



University of the
West of England

Britton, E., Harris, N. and Turton, A. (2008) An exploratory randomized controlled trial of assisted practice for improving sit-to-stand in stroke patients in the hospital setting. *Clinical Rehabilitation*, 22 (5). pp. 458-468. ISSN 0269-2155

We recommend you cite the published version.

The publisher's URL is <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0269215507084644>

Refereed: No

(no note)

Disclaimer

UWE has obtained warranties from all depositors as to their title in the material deposited and as to their right to deposit such material.

UWE makes no representation or warranties of commercial utility, title, or fitness for a particular purpose or any other warranty, express or implied in respect of any material deposited.

UWE makes no representation that the use of the materials will not infringe any patent, copyright, trademark or other property or proprietary rights.

UWE accepts no liability for any infringement of intellectual property rights in any material deposited but will remove such material from public view pending investigation in the event of an allegation of any such infringement.

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR TEXT.

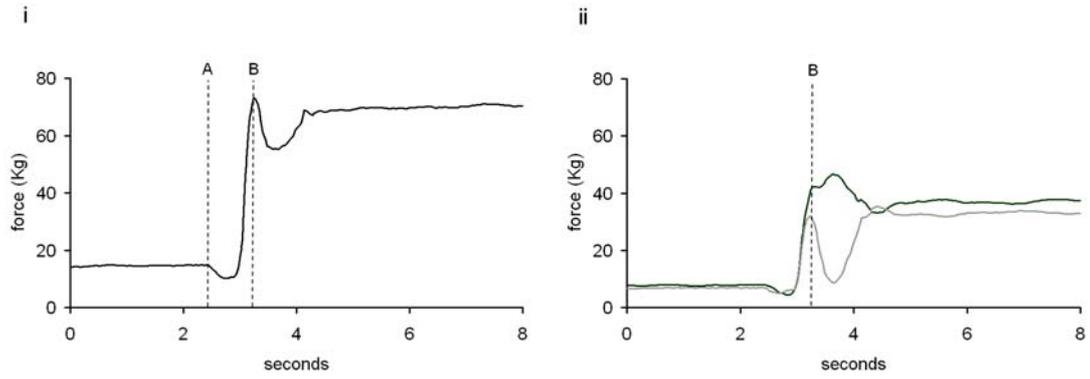


Figure 1.

Measurements taken from force time profile resulting from pressure mat recording of sit to stand. i: Force time profile of sit to stand summed from both feet. Rise time is interval AB, in this example 1.1 seconds. ii Force time profile of sit to stand, through left (dark trace) and right (lighter grey trace) foot. Moment of peak force is indicated by dashed line B on the plot. In this example: weight through the left foot is 41.2kg, right is 31.9 kg.

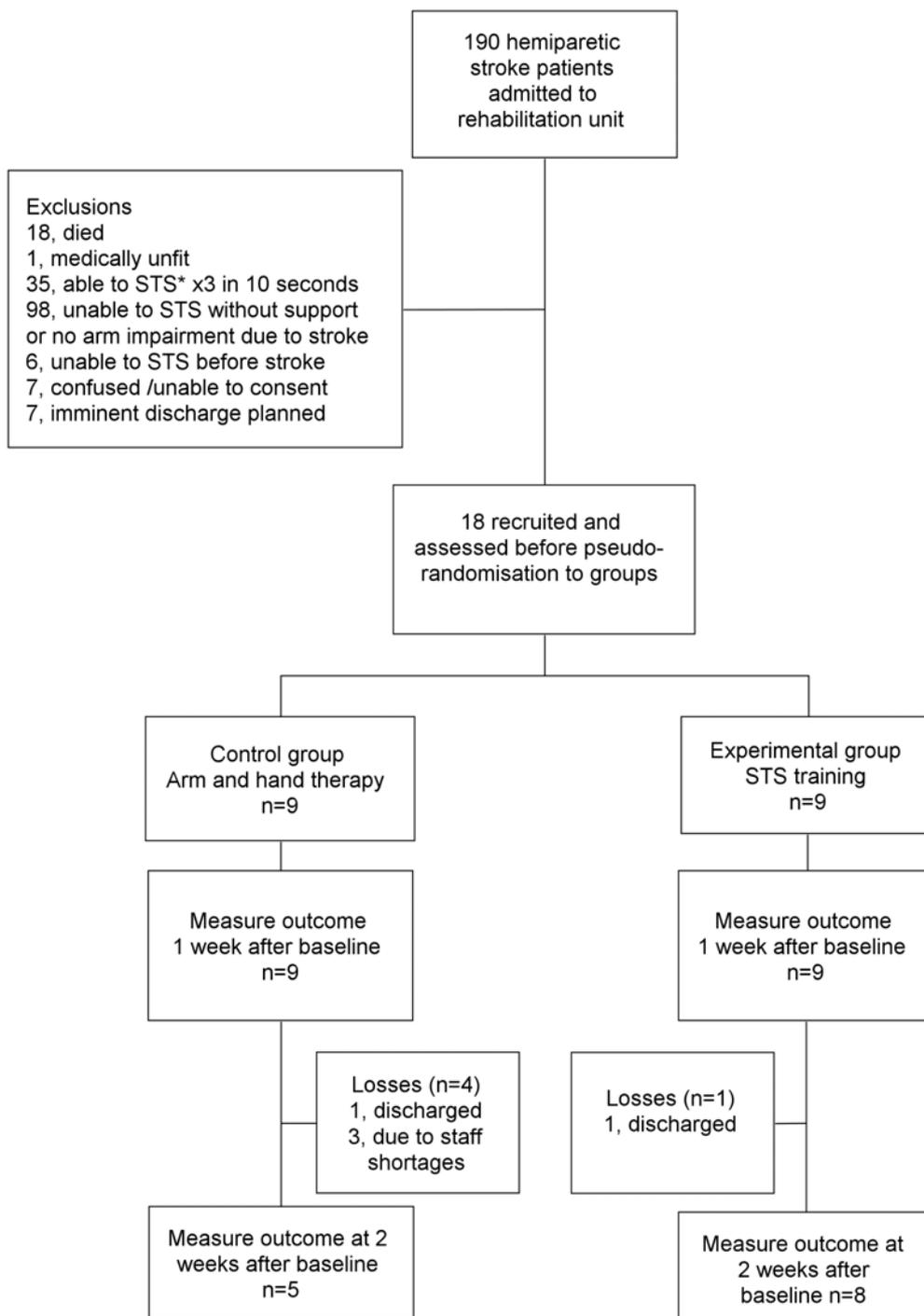


Figure 2

Trial design and participants' progress through the study. Nine experimental and nine control subjects were recruited and assessed one week post baseline. After that four patients were lost from the control group and one from the experimental group. * STS = sit to stand

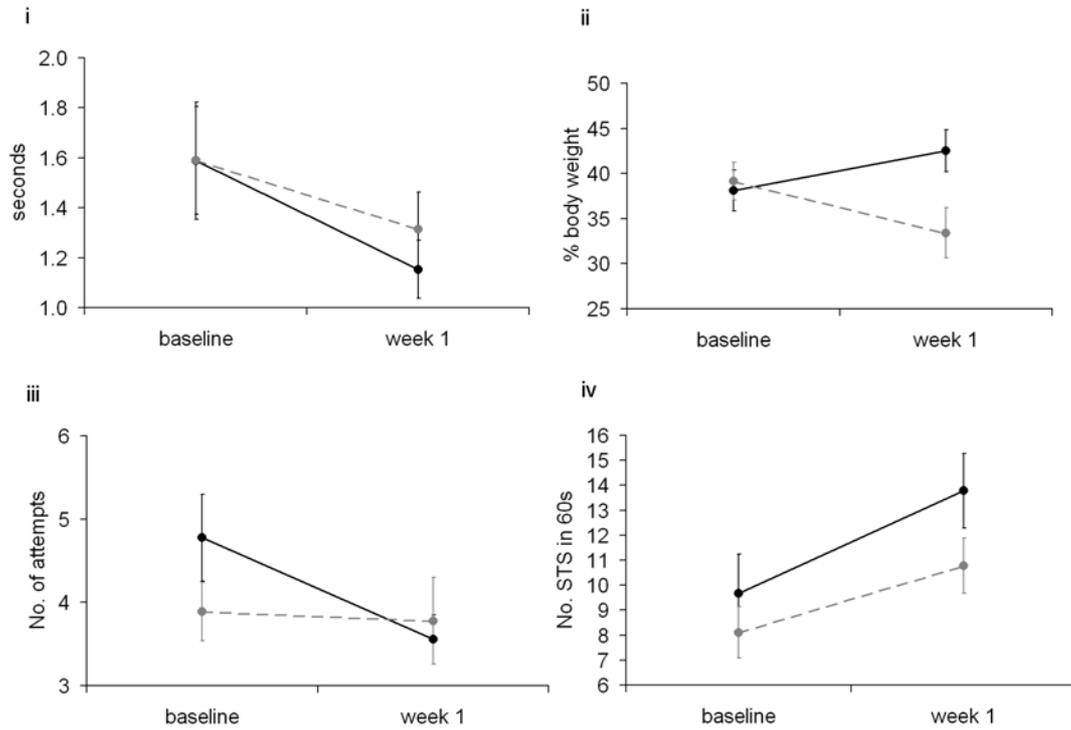


Figure 3.

Plots showing mean performance of sit to stand at baseline and at one week after baseline for n=9 experimental group (in black) and n=9 control group (in grey). i: Rise time, ii: peak percentage body weight through the paretic foot, iii: number of attempts to achieve three successful sit to stand, iv: number of sit to stand in 60 seconds. Error bars represent standard error. Difference between groups in peak percentage body weight through the affected foot during sit to stand at one week was significant, $p=0.004$. There were no significant differences between groups in the other measures.