Standardization in Clinical Stabilometry:

Towards a Consensus

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Introduction

The following document, in its current release, is intended as a *working draft* to be reviewed and approved in its content, by the informal Committee for Standardization in Clinical Stabilometry (CS) promoted by the International Society for Posture and Gait Research (ISPGR). The aim of the document is to later provide a systematic framework which is finally suitable as the entry point of the informed feedback and experience of a **selected** and **multidisciplinary** pool of experts in stabilometry. Collected feedbacks will then be objectively and systematically analyzed and, after a final Consensus Meeting, will be proposed for publication to the Gait & Posture journal.

The sections of the document address four main pillars aimed at achieving a common language within the clinical and scientific community, and an agreement on the appropriate usage of CS in routine practice:

- · definition of relevant signals and biomechanical quantities
- list of procedural variables to standardize or control
- · minimum set of technical requirements for the measurement device
- minimum set of relevant parameters to be computed, and their algorithmic definition.

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During the Consensus process it will be advisable to estimate the strength of the agreement within the panel of experts on the aforementioned topics. Based on their background and previous experience, experts can be involved in all or some of the previous pillars. Each one of them is addressed in the different sections of this document.

SECTION I: TERMINOLOGY

We propose to find a common language in CS starting from the following definitions.

HOW TO: Please make minor changes directly in the text using a red font. If you want to put other definitions up for discussion, add the text in the corresponding empty cell of the table (please also include the reference). As for the Yes/No questions just mark your choice by putting your answer in red.

Notes/Proposed changes Definition 1: Stabilometry 1.1 "Stabilometry is the objective study of body sway during quiet standing, i.e., stance in the absence of any voluntary movements or external perturbations. Conventionally, the study focuses on the properties of body sway during upright standing, thus far primarily measured by means of force plates." 1.2 1.2 "Stabilometry aims at collecting information indicative of the steady-state functioning of the postural control system, and of its success in stabilizing the body against gravity, by examining the properties of measures, directly or indirectly related with postural sway." **References:** Add / Delete L. Chiari, "Stabilometry", in Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, Eds: M.D. Binder, N. Hirokawa, U. Windhorst, Springer, Berlin-Heidelberg, pp. 3830-3, 2008. [ISBN: 978-3-540-23735-8] T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321-326, 1983 Synonyms: Add / Delete Static posturography Stabilography Computerized stabilometry

△ AGREE THAT DEF.1 IS NEEDED?

Definition 2: Center of Pressure (COP)

Notes/Proposed changes

2.1	"COP	is	the	point	location	of	the	vertical	ground
rea	ction f	or	ce ve	ctor."					

- 2.2 "It represents a weighted average of all the pressures over the surface area of the feet in contact with the ground."
- 2.3 "Its position can be directly measured with a force platform by means of a set of mechano-electrical force transducers (strain gage or piezoelectric crystals) or with a pressure platform by means of a pressure sensitive mat or an insole".
- 2.4 "Two platforms are required to quantify the COP changes within each foot. When one single platform is used only a net, resultant COP is available."

2.1

2.2 It seems to me that the CoP is a point, not a pressure ?

2.32.3 The reference to the piezoelectric crystal MUST be removed because they do not pass the DC component, essential to clinicians.

Platforms of pressure ... I do not think they can be mixed with force platforms, our experience is that they do not provide the same information (Faugouin, 1997)

2.4

References:

 D.A. Winter, "Human balance and posture control during standing and walking". Gait Posture 3:193–214, 1995

Add / Delete

Faugouin A. (1997) Comparaison des résultats obtenus par l'emploi simultané d'un footscan et d'une plateforme stabilométrique. in Lacour M., Gagey PM, Weber B. (Eds) Posture et Environnement. Sauramps, Montpellier, 187-192.

Synonyms:

Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT DEF.2 IS NEEDED?

Definition 3: Center of Mass (COM)

Notes/Proposed changes

3.1 "COM is a point equivalent of the total body mass in the global reference system" and 3.2 "is the weighted average of the COM of each body segment in the 3D space." 3.3 "When using a force platform the whole body COM location is not directly accessible for measurement and it should be estimated." 3.4 "Several platform-based methods are available to estimate COM location from COP that involve the definition of an adequate biomechanical model of the body. In the simplest case, an inverted pendulum model of the body can be used."	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4
 D.A. Winter, "Human balance and posture control during standing and walking". Gait Posture 3:193–214, 1995 T. Shimba, "An estimation of center of gravity from force platform data". Journal of Biomechanics 17, 53–60, 1984. Gagey B. (2013) Du centre de pression au centre de gravité par un calcul analytique. http://ada-posturologie.fr/CoP-CoG_analytical_calcul-f.pdf 	Add / Delete
Synonyms:	Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT DEF.3 IS NEEDED?

Definition 4: Center of Gravity (COG)

Notes/Proposed changes

4.1 "COG is the vertical projection of the COM onto the ground."	4.1
References: • D.A. Winter, "Human balance and posture control during standing and walking". Gait Posture 3:193–214, 1995	Add / Delete
Synonyms:	Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT DEF.4 IS NEEDED?

Definition 5: Stabilogram

Notes/Proposed changes

5.1 "Represents the time course of the COP recorded in upright quiet standing position in either the anteroposterior (AP) or the mediolateral (ML) direction." 5.2 "The time scale is to be taken horizontally. COP displacements in anterior and right directions, respectively, should be written on the positive vertical axis."	5.15.2
 References: L. Chiari, "Stabilometry", in Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, Eds: M.D. Binder, N. Hirokawa, U. Windhorst, Springer, Berlin-Heidelberg, pp. 3830-3, 2008. [ISBN: 978-3-540-23735-8] T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983 	Add / Delete
Synonyms: • Monodimensional COP	Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT DEF.5 IS NEEDED?

Definition 6: Statokinesigram	Notes/Proposed changes
6.1 "Represents the top-view of COP displacements on the ground during standing." 6.2 "In its graphical presentation: the ML displacements should be reported on the horizontal axis (positive when pointing to the right); the AP displacements should be reported on the vertical axis (positive when pointing anteriorly)."	6.1 6.2
 References: L. Chiari, "Stabilometry", in Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, Eds: M.D. Binder, N. Hirokawa, U. Windhorst, Springer, Berlin-Heidelberg, pp. 3830-3, 2008. [ISBN: 978-3-540-23735-8] T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983 	Add / Delete
Synonyms: • Bidimensional COP • Planar COP	Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT DEF.6 IS NEEDED?

[YES] - [NO]

Notes:

- a table may be added with recommended measurement units for the above signals and quantities
- add graphical examples for Defs 5 and 6?

△ WOULD YOU ADD OTHER DEFINITIONS?

[YES] - [NO]

If your answer is Yes please add them in the following table. Replicate the table for each new definition.

Definition 7: Standardization

7.1 "Standardization is an effort to try to eliminate random differences due to measurement systems and anthropological or behavioral characteristics of subjects, in order to achieve a better comparison of results between subjects and laboratories."

References:

Gagey PM (2013) Un problème de language. http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforums.org/post12.html#p12

Synony	ms:				
•					

Definition 8:
" "
References:
•
Synonyms:
•

...

SECTION II: PROCEDURE

We propose to standardize or control (i.e. measure) the following procedural variables (PV) that have been shown to affect the results of the stabilometric test.

HOW TO: Please make minor changes directly in the text using a red font. If you want to add more variables for discussion, add the text in the corresponding empty cell of the table (please also include the reference). As for the Yes/No questions just mark your choice by putting your answer in red.

PV 1: Visual Input – Light Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes

1.1 "For recordings of visual postural stabilization (i.e. with eyes open) the peripheral field of vision should provide information on the vertical, and the room should have normal (diffuse) illumination of at least 40 lux (lumen per square metre)."	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983	Add / Delete				
Notes: • Feasibility? Is it realistic to think that clinical labs are able to measure and/or control their lighting conditions?	Add / Delete				

△ AGREE THAT PV.1 IS NEEDED?

PV 2: Visual Input – Target Size & Shape	Your Agreement/N Note: 2.1 and 2.2 re expressing your ag	epresents alte	_	s, keep this in mind when
2.1 "For recordings of visual postural stabilization (i.e. with eyes open) the target should be a circular area with a diameter of 5 cm."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree
References: • T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983	Add / Delete			
Notes: • Height of the target and color are not specified.	Add / Delete Visual Target must movement.	be seen at the	eye level in orde	er to prevent any version
2.2 "For recordings of visual postural stabilization (i.e. with eyes open) the target should be a vertical black line, with a width of 5 cm and a height of 2 m."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree
References: • Italian National Institute of Health (ISS)	Add / Delete			
Notes:	Add / Delete			

△ AGREE THAT PV.2 IS NEEDED?

PV 3: Visual Input -Walls & Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes **Target Distance** Note: 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 represents alternative solutions, keep this in mind when expressing your agreement 3.1 "The subject should be placed Totally disagree at least 1 metre from any wall, 3 metres straight ahead from the Mostly agree Totally agree visual target." Add / Delete References: T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321-326, 1983 Notes: Add / Delete 3.2 "The visual target should be placed at 1 to 3 metres ahead of Totally disagree Mostly disagree the subject." Totally agree Mostly agree References: Add / Delete Japanese standard Notes: Add / Delete 3.3 "The subject should be placed at least 1 metre from any wall, 2 Totally disagree Totally agree metres straight ahead from the visual marker." **References:** Add / Delete Italian National Institute of

Health (ISS)

3.4 «The subject is at 50 centimeters from the wall of the cabin and at 90 centimeters from the visual target.	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree
References:	Add / Delete			
 Paulus W. M., Straube A., Brandt Th. (1984) Visual stabilization of posture: physiological stimulus characteristics and clinical aspects. Brain, 107: 1143-1164. Association Française de Posturologie (1985) NORMES85. Editées par l'ADAP (Association pour le Développement et l'Application de la posturologie) 20, rue du rendez-vous 75012 Paris. Espace visuel & Visual space http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforu ms.org/post18.html#p18 				

△ AGREE THAT PV.3 IS NEEDED?

·	Note: 4.1 and 4	.2 represents	alternative solut	ions, keep this in r	nind
	when expressin	g your agreen	nent		
4.1 "Recordings in the lack of visual inputs should be done asking subjects to keep their eyes closed."	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				
4.2 "Recordings in the lack of visual inputs should be done through visual occlusion." References:	Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	X Totally disagree	
•	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				

[YES] - [NO]

PV 4: Visual Input- Lack of Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes

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AGREE THAT PV.4 IS NEEDED?

PV 5: Room size

Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes

5.1 "The room should be large enough to prevent acoustic spatial orientation, the mimimum area being preferably 3 x 4 metres."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	X Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography".	Add / Delete				

• Association
Française de
Posturologie (1985)
NORMES85. Editées
par l'ADAP
(Association pour le
Développement et
l'Application de la
posturologie) 20, rue
du rendez-vous
75012 Paris.

Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983

• Espace visuel and Visual Space: http://clinicalstabilomet ry.freeforums.org/post1

Add / Delete

Such dimensions of the room <u>must not be required for all clinicians</u>. The use of a cabin having walls tissue eliminates the risk of acoustic orientation and restricts the size of the affected area to stabilometry.

△ AGREE THAT PV.5 IS NEEDED?

PV 6: Acoustic input

Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes

6.1 "No fixed sound sources should deliver information for spatial orientation in the room; the noise level in the room should preferably be below ISO 40 dB(A)."	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983 Japanese standard	Add / Delete				
Notes: • Feasibility? Is it realistic to think that clinical labs are able to	Add / Delete YES				
measure and/or control sound levels?					

△ AGREE THAT PV.6 IS NEEDED?

PV 7: Force plate - installation	Your Agreement/	Notes/Prop	osed changes		
7.1 "The plate should be embedded in the ground; if this is not possible its top plate should not exceed 10 cm in height from the ground."	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • Italian National Institute of Health	Add / Delete				
7.2: "The platform must bsed on a hard and horizontal ground."	Add / Delete				
References: Le Quiniou A, Boudot E. (2012) Good bases are needed for statilometric recordings. International Symposium on Osteopathy and Transdisciplinarity. Paris, 20 May 2012.					

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AGREE THAT PV.7 IS NEEDED?

Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes PV 8: Force plate maintenance 8.1 "Due to in-situ Totally disagree installation procedures, Mostly disagree Totally agree usage and aging, the Mostly agree accuracy of force plates data may decrease. It is therefore recommended that force plates are regularly recalibrated." **References:** Add / Delete N. Chockalingam, G. Giakas, A. Iossifidou, "Do strain gauge force platforms need in situ correction?", Gait Posture, 16:233-7, 2002. A. Cappello, F. Bagalà, A. Cedraro, L. Chiari, "Non-linear re-calibration of force platforms", Gait Posture, 33(4):724-6, 2011. Notes: Add / Delete

△ AGREE THAT PV.8 IS NEEDED?

PV 9: The feet – wearing Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes

9.1 "Recordings should be done barefoot."	× Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321–326, 1983					so with shod feet, in sture.
Notes:	Add / De	lete			

△ AGREE THAT PV.9 IS NEEDED?

PV 10: The feet - Position Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes Note: 10.1-10.6 represent alternative solutions, keep this in mind when expressing your agreement 10.1 "Feet position should be Totally disagree heels together, at an angle of Mostly disagree Totally agree Mostly agree 30 degrees between the medial sides of the feet." X References: Add / Delete T.S. Kapteyn, W. Bles, C.J. Njiokiktjien, L. Kodde, C.H. Massen, J.M. Mol, "Standardization in platform stabilometry being a part of posturography". Agressologie 24:321-326, 1983 **Notes:** Add / Delete 10.2 "Feet position (based on Totally disagree average preferences in two Mostly disagree populations) should be with Totally agree Mostly agree 17 cm between heel centres, and an angle of 14 degrees between the long axes of the feet." Χ **References:** Add / Delete W.E. McIlroy, B.E. Gagey PM, Di Mascio G, Lecerf A. (2013) Quel Référentiel? Quelle position Maki, "Preferred des pieds? http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforums.org/post110.html#p110 placement of the feet during quiet stance: development of a standardized foot placement for balance testing", Clin Biomech, 12(1):66-70, 1997. Notes: Add / Delete It is better to measure the interval between the heels rather than the distance

between the centers of the

10.3 "Feet should be parallel

hip-width apart."

heels.

disagre

disagre

References: • D.A. Winter, A.E. Patla, F. Prince, M. Ishac, K. Gielo- Perczak, "Stiffness control of balance in quiet standing", J Neurophysiol., 80(3):1211-21, 1998.	Add / Delete Add / Delete				
	Add / Delete				
10.4 "Feet position should be with 3 cm between the heels with an angle of 30 degrees between the medial sides of the feet."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	X Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References: • Italian National Institute of Health	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				
10.5 "Feet should be in the preferred position but such position should be traced both to correct for it and for allowing consistent within-subject repeated trials."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	X Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References:	Add / Delete				
:	Add / Delete To	o much co	mplicated		

10.6 "Feet should be parallel, close together."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	X Totally disagree	
References: : Japanese Standards	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				

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AGREE THAT PV.10 IS NEEDED?

PV 11: The arms - Position Your Agreement/Notes/Proposed changes Note: 11.1-11.2 represent alternative solutions, keep this in mind when expressing your agreement

	expressing your	agreement			
11.1 "Arms should be crossed on the chest."	Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References:	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				
11.2 "Arms should be extended and kept at the sides."	X Totally agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Totally disagree	
References:	Add / Delete				
Notes:	Add / Delete				

△ AGREE THAT PV.11 IS NEEDED?

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. no standardized instructions
- 2. "stand quietly" or "stand as still as possible" (Zok, 2007)
- 3. OK "Keep natural standing"; "do not talk"; "do not turn your head"; "(stare at) look toward the target"; "arms at sides and relax" (ISS; A.F.P. (1985) Normes 85. Editées par l'ADAP (Association pour le Développement et l'Application de la posturologie) 20, rue du rendez-vous 75012 Paris; http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforums.org/post92.html#p92))

NUMBER OF TRIALS

- 1. single repetition
- 2. OK 3 répétitions (ISS; Pinsault N, Vuillerme N. (2009) Test-retest reliability of centre of foot pressure measures to assess postural control during unperturbed stance. Med Eng Phys 31, 2: 276-286; Gagey B, Ouaknine M, Bourdeaux O, Vuillerme N, Gagey PM (2013) New algorithm for calculating the center of gravity, starting from the center of pressure, in standardized clinical stabilometry. http://ada-posturologie.fr/CoP_CoG_New_Algorithm.pdf)
- 3. 5 repetitions (Doyle, 2007)

TRIAL DURATION

- 1. OK 30 seconds Pinsault N, Vuillerme N. (2009) Test-retest reliability of centre of foot pressure measures to assess postural control during unperturbed stance. Med Eng Phys 31, 2: 276-286; Gagey B, Ouaknine M, Bourdeaux O, Vuillerme N, Gagey PM (2013) New algorithm for calculating the center of gravity, starting from the center of pressure, in standardized clinical stabilometry. http://adaposturologie.fr/CoP CoG New Algorithm.pdf)
- 2. 50 seconds (Kapteyn, 1983)
- 3. 60 seconds (Doyle, 2007)
- 4. 60 seconds; 30 seconds in case of inability of standing 60 seconds (Standard Japan)
- 5. 90 seconds (Ruhe, 2010)

INDIVIDUAL DIMENSIONS

- 1. Height, Weight, Footprint (ISS)
- 2. Height, Weight (Kapteyn, 1983)
- 3. OK Taille, Pointure (Gagey B (2013) Études sur le coefficient de l'équation de Winter. http://ada-posturologie.fr/Programme_Winter_k2.pdf)

Reliability of traditional measures: (The topic of this section is not very clear, for me)

Trial duration from 25-40s (Scoppa et al., 2013), or 60s (Carpenter et al., 2001; Lafond et al., 2004) ? 2 options: 30-60

of suggested repetitions: **3**-5 (Ruhe et al., 2010, Santos et al., 2008). Maybe 3 to avoid fatigue in old/neurological populations?

We distinguish two types of recordings:

• To compare the performance of the subject to the reference values found in a 'normal' population, thanks to statistics. Then we make three recordings of 30 seconds each, according to the results of the thesis of N. Pinsault, 30 seconds or more exactly 31.6 seconds when using the algorithm for calculating the center of gravity

(Pinsault N, Vuillerme N. (2009) Test-retest reliability of centre of foot pressure measures to assess postural control during unperturbed stance.. Med Eng Phys 31, 2: 276-286;). (GAGEY B, Ouaknine M, Bourdeaux O, N Vuillerme, GAGEY PM (2013) New algorithm for Calculating the center of gravity, starting from the center of pressure, in clinical STANDARDIZED stabilometry. http://ada-posturologie.fr/CoP_CoG_New_Algorithm.pdf)

• To verify the modifications of his performances when we modify various inputs of his upright postural control system. Then we make a single 30-seconds recording in order to test several manipulations without too much fatigue (http://ada-posturologie.fr/Normes13_Directives.pdf)

SECTION III: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

We recommend that instrumental measurement performance of the force plate comply with the following set of minimal requirements.

HOW TO: Please make minor changes directly in the text using a red font. If you want to add more variables for discussion, add the text in the corresponding empty cell of the table (please also include the reference). As for the Yes/No questions just mark your choice by putting your answer in red.

- Accuracy*: better than 0.1 mm YES but witout "better than"
- Precision: better than 0.05 mm ??? (See latter)
- Resolution: higher than 0.05 mm YES but without 'higher than'
- Linearity: better than 90% over the whole range of measurement parameters ??? (See latter) (Scoppa et al., 2013)
- Sampling frequency of 100Hz with a cut-off level at 10Hz (Scoppa et al., 2013) YES, but ...
 - 1) specifying the type of filter and not just its cut-off frequency.
 - 2) clearly announcing that the phase of the signal is modified (thérème Plancherel).

Notes:

*«Accuracy of measurement» is defined as: «closeness of agreement between the result of a measurement and a true value of the measurand.» (International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms of Metrology, §3.5. International organization for standardization Genève, 1993)

"Precision" is not a term of the vocabulary of metrology. I do not know what it means.

«Resolution (of a displaying device» is defined as: «smallest difference between indications of a displaying device that can be meaningfully distinguished» (This concept applies also to a recording device) .» (International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms of Metrology, §5.12. International organization for standardization Genève, 1993)

"Linearity" is not a term of metrology, it concerns the signal. It is necessary to specify whether we mean the linearity of the signal from each sensor or the linearity of the measurement chain. 90% of the measuring range really seems undemanding. For Bizzo, the sensors must have a non-linearity <0.1% of full scale. 0.1% of full scale is probably too demanding and deserves that the temperature conditions are specified. Then what value?

References:

- Bizzo G., Guillet N., Patat A., Gagey PM (1985) Specifications for building a vertical force platform designed for clinical stabilometry. Med. Biol. Eng. Comput., 23: 474-476;
- Browne J, O'Hare N. (2000) Recette de plates-formes de force Physiol. Meas. 21, 515-524;
- Browne J 1999 The development of a quantitative posturography system and its clinical evaluation MSc Thesis Trinity College Dublin).
- Bizzo G, Ouaknine M, Gagey PM (2001) Projet d'étalonnage d'une plate-forme de stabilométrie http://ada-posturologie.fr/RecetteProtocole.htm

ADD

• Mean time between failures (MTBF). It is desirable that the manufacturers give the MTBF of their measurement system so that users can verify their instrument at the right time.

References:

Parre F (2004) Qualification d'une plate-forme de Stabilométrie, Rapport de stage d'un DESS de Physique, Université de Toulouse. disponible à >http://ada-posturologie.fr/Parre.pdf<

SECTION IV: STABILOMETRIC PARAMETERS

We recommend that the following minimum set of relevant parameters is computed, according to the reported algorithmic definition.

HOW TO: Please make minor changes directly in the text using a red font. If you want to add more variables for discussion, add the text in the corresponding empty cell of the table (please also include the reference). As for the Yes/No questions just mark your choice by putting your answer in red.

Time-domain

MD (mm)

RMS (mm)

PATH (mm)

RANGE (mm)

VELO (mm/s)

AREA (mm²)

S-AREA (mm²/s)

Frequency-domain

PWR (mm²)

MF (Hz)

F95 (Hz)

CF (Hz)

FD (-)

It seems that Lorenzo did not have enough time to develop this section IV before giving us "THE DRAFT".

To advance the debate, I give here the view of the Latin posturologists that treat functional disorders of the upright postural control system, using the properties of nonlinear dynamical systems. Their views were collected on a discussion forum, open to all, at the following address:> http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforums.org/post55.html#p55 <

What parameters for clinicians?

Since there are almost a hundred stabilometric parameters, the idea of making a choice of a few parameters of special interest to clinicians do not need to be defended! ...

The following list focuses on parameters that HAVE A SENSE, for US, clinicians of functional disorders, which use the nonlinear dynamic properties of the upright postural control system, to treat it.

References

- Gagey PM, Bizzo G. (2001) La mesure en Posturologie. >http://ada-posturologie.fr/MesureEnPosturologie.htm<
- Gagey P.M. Weber B. (2007) Posturologie Régulation et dérèglements de la station debout. Troisième édition, Masson-Elsevier, Paris. (there are four translations of this book: in Italian, Spanish, Bresilian, Russian; but no English or Japanese translation)
- 1) <u>Tonic parameters</u> provide an indication of the postural tonic basic activity of the subject (Symmetry: X-mean, general tonic level: Y-mean).
- 2) The phasic parameters explore the stability of the subject:
 - accuracy in space (area; Takagi A., Fujimura E., Suehiro S. (1985) A new method of statokinesigram area measurement. Application of a statistically calculated ellipse. In Igarashi M., Black F.O. (Eds) Vestibular and visual control of posture and locomotor equilibrium. Karger (Basel): 74-79.
 - accuracy in time (time constant http://ada-posturologie.fr/Constante_de_temps.html <),
 - muscular effort required by this precision (Center of Gravity

Acceleration and Speed)

- 3) The frequency parameters that explore:
 - The tone of the paraspinal muscles
 - Gagey P.M. Toupet M. (1998) L'amplitude des oscillations posturales dans la bande de fréquence 0,2 Hertz: Étude chez le sujet normal. in Lacour M. (Ed) Posture et Équilibre. Sauramps, Montpellier, 155-166.)
 - The cortical involvement in postural control
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Parameters confirmed

Tonic parameters (from the CdG signal)

statokinesigram

X-mean

Y-mean

Phasic parameters (from the CdG signal)

stabilograms

Position (Stability)

Speed (Energy)

Acceleration (Importance of the Muscles activity)

Time Constant (Frequency of the Muscles activity)

Parameters from the CoP signal

ANØ2X & Y

Intercorrrélation of the COP signal

Parameters being studied Lyapunov exponent

Special Parameters for Clogs

The choice of the clinicians is not yet done

Rossato M., Bourgeois P., Ouaknine M. (2013) Stabilometry standard guidelines 2011-2013 during clinical practice. Marrapese, Roma

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Forum for latin therapeutists: http://clinicalstabilometry.freeforums.org/

VI. MEMBERS OF THE EXPERT PANEL

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XXXYYY							