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ISOLATED POSTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (PCL) LESIONS DRIVES TO INCREASED TIBIO-FEMORAL ACCELERATIONS AND LOWER-LIMB COMPENSATION STRATEGY: IN-VIVO KINEMATICAL ANALYSIS

THROUGH WEARABLE INERTIAL SENSORS

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DISCLOSURES:

- N.P., S.D.P, M.V., L.B.: NOTHING TO DISCLOSE
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INTRODUCTION

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF ISOLATED PCL LESIONS IS TRICKY

PERSISTENT POSTERIOR TIBIAL SUBLUXATION

ALTERED KINEMATICS

STATIC EVALUATION (CLINICAL EXPLORATION AND STRESS X-RAY) **RISK TO OVERLOOK INCREASED POSTERIOR LAXITY IN** DAILY LIFE CONDITIONS.



ALTERED CARTILAGE LOAD (OA CHANGES)

AIM

TO INVESTIGATE THE IN-VIVO BIOMECHANICS OF ISOLATED PCL-INJURED PATIENTS IN ACTIVE EVERYDAY LIFE CONDITIO USING WEARABLE INERTIAL SENSORS.

HYPOTHESIS

- GLOBAL LOWER LIMB KINEMATICAL SIDE-TO-SIDE DIFFERENCES
- INCREASED LAXITY OF THE PCL-INJURED KNEE WOULD LED TO INCREASED TIBIO-FEMORAL ACCELERATIONS.





METHODS

8 PATIENTS (6 MALES ; 2 FEMALES) WITH ISOLATED PCL GRADE I/II LESION

GAIT OVER A 20M LINEAR PATH (10M BACK AND FORTH) AT SELF-SELECTED SPEED.

8 WEARABLE INERTIAL SENSORS (MTW AWINDA, XSENS) BILATERALLY ON FEET, SHINS, AND THIGH, ONE ON THE PELVIS, ONE ON THE TRUNK.

WAVEFORM KINEMATICS (JOINT ANGLES IN THE THREE PLANES) OF HIP, KNEE, AND ANKLE JOINTS KINETICS (LINEAR ACCELERATION IN THE THREE PLANES) OF FEMUR, TIBIA, AND FOOT SEGMENTS WERE NORMALIZED OVER THE GAIT CYCLE AND COMPARED BETWEEN INJURED AND NON-INJURED LEG.

THE **STUDENT'S T-TEST** TO COMPARE THE WAVEFORMS DATA.





RESULTS

DURING SWING:

INCREASED HIP ABDUCTION AND EXTERNAL ROTATION, INCREASED ANKLE EVERSION IN THE INJURED-LEG (p=0.035).

DURING INITIAL CONTACT:

- GREATER KNEE INTERNAL ROTATION AND HIP EXTERNAL ROTATION FOR THE INJURED-LEG
 - GREATER ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR AND MEDIAL-LATERAL PEAK NEGATIVE ACCELERATIONS IN THE INJURED-LEG AT TIBIA AND FEMUR (p=0.021).



CONCLUSIONS

 SIGNIFICANT BIOMECHANICAL SIDE-TO-SIDE DIFFERENCES IN DIFFERENT **STAGES OF GAIT:** WHOLE LIMB COMPENSATION STRATEGY.

INCREASED TIBIOFEMORAL ACCELERATION IN THE PCL-INJURED KNEE AT THE IMPACT PHASE.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE

KNEE AND LOWER LIMB ALTERATIONS CAN BE EFFECTIVELY DETECTED THROUGH NON-INVASIVE WEARABLE INERTIAL SENSORS

NEED OF DYNAMIC ANALYSIS IN DAILY CLINICAL PRACTICE IN TRICKY **INJURIES.**



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