Genu Arthro

EMG

Major Findings	With Genu Arthro:			
	→ Muscle activity of rectus femoris (RF), lateral gastrocnemius (GL) and lateral hamstring (LH) decreased			
	Pre-activation phase: Loading phase: Early stance phase: Late stance phase:	RF with neutral adjustment: GL with 4° valgus adjustment: GL with neutral adjustment: GL with 4° valgus adjustment: RF with neutral adjustment: RF with 4° valgus adjustment:	13.6% decrease 23.8% decrease 16% decrease 17.7% decrease 18.5% decrease 16.3% decrease	
		LH with neutral adjustment: LH with 4° valgus adjustment:	35.8% decrease 31.3% decrease	
	→ Co-contraction ratios of the medial/lateral (M/L), flexor/extensor (F/E) muscle groups decreased			
	Loading phase: Late stance:	F/E with 4° valgus adjustment: M/L with 4° valgus adjustment: F/E with 4° valgus adjustment:	15.1% decrease 12.3% decrease 21.5% decrease	
	→ Co-contraction rational contraction rational contraction rational contractional	os of the lateral vastus/lateral g al hamstring (VL/LH) and medial ascle pairs decreased VL/LH with neutral adjustment: VL/LH with 4° valgus adjustment: VM/MH with neutral adjustment: VM/MH with 4° valgus adjustment VL/GL with 4° valgus adjustment	astrocnemius (VL/GL), vastus/medial ham- 16.8% decrease 5.9% decrease 19.6% decrease t: 10.4% decrease 28.4% decrease	
	Rectus femoris musc 80 70 10 50 50 50 40 50 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	Loading Early stance Mid-stance	 RF without orthosis RF with 4° valgus adjustment RF with neutral adjustment Late stance 	
Clinical Relevance	Knee osteoarthritis (OA damage including carti) is a degenerative disease charact lage loss and changes in bone a	erised by irreversible joint	

damage including cartilage loss and changes in bone and joint capsule (Felson, 2004). To counteract joint instability, increase in the muscle activity and cocontraction of agonist and antagonist muscles have been observed in OA patients and associated to a strategy used to stabilise the joint (Heiden et al., 2009; Childs et al., 2004; Lewek et al., 2005; Hortobágyi et al., 2005). Therefore, knee braces may possibly reduce knee loading by decreasing muscle activation and cocontraction levels.

Summary	Muscle activity and co-contraction ratios were measured for 4 phases of the gait (Pre-activation, loading, early stance and late stance phase). The difference of the 2 orthosis adjustments (4° valgus and neutral) are compared to the condition without orthosis.	
	A significant muscle activity decrease was reported for rectus femoris (up to 18.5%), gastrocnemius lateralis (up to 23.8%) and lateral hamstring (up to 35.8%) at minimum in one of the four walking phases.	
	Regarding the Co-contractions ratios of the loading and late stance phase, signifi- cant decreases of 15.1% and 21.5% for the flexor/extensor muscle groups were reported with the valgus adjustment. Additionally, a reduction of the medial/lateral muscle group activation by 12.3% (4° valgus) was observed during late stance phase.	
	For the pre-activation phase, decreases of the co-contractions ratios up to 19.6% were reported for 2 muscle pairs. During loading phase, reductions for the lateral vastus /lateral gastrocnemius were observed (28.4% with 4° valgus).	
	Significant decreases in muscle activity and co-contraction ratios were observed with the use of the knee brace in both adjustments, due to a mechanical stabilization of the knee by the brace. (Fantini Pagani, 2013)	
References of summarized studies	Fantini Pagani CH, Willwacher S, Kleis B, Brüggemann G-P (2013). Influence of a valgus knee brace on muscle activation and co-contraction in patients with medial knee osteoarthritis. J Electromyogr Kinesiol; 23(2):490-500.	
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	Heiden TL, Lloyd DG, Ackland TR (2009). Knee joint kinematics, kinetics and mus- cle co-ontraction in knee osteoarthritis patient gait. Clin Biomech;24:833–41.	
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