# P 1-123

# Effect of smart artificial leg on gait with transfemoral amputee

Jun-Hwan Choi<sup>3\*</sup>, Jong-Hyun Park<sup>3</sup>, Su-Bin Kim<sup>3</sup>, Gwang-Sik Choi<sup>2</sup>, Sungjae Kang<sup>4</sup>, Jeicheong Ryu<sup>4</sup>, Kang Hee Cho<sup>1,2†</sup>

Chungnam National University, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, School of Medicine<sup>1</sup>, Chungnam National University Hospital, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine<sup>2</sup>, Chungnam National University, Institute of Biomechanical Engineering<sup>3</sup>, Korea Orthopedics and Rehabilitation, Research Center<sup>4</sup>

## Objective

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the gait abilities by applying a Smart artificial  $leg(power leg \mathbb{R})$  to the bilateral femoral amputee.

### Subject & Methods

The subject was 48-year-old man who had weared Hydraulic artificial leg(3R80 $\mathbb{R}$ , Ottobock $\mathbb{R}$ ) with bilateral transfemoral amputation due to a industrial accident in september 2014. In this study, we compared the gait abilities with 3R80 $\mathbb{R}$  and power leg $\mathbb{R}$  for one patient who has bilateral femoral amputation. The 3R80 $\mathbb{R}$  is rotary hydraulic, Power leg $\mathbb{R}$  is a new Electronic artificial leg that recognizes bio-signals and walking intention through equipped sensor. He walked for 5 minutes at 1.5km/h after wearing each artificial leg. They were evaluated by using the foot pressure analyzer in the form of a treadmill(Zebris FDM $\mathbb{R}$ ; Zebris Medical GmbH $\mathbb{R}$ , Germany) and respiratory gas analyzer(Cosmed K4B2 $\mathbb{R}$ , Italy).

## Results

The analysis of gait abilities showed that the power leg  $\mathbb{R}$  had more symmetrical gait in the items of ankle rotation, step length, stance, double stance, and butterfly paragram between both limbs than the 3R80 $\mathbb{R}$  (Table 1, Figure 1). The energy consumption analysis showed that the power leg  $\mathbb{R}$  was superior in VO2/kg(oxygen consumption), VCO2/kg(carbon dioxide emission) and HR(heart rate) than the 3R80 $\mathbb{R}$  (Table 2).

### Conclusion

In this study, we analyzed the gait abilities between 3R80 mad power leg  $\mathbb{R}$ . We measured the foot pressure and energy consumption with each artificial leg. This Result showed power leg  $\mathbb{R}$  is more symmetrical and superior in energy consumption than 3R80. We expect that this Result will be used as a data for the improvement of the artificial leg.

Table 1. Foot Pressure	analysis of 3R80 and Power Leg
------------------------	--------------------------------

	Hydraulic artificial leg (3R80 <sup>®</sup> )		Smart artificial leg (Power Leg <sup>®</sup> )		
	Lt.	Rt.	Lt.	Rt.	
Foot rotation, (degree)	$-1.6 \pm 0.9$	$5.4 \pm 0.9$	$-0.1 \pm 0.9$	$1.9 \pm 0.8$	
Stride length, (cm)	$77 \pm 2$		$84 \pm 2$		
Step length, (cm)	$31 \pm 2$	$45 \pm 1$	$39 \pm 1$	$45 \pm 1$	
Step width, (cm)	28	$28 \pm 1$		$27 \pm 1$	
Stance phase, (%)	69.1±0.8	$72.2 \pm 0.5$	68.4±2.0	$67.9 \pm 1.4$	
Load response, (%)	22.7±0.6	$18.6 \pm 0.7$	19.3±0.6	$16.9 \pm 2.4$	
Mid stance, (%)	$27.8 \pm 0.6$	30.9±0.8	32.0±1.3	31.7±2.2	
Pre-Swing, (%)	$18.6 \pm 0.7$	$22.7 \pm 0.7$	17.0±2.4	19.4±0.7	
Swing phase, (%)	$30.9 \pm 0.8$	$27.8 \pm 0.5$	31.6±2.0	32.1±1.4	
Double stance phase, (%)	41.3	±1.0	36.3	±2.4	

#### Table 2. Energy Consumption of 3R80 and Power Leg

	Rest	3R80 <sup>®</sup>	Power Leg <sup>®</sup>	Reduction ratio
VO <sub>2</sub> /Kg (ml/kg/min)	4.6	17.3	16.1	- 7%
VCO <sub>2</sub> /Kg (l/min)	5.4	16.7	14.6	- 13%
HR (BPM)	92.4	127.9	121.3	- 5%

