

# Compression Stocking Measurement Form

## Instructions:

1. Take measurements first thing in the morning (before getting out of bed if possible)  
Avoid taking measurements if legs have been dependent for any period of time as this may increase measurements and cause improper/ineffective compression.
2. Use flexible tape measure for more accurate readings. Soft tape measures such as a tailors tape are best however, paper tape measures are acceptable. In a pinch use a piece of string and wrap around identified area and measure against a tape measure/yardstick.
3. For Below Knee Stockings (most common) complete measurements b,c, & D below.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

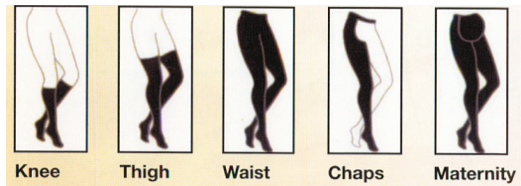
Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

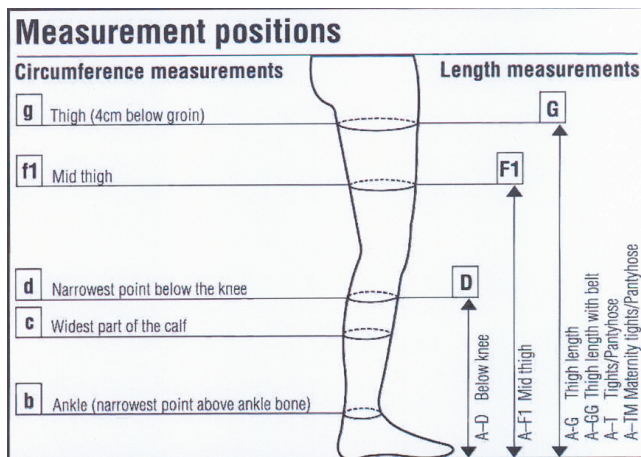
1. Select Class:
- Support Wear (10-15mmHg)
  - Class 1 (15-20mmHg)
  - Class 2 (20-30mmHg)
  - Class 3 (30- 40mmHg)

2. Select Style
- Below Knee
  - Thigh Length
  - Maternity
  - Waist (Chap-right/left leg)



3. Select:
- Open Toe
  - Closed Toe

## Measuring for a Compression Stocking



CIRCUMFERENCE/LENGTH		
LEFT		RIGHT
_____	G	_____
_____	F1	_____
_____	D	_____
_____	g	_____
_____	f1	_____
_____	b	_____
_____	c	_____

## **Compression Class Indications**

### **Class 1.**

- Travelling (Deep Vein Thrombosis)
- Tired aching legs / long standing & sitting
- Sport and Work
- Mild oedema or slight varicose veins
- To prevent varicose veins during pregnancy

### **Class 2.** (*prescription only*)

- Varicose veins with swelling
- Chronic venous insufficiency
- Post sclerotherapy and vein surgery
- Leg ulcers (after healed)
- Varicose veins during pregnancy

### **Class 3.** (*prescription only*)

- Severe varices with oedema
- Severe chronic venous insufficiency
- Post thrombotic syndrome
- Lymphoedema

### **Contraindications:**

- Severe arterial blood flow disorder
- Severe neuropathological disorder
- Weeping Ulcers