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#### ► To cite this version:

Carole Puil, Armel Crétual, Anne-Hélène Olivier. Impact of a thin plantar orthopaedic insert on posture and locomotion. SOFPEL 2019 - 26ème congrès de la Société Francophone Posture, Équilibre et Locomotion, Dec 2019, Montréal, Canada. hal-02373802

#### HAL Id: hal-02373802 https://inria.hal.science/hal-02373802v1

Submitted on 25 Feb 2020  $\,$ 

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# Impact of a thin plantar orthopaedic insert on posture and locomotion

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## **INTRODUCTION**

RESULTS

EMI<sup>®</sup> (Medio-Intern Element):

- Podiatrist tool included in insoles
- Correction of postural deficiency:

Contralateral effect of a 3 mm high EMI<sup>®</sup> on ML displacement of the CoP of healthy participants<sup>1</sup>

- Effect on Eye convergence<sup>2</sup>
- => Lack of evaluation
- => Only on static tasks

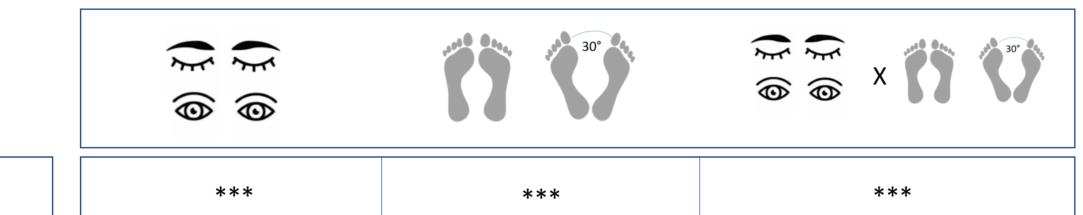


EMI<sup>®</sup> on insoles

## **STATIC:**

Only significant effects on feet position, eye condition and interaction between eye and feet position.

### No significant effect of EMI<sup>®</sup>





## **AIM AND HYPOTHESIS**

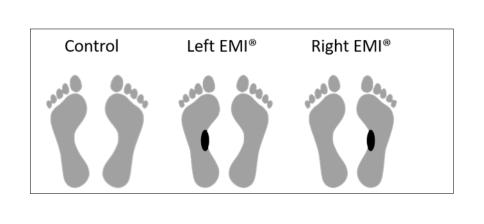
Aim: Evaluate the effect of the EMI<sup>®</sup> on posture and locomotion Hypothesis: effect of EMI<sup>®</sup> on ML and AP axis and on Ellipse surface

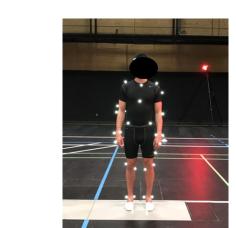
## **DESIGN AND ANALYSIS**

- Participants: 19 healthy volunteers (93, 102, 27.05 yrs (±4.24))
- EMI<sup>®</sup> conditions: control (without), under left foot, under right foot

• Static (Force plate ATMI<sup>®</sup>) Conditions:

- Feet: parallel and 30° angle
- Eyes: open and close



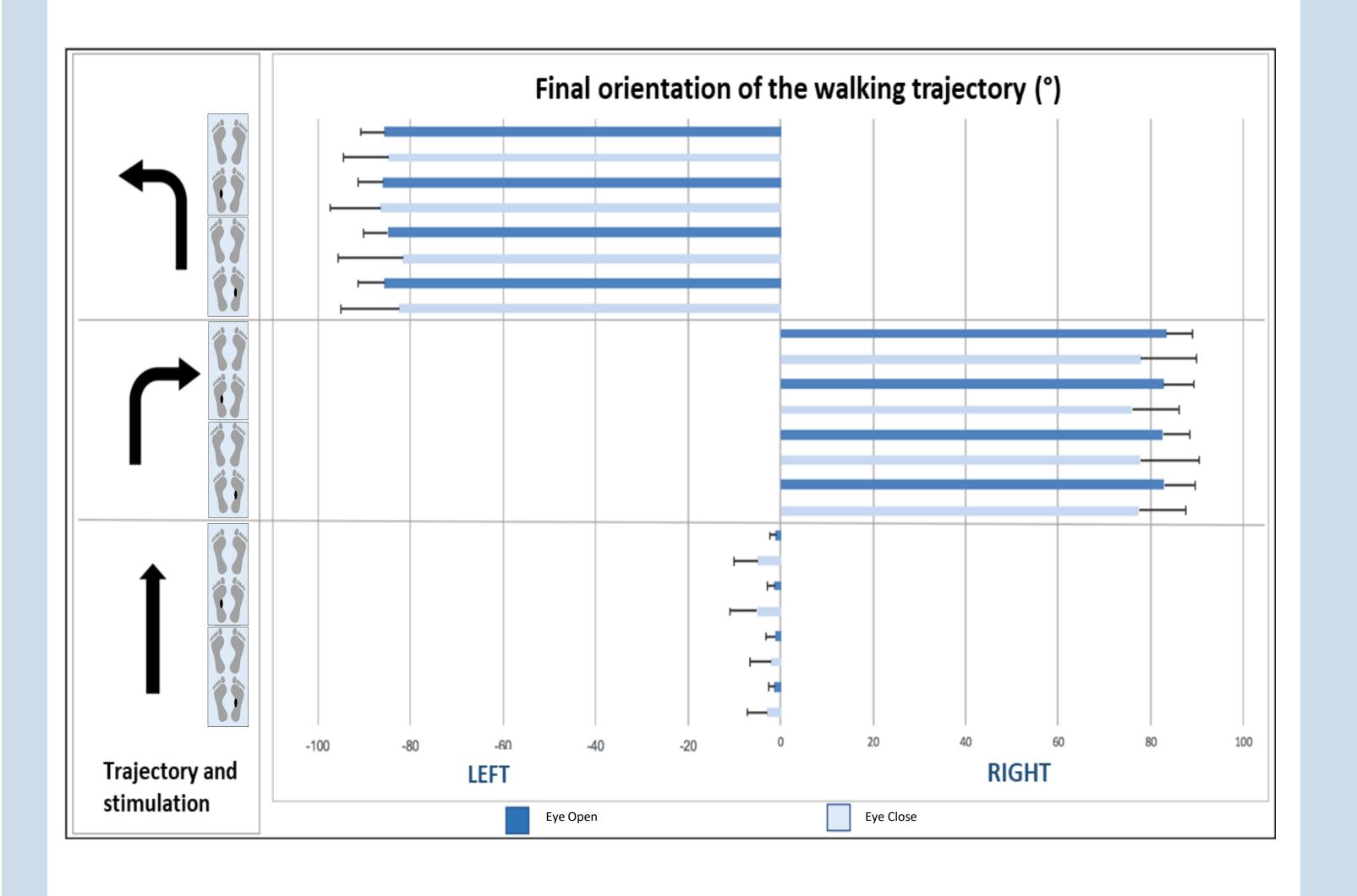


ML	ŋ² <sub>p</sub> = 0,618	η <sup>2</sup> <sub>p</sub> = 0,511	η <sup>2</sup> <sub>p</sub> = 0,526
ĀP		<b>* *</b> ŋ² <sub>p</sub> = 0,359	** ŋ² <sub>p</sub> = 0,287
Surface Area		<b>***</b> ŋ <sup>2</sup> <sub>p</sub> = 0,776	
BTV <sub>ML</sub>	* y <sup>2</sup> <sub>p</sub> = 0,210		
BTV <sub>AP</sub>		*** ŋ² <sub>p</sub> = 0,871	

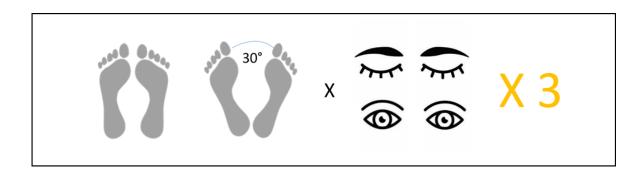
Results of the 4 ways repeted mesures ANOVA (EYExFOOTxEMIxEMIside) Significant effects are represented as well as their size effect  $(\eta_p^2)$ 

### **LOCOMOTION:**

No significant effect of EMI<sup>®</sup> on the final orientation of the walking



#### Analysis:



CoP displacement on ML and AP axis :

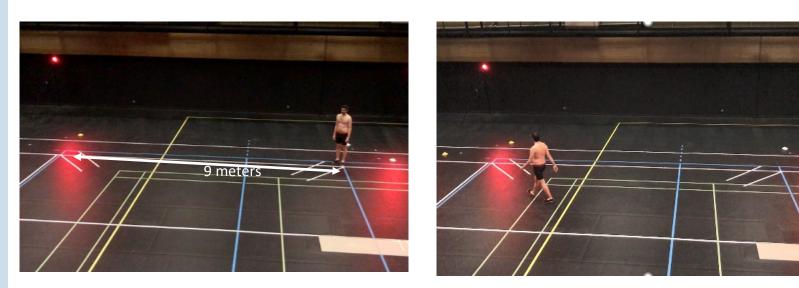
- Average position:  $\overline{ML}$   $\overline{AP}$
- Between trials within subject variability:  $BTV_{AP}$ ,  $BTV_{ML}$
- Within trial within subject variability

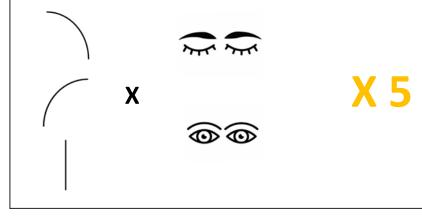
### Ellipse Area

- Locomotion (Vicon<sup>®</sup>)
- Design based on Podokinetic after rotation (PKAR) protocol<sup>3,4</sup> (30' of walking stimulation)

## Conditions:

- Eyes: open and close
- Trajectory: straight, turn left 90°, turn right 90°





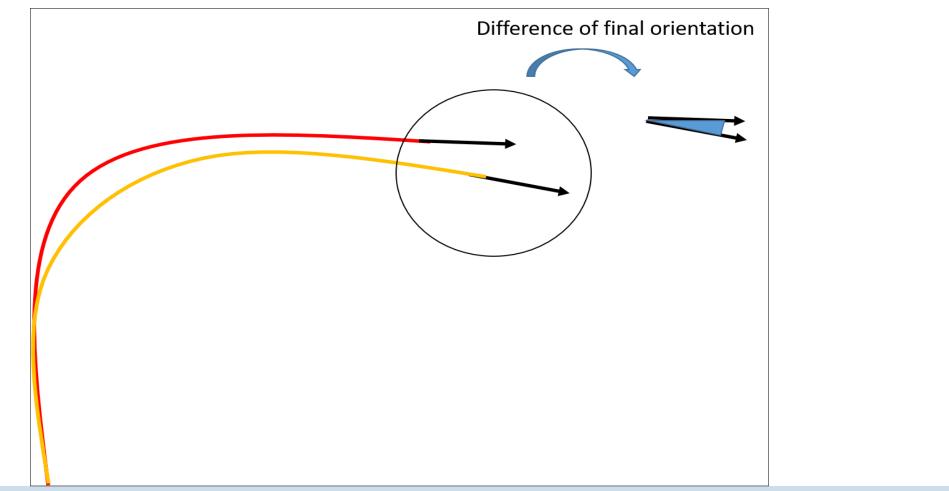
#### Analysis:

## **CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS**

Our protocol, involving **healthy participants**, was not able to show significant effect of EMI<sup>®</sup> on posture and locomotion

Feet positions has significant effects on posture: clinical activities have to

Comparison between the difference in final orientation of locomotion with/without vision, with a EMI<sup>®</sup> and without a EMI<sup>®</sup>



be standardized to be able to compare CoP movement.

#### Future works:

• Evaluate population with foot postural deficiency:

More effect of EMI<sup>®</sup> on eye vergence on a population with foot postural deficiency<sup>2</sup>

• Normalize the evaluation of foot postural deficiency:

No standardized procedure (compare foam effect<sup>2</sup> on CoP with Depron<sup>®</sup>)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** 

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<sup>3</sup>Earhart, G. M., et al. (2002). Podokinetic after-rotation following unilateral and bilateral podokinetic stimulation. Journal of neurophysiology, 87(2), 1138-1141

<sup>4</sup>Earhart, G. M. (2013). Dynamic control of posture across locomotor tasks. *Movement Disorders, 28*(11), 1501-1508.