

Introduction

Gait is the mean by which human move in an erect or semi-erect posture from one location to another (1).

Standard posture is the skeletal alignment refined as a relative arrangement of parts of the body in a state of balance that protects the supporting stractures of the body against injury or progressive deformity normal body posture and loco-motion require also intact labyrinthine function, proprioception and vision (2).

The walking cycle is the events that occur during asingle step-it begins with the foot's intial contact with the ground and terminates when the same foot contact the ground again (3).

Analysis of the moving parts of the body i.e. body mechanics can aid in the evaluation of many orthopedic problems both in a child and adult as the clinical examination, the primary tool involved in the art of medicine is of ten in-accurate and even misleading when applied to certain orthopedic disorder e.g. spastic disorder.

Movement analysis operate from back ground knowledge of the general anatomical and mechanical considerations affecting human movement (5).

So gait study beside the clinical evaluation can lead to a better results in the treatment of patient with gait abnormalities in children, up to 3 or 4 years of age, the walking pattern is irregular and variable. So a limp in a young child must be of consistent prescence and a consistent pattern before a pathologic cause is ascribed to the abnormality (4).