STAND UP FOR INDEPENDENCE

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DISCLOSURE

Maryann M. Girardi, PT, DPT, ATP is an employee of Altimate Medical, Inc

SOMEONE'S INDEPENDENCE IS THE FACT THAT THEY DO NOT RELY ON OTHER PEOPLE.

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NEEDED FOR INDEPENDENCE

- Strong bones
- Ability to move body parts against gravity
 - Functional Range of Motion
 - Minimalization of abnormal muscle tone
- Endurance

HOW CAN STANDING HELP?

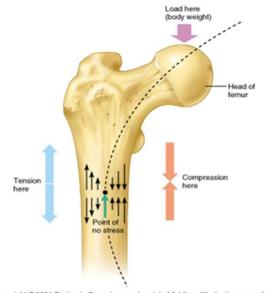
- Increase/Maintain Skeletal Strength and Architecture
- Improve Motor Function
- Improve Cardiopulmonary Function
- Improve Bowel and Bladder Function
- Improve Quality of Life

BODY ADAPTS TO THE STRESSES PUT ON IT

Bone Muscle

Wolff's Law

Tension and compression cycles create a small electrical potential that stimulates bone deposition and increased density at points of stress.



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Satellite cells Muscle fiber repaired fiber E cell from elsewhere When muscle fibers sustain damage (A), signals trigger dormant satellite cell to go into action. They replicate (B), forming one new dormant cell and one that proliferates. The proliferating satellite cells can either form a new fiber (C) or patch

the original (D). Cells from elsewhere (E), such as bone marrow, can also help.

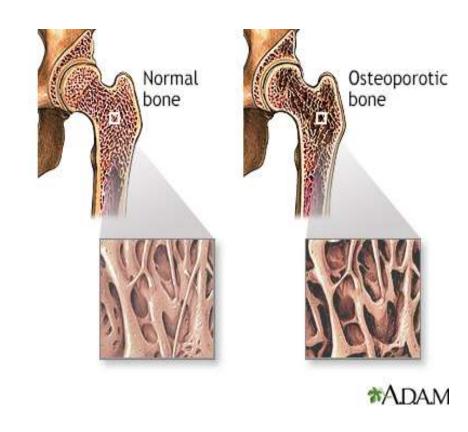
http://doctorsgates.blogspot.com/2011/02/satellite-cells-in-skeletal-muscle.html
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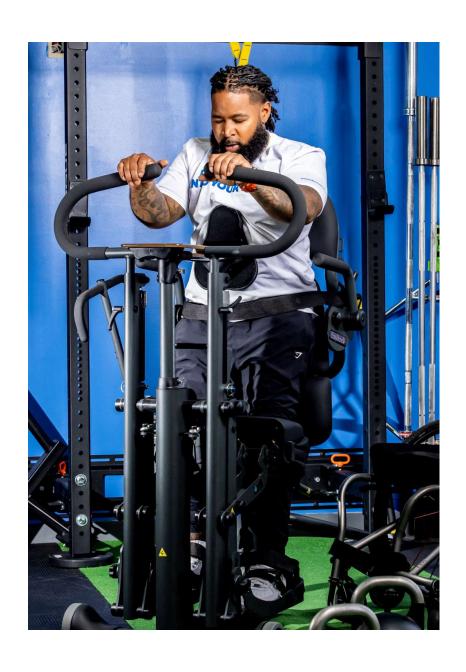
BONE MINERAL DENSITY

- Decreased bone mineral density increases the risk of fractures
- Peak BMD levels occur between 25–30 years of age
- Starting around 40 years of age we, ALL start losing
- Skeletal loading leads to increased bone formation
- You can never regain bmd you had in your youth

DISUSE OSTEOPOROSIS

- State of bone loss due to skeletal unloading
- CP-90% have abnormal values
- 87% of DMD have osteoporosis
- SCI- 82% abnormal values after 2 years
- CVA- 42% osteoporosis
- MS-27% abnormal values
- BMD <1.0 g/cm 2 = Increased risk of Fractures





BMD STANDING 60-90 MIN/DAY

- Individuals who stand demonstrate an increase trend in bone mineral density
- Standing
 - Stimulates mechanical receptors
 - Reduces Sclerostin levels
 - Reduces resorption
 - Decreases calcuria

HIP DYSPLASIA

- Prevalence MP >30% is 25% to 60%
- Directly related to GMFCS level
- GMFCS I and II with Winters, Gage, Hicks gait have increased risk
- Peak age of occurrence is 3 to 5 years
- MP increase of 10% per year increases risk of dislocation



HIP DYSPLASIA STANDING 60-120 MIN/DAY

- Standing in 30°-60° of total abduction
 - Facilitate development of hip joint
 - Increase/maintain ROM
 - Decrease/maintain lateralization of the femur



RANGE OF MOTION

- Shortening of muscle fibers begins within 24 hours of immobility
- Children with CP consistently lose LE ROM between the ages of 2–14
- Wheelchair users demonstrate limits in LE ROM
- Prolonged stretching is most effective in maintaining/increasing ROM



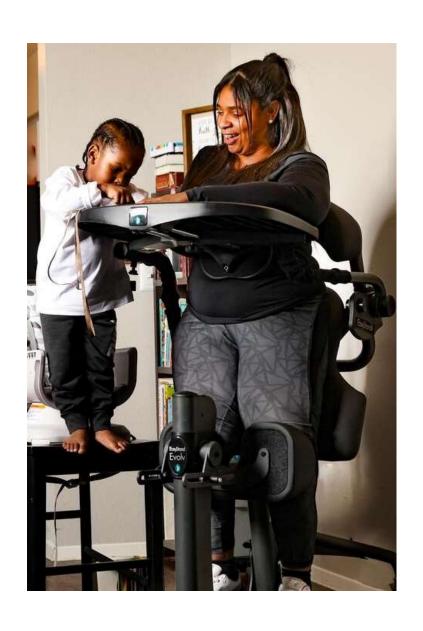


ROM STANDING 45-60 MIN/DAY

- Evidence shows that those who participate in standing programs demonstrate an increase in LE ROM for individuals with neurological conditions such as CP, SCI, Stroke, TBI and MS
- ROM returns when standing is stopped

SPASTICITY

- 38% of stroke survivors experience spasticity within one year after a first stroke
- 84% of MS, 34%, it affects their daily
- 62% of SCI
- 82.9% of CP



SPASTICITY STANDING 30 TO 45 MIN/DAY

- Shown to reduce spasticity for those with MS, SCI, CP, stroke
- Decrease in tone lasts for min of 30min with some reports over night



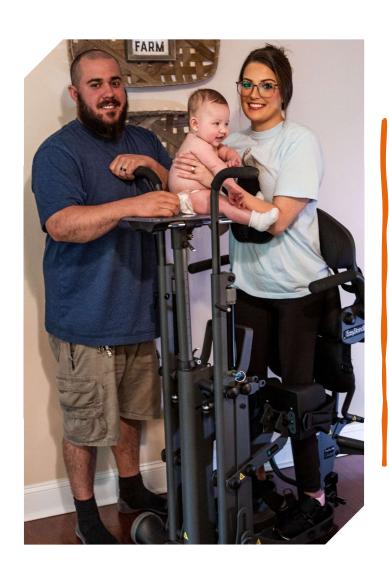
MOTOR FUNCTION STANDING 30 MIN/DAY

- Increased scores on motor tests for individuals
- Improvements seen in sitting and standing balance
- Improvement in LE and trunk strength seen
- Functional position for UE and aerobic activities
- Improved quality of gait for individuals with CP and stroke
- Maintain standing transfers ability



CARDIOPULMONARY STANDING 30 MIN/DAY

- Improved Tidal volume and forced expiratory volume
- Combats Orthostatic hypotension
- Improved circulation/Reduced swelling



QUALITY OF LIFE

- 87% improved sense of well-being
- 25% reported improved sleep
- 31% decreased pain
- 52% reported improved bowel function
- 21% reported improved emptying
- Increased participation in activities
- Sense of freedom

SUMMARY

- Provides the support to enable upright posture in a safe and stable environment
 - Provides stimulation to the skeletal system for strength and growth
 - Maintains/increases range of motion
 - Enables learning or relearning of motor skills to improve strength, posture, balance and function
 - Improved sense of well-being and quality of life

QUESTIONS?

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