生体力学手法を用いた片側大腿切断者における 走速度獲得メカニズムの解明

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Biomechanics of Sprinting in Unilateral Transfemoral Amputees

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge of the running mechanics will provide greater insight into the manner in which lower-extremity amputees wearing running-specific prostheses (RSPs) regain running capacity and compensate for replacement of an active leg with a passive prosthetic implement. Despite joint moment is commonly-used biomechanical parameters to enhance our understanding of muscular effort and joint control during running, it remains unclear about joint moment of transfemoral amputees to improve running speed. The purpose of this study was to investigate joint moments during maximal sprinting in unilateral transfemoral amputees wearing RSPs. We recruited four paralympic contestants and ten non-paralympic contestants with unilateral transfemoral amputation. The participants performed maximum sprinting over an

indoor 40-m straight runway, where seven force platforms and optical motion capture cameras were placed approximately 22 m from the starting line. The prosthetic "ankle" joint was defined by the markers on the most acute point on the prosthesis curvature attached to the midpoint between the RSP medial and lateral edges. Joint moments were calculated through an inverse dynamics approach. Paralympic contestants had greater hip extension moment in intact limb than non-paralympic contestants. Further, in the prosthetic limb, paralympic contestants also had greater plantarflexion moment than non-paralympic contestants. The results of the present study suggest that strength training for muscles around hip joint and loading on running-specific prosthesis may be key factors to improve running speed for unilateral transfemoral amputees.

要旨

本研究の目的は、片側大腿切断者の関節モーメ ントを算出し、走速度獲得メカニズムを解明す ることであった。被験者は片側大腿切断者14名 とし、パラリンピック出場群(4名)および不出 場群(10名)の2群に分類した. 各被験者には 40mの走路で全力疾走を行わせ、被験者に貼付し た反射マーカの位置情報および地面反力のデータ を三次元動作解析装置で計測した. 膝継手を含む スポーツ用義足は、円柱および直方体と幾何近似 することでモデリングし、下肢三関節のモーメン トを算出した. 両群で下肢三関節のモーメント比 較した結果、パラリンピック出場群は健側肢にお ける股関節伸展モーメントおよび義足肢における 足関節底屈モーメントが不出場群よりも有意に大 きかった. これらの結果は. 大腿切断者が大きな 走速度を獲得する為には、健側肢の股関節伸展筋 をトレーニングすること、そして義足に荷重し、 弾性エネルギーをより利用することが必要である ことを示唆している.