RESULTS

Men and women separately. The analysis has been performed using Pearson correlation coefficients between biomechanical measures. Statistical analysis has been performed using R software. Significant correlations were extracted from gait patterns to assess correlation with clinical measures, for males and females. Kinematics shown to be correlated with the level of pain during specific tasks, active range of motion, functional test and frailty. We note that for the same clinical measure, kinematic parameter correlating to it can vary based on gender. Only kinematic parameters in the sagittal presented significant correlations with $|r| > 0.4$.

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

This study highlights correlations between knee kinematics and clinical measures relating to the patient’s symptoms and function. Interestingly, these correlations seem to be gender dependent. Lack of correlation with parameters in frontal and transverse plane could be explained by the high inter-subject variability in this specific population. It would be interesting in future studies to explore advanced multivariate analyses to highlight correlations between two data matrices. Results help prioritize which kinematic deficiencies to address to improve patients’ symptoms and function.

REFERENCES


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