

and reverses are again necessary. These are made as long as the leg increases in size, but when the point of greatest circumference is reached, the reverses are stopped and the bandage completed by slow spiral turns. If it is desired to cover the knee and thigh also, the leg being in an extended position, when the lower border of the patella or knee-cap is

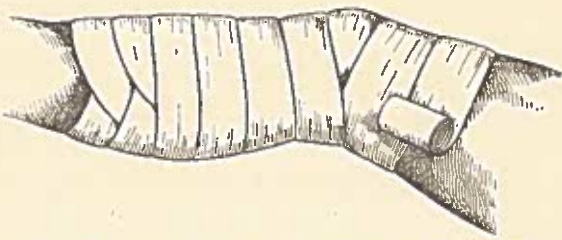


FIG. 40.—FIGURE 8 OR THE KNEE.

reached, the bandage is passed directly across it (Fig. 40). The next turn is then made over the upper half of the patella, covering in one-half of the preceding turn, and then over the lower half, covering the remainder of the turn over the patella. The bandage is then carried up the thigh by regular spiral or reversed turns.

When the foot is short or the bandage broad, it is not necessary to make any reverses, and the figure 8 turns should be commenced immediately after the circular turn around the root of the toes has been made. The first figure 8 turn encircles the ankles low down, leaving the heel exposed; alternate turns are then taken around the foot and the ankle, those on the foot approaching the heel and those around the ankle ascending the leg, each being half the width of the bandage higher than the preceding one. As with the hand, so with the foot, it is always better to dispense with reverses when possible.

To Cover the Heel.—If it is desired to cover the heel, either the spiral of the heel or spica of the foot can be used.

The former was called by the late Dr. Chas. T. Hunter the "American spiral" (Ashhurst's "International Encyclopedia of Surgery," vol. 1). It was so named not because of its American origin, for the turn which is peculiar to it is seen

in Galen and many of the older French works, and it is also known in Great Britain and Germany, but because it was recognized and used more by the Americans than any others;



FIG. 41.—SPIRAL OF THE HEEL. TURN OVER THE POINT.

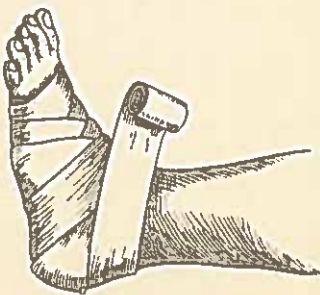


FIG. 42.—SECOND TURN ACROSS THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE HEEL.

also because it has been taught continuously here for more than thirty-five years, while even yet it is comparatively seldom mentioned in the foreign works on surgery. It is applied as follows, a bandage $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide being used:



FIG. 43.—SECOND TURN ACROSS THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE HEEL.

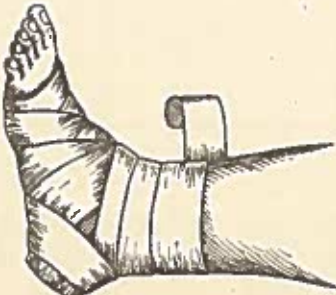


FIG. 44.—COMPLETED SPIRAL BANDAGE OF THE HEEL.

Spiral of the Heel (Figs. 41, 42, 43, and 44).—To bandage the left foot.

The initial extremity having been fixed around the foot or