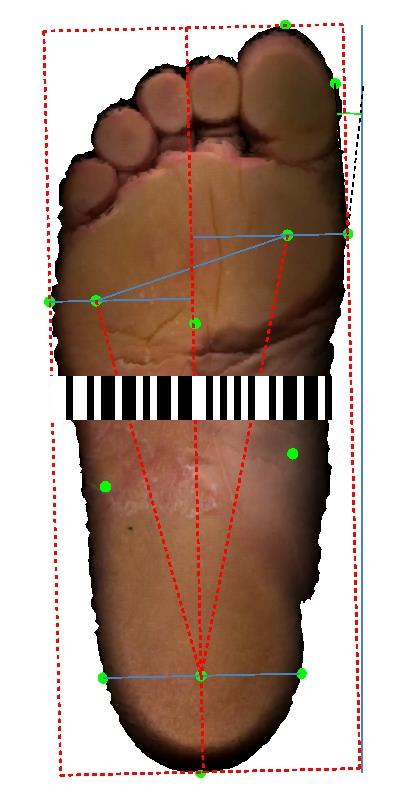
**Snapshot**

Page 1

[info@XXXXXX.com](mailto:info@XXXXXX.com)

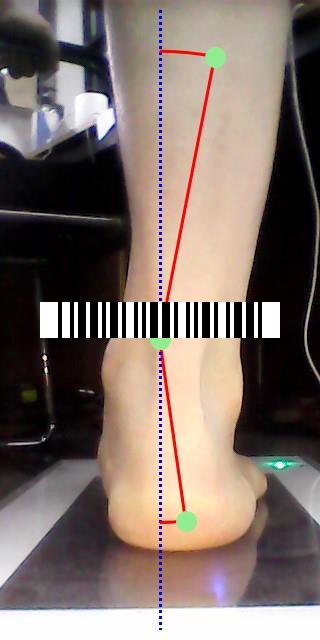
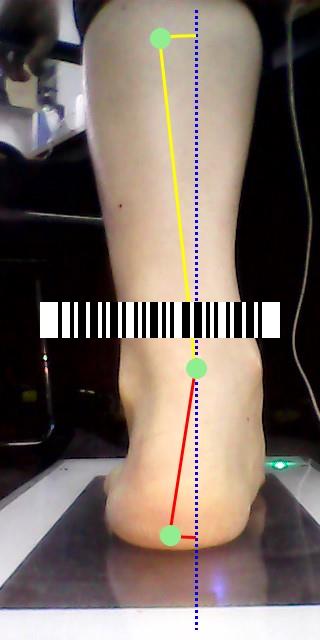
www.XXXXXX.com

R L



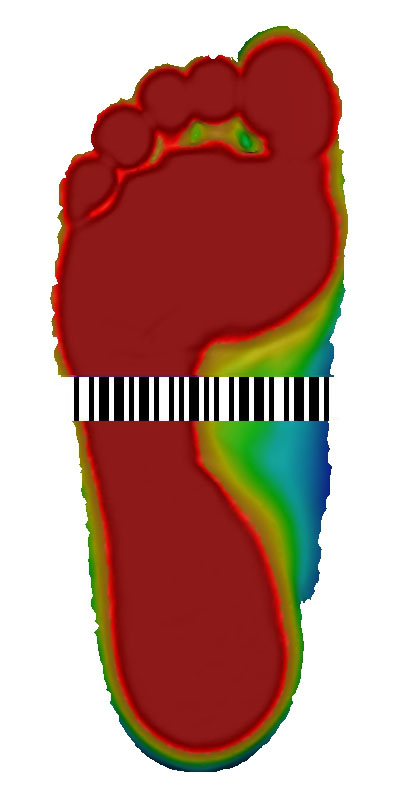
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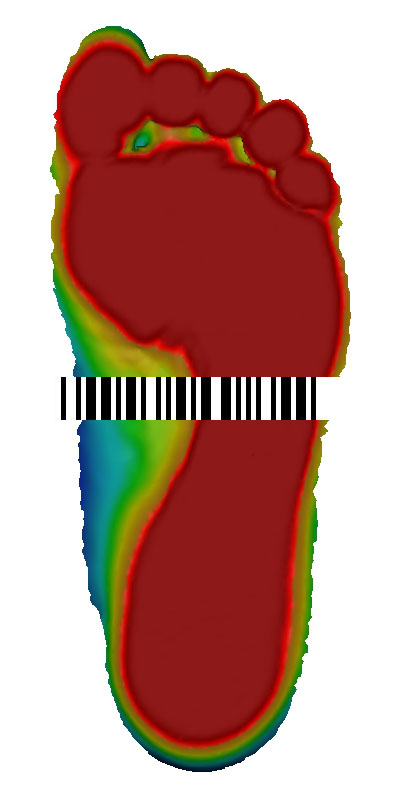
Hallux Angle



Heel Angle & Leg Angle

R L





<a89>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Left | Right |
| Foot Length <a72> | <a7> | <a8> |
| Foot Width <a72> | <a21> | <a22> |
| Shoe Size <a74> | <a33> | <a34> |
|  | Left | Right |
| Arch Index | <a41> | <a42> |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |

**More**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Left | Right |
| Heel Angle (deg) | <a49> | <a50> |
|  | | | |
|  | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Left | Right |
| Leg Angle (deg) | <a53> | <a54> |
|  | | | |
|  | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Left | Right |
| Hallux Angle (deg) | <a31> | <a32> |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Shop name | <a62> |
| Scan date | <a4> |
| Scanner No | <a3> |
| Age | <a58> |
| Gender | <a2> |

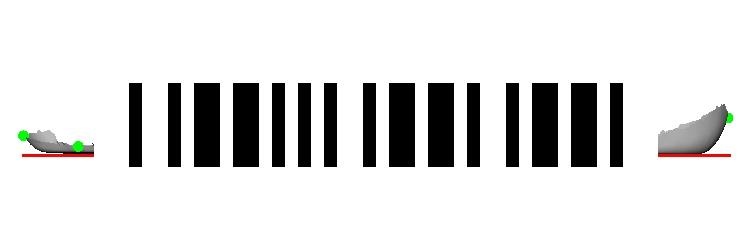


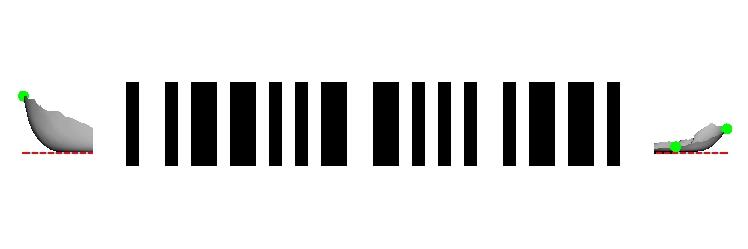
Page 2

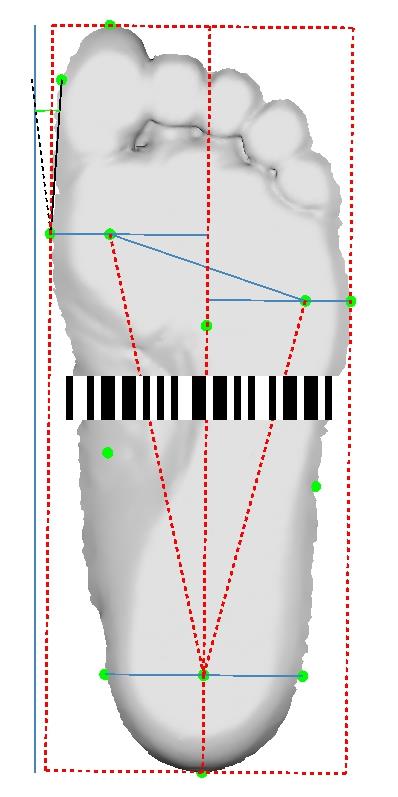
[info@XXXXXX.com](mailto:info@XXXXXX.com)

www.XXXXXX.com

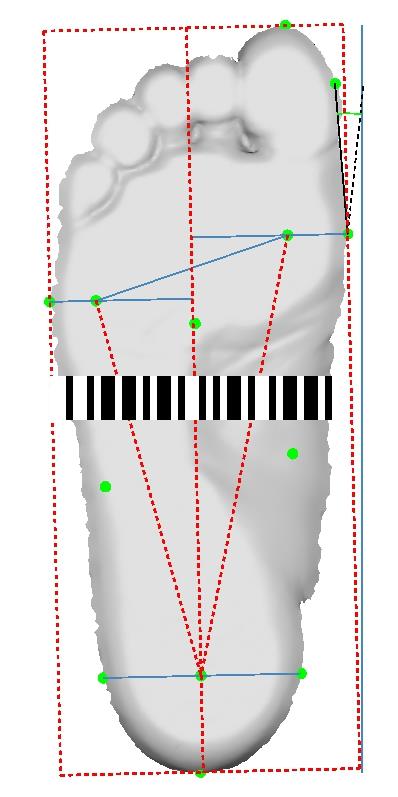
L







R L



R

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Left | <a72> | Right | Left | <a72> | Right | Left | <a72> | Right |
| <a7> | Foot | <a8> | <a21> | ForeFoot | <a22> | <a35> | Medial Height | <a36> |
| <a9> | Arch | <a10> | <a23> | Heel | <a24> | <a37> | Area Height | <a38> |
| <a11> | 1 Met to Pternion | <a12> | <a25> | Mid-Foot | <a26> | <a39> | Lateral Height | <a40> |
| <a13> | 5 Met to Pternion | <a14> | <a27> | 1-5 Met | <a28> |  |  |  |
| <a15> | HC to Heel Tip | <a16> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <a17> | Lat Arch to Heel Tip | <a18> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <a19> | Med Arch to Heel Tip | <a20> |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Option**

Low arch and eversion of heel usually indicates over pronation (inward rolling of the foot during the gait cycle). Over

pronation can potentially cause injuries in the foot, ankle, knee, and can further affect the pelvis and spine, as well as

shoulder balance. Stability shoes and Motion Control shoes have firm medial support and are best suited for over pronated

foot type.

High arch and inversion of the heel is the opposite, and Neutral Cushioning shoes are most suitable. Normal arch and heel is

best suited for Stability shoes.

With any type of arch or heel abnormality, properly designed and fabricated foot orthotic insoles might be used to promote

proper bio-mechanical functions of the lower limb and better alignment of your entire body, improve your posture, and can

prevent injuries or damages in the long term.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Length Measurements** | **Width Measurements** | **Arch Height** |

<a89>