

Final Meeting - TRAMA Project Bogotà, Colombia





Kinematic upper limb assessment of children with hemiparetic cerebral palsy during a reaching functional task.

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The aims of this work were:



- A. Development of an experimental protocol for functional evaluation of upper limb (3D kinematics)
- B. Evaluation of the upper limb performance through a representative simple movement of a functional task.
- C. Definition and identification of significant parameters for the quantification of the upper limb performance.
- D. Use of this experimental protocol in children with cerebral palsy.





Experimental group: 23 hemiparetic subjects

12 Right Hemiparesis11 Left Hemiparesis

N=23

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Hemiparesis N=23

_	Age	Weight (kg)	Height (cm)
Mean	7.5	29.3	124.5
SD	5.0	19.5	30.5
Max	16.0	65.00	181.0
Min	1.0	9.00	83.0



Inclusion criteria:



Ambulatory children with a diagnosis of spastic hemiparetic CP

Gross Motor Function Measure (GMFM) II-III

No other neurological disorders

They were able to perform and complete a reaching movement

Able to understand instructions

No report of shoulder or arm pain

Following the usual rehabilitation procedures associated with their condition

Maintaining a stable sitting posture during the experiment

Regular patients that attend to the Children Rehabilitation Center Teleton, State of Mexico (Mexico).

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Experimental instrumentation





6 reflective markers attached on body landmarks:

2 on the wrist (styloid process of ulna)

2 on the elbow (lateral epicondyle)

2 on shoulder (acromion process)





Upper Limb Protocol





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Experimental instrumentation



Data capture

Optoelectronic capture system of 6 cameras (BTS, Italy)

Spherical markers 15mm diameter

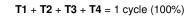
Data processing

Capture: Gait Eliclinic20 (BTS, Italy)

Processed: Smart Analyzer software (BTS, Italy)

Statistics: GraphPad 4.0











_____ T1

- T4

Т3

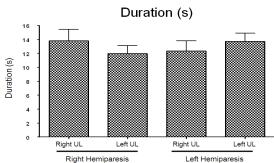
Patient seated in front of a table with hands on the table, elbows flexed to 80-90°

- (TI) reach a point on the table, in front to 90% of her/his arm length
- (T2), from the point on the table to the mouth
- (T3 from the mouth to the point on the table
- (T4) return to the original position

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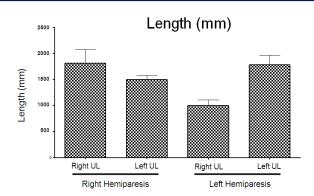




The duration was longer for the affected upper limb in both pathologies (right side hemiparetic and left hemiparetic).







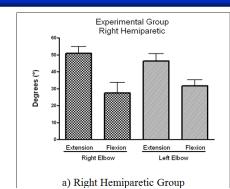
The length of the path of the hand used during the functional task. In both conditions (right hemiparetic and left hemiparetic) the affected upper limb used a longer path to complete the movement.

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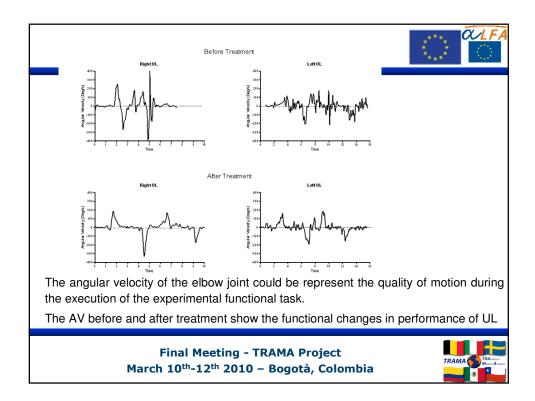
Flexion-Extension Range





Flexion is lower in the affected limb





Conclusions



This protocol allows the kinematic analysis in reaching performance of UL.

This kind of studies provides a sensitive way to evaluate treatment and progression and maturation of motor control.



Conclusions



Three-dimensional (3D) movement analysis is a powerful tool for a quantitative assessment of movements. It provided an objective description of the upper limb task performance.

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Conclusions



This protocol can be used in **clinical environments to assess the functional status** of patients, performing a functional task, and to measure patient functional outcomes after a process of physical rehabilitation.

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