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The influence of childhood obesity on spatio-temporal gait parameters

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Childhood Obesity and Gait Parameters

INTRO METHODS RESULTS DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

Overweight and obesity in 6–12 year old children in Switzerland

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Global prevalence and trends of overweight and obesity among preschool children

Mercedes de Onis , Monika Blössner, Elaine Borghi

The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Volume 92, Issue 5, 1 November 2010, Pages 1257–1264, <https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.2010.29786>



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Changes of intersegment angular motion of the body during gait.

Strutzenberger G. 2011; Shultz SP. 2014; Mahaffey R. 2016

Pogression of angular deformities in varus/valgus of the knee.

Mc Millan AG. 2010

An increased risk of osteoarthritis in adulthood.

Strutzenberger G. 2011; Shultz SP. 2014-Clin.

A less walking stability in obese children than those with normal weight.

Yan S. 2013

Obese children need to produce more energy in the joints of lower limbs.

Shultz SP. 2014

Other...



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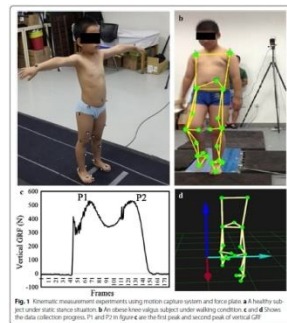


Fig. 1 Kinematic measurement experiments using motion capture system and force plate. a) healthy subject under static stance condition. b) An obese knee subject under walking condition. c) and d) Shows the data collection progress. P1 and P2 in figure are the first peak and second peak of vertical GRF.

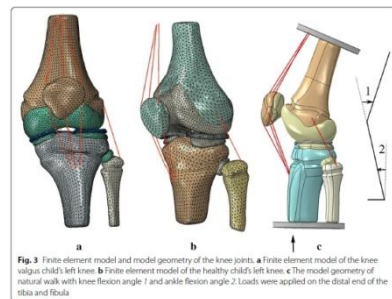


Fig. 3 Finite element model and model geometry of the knee joints. a) Finite element model of the knee valgus child's left knee. b) Finite element model of the healthy child's left knee. c) The model geometry of natural walk with knee flexion angle 1 and ankle-forefoot angle 2. Loads were applied on the distal end of the tibia and fibula.

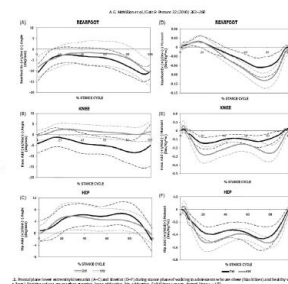
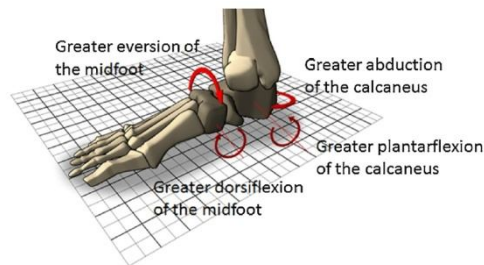


Fig. 4 Sagittal and frontal plane joint mechanics throughout the stance phase of walking in adolescents who are obese.



Full length article
Is the reliability of 3D kinematics of young obese participants dependent on the hip joint center localization method used?
Brian Horsak^{a,c}, Catherine Schwab^b, Christoph Clemens^b, Arnold Baca^b, Susanne Greber-Platzer^c, Alexandra Kreisli^d, Andreas Kranzl^d

Sun et al. *BioMed Eng OnLine* 2016, 15(Suppl 2):158
DOI 10.1186/s12938-016-0253-3

BioMedical Engineering
OnLine



RESEARCH Open Access
Finite element analysis of the valgus knee joint of an obese child
Jun Sun^{1,2}, Songhua Yan^{1,2}, Yan Jiang¹, Duo Wai-chi Wong³, Ming Zhang³, Jizhou Zeng⁴ and Kuan Zhang^{1,2*}

Sagittal and frontal plane joint mechanics throughout the stance phase of walking in adolescents who are obese
A.G. McMillan^{a,c}, A.M.E. Pulver^a, D.N. Collier^b, D.S.B. Williams^a



Full length Article
The impact of body fat on three dimensional motion of the paediatric foot during walking
Ryan Mahaffey^{a,b}, Stewart C. Morrison^b, Paul Bassett^c, Wendy I. Drechsler^d, Mary C. Cramp^d



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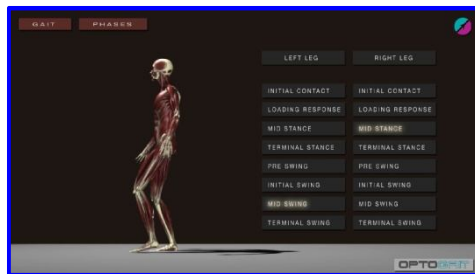


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Optogait Photoelectric System

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE STUDY



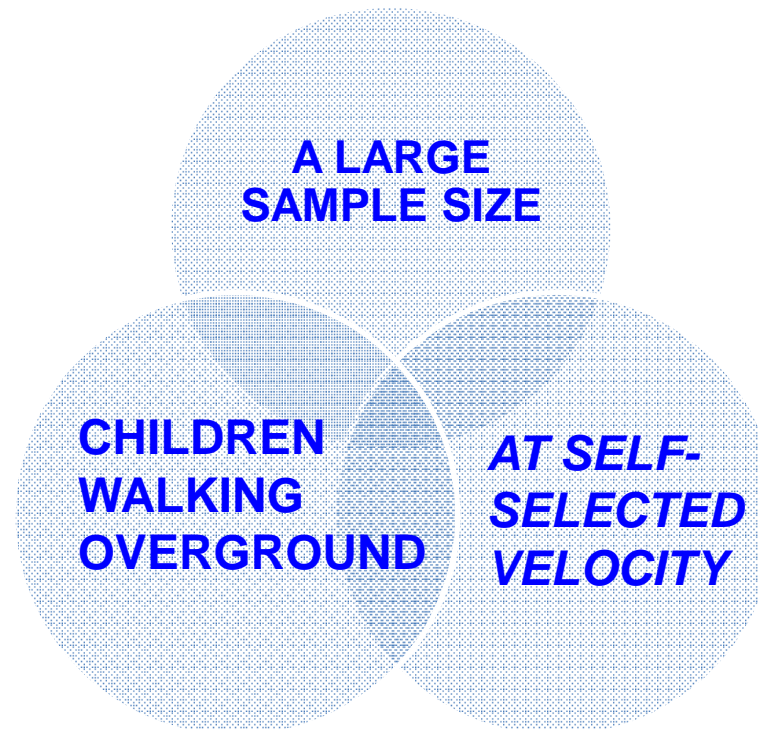
Validity of the Optogait photoelectric system for the assessment of spatiotemporal gait parameters

Karin Lienhard, David Schneider, Nicola A. Maffioletti*

*Neurovascular Research Laboratory, Schaffner Clinic, Zurich, Switzerland



Reliability of the OptoGait portable photoelectric cell system for the quantification of spatial-temporal parameters of gait in young adults



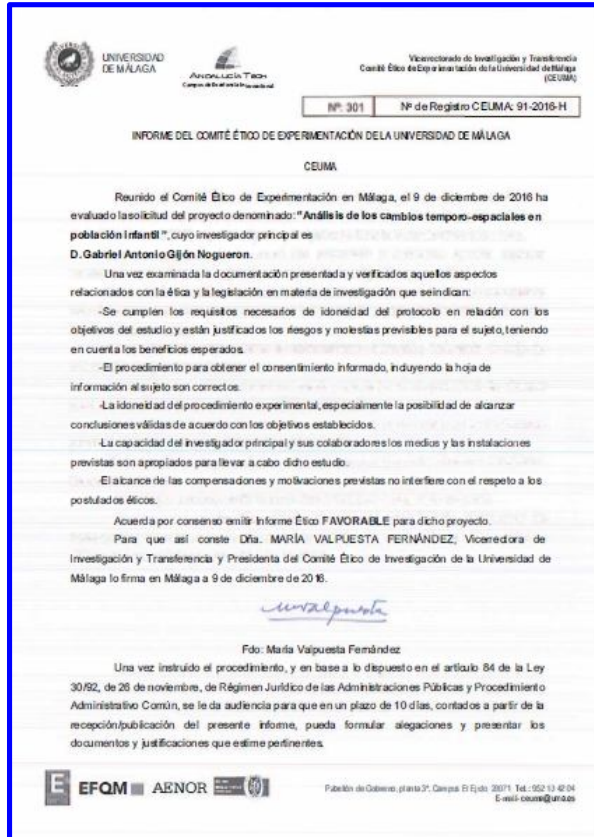


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INTRO **METHODS** RESULTS DISCUSSION CONCLUSION



Ethical Issues:

Parents provided signed consents.

Ethics Committee of the University of Malaga. CEUMA 91/2016-H)

Declaration of Helsinki.



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INTRO **METHODS** RESULTS DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

Participants:

N=238 participants, 7 to 11 years old

Inclusion/Exclusion criteria

Primary schools.



Data Collection:

Anthropometrics variables.

Body Mass Index. Classification. *Sobradillo 2004*

BMI classifications by age

Age(y)	n (%)	Underweight (n/%)	Normalweight (n/%)	Overweight (n/%)	Obese (n/%)
7	35/14.70	-	28/11.70	07/02.94	-
8	45/18.90	1/0.42	25/10.50	06/02.52	13/05.46
9	44/18.48	-	22/09.24	11/04.62	11/04.62
10	57/23.94	2/0.84	32/13.44	09/03.78	14/05.88
11	57/23.94	-	29/12.18	12/05.04	16/06.72



Data Collection:

Spatio-temporal variables were collected by Optgait system

Stance phase Swing phase Single support Double support
Step length Step time Load response phase Pre-swing phase
Contact phase Foot flat phase Propulsive phase Gait cycle
Stride length Speed Acceleration Cadence Total distance.



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Statistical Analysis:

Exploratory analysis by Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Bivariate analysis by Student's Test

Multivariate by ANOVA

In addition...

Levene Test

Browne-Forsythe Test (Robustness)

Bonferroni Test (Post-hoc)



Anthropometric characteristics of the sample by gender .

		95% Confidence Interval						
		Mean	Lower	Upper	SD	Min.	Max.	S. Err.
Age (years)	Female	9,29	9,03	9,55	1,40	7	11	0,1310
	Male	9,19	8,94	9,43	1,38	7	11	0,1240
Height (m)	Female	1,3701	1,3454	1,3948	0,1332	1,10	1,69	0,0124
	Male	1,3539	1,3341	1,3736	0,1111	1,09	1,59	0,0099
Weight (kg)	Female	39,30	36,92	41,67	12,78	19	82	1,197
	Male	38,55	36,30	40,81	12,68	19	86	1,139
Body Mass	Female	20,41	19,69	21,13	3,89	14,75	32,55	0,3646
Index (kg/m ²)	Male	20,54	19,77	21,31	4,33	13,77	36,18	0,3895



INTRO METHODS **RESULTS** DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

No statistical differences related to spatial parameters.

Temporal parameters with $p < 0.05$ in obese and overweight children.

Stance phase Swing phase Single support Double support
Step length Step time Load response phase Pre-swing phase
Contact phase Foot flat phase Propulsive phase Gait cycle
Stride length Speed Acceleration Cadence Total distance.



INTRO METHODS **RESULTS** DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

No statistical differences related to spatial parameters.

Temporal parameters with $p < 0.05$ in obese and overweight children.

Stance phase *Swing phase* *Single support* *Double support*
Step length *Step time* *Load response phase* *Pre-swing phase*
Contact phase *Foot flat phase* *Propulsive phase* *Gait cycle*
Stride length *Speed* *Acceleration* *Cadence* *Total distance.*



Phases of gait with significant differences in relation to BMI

Dependent Variables			Mean Difference	p	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Load Response_t	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.21	0.468	-0.05	.01
		Obese	-0.032	0.016	-0.06	.00
Load Response_l	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.014	0.011	-0.03	.00
		Obese	-0.024	0.000	-0.03	-0.01
Load Response_r	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.23	0.383	-0.06	.01
		Obese	-0.034	0.011	-0.06	-0.01
Stance Phase_t	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.29	0.080	-0.06	.00
		Obese	-0.044	0.000	-0.07	-0.02
Stance Phase_l	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.27	0.136	-0.06	.00
		Obese	-0.045	0.000	-0.07	-0.02
Stance Phase_r	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.032	0.050	-0.06	.00
		Obese	-0.044	0.000	-0.07	-0.02
Pre Swing_t	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.014	0.007	-0.03	.00
		Obese	-0.025	0.000	-0.04	-0.02
Pre Swing_l	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.015	0.005	-0.03	.00
		Obese	-0.026	0.000	-0.04	-0.02
Pre Swing_r	Normalweight	Overweight	-0.013	0.019	-0.03	.00
		Obese	-0.024	0.000	-0.03	-0.01



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INTRO METHODS RESULTS **DISCUSSION** CONCLUSION

PREVIOUS STUDIES. SIGNIFICANT RESULTS:

3-D Analysis and Force platforms:

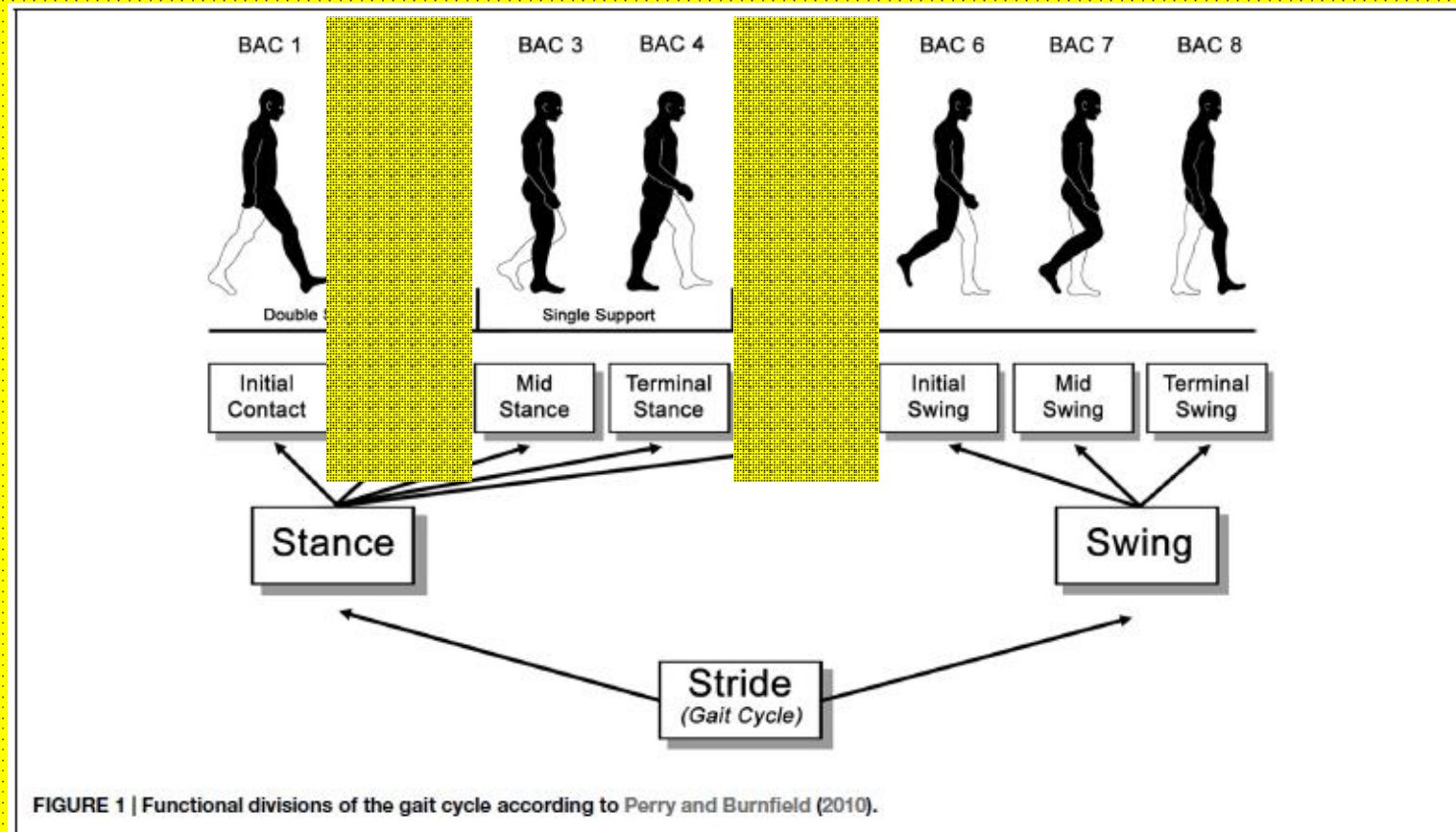
Stance phase, Step width, Pre-swing phase

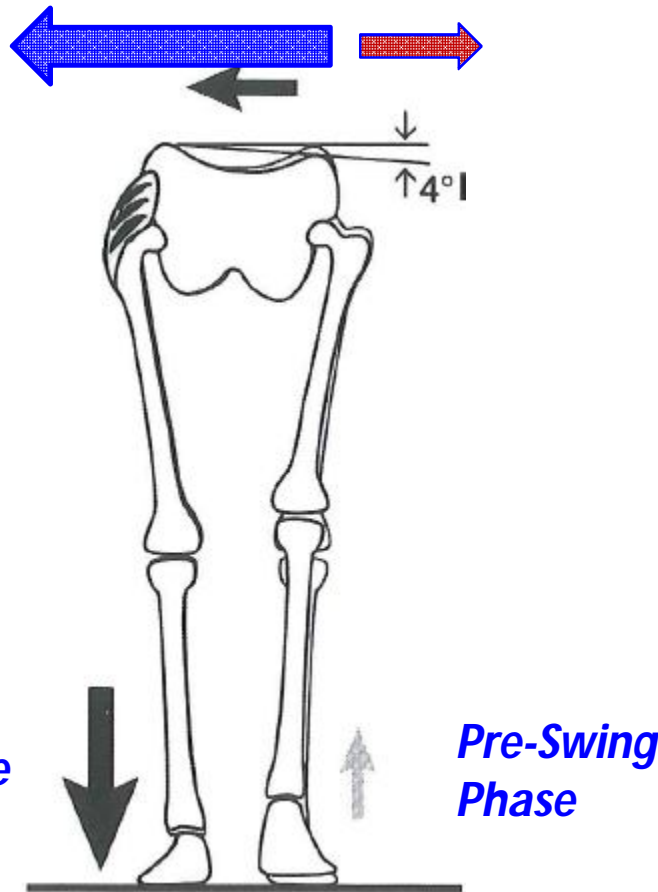
Mahaffey R. 2016, Mc Millan AG. 2010, Cimolin V. 2015, Huang L. 2013, Hung Y-C. 2013

Photoelectric systems:

Stance phase, Pre-swing phase

Beulertz J. 2016, Galli M. 2015





Gait strategy with obesity:

Optimization of energy consumption

Balance stabilization

Prevention of falls.

D'Hondt E. 2011

Pau M. 2012

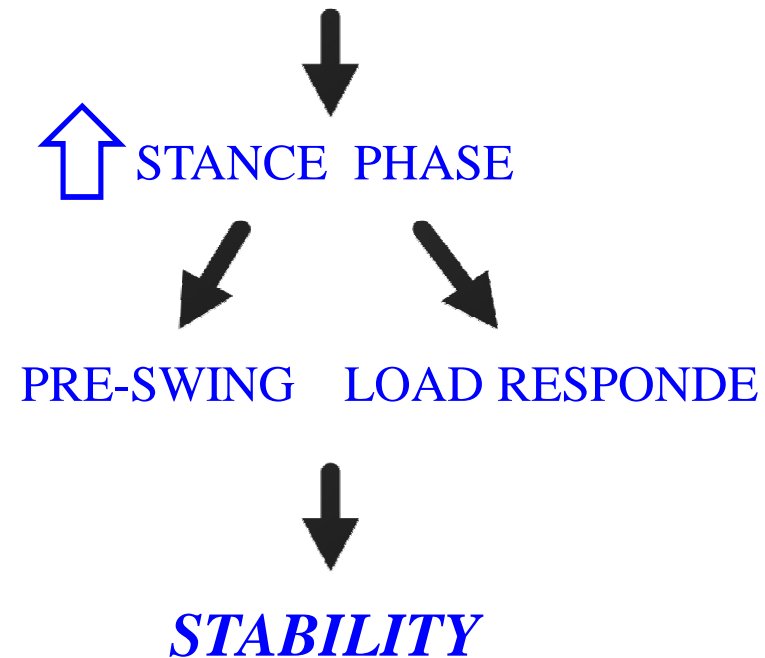
Yan S. 2013

Pathare N. 2015

Villarrasa-Sapiña I. 2016



Obesity influences Spatio-temporal Gait Parameters of Children





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INTRO METHODS RESULTS DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

Thank you!



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