Reference	Samitier BC, Guirao L, Costea M, Camós JM, Pleguezuelos E. Hospital de Mataró, Barcelona, Spain. The benefits of using a vacuum-assisted socket system to improve balance and gait in elderly transtibial amputees							
	Journal of Prosthetics and Orthotics. Epub.							
Products	Vacuum-assisted socket system* (VASS) vs other socket system							
	* Harmony P2 & HD							
Major Findings	With VASS compared to previous socket:							
	 MFCL K2 subjects → Improvement of prosthesis use by 7.4% → Balance increased by 15% → Trend towards decreased risk of falling Trend towards improvements in timed up and go test (TUG) by 15% MFCL K3 subjects → Decreased risk of falling Timed up and go test (TUG) improved by 22% → Walking velocity increased by 15% and mobility by 19% → Increased balance by 19% → Subjects tend to more satisfied 							
	Decreased time to complete TUG with VASS							
	18 greater risk of falling							
	Image: Second secon							
	8							
	2 0							
	MFCL K2 MFCL K3							

The timed up and go test (TUG) includes standing up from a chair, walking 3 meters, turning around, walking 3 meters, sitting down. The marked part indicated a greater risk of falling assessed from a healthy geriatric population.

Subjects:16 unilateral, transtibial amputeesPrevious socket system:not reportedAmputation causes:100% peripheral vascular diseaseMean age: 65 ± 10 yrsMean time since amputation: 5.2 ± 2.2 yrsMFCL:37.5% K2, 62.5% K3

Population

Study Design

Interventional, pre- to post-test design:



Results

Body Function			Activity			Participation	Others		
Wound Healing	Limb Volume Fluctuation		Comfort, Limb Health	Level Walking	Balance	Activity, Mobility, ADLs	Preference, Satisfac- tion, QoL	Pistoning	Pressure Measure- ment

Category	Outcomes	Results for VASS compared to previous socket	Sig.*
Level Walking	Timed up and go (TUG) test	All: Time to complete the task decreased by 19% (11.6 vs 14.3 s).	
		K2: Trend towards decreased time to complete task (13.0 vs 15.3 s).	+
		K3: Time to complete the task decreased by 22% (10.7 vs 13.7 s)	++
	6 min walking test (6MWT)	All: Walking velocity improved by 11% (0.89 vs 0.80 m/s).	++
		K2: Trend towards improved walking velocity (0.76 vs 0.73 m/s).	+
		K3: Walking velocity improved by 15% (0.97 vs 0.84 m/s).	++
Balance	Berg Balance Scale (BBS)	All: Balance improved by 7.2% (average scores 49.1 vs 45.8).	++
		K2: Trend towards improved balance (47.3 vs 45.5).	+
		K3: Balance improved by 9% (average scores 50.1 vs 45.9).	++
	Four square step test (FSST)	All: Time to complete the test was de- creased by 18% (15.0 vs 18.2 s).	++
		K2: Time to complete the test was de- creased by 15% (17.4 vs 20.6 s).	++
	K3: Time to complete the test was creased by 19% (13.5 vs 16.7 s).	K3: Time to complete the test was de- creased by 19% (13.5 vs 16.7 s).	++
Activity, Mobility, ADLs	Locomotor Capabilities Index (LCI)	All: Trend towards improved mobility (average score 47.4 vs 43.3).	+
		K2: Trend towards decreased mobility (average score 44.2 vs 46.2)	-
		K3: Mobility improved by 19% (average score 49.4 vs 41.6)	++
	Houghton Scale	All: Trend towards improved prosthesis use (average score 9.9 vs 9.3).	+
		K2: Prosthesis use improved by 7.4% (av- erage score 9.7 vs 9.0).	++
		K3: Trend towards improved prosthesis use (average score 10.0 vs 9.5).	+

Outcomes	Results for VASS compared to previous socket	Sig.*
SAT-PRO Scale	All: No difference in satisfaction.	0
	K2: Trend towards increased satisfaction.	+
	K3: Trend towards decreased satisfaction.	-
	Outcomes SAT-PRO Scale	OutcomesResults for VASS compared to previous socketSAT-PRO ScaleAll: No difference in satisfaction. K2: Trend towards increased satisfaction. K3: Trend towards decreased satisfaction.

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

Author's Conclusion "In conclusion, the Harmony® P2 & HD is a useful device in dysvascular transtibial amputees over 50 years of age. In our study, use of the VASS improved balance, gait and transfers in patients with MFCL-3 mobility grade and balance and prosthesis use in patients with MFCL-2 activity level. In patients with a lower activity level, the use of an additional distal valve in the socket should be considered." (Samitier et al. 2014)

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