

Thigh-foot angle

A clinical tool for in-toe or out-toe gaits, the TFA avails distinction between femoral/tibial components, genicular position, tibial torsion.

With metatarsus adductus the rearfoot axis may be used instead of the longitudinal foot axis.

Tip: if the TFA is straight or abducted, but the child intoes – check popliteal angle, femoral torsion, hip range, adductors, gluteus medius strength.



FIGURE 2: Measurement of thigh foot angle with patient in the prone position and knees flexed. Normal external rotation of 10° on the right and an example of internal rotation of 25° on the left side.

