Estimating qualitative parameters for assessment of body balance and arm function

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Objective – monitoring capacity and performance of body balance and arm function in stroke patients during daily life.



Body balance: estimating the movement of center of pressure (CoP), centre of mass (CoM), stance time and step length [1].

Arm function: estimating trunk orientation, lower and upper arm movements and deltoid muscle activity [2,3].

Method – evaluation of kinetics and kinematics using Xsens MVN Biomech and Xsens Instrumented ForceShoes[™] while performing arm movements, walking 10 meters and doing a combination of tasks.





Schematic top-down overview of the simulated in-home task. Subjects start and finish at the first table (Table 1), walk along a hinged door, move the first tube (1) along the second table (Table 2) and take another tube (2) back to the first table.

Results – *Metrics and visualisation:*

- Man (47 yrs) left side affected, Berg Balance Scale: 53
- **Hand Movements** Transversal. Positions relative to pelvis. uFMA 20/66. Upper – In clinic. Lower – in home [4]



Overall results – Left - Mean stance time for affected vs non affected. Right – Mean step length for affected vs non affected. 13 stroke survivors during different tasks. Mean age of 63.9 (SD \pm 9.0) years and 2.3 (SD \pm 1.8) years post stroke



Conclusion – Qualitative parameters of body balance and arm function in stroke patients can be estimated using the INTERACTION system in a simulated ambulatory setting.

References

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