

When Are We Least Stable During Walking?

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Background

- Loss of stability and falls are a major public health concern
 - US workplace falls cost \$8.6 billion in 2010 [1]
 - 25% of adults > 65 years old fall each year [2]
- Wearable robots can help address balance problems:
- Point in gait cycle when people are least stable is unknown
- Compromised balance is indicated and measured by:
- Increased dynamic stability margin [3]
- Increased <u>step width</u> [4]
- Decreased <u>step length</u> [4]

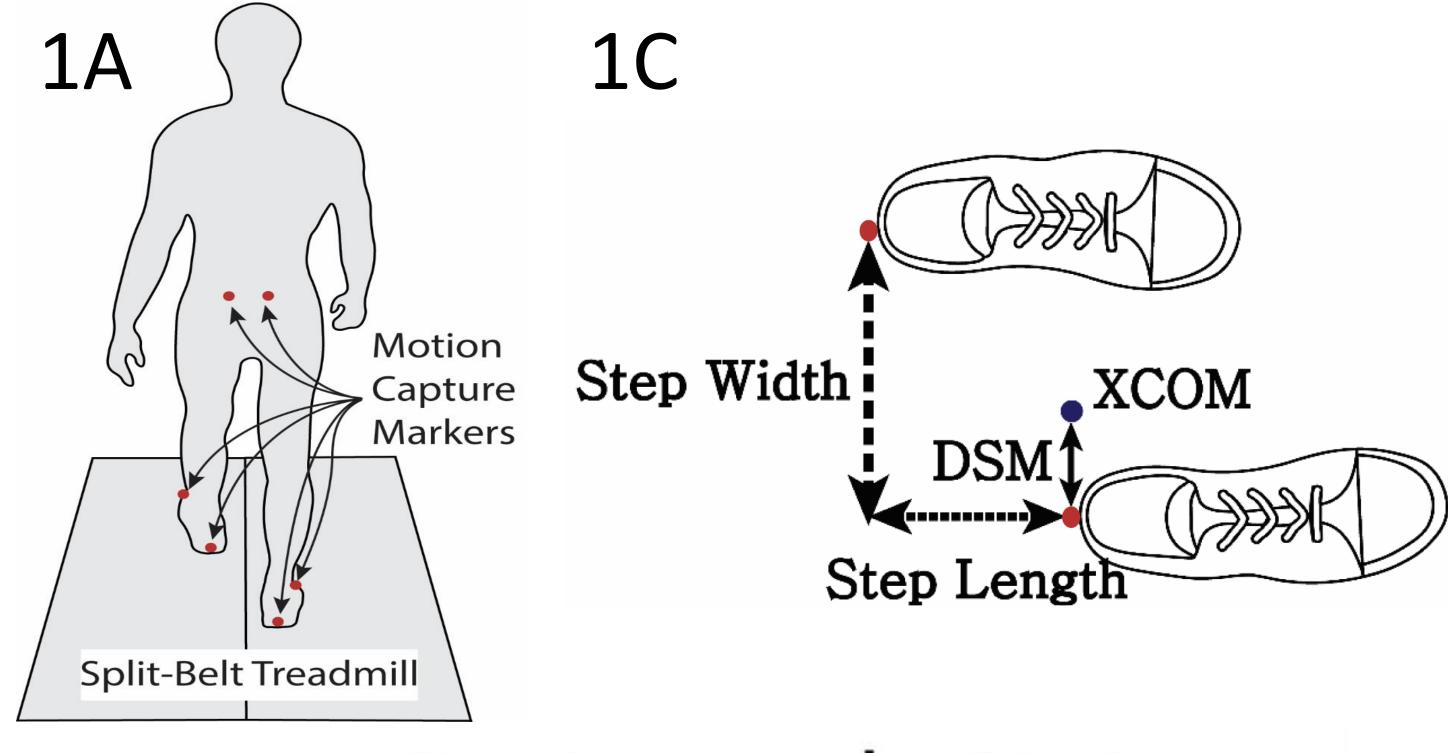
Hypothesis

People are least stable to forward slips between 15 and 20% of the gait cycle

Methods

- 10 subjects walked on a split-belt treadmill (Fig 1A)
- Belt slips were applied 10x to each leg at 6 times
- 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 50% gait cycle (Fig 1B)
- Balance metrics were calculated from motion capture (Fig 1C)





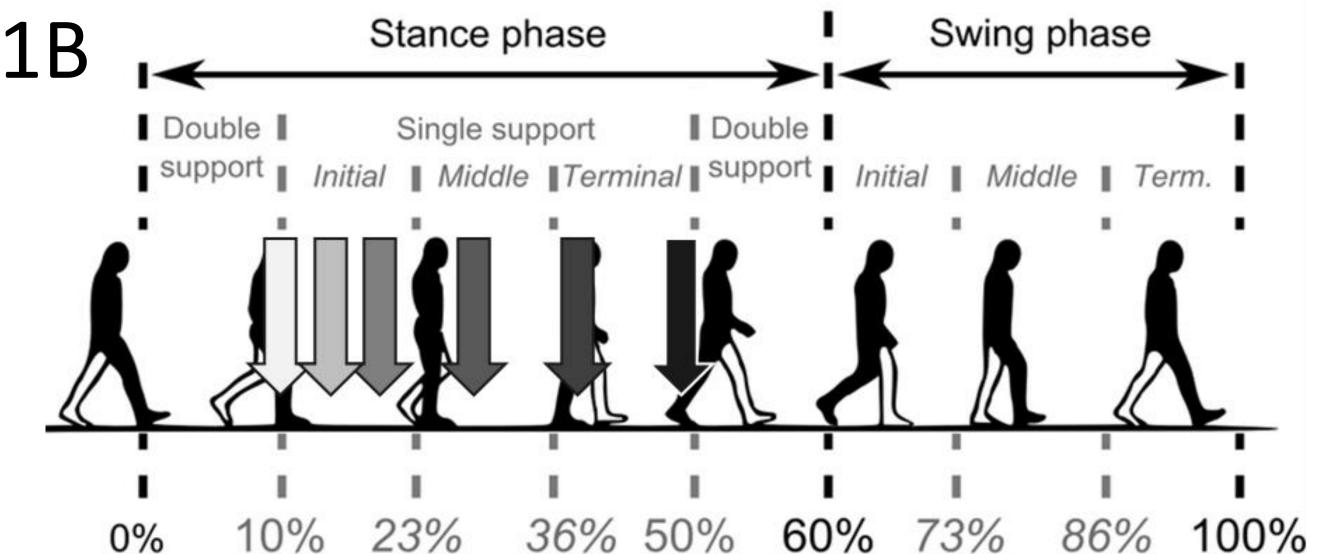


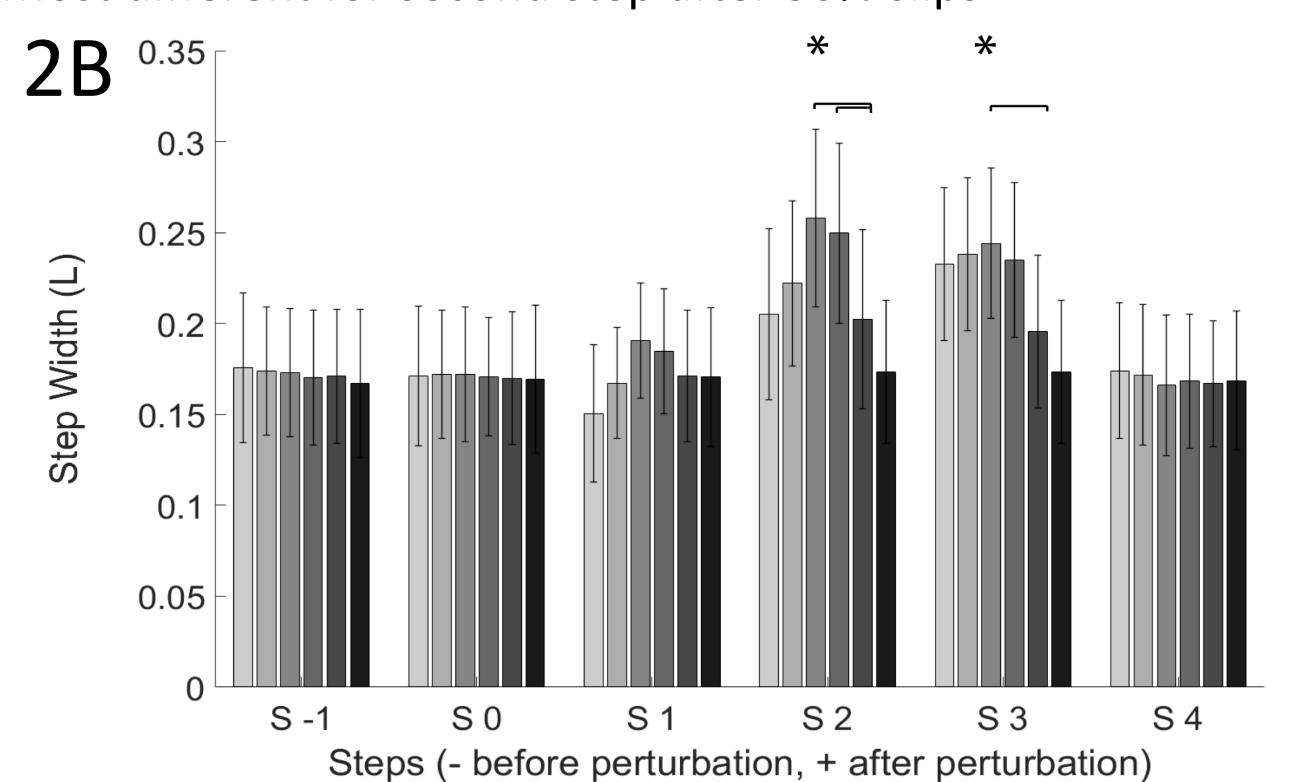
Figure 1A – Experimental setup, **Figure 1B** – Slip timings during the gait cycle, **Figure 1C** – Stability metrics

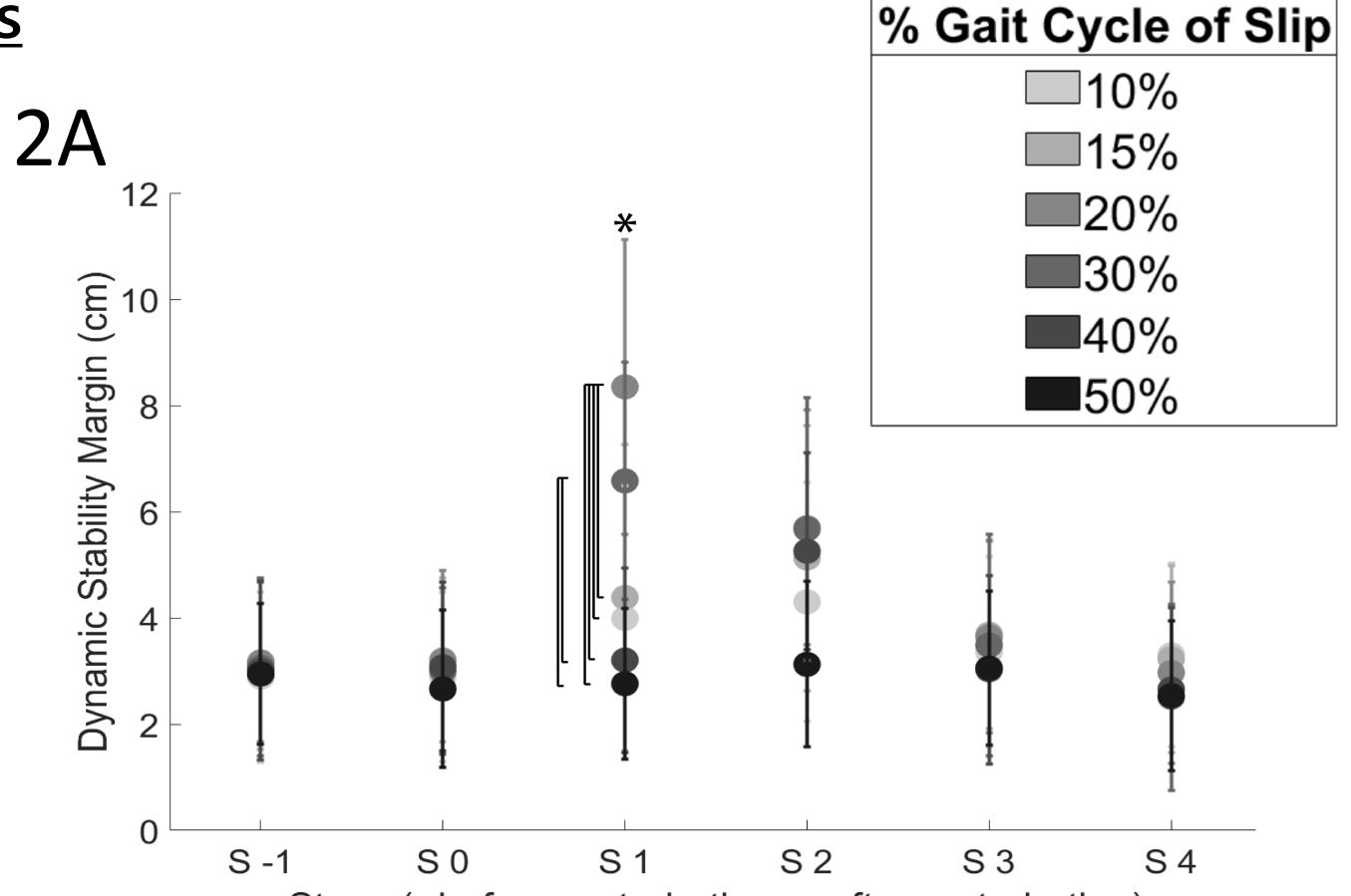
<u>Results</u>

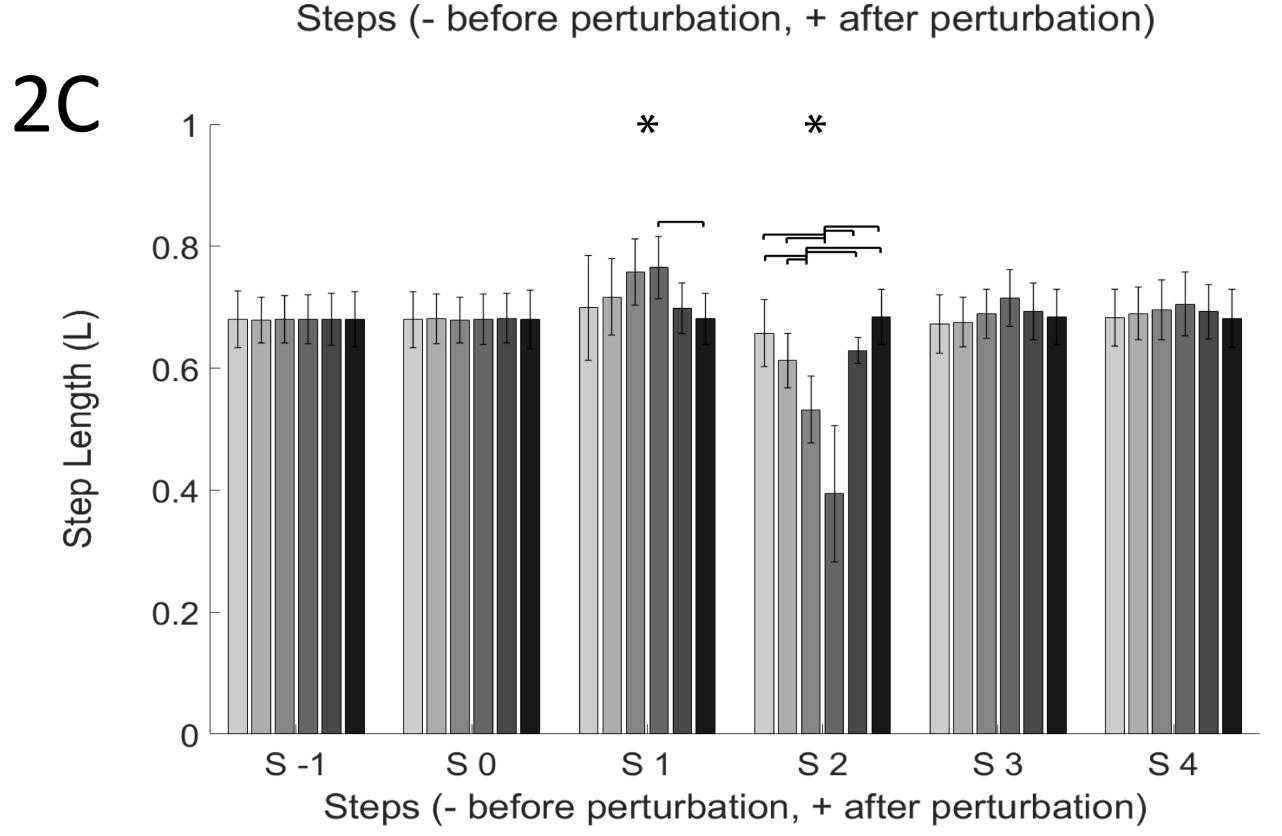
- "*" in Fig 2 represents that slip timing had a significant effect on that step
- Bars in Fig 2 represent two timings were significantly different
- "L" represents value is normalized to leg length

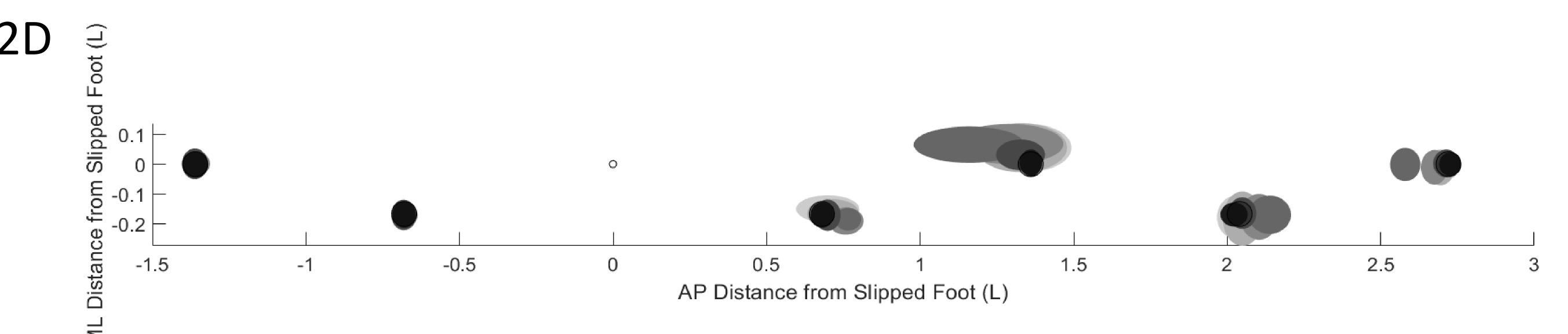
Dynamic Stability Margin (Fig 2A)

- Larger during first step after 20 and 30% slips
 Step Width (Fig 2B)
- Larger during second and third steps after 20% slips Step Length (Fig 2C)
- Lower during second step after 20 and 30% slips Foot Placement (Fig 2D)
- Most different for second step after 30% slips









Key Take-Away Points

- 1. People are least stable to forward slips between <u>20-30%</u> of the gait cycle
- 2. Slips at 20% influence width more than length of foot placement
- 3. Slips at <u>30% influence length</u> more than width of foot placement

References