

Sports Prosthesis

Jacob Hopper & Krystien Wolff

History of Lower-Limb Prosthetics

[1]

- ▶ 424 B.C. to 1 B.C
-Bronze iron leg with wooden core for below knee
- ▶ The Dark Ages (476 to 1000)
-Peg Leg or aesthetic prostheses
- ▶ Mid- to late 1500s
-Above-knee fixed position prosthetic
- ▶ The 17th through 19th centuries
-first non-locking below knee prosthetic
-articulate knee and ankle joints on prosthetics
- ▶ Modern times
-flex foot and blade prosthetics

Upper Limb Prosthetics in Sport

[2]

- ▶ Baseball
 - ▶ Cycling
 - ▶ Fishing
 - ▶ Golf
 - ▶ Kayaking
 - ▶ Skiing
- ▶ Most are for transradial or transhumeral amputees
 - ▶ Consist mainly of gripping and maneuvering apparatuses
 - ▶ Sometimes the prosthetic may need to help support the athlete
 - ▶ Often include interchangeable hands for ease of use



Lower Limb Prosthetics in Sport

[2]

- ▶ Cycling
- ▶ Golf
- ▶ Skiing/Snowboarding
- ▶ Swimming
- ▶ Running/Jogging



Cycling

[2]

- ▶ Possible for most lower limb amputees
- ▶ Used to reduce inter-limb asymmetry that results from one legged cycling
- ▶ Depending on location of amputation different joints can be used to allow for the most natural motion



Golf

[2]

- ▶ A basic leg prosthetic is normally used for golf
- ▶ Due to the rotations involved in a golf swing most amputee's report greater discomfort than generated through everyday activities
- ▶ A torsion adapter, a device designed to allow rotation of the limb is used to reduce discomfort
- ▶ These are typically for below knee amputees but may also aid above knee amputees with swing follow through

General Sport

[2]

- ▶ Skiing/Snowboarding
 - below-knee and foot prosthetics may be attached directly to boot
 - Main modifications includes a torsion adaptor like device to allow for more rotation or the use of a flex foot design to better mimic a human ankle.
- ▶ Swimming
 - Specific foot of prosthetic designed to mimic the motion and fluid mechanical properties of human foot or specific “flipper feet” may be used

Running & Jogging

- ▶ Because of the relative simplicity of the running motions as compared to other sport motions there has been much more innovation in running prosthetics than in other fields
- ▶ They have evolved from simple day to day prosthetics to specialised carbon fiber limbs



Running Mechanics

[3]

- ▶ Stance Phase

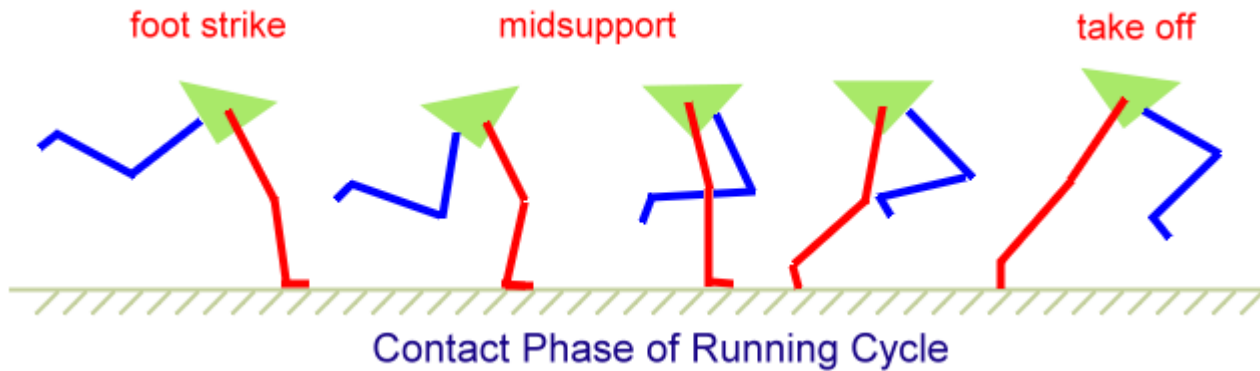
This is the time when the runner's foot is in contact with the ground

- ▶ Swing Phase

When runner's leg is off the ground, moving into position to initiate another stance phase

Stages of Stance Phase

[4] [5]



- ▶ Absorption
-Foot strike to midsupport
- ▶ Propulsion
-Midsupport to takeoff

Swing Phase

[4]



- ▶ The purpose of this phase is to reset the leg in a position where the stance phase may be reinitiated

Oscar Pistorius

[6]

- ▶ Born: November 22nd, 1986
- ▶ No fibula in both legs
- ▶ Legs amputated halfway between his knees and ankles
- ▶ Uses Flex-Foot Cheetah transtibial prosthetic



Van Phillips

[7]



- ▶ Water skiing accident in 1976
- ▶ Motorboat cut off his left leg
- ▶ Decided to build a better prosthesis for himself
- ▶ Wanted to remain active (i.e. sports)

Flex-Foot

[7]

- ▶ Van Phillips' idea for a better prosthetic
- ▶ Inspired by the C-shape of the hind leg of a cheetah



Flex-Foot Inc.

[7]

- ▶ Flex-Foot Inc. founded in 1984
- ▶ Started developing and testing for Paralympians
- ▶ Some variation of original design used by 90% of Paralympian athletes
- ▶ Sold to Ossur in 2000 (Ossur is one of the world's leading orthopaedics companies)



Flex-Foot Cheetah

[8]



- ▶ The blade used by Oscar Pistorius (also Jerome Singleton, Jonnie Peacock, April Holmes)
- ▶ Designed primarily for sporting purposes
- ▶ Custom-built, carbon fiber foot
- ▶ Both transtibial and transfemoral

Two Breakthroughs

[9]

- ▶ Energy storage and release
 - ▶ Possible because of the carbon fiber design
- ▶ Vertical shock absorption
 - ▶ Allows for more natural gait
 - ▶ Protects undamaged limb and any remaining joints from excessive shock

- ▶ Energy Vector Optimization feature
- ▶ Comes from controlling how the ground reaction force is transferred to the prosthetic foot
- ▶ Allows for the development of the most natural gait
- ▶ Reduces fatigue and pressure on the good limb(if there is one) and back
- ▶ Ease of control of ankle in stance phase

Biomechanics of Oscar

[10]

- ▶ Swings his legs between strides 20% faster than regular sprinters with the same top speed
- ▶ Limbs are 20% lighter
- ▶ Approximately 20% lower force on the ground, over a longer period of time
- ▶ Slower to start but can sustain speed for longer

Biomechanical Difference

[11]

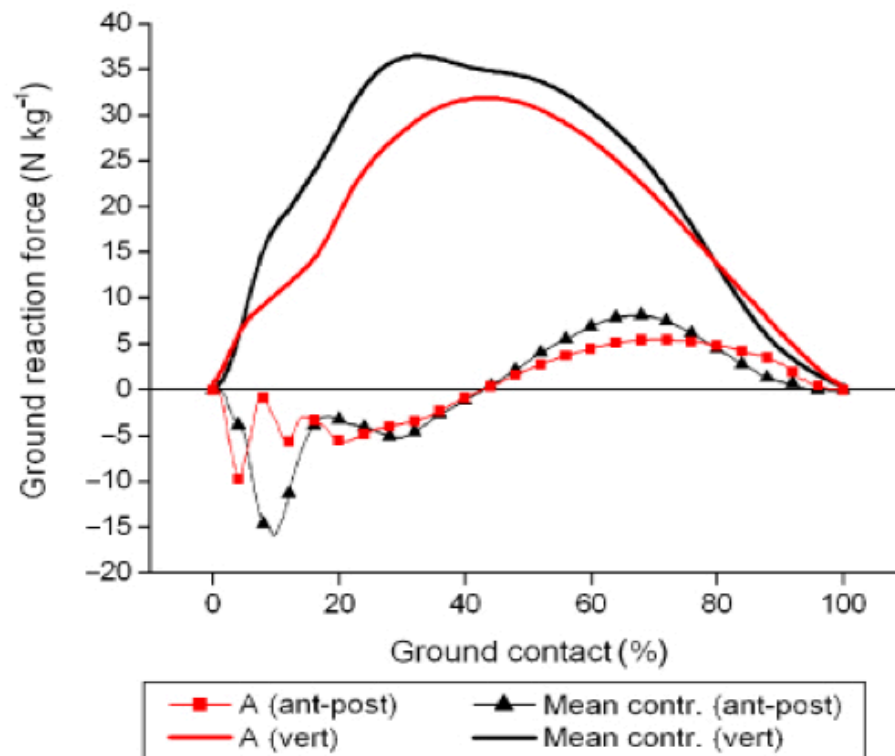


Figure 3. Mean ground reaction forces (vertical and anteroposterior) while sprinting at $9.2\text{--}9.5\text{ ms}^{-1}$. Forces are normalized to body mass and the time (%) is normalized to the stance phase. Data of the transtibial athlete is shown in red, and the forces of the able-bodied controls are in black.

ABLE-BODIED RUNNING VS. "BLADE RUNNING" [12]

Össur's Flex-Foot Cheetah is a J-shaped, high performance carbon composite prosthetic sprinting foot that was designed to mimic the anatomical foot/ankle joint action of able-bodied runners. Since its 1997 introduction, the Flex-Foot Cheetah has been the standard in prosthetic feet for elite and recreational amputee athletes worldwide.

When running, the musculature of an able-bodied leg – including **quadriceps, knee, calf and ankle** – absorbs much of the energy generated every time the foot connects with the ground.



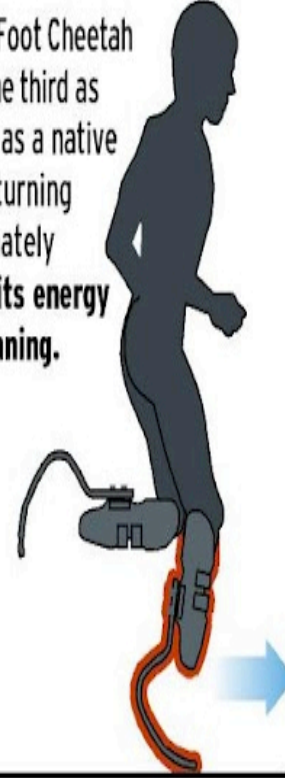
The Flex-Foot Cheetah's "J" curve compresses at impact, storing energy and absorbing high levels of stress that would otherwise be absorbed by the amputee user's **knee, hip, and lower back**.



An able-bodied foot and leg has been shown to return approximately **241% of its energy** when running.



The Flex-Foot Cheetah is only one third as powerful as a native ankle, returning approximately **90% of its energy** when running.



Fair?

[10] [13]

- ▶ One analysis says that Pistorius is seven seconds faster over 400m than if his legs were functioning as normal biological limbs
- ▶ He has a longer ground contact time
- ▶ Can swing his legs faster than biological limbs
- ▶ He has a lower ground reaction force
- ▶ Because his legs do not tire some think that he could set world records in a 600m race

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