Reference	Wong CK, Benoy S, Blackwell W, Jones S, Rahal R.
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# A Comparison of Energy Expenditure in People With Transfemoral Amputation Using Microprocessor and Nonmicroprocessor Knee Prostheses: A Systematic Review

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# Products C-Leg, Rheo Knee and Intelligent Prosthesis (IP) vs NMPKs

## **Major Findings**

# With C-Leg compared to NMPKs:

#### → Improved efficiency while walking

Oxygen consumption may be reduced in particular at slow and fast walking velocities

#### **Energy reduction when using C-Leg**



Energy consumption measured when walking at slow (0.5 - 0.8 m/s) and fast (1.0 - 1.4 m/s) velocity.

Population	Subjects: Previous prosthesis: Amputation causes: Mean age: Mean time since amputation: MFCL:	60 subjects not reported 6 articles nonvascular, 1 article mixed 26–75 yrs not reported 6 articles K3–K4, 1 article K4
Study Design	Review Article:	

### Included publications: 7

**Quality assessment:** average PEDro rating of 3.7 points (range 2 – 5 points) **Inclusion criteria:** experimental design, comparative study between NMPK and MPK prosthesis use, an outcome measure of oxygen consumption.

Results									
Activities								Participation	Environment
Level walking	Stairs	Ramps, Hills	Uneven ground, Obstacles	Cognitive demand	Metabolic energy consump- tion	Safety	Activity, Mobility, ADLs	Preference, Satisfac- tion, QoL	Health economics

Category Metabolic energy consumption	Results for MPKs vs NMPKs							
	Slow v**	Self-selected v**	Fast v**					
	Reduction of mean vol- ume of oxygen consump- tion per unit of time in 2 out of 3 subjects (n.a.)	No difference (n.a.)	Reduction of mean vol- ume of oxygen consump- tion per unit of time in 2 out of 3 subjects (n.a.)	Buckley (IP)				
	Reduction of net oxy- gen consumption by 6.2% ++	Reduction of net oxy- gen consumption by 6.0% ++	Reduction of net oxygen consumption by 3.6% +	Schmalz (C-Leg)				
	Reduction of oxygen consumption by 11.1% (n.a.)	Reduction of energy cost by 8.1% (n.a.)	Reduction of energy cost by 9.6% (n.a.)	Datta (C- Leg)				
	-	Reduction of energy cost when using Rheo Knee ++	-	Johansson (C-Leg and Rheo Kne)				
	Increase in energy cost by 7.5% -	Reduction of oxygen costs by 4.5% +	Reduction of oxygen costs by 7.1% +	Orendurff (C-Leg)				
	-	Reduction of oxygen consumption by 3.3% ++	Reduction of oxygen consumption by 8.0% ++	Seymour (C-Leg)				
	Reduction of energy consumption by 5.0% +	No difference	Reduction of energy consumption by 5.0% +	Kaufman (C-Leg)				
	Reduction of energy consumption during walking with an MPCK was more							

apparent at speeds other than the self-selected walking speed.

Energy reduction higher than 5% is assumed as clinically significant.

no difference (0), positive trend (+), negative trend (-), significant (++/--), not applicable (n.a.) \*\* walking velocity

Author's Conclusion "Some evidence suggests that MPK use may reduce energy consumption for highfunctioning individuals with nonvascular amputations. However, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that MPK use decreases energy consumption, in general, for adults with unilateral transfemoral amputation compared with non-MPK use." (Wong et al. 2012)

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