

# Maintenance of straight running among unilateral transfemoral amputees

## Highlights

- ▶ Result showed that unilateral transfemoral amputees (uTFA) adopted asymmetric, limb specific strategy to maintain a consistent mediolateral ground reaction impulse (M-L GRI), which is an indication of the ability to maintain straight running path
- ▶ Lower M-L GRI at faster running speeds also implied that it might be easier to maintain running direction, which is important in designing rehabilitation protocols

## Background

- Structural differences between affected and unaffected limbs of the lower extremity amputees caused a high level of mechanical asymmetry between them during locomotion [1].
- A symmetrical M-L GRI between both limbs can be a good indication of the ability to maintain a straight running path in an individual [2].
- **Research purpose:** to examine the mediolateral ground reaction force (M-L GRF) production across a range of running speeds in uTFA

## Methods

- Nine participants were recruited
- Trials performed on instrumented treadmill (FTMH-1244WA; Tec Gihan, Kyoto, Japan)
- 6 x running trials (30 – 80% maximum speed)
- Maximum speed = average speed of fastest 100m recorded in competitions

## Data Analysis and Result

Variables of interests: M-L GRF, M-L GRI, Step width (SW), Contact time ( $t_c$ )

- GRF data collected at 1000Hz and filtered at 25Hz
- 14 steps extracted (7 affected, 7 unaffected)
- GRF threshold for touchdown and toecoff at 40N

## Discussion & Conclusion

- M-L GRI was similar between both affected and unaffected limbs throughout the running cycle
  - *Implied the ability to maintain straight running path*
- Participants showed similar SW across running speeds
  - *Reduced range of motion of the lower extremities might have restricted TFAs ability to mediate SW* [4]
  - *Inability to mediate SW*
- M-L GRF &  $t_c$  were significantly different between limbs
  - *Suggests limb-specific strategy to maintain straight running*

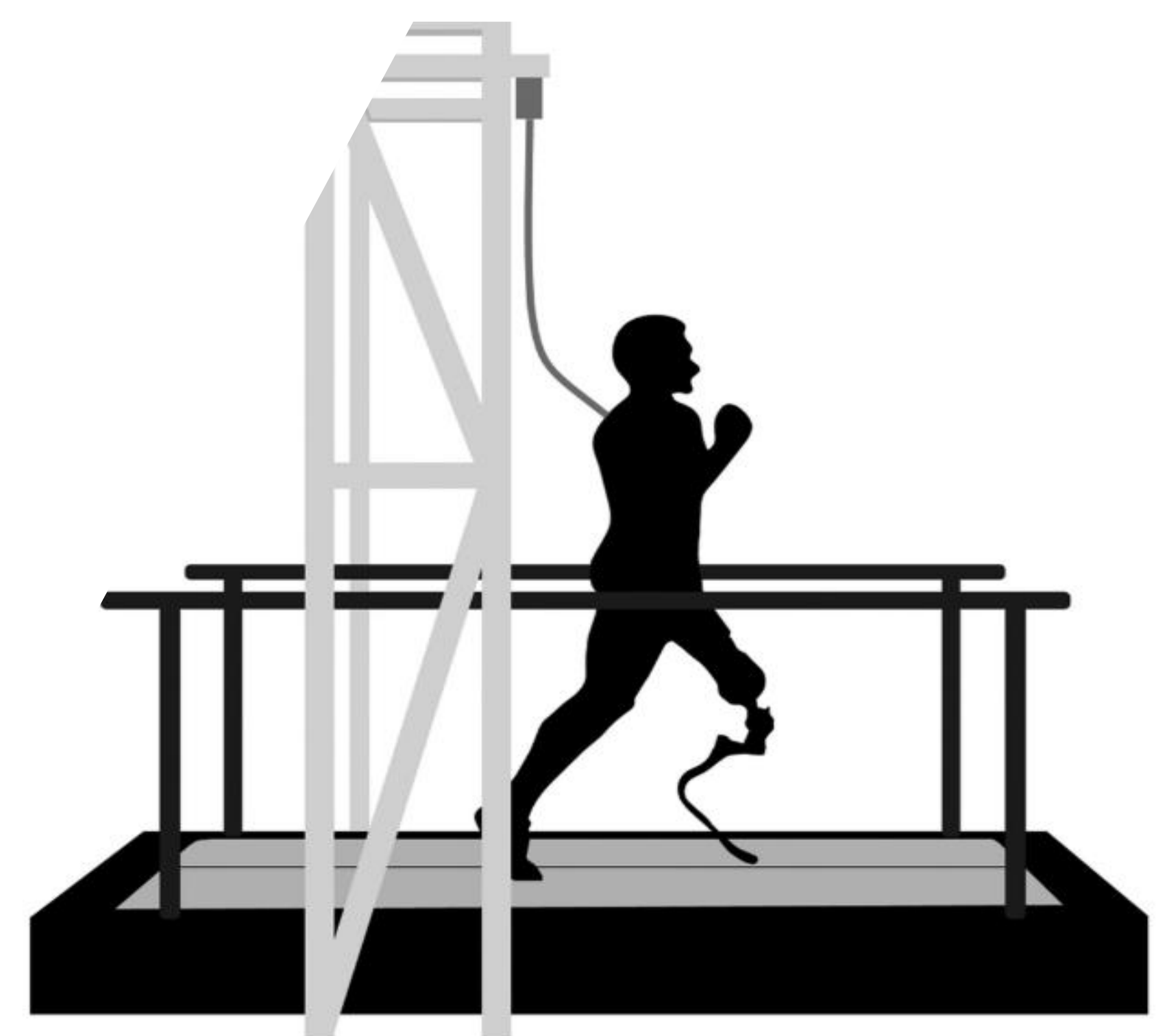


Fig 1: Retrieved from [3]. Illustration of the experimental setup

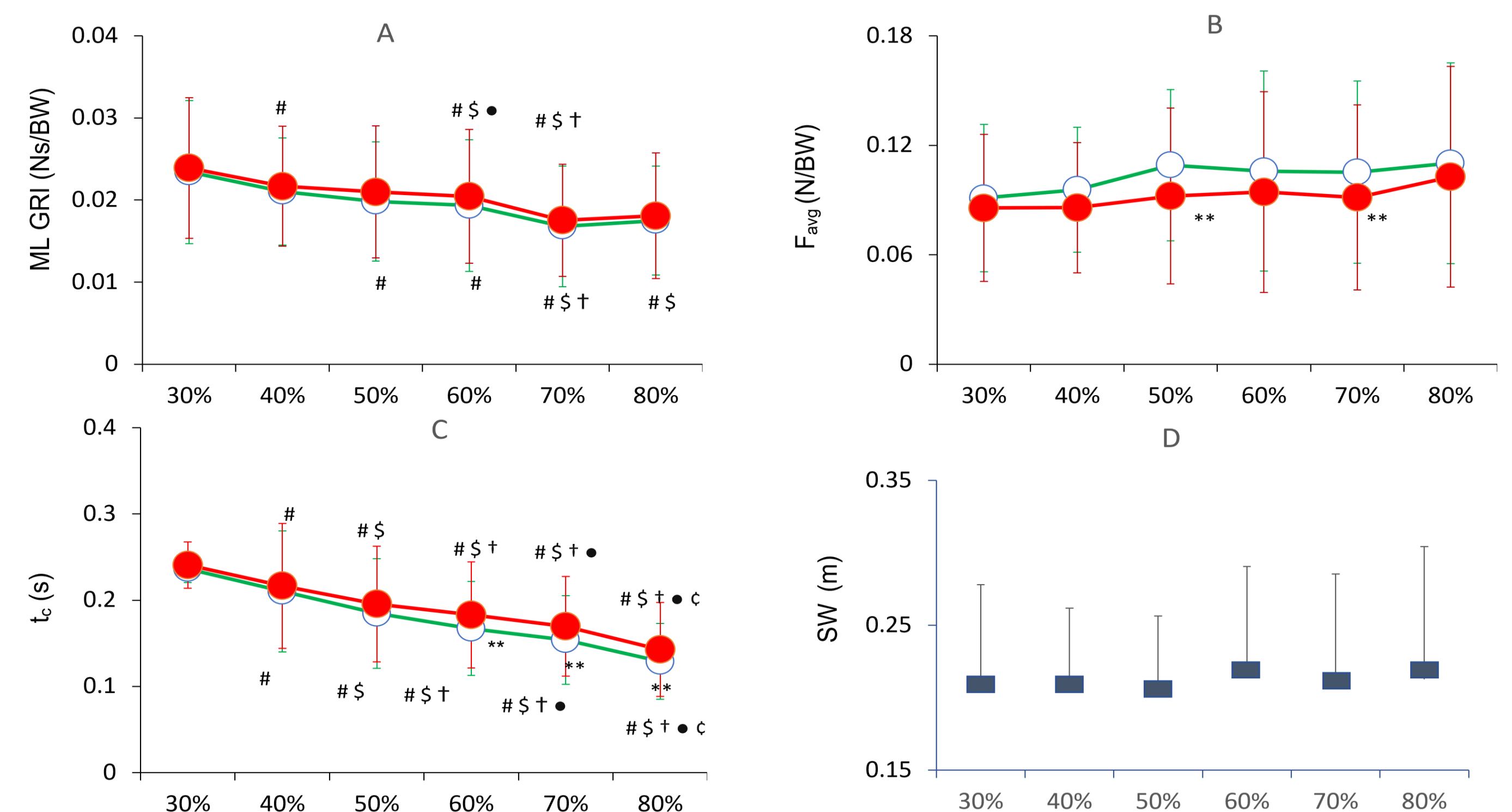


Fig 2: M-L GRI (A), Favg (B),  $t_c$  (C) and SW (D) of the unaffected (white circles) and affected (red circles) limbs across 6 different running speeds. \*\* represents significant differences between limbs at each speed at  $p < 0.05$ . #, \$, †, •, ‡ represent significant differences from 30%, 40%, 50%, 60% and 70% speed trials at  $p < 0.05$  respectively

## References:

1. Makimoto, A. (2017). Ground Reaction Forces During Sprinting in Unilateral Transfemoral Amputees. J. Appl. Biomech, 33(6), 406–409
2. Hisano, G. et al. (2021). Unilateral above-knee amputees achieve symmetric mediolateral ground reaction impulse in walking using an asymmetric gait strategy. J. Biomech., 115, 110201.
3. Sakata, H., Hashizume, S., Takemura, H., & Hobara, H. (2020). A Limb-specific Strategy across a Range of Running Speeds in Transfemoral Amputees. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 52(4), 892–899.
4. Heitzmann, D. W. W. et.al. (2020). The influence of hip muscle strength on gait in individuals with a unilateral transfemoral amputation. PLoS ONE, 15