

Student's full name: \_\_\_\_\_

## MODULE BIOMECHANICS OF GAIT

### Didactic Unit C: HOW DO I ASSESS GAIT?

#### C.1 What methods may I apply to assess gait appropriately?

#### Activities

##### ACTIVITY ONE: missing word

In this activity, you have to select the missing word or concept from a dropdown menu and complete the sentence.

- 1) In the clinical assessment practice, evaluators will use standardized scales or questionnaires, objective instrumentation and the \_\_\_\_\_ gait analysis.

FACILITATIVE                      OBSERVATION                      SUBJECTIVE

- 2) Qualitative gait assessment allows having an overview of the patient's abilities in a fast manner with \_\_\_\_\_ equipment

HI-TECH                      MINIMUM                      OBJECTIVE

- 3) Quantitative gait assessment have the purpose to measure gait performance through an instrument that allow us to obtain \_\_\_\_\_ results

WELL-DEFINED                      FASTER                      WIDER



- 4) Perry J. suggested a framework for analyzing gait through gait cycle broke down into:  
periods, phases and

AREAS                                      FORCES                                      TASKS

- 5) Videotaping method of gait assessment implies that the therapist increases  
of the analysis

THE ERROR                                      THE PRECISION                                      THE OBJECTIVITY

- 6) The                                      is an important source of information and it could be consider  
as qualitative evaluation methodology as well.

AUTOEVALUATION                                      FIRST MEETING                                      CLINICAL INTERVIEW

- 7) Questionnaire-based scales can be self-reported or proxy-reported depending on the  
need and the                                      of the patient.

ABILITIES                                      COGNITIVE CAPACITIES                                      TIME AVAILABILITY

- 8)                                      is named to that type of scales where valued person  
must specify their level of agreement with a statement or sentence from the  
questionnaire.

SITUATION SCALE                                      SIMILAR SCALE                                      LIKERT SCALE

9) A \_\_\_\_\_ obtains well-defined magnitude outcomes but is still biased by the evaluator subjectivity.

SEMI SUBJECTIVE TEST

MIXED TEST

MODIFIED SUBJECTIVE TEST

10) The kind of results of instrumental gait analysis are: Spatiotemporal outcomes, kinematic outcomes, kinetic outcomes, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, electromyographic outcomes and energy expenditure outcomes

WEIGHT REACTION FORCES

PLANTAR PRESSURE

NEUROLOGICAL OUTCOMES

11) \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes are obtained through 3D opto-electronic photogrammetric analysis.

KINEMATIC

SPATIOTEMPORAL

KINETIC

12) Pressure plates allow the evaluator to explore the interaction between

FOOT AND SHOE

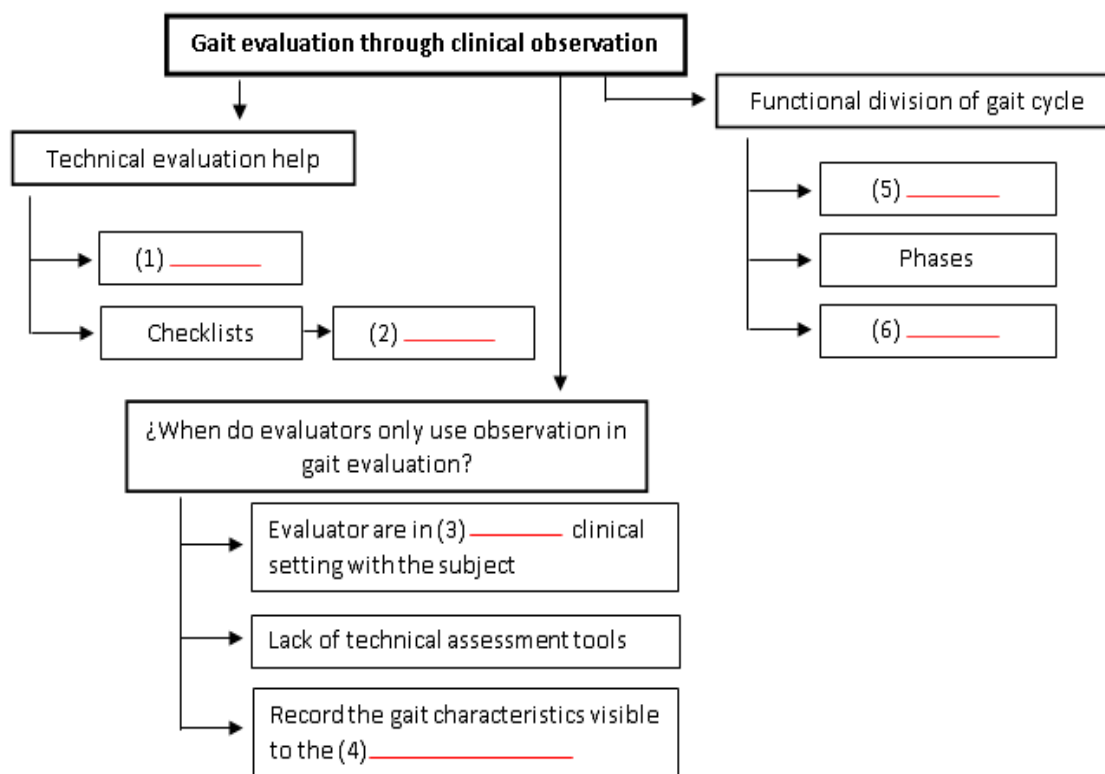
BAREFOOT AND FLOOR

FOOT AND INSOLES

## ACTIVITY TWO: complete de diagrams

In this activity, you have to fill in the red-lined blanks of the 3 diagrams (indicated with a number) with the appropriate concepts from the different sections of the thematic unit. You have clues available for each blank.

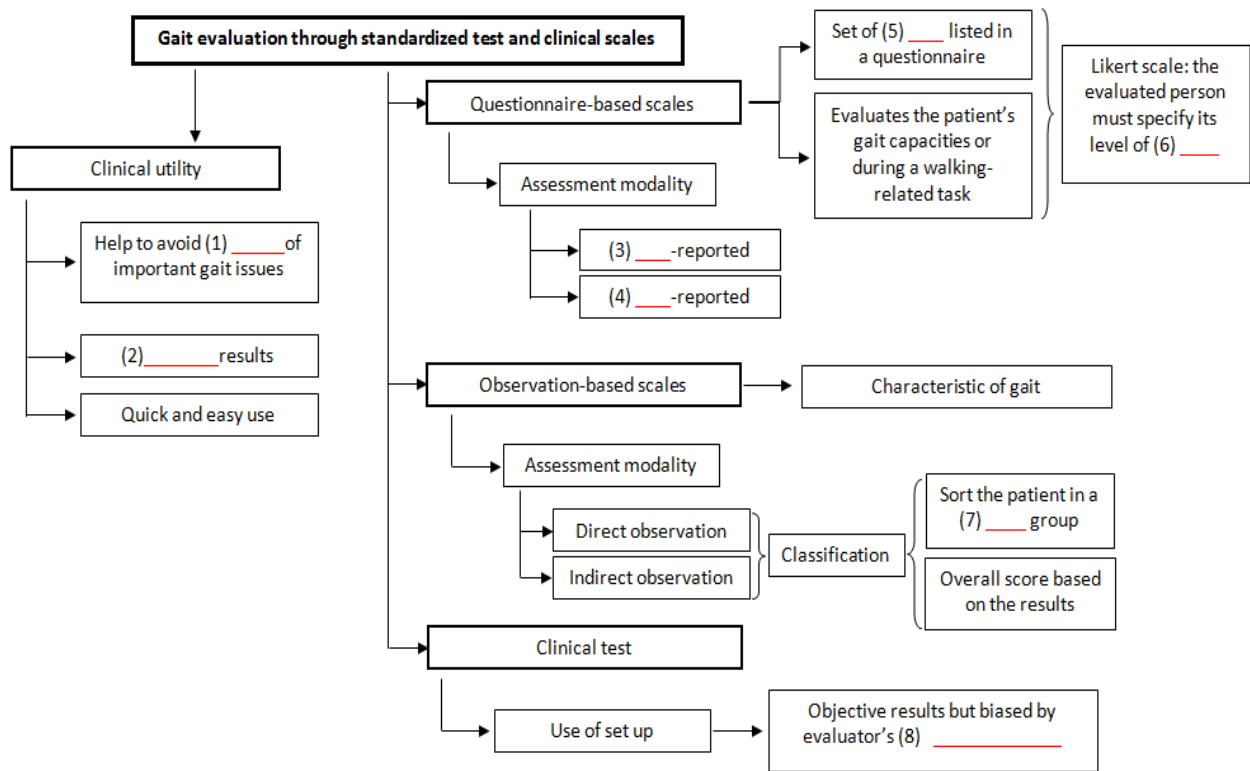
DIAGRAM 1



### Clues:

- (1) The action of a technical device that allows to record the analysis. (2) An example of gait checklist. (3) Period of time that implies day to day. (4) Quality developed by evaluators that only requires sight. (5) Time span that includes all the phases of a process. (6) Biomechanical activities carried out during the phases.

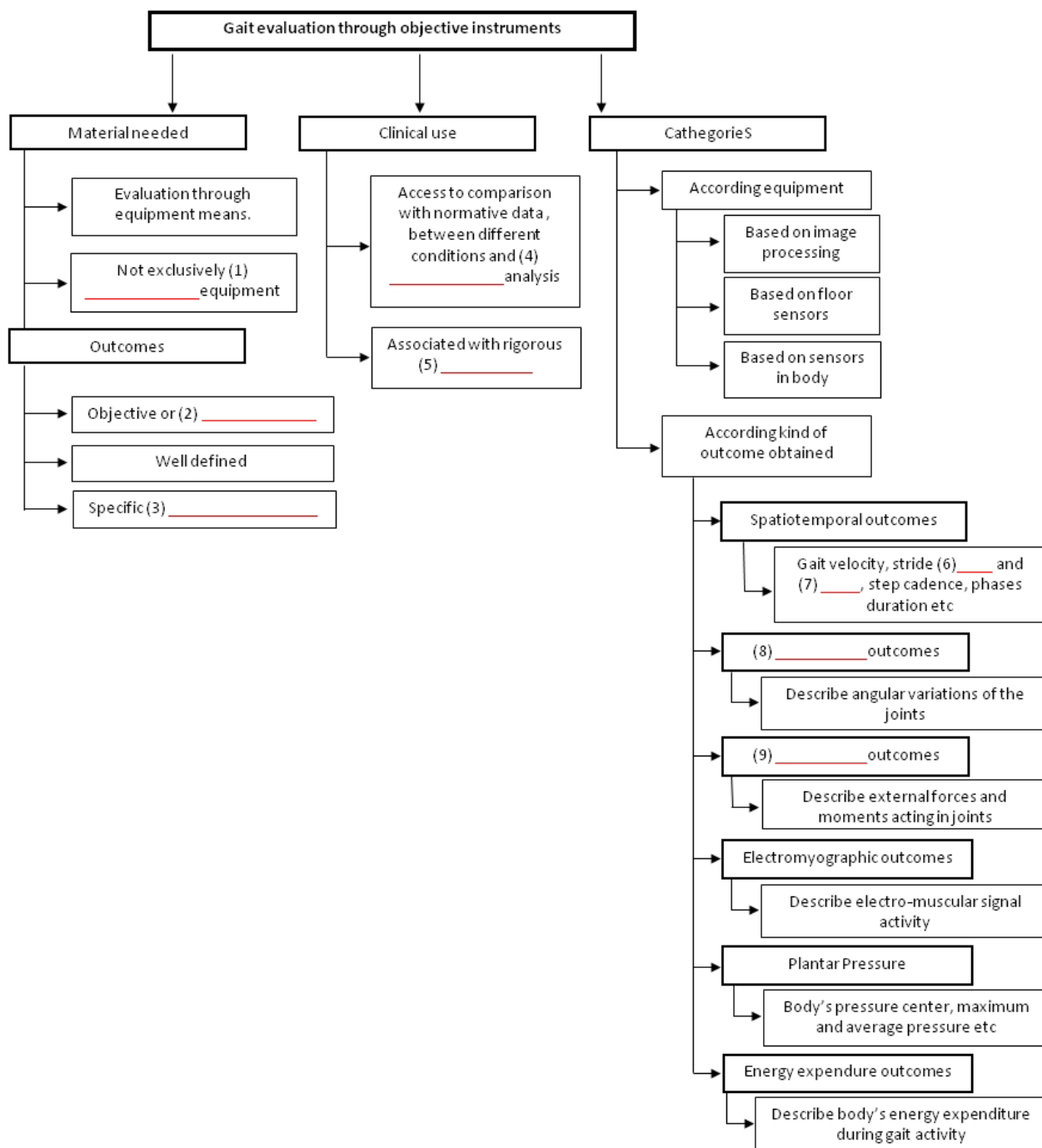
DIAGRAM 2



Clues:

- (1) The act of neglecting. (2) Punctuation. (3) Oneself. (4) Referred to otherself. (5) Several subjects to be considered. (6) Decision or arrangement. (7) Particular, clear and exact. (8) A selected choice

DIAGRAM 3



(1) Difficult to understand. (2) Related to numbers or amounts. (3) Scale measurement unit. (4) Referred to collection, organization, analysis and interpretation of data. (5) System of rules and acceptable behaviour. (6) The distance along something from one side to another. (7) The distance across something from one side to another. (8) Science referred to motion of points, bodies and systems. (9) Science referred to the relationship between motion and its causes, specially forces and torques.

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