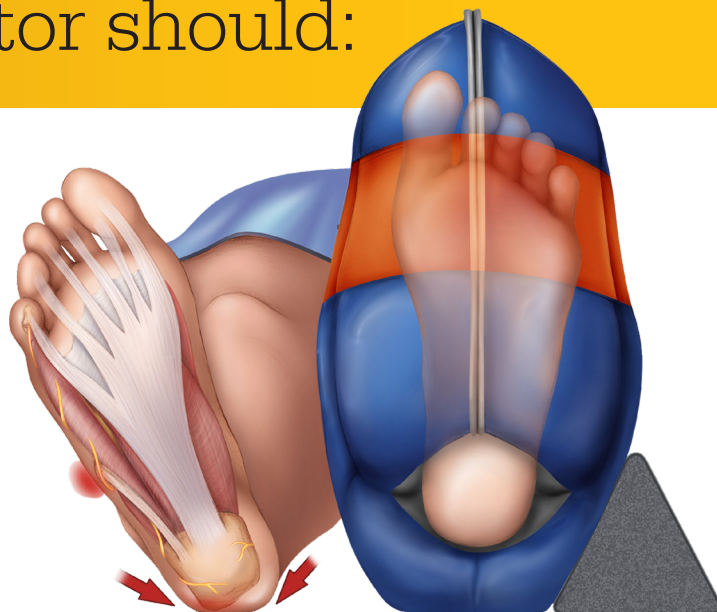


Experts suggest the optimal heel protector should:

- ✓ Elevate the heel off the underlying support surface.¹
- ✓ Prevent foot-drop and rotation of the leg.¹
- ✓ Maintain “grip” on the foot while in place as patients may be moving the leg.¹
- ✓ Decrease friction and/or shear.¹
- ✓ Maintain visibility of the heel while in place.²
- ✓ Not place pressure on the Achilles tendon.²
- ✓ Breathe and wick away moisture.²
- ✓ Accommodate sequential compression devices, negative pressure wound therapy, tubing, traction and other essential devices.²
- ✓ Have straps that do not damage skin and are loosely applied to avoid pressure on dorsum and lateral edge of foot and the lower leg.²
- ✓ Feature an anti-rotation wedge that assists in maintaining neutral position of the lower extremity to prevent external hip rotation and subsequent lateral knee and/or malleoli pressure ulcers and/or peroneal nerve compression.²



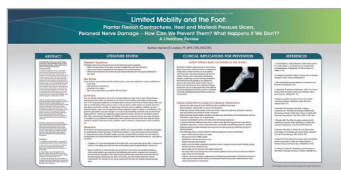
Heel protector symposia presentations



Presented at the Institute for Healthcare Improvement Conference.

Never Events: Can The Congressional Mandate Be Met

Courtney H. Lyder
ND, GNP, FAAN, Dean and Professor,
UCLA School of Nursing



Presented at the 23rd Annual Meeting of the World Healing Society; SAWC Spring/WHS Joint Meeting

Limited Mobility and the Foot

Harriet B. Loehne
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