



Information about the subject

Degree: Bachelor of Science Degree in Podiatry

Faculty: Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

Code: 470203 **Name:** Orthopodiatry I

Credits: 6,00 **ECTS Year:** 2 **Semester:** 1

Module: PODIATRIC PATHOLOGY, ORTHOPEDIC, PHYSICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL
TREATMENTS

Subject Matter: Orthopodology **Type:** Compulsory

Field of knowledge: Health Sciences

Department: -

Type of learning: Classroom-based learning

Languages in which it is taught: Spanish

Lecturer/-s:

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Module organization

PODIATRIC PATHOLOGY, ORTHOPEDIC, PHYSICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS

Subject Matter	ECTS	Subject	ECTS	Year/semester
Orthopodology	12,00	Orthopodiatry I	6,00	2/1
		Orthopodiatry II	6,00	2/2
Pathology	18,00	Dermatology	6,00	2/2
		General Pathology	6,00	2/1
		Podiatric Pathology	6,00	2/1
Therapeutics	12,00	Pharmacological Therapeutics	6,00	3/1
		Physical Podiatry	6,00	3/1

Learning outcomes

At the end of the course, the student must be able to prove that he/she has acquired the following learning outcomes:

- R1 The student can describe the composition and operation of an orthopodology workshop.
- R2 The student manages the equipment and tools necessary for obtaining moulds and orthopaedic treatments, applying safety and risk prevention standards.
- R3 The student can obtain the different partial moulds of the lower limb, by means of the contrasted techniques of greater use at present.
- R4 Knows the characteristics and indications of the materials usually used in orthopodology for the creation of plantar and digital orthoses.
- R5 The student knows the steps to follow in the elaboration of orthopedic treatments.



Competencies

Depending on the learning outcomes, the competencies to which the subject contributes are (please score from 1 to 4, being 4 the highest score):

BASIC		Weighting			
		1	2	3	4
CB1	Students demonstrate knowledge and understanding in an area of study that is at the core of general secondary education, and is often at a level that, while supported by advanced textbooks, also includes some aspects that involve knowledge from the cutting edge of their field of study.		X		
CB3	Students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their area of study) to make judgments that include reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues.			X	
CB4	Students convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.		X		
CB5	Students develop those learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy.			X	
SPECIFIC		Weighting			
		1	2	3	4
CE46	Students know and develop the exploration techniques, to issue a diagnosis and prognosis, and to design the orthopodologic treatment plan of the lower limb pathology. Bone and ligament muscle trauma. Pathology of the forefoot and hindfoot. Congenital deformities. Neurological injuries. Amputations. Asymmetries				X
CE47	Students develop the ability and skill in the use of the instruments, material and machinery used for the preparation and application of orthopedic treatments. General concept of orthopedics. The orthopedic workshop. Technology of orthopodological therapeutic materials. Fundamentals and techniques for foot-leg moulding.				X



CE48 Students design, obtain and apply by means of different techniques and materials the plantar supports and digital orthoses, prostheses, splints. Plantar and digital orthoses. Study of footwear and shoe therapy. Prescription of orthopaedic treatments of the lower limb

X

TRANSVERSAL		Weighting			
		1	2	3	4
CT1	Analytical capabilities			X	
CT7	Problem solving			X	
CT8	Decision making			X	
CT10	Interdisciplinary teamwork		X		
CT14	Critical Reasoning			X	
CT15	Ethical commitment		X		
CT16	Autonomous learning			X	
CT17	Adaptation to new situations				X
CT18	Creativity			X	
CT21	Initiative and entrepreneurship		X		
CT22	Motivation for quality			X	



Assessment system for the acquisition of competencies and grading system

Assessed learning outcomes	Granted percentage	Assessment method
R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	55,00%	Tests
R2, R3, R5	15,00%	Practice (exercises, case studies, problems)
R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	5,00%	Class participation
R2, R3, R5	25,00%	Practice exam- technical proficiency testing

Observations

Minimum criteria to pass the subject of Orthotics I:

- Have exceeded 50% of each assessment instrument, to average.

Evaluation criteria:

To pass the subject it will be mandatory:

- Perform all evaluable activities on the platform.
- The pass is considered a minimum grade of 5 out of 10.
- Have passed the final and practical exam.

Theoretical evaluation (55%)

It will be carried out at the end of the course, through a final exam consisting of 50 objective multiple-answer questions (type test).

- The wrong answers penalize according to the formula: $\text{Successes} - (\text{Errors} / \text{Answer No.} - 1) = X / (\text{No. of questions} / 10)$

The duration of the exam will be 75 minutes.



It is essential to have passed the exam in order to average with all the evaluation instruments.

The minimum grade to pass the written test will be 5 out of 10. If the written test is not passed, the note about 10 will appear on the intranet.

Practical examination (25%)

It will be carried out at the end of the course, through a final exam that will consist of the completion of an element made during the internship. The exam will be evaluated according to rubric.

- Description and knowledge of the technical materials used in Orthopodology.
- Obtaining lower limb molds.
- Performing digital orthosis.
- Making a pattern
- Performing a plantar orthosis

The duration of the exam will be 30 minutes.

Practical laboratory (15%)

It will be mandatory to attend and pass the practical workshops carried out throughout the course. The workshops will be evaluated by means of a memory of the same.

Class participation (5%)

The participation in class and practices, as well as the collaborative attitude, will be positively valued.

The grade of the exceeded parts will be saved for the second call of the same registration, whatever the grade obtained in the first call. In successive enrollments no partial notes of any evaluation element are kept.

MENTION OF DISTINCTION:

According to Article 22 of the Regulations governing the Evaluation and Qualification of UCV Courses, the mention of "Distinction of Honor" may be awarded by the professor responsible for the course to students who have obtained, at least, the qualification of 9 over 10 ("Sobresaliente"). The number of "Distinction of Honor" mentions that may be awarded may not exceed five percent of the number of students included in the same official record, unless this number is lower than 20, in which case only one "Distinction of Honor" may be awarded.



Learning activities

The following methodologies will be used so that the students can achieve the learning outcomes of the subject:

- M1 Theoretical classes (TC). Training activity preferably oriented to the acquisition of knowledge skills. It is characterised by the fact that students are spoken to. Also called master class or expository class, it refers to the oral exposition made by the teacher, (with the support of a blackboard, computer and cannon for the exposition of texts, graphics, etc.).
- M2 Seminars (S). Training activity preferably oriented to obtain knowledge application and research competences. Knowledge is built through interaction and activity. Consisting of supervised monographic sessions with shared participation (Teachers, students, experts). The size of the group is variable, from a large group to small groups, no less than 6 students for interaction. The evaluation will be made by means of follow-up records by the teacher. Participation and development of problem-solving skills should be taken into account.
- M3 Problems practice (CPP). Training activity oriented to group work for problem solving under the supervision of a teacher. The size of the group is variable, in a range of 10-20 students, to avoid confusion with a master class.
- M6 Laboratory Practice (CPL). Training activity of work in groups that is developed in the Laboratory. It includes the sessions where students actively and autonomously develop, supervised by the teacher, laboratory experiments. The size of the group is variable, in a range of 10-20 students.
- M7 Tutorials (T). Set of activities carried out by the teacher with personalised attention to the student or in small groups with the aim of reviewing and discussing the materials and topics presented in the classes, seminars, readings, completion of assignments, etc. The aim is to ensure that education is truly a comprehensive training of the student and is not reduced to a transfer of information. It is, therefore, a personalized relationship of help in which the teacher-tutor attends, facilitates and guides one or more students in the formative process.
- M8 Evaluation (Ev). It is the set of processes that try to evaluate the learning results obtained by the students and expressed in terms of acquired knowledge, capacities, developed skills or abilities and manifested attitudes. It covers a wide range of activities that can be developed for students to demonstrate their training (e.g. written, oral and practical tests, projects or assignments,). It also includes Official Calls.



M10 Estudio del alumno: Preparación individual de lecturas, ensayos, resolución de problemas, seminarios

IN-CLASS LEARNING ACTIVITIES

	LEARNING OUTCOMES	HOURS	ECTS
Theoretical lessons M1	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	34,00	1,36
Practice lessons M6	R2, R3, R5	24,00	0,96
Office Hours M7	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	12,00	0,48
Evaluation M8	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5	5,00	0,20
TOTAL		75,00	3,00

LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF AUTONOMOUS WORK

	LEARNING OUTCOMES	HOURS	ECTS
Autonomous work M10	R1, R4, R5	50,00	2,00
Group work M10	R2, R3	25,00	1,00
TOTAL		75,00	3,00



Description of the contents

Description of the necessary contents to acquire the learning outcomes.

Theoretical contents:

Content block	Contents
DIDACTIC UNIT I: General concepts of orthopedics and orthopodology	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.History of orthopedics2.Basic concepts of orthopedics and orthopedology.3.Orthopedic laboratory. Regulations in force4.Knowledge of the facilities and handling of the orthopodology workshop-laboratory equipment (machinery and tools).
DIDACTIC UNIT II: Materials technologies most frequently used in Orthopodology	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Materials technology2.Traditional and composite materials3.Compact thermoplastics4.Expanded thermoplastics5.Adhesives6.Knowledge and handling of materials used in orthopodology.
DIDACTIC UNIT III: Techniques for obtaining casts of the lower limb.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Fundamentals and materials used in obtaining molds. <p>New technologies applied in the acquisition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2.Obtaining a negative mold with phenolic foam and plaster.3.Positivation and modification of the mold
DIDACTIC UNIT IV: Materials technologies most frequently used in digital orthotics	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Fundamentals and materials used in obtaining digital orthotics2.Knowledge and management of digital orthotics.
DIDACTIC UNIT V: Fundamentals of plantar orthotics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Basic concepts of OP and research on biomechanical effects.2.Orthopedic treatment plan3.Different types of orthotics. Design and confection.4.Preparation of patterns for orthoses.5.Basic fabrication of plantar orthoses.



Temporary organization of learning:

Block of content	Number of sessions	Hours
DIDACTIC UNIT I: General concepts of orthopedics and orthopodology	6,00	12,00
DIDACTIC UNIT II: Materials technologies most frequently used in Orthopodology	9,00	18,00
DIDACTIC UNIT III: Techniques for obtaining casts of the lower limb.	6,50	13,00
DIDACTIC UNIT IV: Materials technologies most frequently used in digital orthotics	7,00	14,00
DIDACTIC UNIT V: Fundamentals of plantar orthotics.	9,00	18,00



References

Básic:

1. Gerrard JM, Bonanno DR, Whittaker GA, Landorf KB. Effect of different orthotic materials on plantar pressures: a systematic review. *J Foot Ankle Res.* 2020 Jun 11;13(1):35. doi: 10.1186/s13047-020-00401-3.
2. Girard O, Morin JB, Ryu JH, Van Alsenoy K. Custom foot orthoses improve performance, but do not modify the biomechanical manifestation of fatigue, during repeated treadmill sprints. *Eur J Appl Physiol.* 2020 Sep;120(9):2037-2045.
3. Hajizadeh M, Michaud B, Desmyttere G, Carmona JP, Begon M. Predicting foot orthosis deformation based on its contour kinematics during walking. *PLoS One.* 2020 May 7;15(5):e0232677.
4. Hunter S, Dolan G, Davis JM. *Foot orthotics in therapy and sport.* Champaign: Human Kinetics, cop.; 1995.
5. Kirby KA. *Biomecánica del pie y la Extremidad Inferior II: Artículos de Precision Intricast, 1997-2002.* Payson: Precision Intricast; 2002.
6. Kirby KA. *Biomecánica del pie y la Extremidad Inferior III: Artículos de Precision Intricast, 2002-2008.* Payson: Precision Intricast; 2009.
7. Kirby KA. *Biomecánica del pie y la Extremidad Inferior: Colección de una década de artículos de Precision Intricast.* Payson: Precision Intricast; 1997.
8. Kirby KA. *Foot and lower extremity biomechanics IV: Precision Intricast Newsletters, 2009-2013.* Payson: Precision intricast; 2014.
9. Kirby KA. *Foot and lower extremity biomechanics V: Precision Intricast Newsletters, 2014-2018.* Payson: Precision intricast; 2019.
10. Maharaj JN, Cresswell AG, Lichtwark GA. The Immediate Effect of Foot Orthoses on Subtalar Joint Mechanics and Energetics. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2018 Jul;50(7):1449-1456.
11. Michaud TC. *Foot orthoses and other forms of conservative foot care.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 1993.
12. Nigg B. *Biomechanics of Sport Shoes.* Calgary: Topline Printing Inc.; 2010.
13. Petcu D, Mitrea DA, Bondor CI, Perciun ER. The potential of ultrasonography in the evaluation of foot orthotics therapy. *Med Ultrason.* 2017 Nov 29;19(4):416-422.
14. Scherer P. *Recent Advances in Orthotic Therapy.* USA: Lower Extremity Review; 2011.
15. Su S, Mo Z, Guo J, Fan Y. The Effect of Arch Height and Material Hardness of Personalized Insole on Correction and Tissues of Flatfoot. *J Healthc Eng.* 2017;2017:8614341.
16. Tenten-Diepenmaat M, Dekker J, Heymans MW, Roorda LD, Vliet Vlieland TPM, van der Leeden M. Systematic review on the comparative effectiveness of foot orthoses in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *J Foot Ankle Res.* 2019 Jun 13;12:32.
17. Tran K, Spry C. Custom-Made Foot Orthoses versus Prefabricated foot Orthoses: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness and Cost-Effectiveness [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health; 2019 Sep 23. PMID: 31714699.
18. Werd MB, Knight EL, editores. *Athletic Footwear and Orthoses in Sports Medicine.* USA:



Springer Science; 2010.

19.Yuan, Munan et al. "3D foot scanning using multiple RealSense cameras." *Multim. Tools Appl.* 80 (2021): 22773-22793.

Complementary:

1.Céspedes T,Dorca A,Lluis N, Ortega MJ, Rodricio E. Elementos ortésicos en el antepié. Barcelona: Publicacions Universitat de Barcelona; 1994.

2.Evans AM. Paediatrics (pocket podiatry). Mathieson I, editor. Churchill Livingstone; 2010

3.Hsu JD,Michael JW, R. Fisk JR, editores. AAOS Atlas of orthoses and assistive devices. 4ª ed. Philadelphia: Mosby-Elsevier; 2008.

4.Levy AE, Cortés JM. Ortopodología y aparato locomotor. Ortopedia de pie y tobillo. Barcelona: Masson; 2003.

5.Lusardi MM, Jorge M, Nielsen CC. Orthotics and Prosthetics in Rehabilitation, 3rd Edition. USA: Elsevier Health Sciences; 2012.

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8.Nuñez-Samper M, Llanos LF. Biomecánica, medicina y cirugía del pie. 2ª ed. Barcelona: Masson; 2007.

9.Philps JW. The functional foot orthosis. 2ª ed. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone; 1995.

10.Prat J. Guía de uso y prescripción de productos ortoprotésicos a medida. Valencia: Instituto de Biomecánica de Valencia; 1999.

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12.Thomson P, Volpe R, editores. Introduction to Podopediatrics. 2ª ed. Churchill Livingstone; 2001.

13.Turner W, Merriman L. Habilidades clínicas para el tratamiento del pie". Barcelona: Elsevier; 2007.

14.Valmassy RL. Clinical biomechanics of the lower extremities. St. Louis: Mosby; 1996.

15.Viladot, A. "Patología del antepié". Barcelona. Springer.

Web page:

1.<http://www.podiatry-arena.com/>

2.<http://www.prolaborthotics.com/>

3.<http://www.orthoinfo.org/>

4.<http://www.podiatrytoday.com/>

5.<http://lrmagazine.com/>



Addendum to the Course Guide of the Subject

Due to the exceptional situation caused by the health crisis of the COVID-19 and taking into account the security measures related to the development of the educational activity in the Higher Education Institution teaching area, the following changes have been made in the guide of the subject to ensure that Students achieve their learning outcomes of the Subject.

Situation 1: Teaching without limited capacity (when the number of enrolled students is lower than the allowed capacity in classroom, according to the security measures taken).

In this case, no changes are made in the guide of the subject.

Situation 2: Teaching with limited capacity (when the number of enrolled students is higher than the allowed capacity in classroom, according to the security measures taken).

In this case, the following changes are made:

1. Educational Activities of Onsite Work:

All the foreseen activities to be developed in the classroom as indicated in this field of the guide of the subject will be made through a simultaneous teaching method combining onsite teaching in the classroom and synchronous online teaching. Students will be able to attend classes onsite or to attend them online through the telematic tools provided by the university (videoconferences). In any case, students who attend classes onsite and who attend them by videoconference will rotate periodically.

In the particular case of this subject, these videoconferences will be made through:

☒ Microsoft Teams

☐ Kaltura



Situation 3: Confinement due to a new State of Alarm.

In this case, the following changes are made:

1. Educational Activities of Onsite Work:

All the foreseen activities to be developed in the classroom as indicated in this field of the guide of the subject, as well as the group and personalized tutoring, will be done with the telematic tools provided by the University, through:

☒ Microsoft Teams

☐ Kaltura

Explanation about the practical sessions:

The practical sessions are adapted with different methodologies such as the resolution of clinical cases, bibliographic reviews that support their use and viewing of videos on the realization of the practical knowledge that they must acquire and the writing of a memory of the same.



2. System for Assessing the Acquisition of the competences and Assessment System

ONSITE WORK

Regarding the Assessment Tools:

☐

The Assessment Tools will not be modified. If onsite assessment is not possible, it will be done online through the UCVnet Campus.

☒

The following changes will be made to adapt the subject's assessment to the online teaching.

Course guide		Adaptation	
Assessment tool	Allocated percentage	Description of the suggested changes	Platform to be used
Examen teórico	70	Debido a la mayor profundidad en el temario que se va a impartir	Plataforma UCV
Examen práctico	10	Análisis crítico de artículos, video, etc... sobre la realización de diferentes técnicas de la Ortopodología.	Plataforma UCV. Teams
Actividades realizadas en referencia a las prácticas y/o contenidos teóricos	20	Se propone al alumno diferentes actividades relacionadas con el temario	Plataforma UCV Teams

The other Assessment Tools will not be modified with regards to what is indicated in the Course Guide.

Comments to the Assessment System:



Due to the methodology of the subject, where carrying out practices in a specialized workshop occupies a large part of the teaching load and the impossibility of being able to adapt them, said methodology is modified so that the skills of the subject can be acquired.

The student will fulfill most of the learning outcomes proposed in the subject.