Reference	Hahn A, Lang M.							
	Effects of Mobility Grade, Age and Etiology on functional benefit and safety of subjects							
	evaluated in over 1200 C-Leg trial fittings in							
	Germany J Prosthet Orthot. 2015;27(3):86-94							
Products	C-Leg and C-Leg Compact							
Major Findings	With C-Leg and Compact compared to the previous prosthesis:							
	ightarrow Utilization of functional benefit is high even after one-day test fittings.							
	(ra	nging from 83%	to 95%, reduction	of walking aids 46%)				
	→ Utilization of functional benefit is independent from age, mobility grade and/or etiology.							
	La	rgest correlation	< 0.251					
	→ Age, mobility grade and/or etiology have no meaningful diagnostive pre- dictive power							
	Ranging from 0.7% to 9%							
	→ Even within test fitting significant changes in mobility grade can be ob- served							
	361764							
	50% of subjects increased their mobility grade from MFCL 2 to MFCL 3							
	22% of subjects increased their mobility grade from MFCL 3 to MFCL 4							
	ightarrow Fear of falling decreased by 86%							
	ightarrow Gait was improved by C-Leg							
	Harmonized gait pattern (88-95% of subjects)			Reduction of walking aids (23-29%)				
	Re (95	lief of sound limb 5% of subjects)		Divided attention while walking (81-88%)				
	Wa (71	alking with varyin L-93%)	Walking effort (81-88%)					
	Fear of falling with C-Leg compared to previous prosthesis							
	100%							
	90%							
	80%							
	60%							
	50%				■ Reduced			
	40%				■ Equal			
	30%				Increased			
	20%							
	10%							
	0% —	MFCL 2	MFCL 3	MFCL 4	_			

Population	Subjects:	1223 amputees (Transfemoral 84%, Knee disarticulation 13%, Hip disarticulation 3%)		
	Previous prosthesis:	not reported		
	Amputation causes:	Trauma (43%), vascular disease incl. diabetes (26%), tumor (13%), infection (6%), combat trauma (4%), malformation (2%), others (6%), not specified (13%)		
	Mean age: Mean time since amputation: MFCL:	55.6 ± 15.1 yrs 17.5 ± 18.9 yrs K2 (38.4%), K3 (39.2%), K4 (6.5%) (K1 (6.1%) excluded from analysis)		

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Study Design
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Retrospective, cross sectional analysis:



Data of C-Leg or C-Leg Compact trial fittings were gathered from ca. 445 prosthetic clinics during the process of requesting advice or customer service or during the C-Leg prosthetists certification process.

Results

Functions a	and Activities					Participation			Environment
Level walking	Stairs	Ramps Hills	, Uneven ground, Obstacles	Cognitive demand	Energy	Safety	Activity, Mobility, ADLs	Preference, Satisfac- tion, QoL	Health Economics
Category	,		Outcomes		Results fo	or C-Leg (Co	mpact ir	brackets)	Sig.*
Response on C-Leg			Subgroup correlation analysis Diagnostic power		Age, mobility grade and etiology do not correlate with subjects capability to benefit from C-Leg (Kendal tau -0.251 < $\tau$ < 0.140).				++ it
					Age, mobility grade and etiology do not possess relevant diagnostic power to pre- dict the outcomes.				++
					Perceived safety:1.9%Relief of sound leg:0.8%Divided attention:3.7%Gait pattern harmonization:0.7%Variable gait speed:9.0 %				
					Reduction Reduction	n of effort: n of walking	aids:	1.4 % 6.4 %	
Level Walking			Prosthetist's question- naire		A relief of the sound limb was documented in 95% (95%) of the subjects.				n.a.
					Gait patter the subjec	rn was harmo sts.	onized in 9	95% (88%) o	f n.a.
					The capab 93% (71%	oility to vary g 6) of the subj	ait speed ects.	increased in	n.a.

Category	Outcomes	Results for C-Leg (Compact in brackets)		
		In 23 % (29%) of the subjects the use of walk- ing aids could be reduced.	n.a.	
Cognitive Demand	Prosthetist's question- naire	The capability to divide attention while walking increased in 94% (85%).	n.a.	
Energy	Prosthetist's question- naire	Walking effort was reduced in 88% (81%) of the subjects.	n.a.	
Safety	Patients survey	82% of subjects reported at least one fall in the last 12 months, 49% reported multiple falls.	n.a.	
		Fear of falling decreased by 86% and across all ages and mobility grades.	++	
		83% (91%) of subjects reported a clear or very clear increase of safety.	n.a.	
Activity, Mobility, ADL	MFCL	50 % of the subjects rated as MFCL 2 prior to the test fitting were re-rated as MFCL 3 with C-Leg. Another 17% demonstrated a considerable intra-class increase.	++	
		22 % of the subjects rated as MFCL 3 prior to the test fitting were re-rated as MFCL 4 with C-Leg. Another 29% demonstrated a considerable intra-class increase.	++	

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

Author's Conclusion	"Trial fittings are an appropriate and effective method to identify C-Leg responders. In the cohort of likely and preselected responders we observe a high degree of utilization of functional benefit. The degree of the utilization seems to be of similar magnitude when compared those observed in C-Leg populations. Responders can be found in all age groups, all mobility grades and all amputation etiologies.
	Safety and specifically falls are a severe challenge in the transfemoral amputee population. The rates of subjects reporting annual falling is higher than reported before.
	Age, mobility grade and amputation etiology do not correlate with a subjects capa- bility to exhibit functional benefits when fitted with a C-Leg. Neither do any of these parameters possess relevant diagnostic power. We rather observe that trial fitting with a C-Leg does severely influences mobility grade rating itself. We therefore conclude that the assessment of an individual's potential is required to reveal the subjects potential and that none of those demographic factors and specifically the use of the evaluation of mobility grade rating are justified to deny such an assess- ment." (Hahn et al., 2015)

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