4次元的動態解析による高齢者転倒予防運動の 効果判定に関する研究

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The Study of Exercise to Prevent Fall for Elders By Using 4-Dimensional Motion Analysis

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: This study aimed to establish some common specific features and patterns in the falls among elders by using 4-dimensional muscloskeletal analyzing system in order to prevent falls with the clinical exercise approach. METHODS: The participants of this study were 5 community-dwelling females and a man. The history of falls was determined by self or proxy report in a clinical interview. Every participant agreed with the purpose of this study and gave an informed consent. Position markers for the motion analyse of stair climbing and falling were attached on his or her back knee and foot. Motion capture data were obtained from positions of these markers in the three-dimensional space during the movement tasks. Surface electromyography of muscles of the subjects were also recorded simultaneously. Then the muscloskeletal model of the human lower extremity was constructed from the MRI, which applied the data of the motion capture and the electromyography. Thus the motion and the

muscle contraction were visualized as four dimensions. The subjects gave the method of exercise in the base of the data, and performed it for ninety days. RESULTS: The subjects improved the muscle contraction around the knee, and the virtual reality model were useful for the education to the subjects. CONCLUSION: By visualizing muscle contraction corresponded the motion, this system distinguished keenly the risk for fall of the elders, and our work may extend the possibilities of useful clinical applications for preventing falls.

要旨

本研究の目的は、高齢者における転倒の特徴を 4次元的動態解析により考察し、その予防運動の 効果を判定することである. 本実験では在宅生活 をする5名の高齢者(女性4名, 男性1名)を被 検者とした. あらかじめ過去の転倒の有無をアン ケート調査し、運動療法に同意を得たものを参加 者とした. 動態解析は踏み台昇降の動作にて行っ た. 三次元動作解析機の位置センサーは被検者の 腰部, 膝関節, 足部に設置した. また表面筋電の データをこの動作時に位置データと同期して計測 した. あらかじめ MRIより計測したヒトの下肢 筋骨格モデルに対し、計測した位置データおよび 筋電データを加えることにより、4次元的な動作 の視覚化を得ることができた. これを基に被検者 に運動療法を処方し、これを90日間施行した. 被検者は運動療法により膝関節周囲筋の筋収縮が 改善したと思われた.

今回我々が用いたバーチャルリアリティモデルである Digital Dummy は臨床応用に有用であると思われた.