

GAIT PROTOCOL CHECKLIST

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gender: _____ Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

Training / Activity Level: _____

Previous injuries or surgeries: _____

Footwear

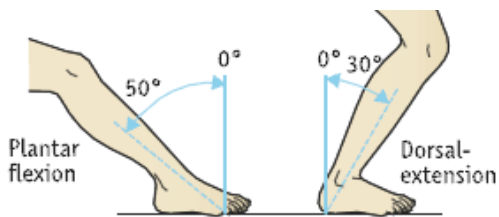
Athletic shoe type/classification: _____

Insole _____ Custom Orthotic _____

Bracing (knee, ankle or other) _____

STATIC ASSESSMENTS

ANKLE RANGE OF MOTION



Within Normal Limits

Restricted

Left

☐
☐

Right

☐
☐

KNEE ALIGNMENT – Standing

Normal



Valgus
(Knock Kneed)



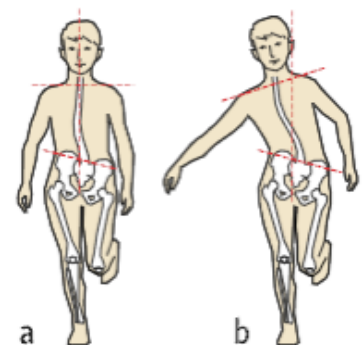
Varus
(Box Legged)



L Angle _____ L Angle _____

R Angle _____ R Angle _____

SINGLE LEG STANCE TEST



☐ Stable

☐ Unstable

L _____ seconds

R _____ seconds

A quick test to assess proprioception and muscle balance or each limb. If it is difficult for subject to maintain stable stance for 5-10 seconds they would be considered unstable.

DYNAMIC - FRONT VIEW

KNEE ALIGNMENT – Dynamic (Walking / Running)


☐

☐

☐



DYNAMIC - BACK VIEW

REAR FOOT ALIGNMENT AT CONTACT – *It is normal to contact slightly lateral*



	Lateral	Midline (centered)	Medial
Left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MAXIMUM REAR FOOT PRONATION – *Mid-stance angle*



Normal 85-90	Overpronation <85	Supination >90
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L Angle _____

R Angle _____

Normal ranges are variable. Pronating too long may be more problematic than degrees of pronation. Eg. If pronation persists during heel lift this may increase stress on joints and soft tissue. Conversely, decreased pronation may limit ability to absorb the impact of foot strike.

ANGLE OF FOOT STRIKE

Normal


☐

"Out-Toed"


☐

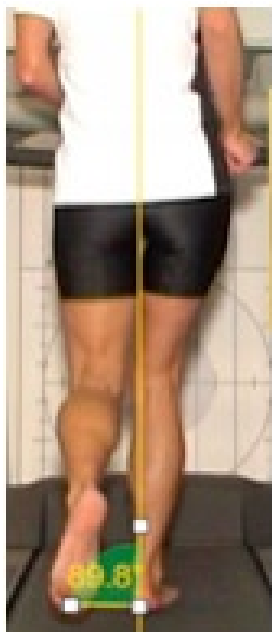
"In-Toed"


☐

"Asymmetrical"


☐

SYMMETRY IN MOTION



Head Movement

- ☐ Focused
- ☐ Bobbing L | R

Scapular Movement

- ☐ Balanced Equally
- ☐ Scapular Asymmetry L | R

Hip Shift

- Balanced Equally
- Lateral Shift L | R

Hip Drop

- L height _____
- R height _____
- Recovery leg swing-height _____
- no dragging in swing phase*

Sources:

Handels Agentur Michael Nater

KRAM Components Defined by Todd Nunan
www.nwglory.com

DYNAMIC - SIDE VIEW

ALIGNMENT OF POSTURE

- ☐ Straight
- ☐ Slouched
- ☐ Sway Back
- ☐ Flat Back

ARM SWING

- ☐ Normal
- ☐ Arms crossing body
- ☐ Asymmetric arm swing

L _____

R _____

Elbows back from midline or hand height

HIP ANGLE

L Max hip flexion _____ angle

L Max hip extension _____ angle

R Max hip flexion _____ angle

R Max hip extension _____ angle

Apex at hip to vertical mid-torso to knee



KNEE COMPLIANCE

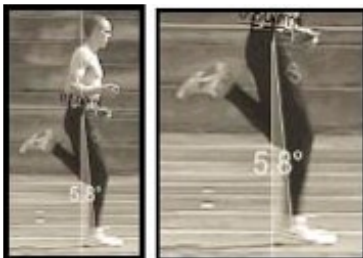


L _____ R _____ Knee at heel strike

L _____ R _____ Max Knee Extension

L _____ R _____ Max Knee Flexion

ANGLE OF FOOT-STRIKE



FOOT STRIKE PATTERN – Foot position at initial contact

☐ Heel strike

☐ Mid-Foot

☐ Forefoot

SOUND OF GAIT

- ☐ Forceful thudding impact
- ☐ Soft light impact
- ☐ Dragging in swing phase
- ☐ Even cadence
- ☐ Unrhythmic gait

STRIDE LENGTH

Distance between
Heel strike and Toe off:

L _____

R _____

STRIDE FREQUENCY – Cadence

Revolutions (Full R-L cycle) per minute RPM



Heel Strike

Mid-Stance

Toe-Off

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ADDITIONAL NOTE AND OBSERVATIONS:

Assessment by: _____