



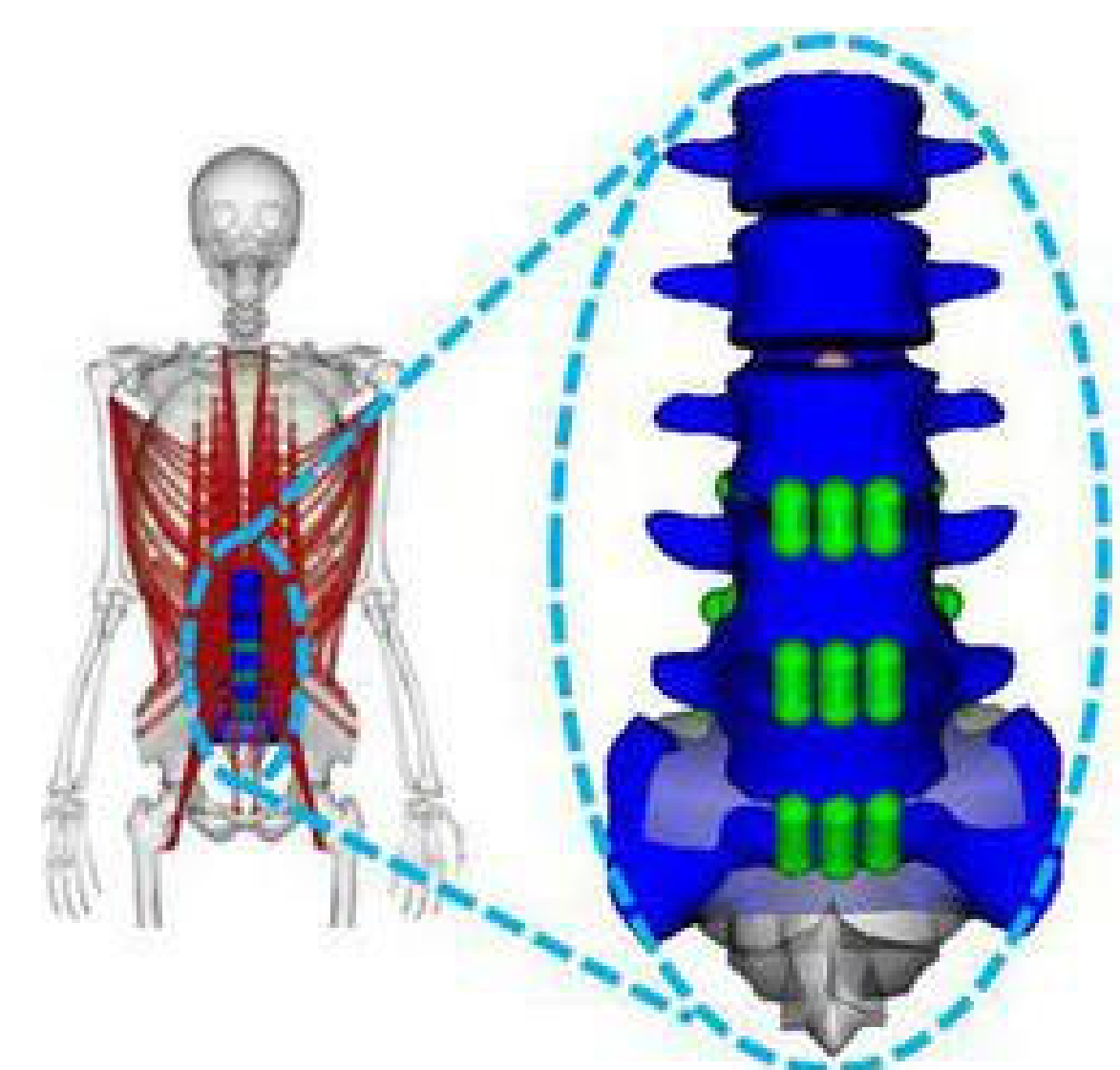
# TRUNK KINEMATICS USING MUSCULOSKELETAL MODELING DURING RANGE OF MOTION TASKS

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A spine model can be used to predict post-spinal fusion motion in individuals with scoliosis.



SimTK, 2011

The constraints between torso and lumbar spine were removed and modified to allow 3 degrees of freedom for T12-L1.

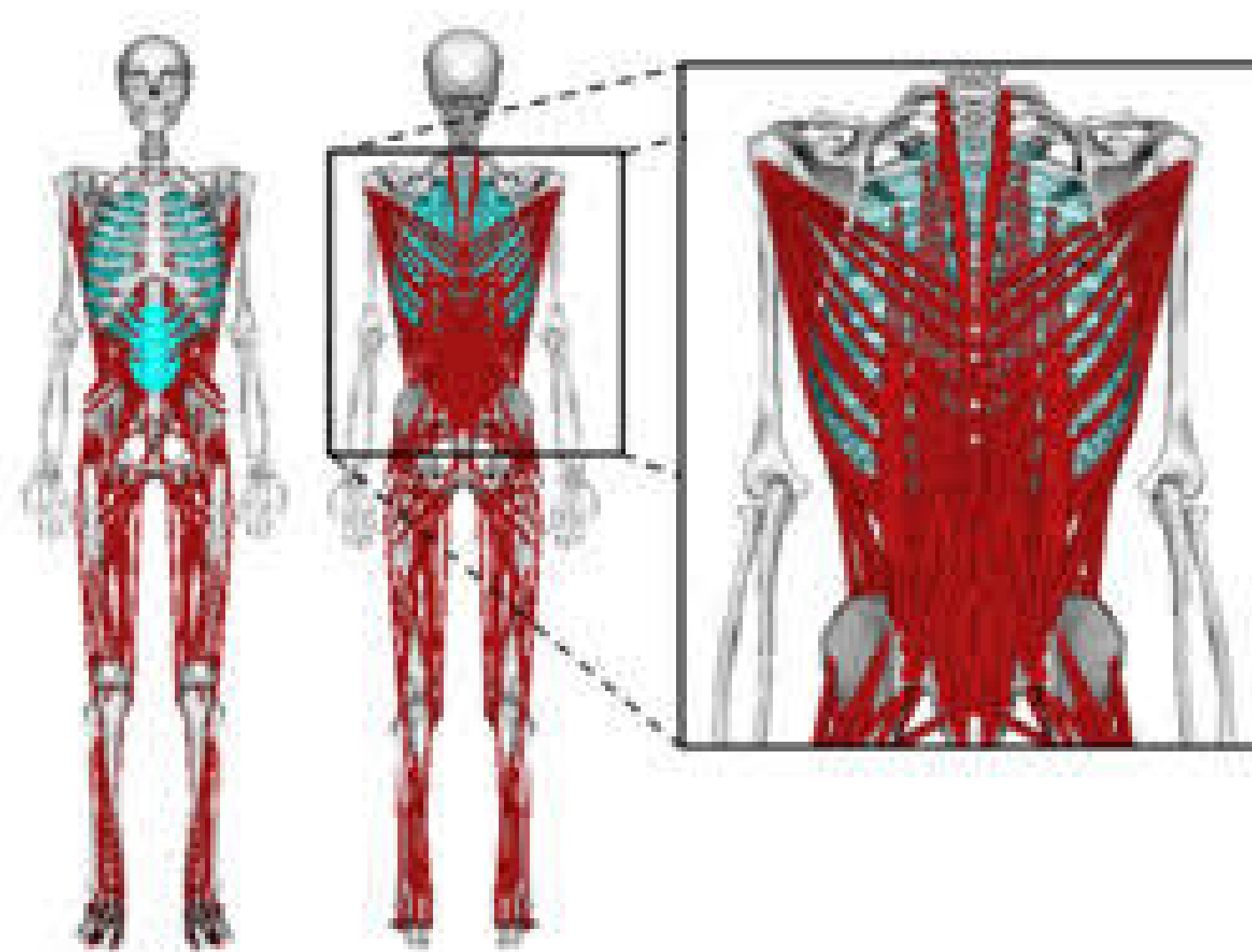
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<!--Constraint function of generalized coordinates (to be specified) used to evaluate the constraint errors at
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<!--List of names of the right hand side (independent) coordinates. Note the constraint function above, must 1
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<!--Name of the left-hand side (dependent) coordinate of the constraint coupling function.-->
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<!--Scale factor for the coupling function.-->
<!--Coordinate names of the dependent coordinates.-->
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Experimental data was significantly greater than IK for sagittal and frontal planes and matched best for transverse plane for both joints.

Experimental results T12-L1:  
64.4±3.8° of flexion-extension  
40.8±4° of lateral bending  
29.7±3.6° of axial rotation

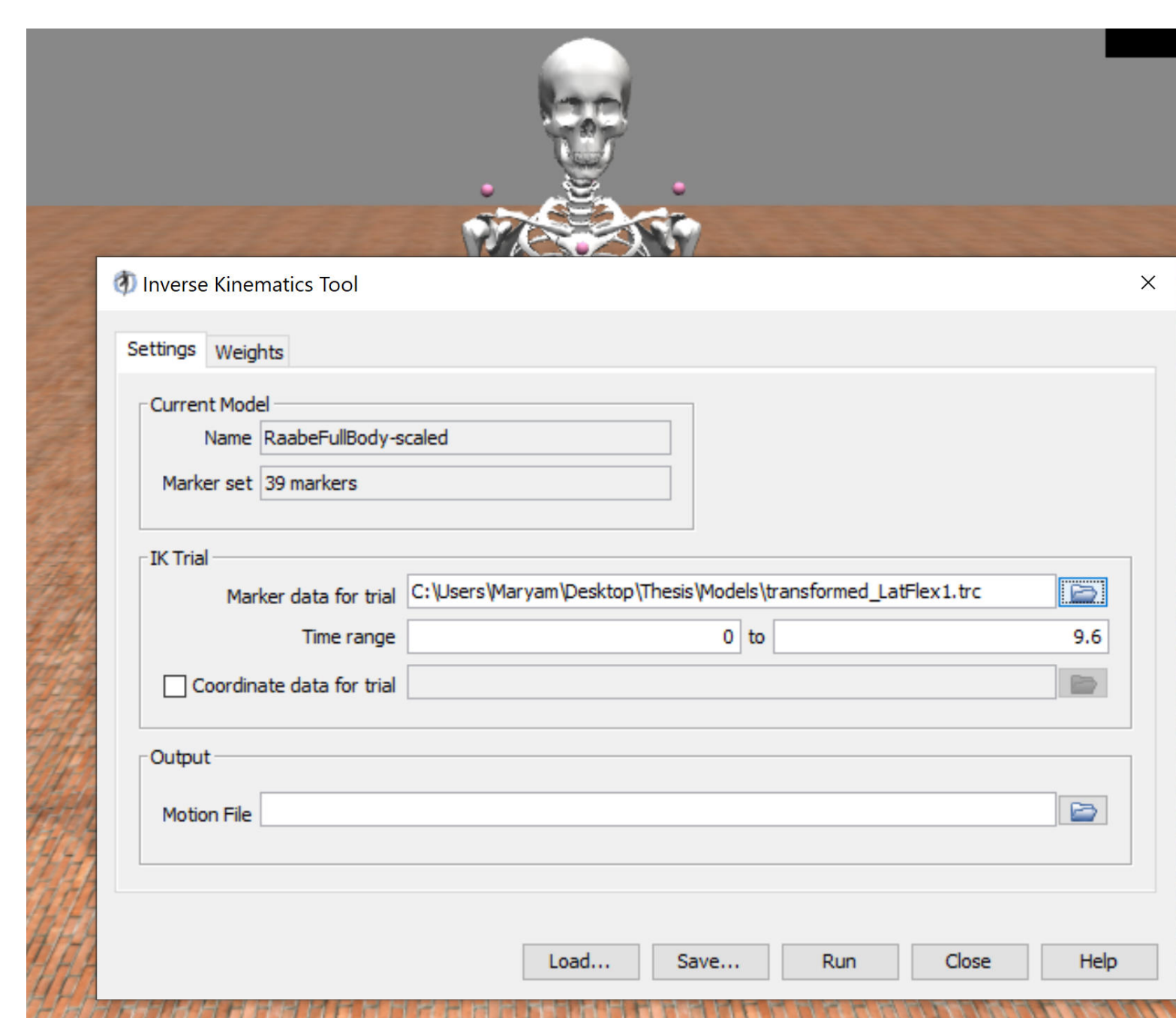
Experimental results L5-S1:  
30.0±7.2° of flexion-extension  
10.9±4.7° of lateral bending  
13.9±1.1° of axial rotation

Full-body lumbar spine model allows for modeling lumbar spine and pelvis movement and was validated for jogging.

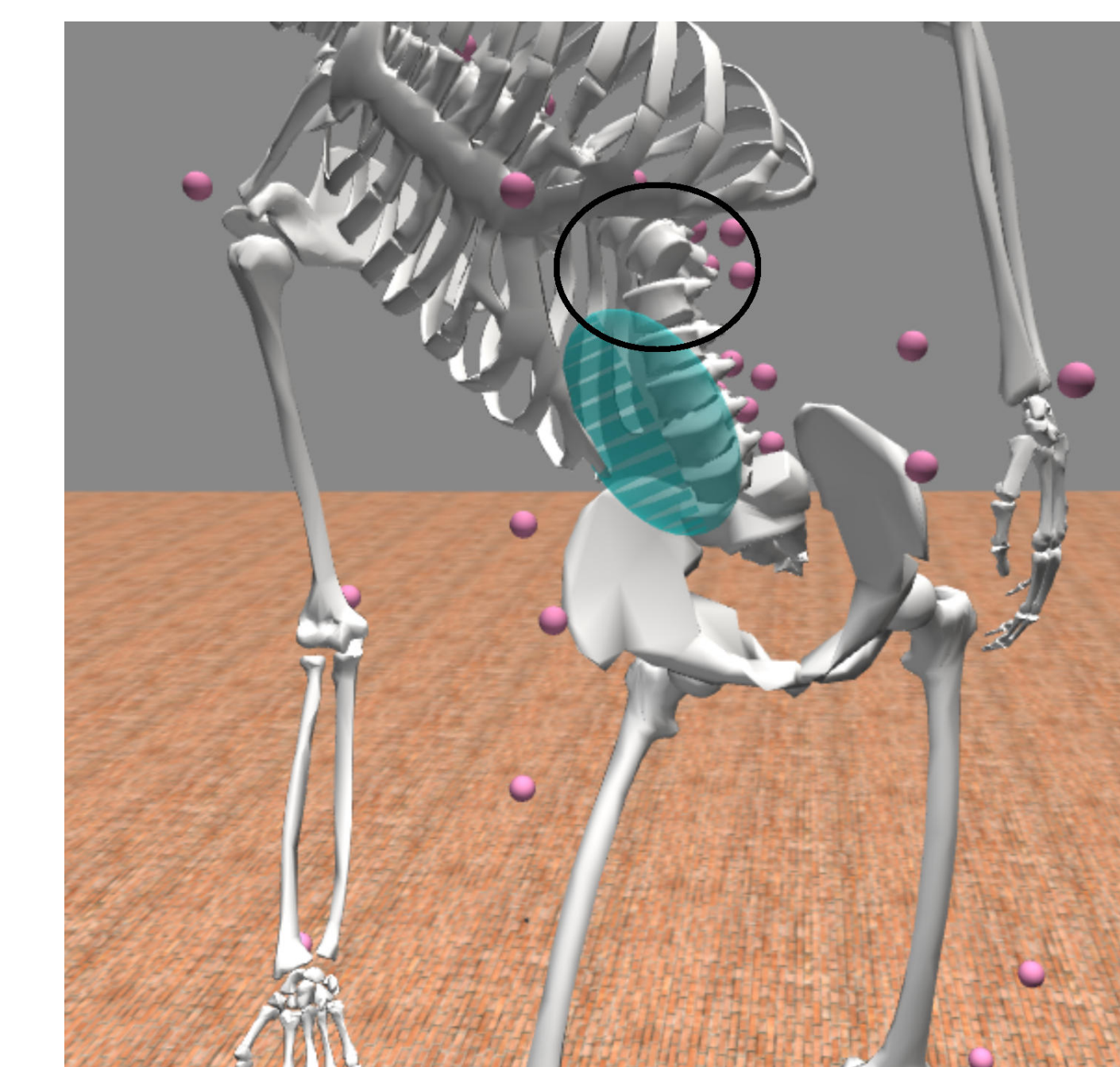


SimTK, 2016

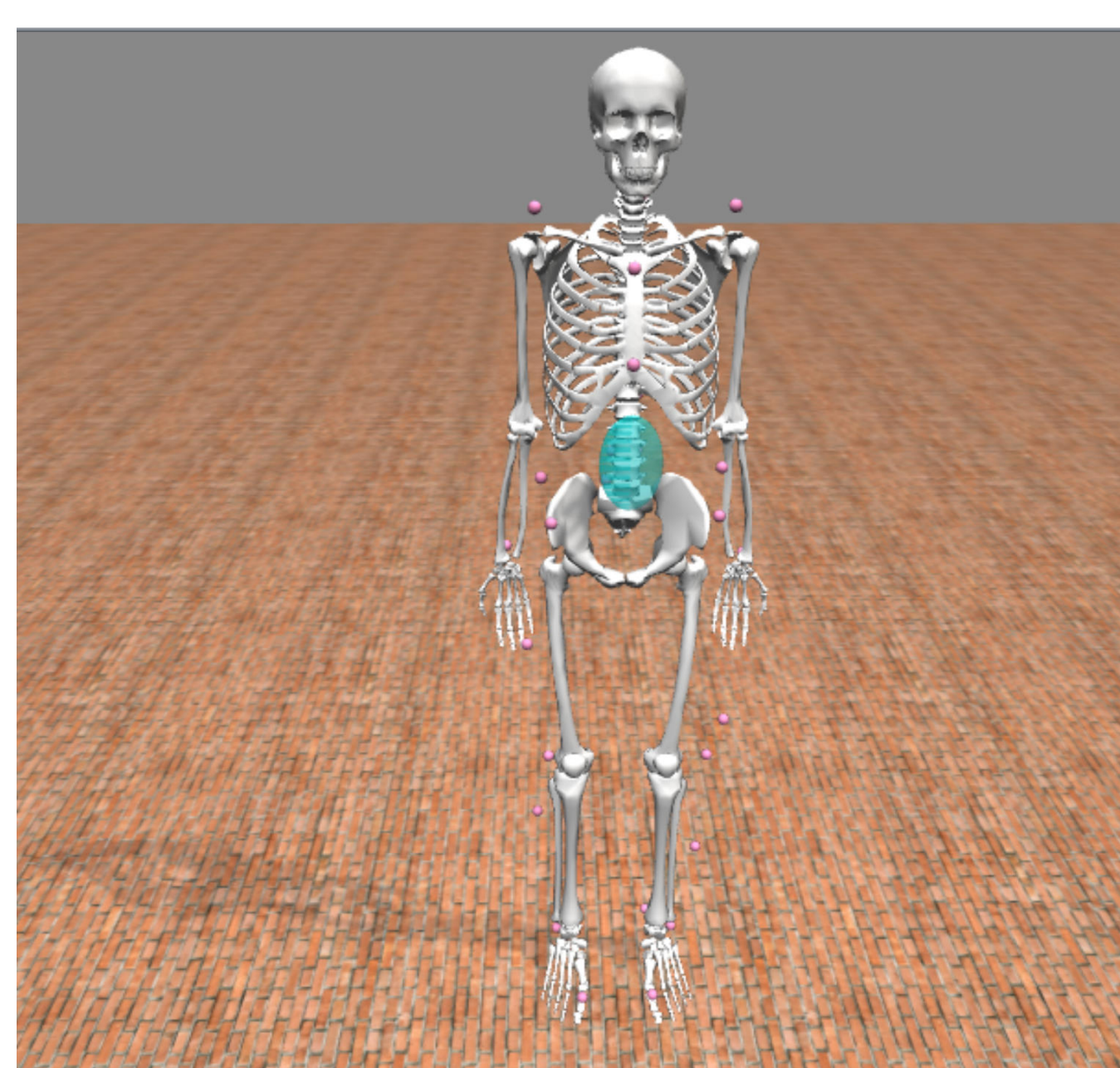
Inverse kinematics (IK) were calculated for the adjusted model.



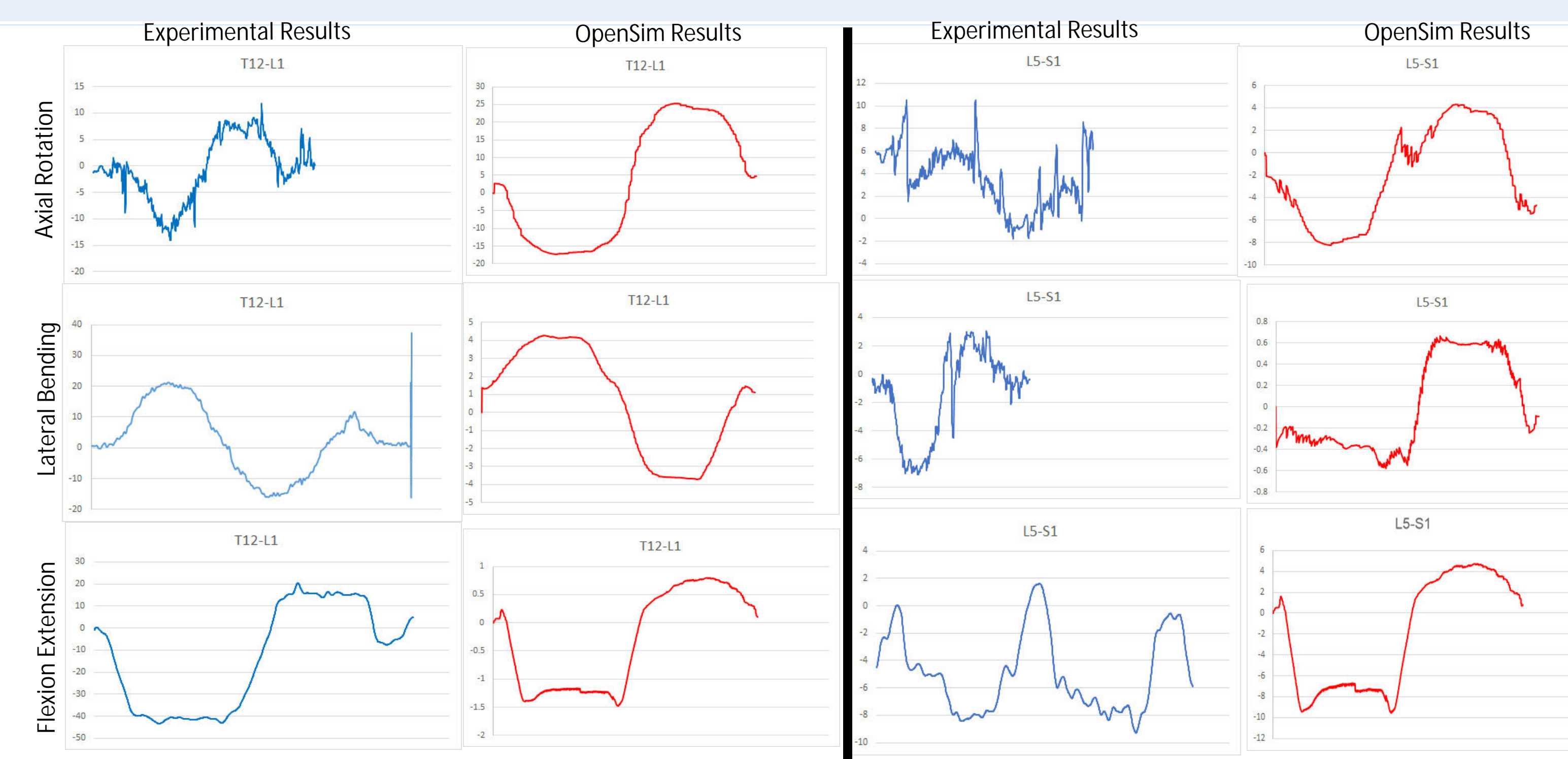
T12-L1 joint motion did not corroborate in sagittal and frontal planes.



The full-body lumbar spine model was adapted for simulating thoracic, lumbar and pelvis motion.



The obtained range of motion at T12-L1 and L5-S1 joints were compared to the experimental data.



The model can be adapted in transverse plane motion to model trunk motions greater than those expected in jogging.



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