Improving Reliability and Validity of Current Classification Methods for Athletes in Classes T35-T38 (IPC Athletics) and FT5-FT8 (CP Football)





Reina R, Sarabia JM, Sánchez A, Beckman, E. Connick M and Tweedy S



rreina@goumh.es

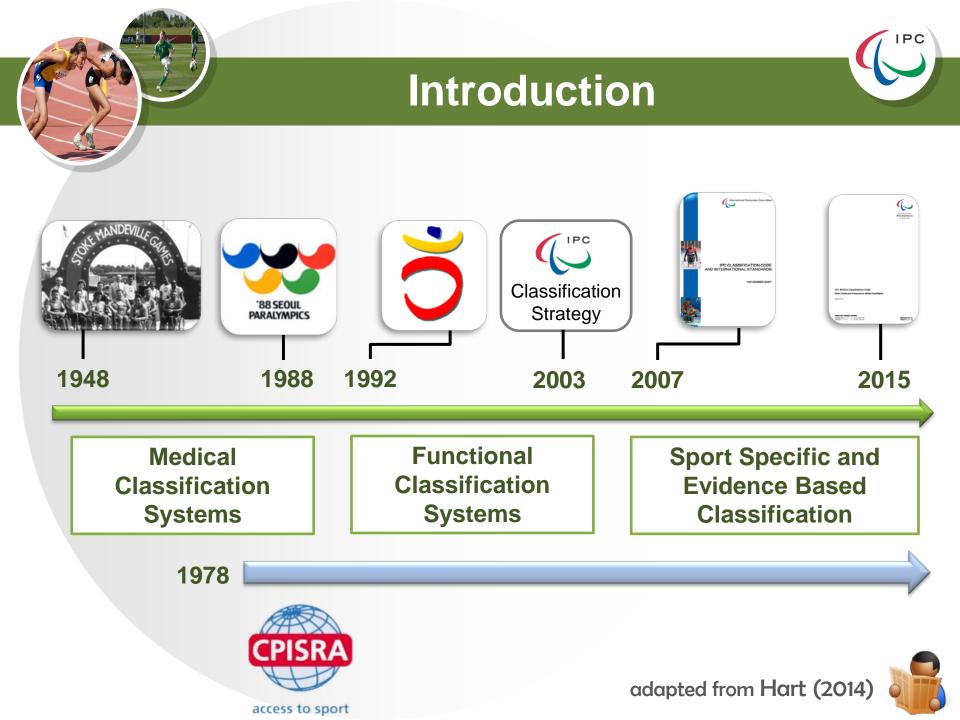
Girona, 7-10 October 2015

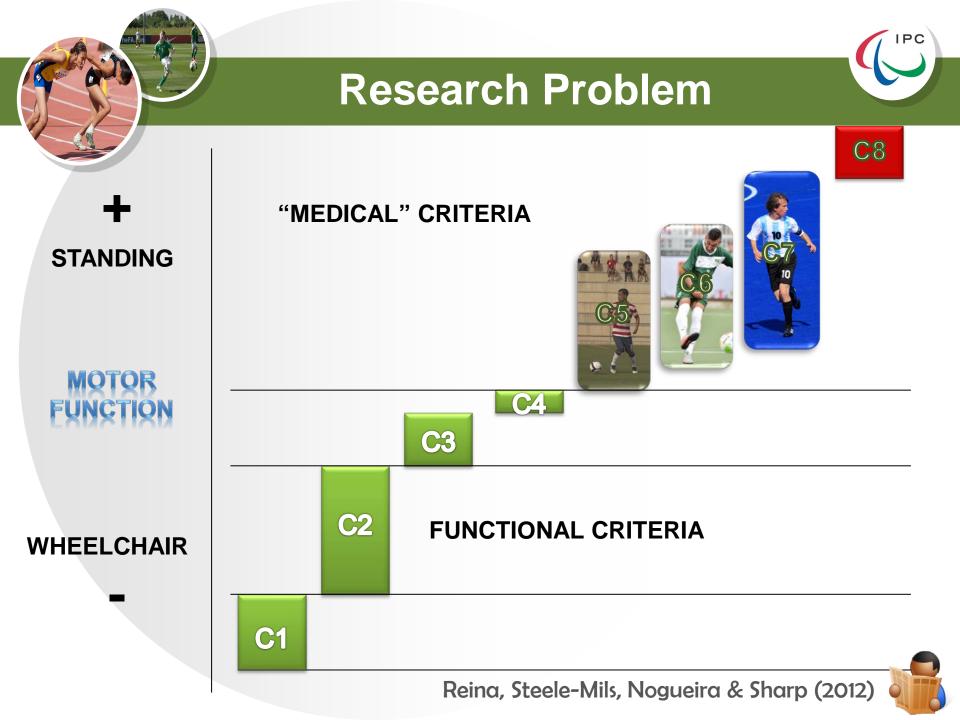


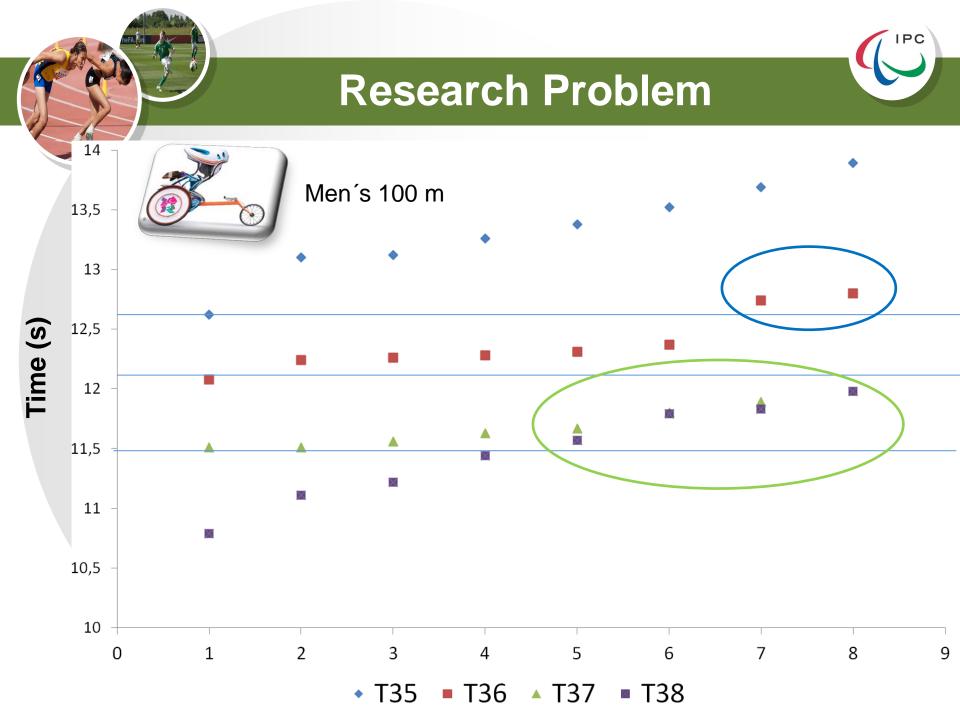
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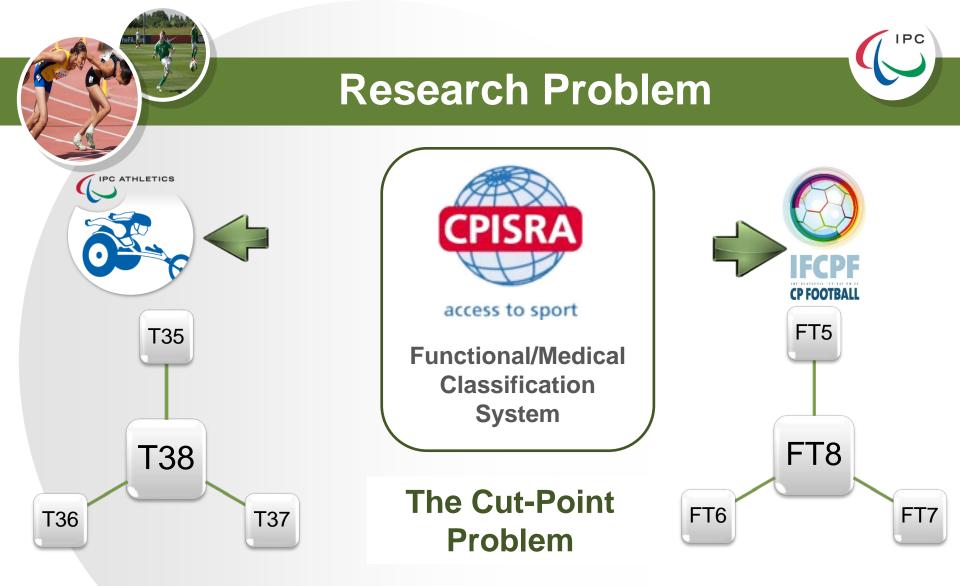
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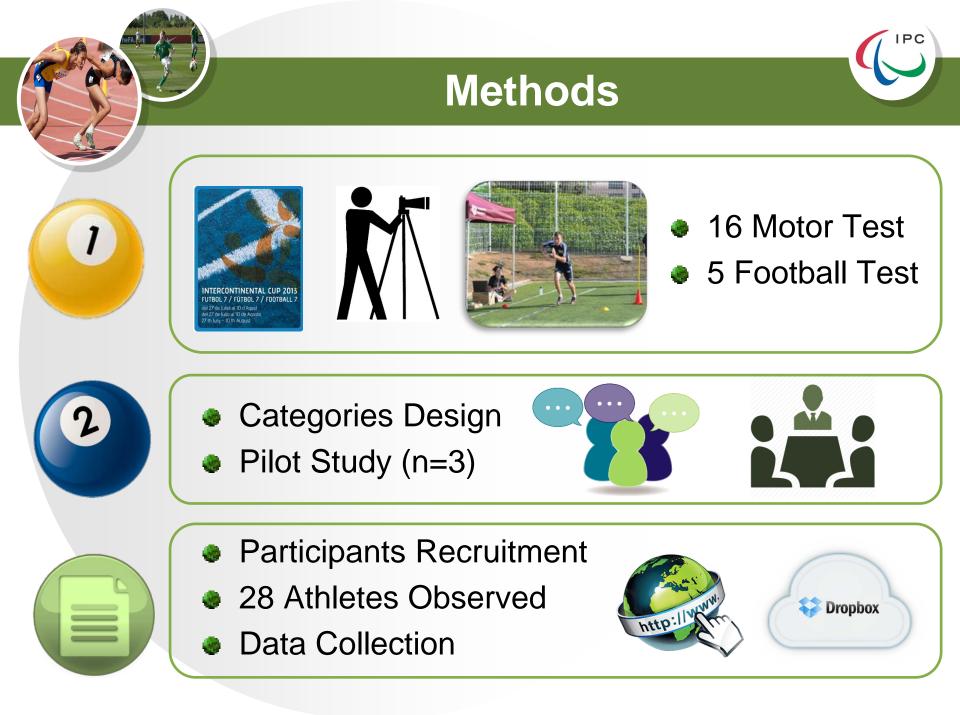




Research Aim

→ incorporated into the current class profiles for classes in order to improve the reliability of the decision-making.





Results Legend



Coordination, defined as the ability to voluntarily execute fluid, accurate movements rapidly.

Balance, defined as the ability to maintain the line of gravity (vertical line from centre of mass) of a body within the base of support with minimal postural sway.



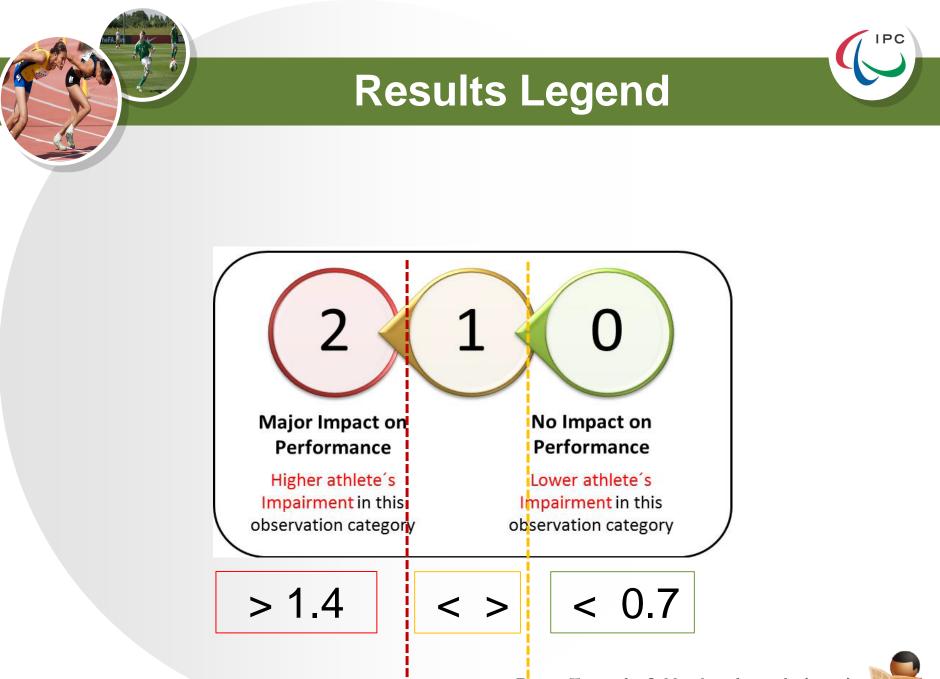
Symmetry, defined as the correspondence and/or movement similarity on opposite sides of a dividing line or plane.

R

Range of movement, defined as the full movement or optimal potential of a joint, usually its range of flexion and extension.

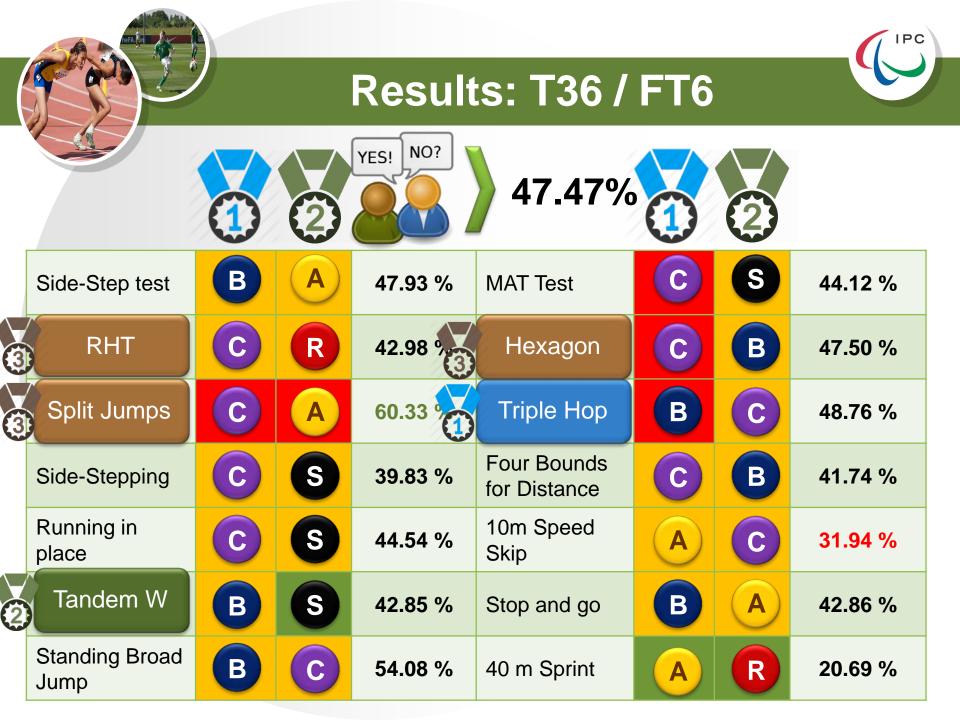


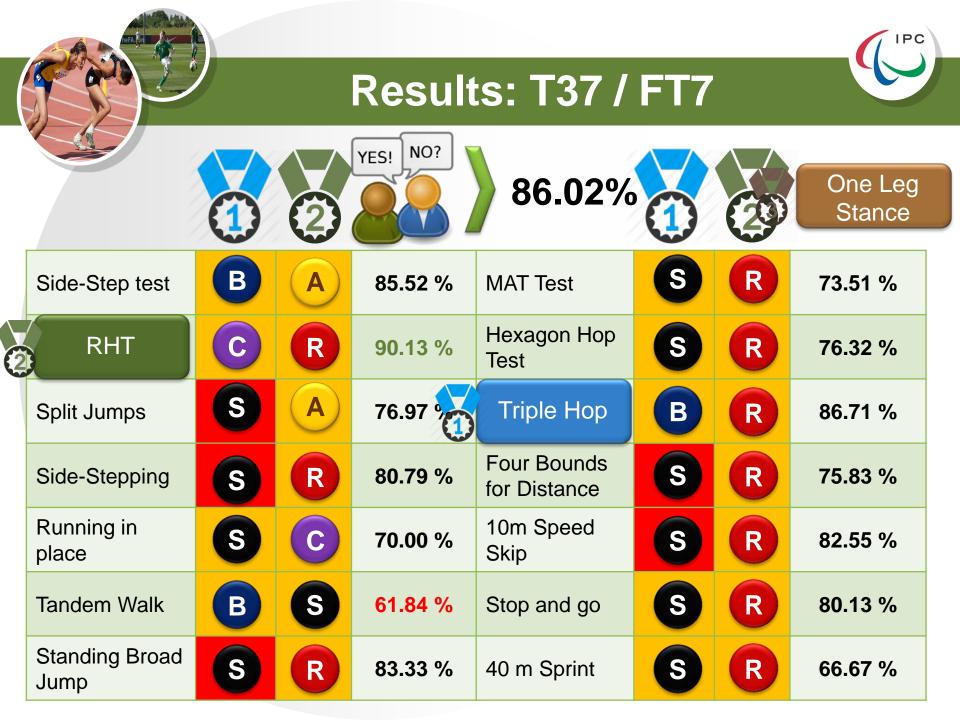
Arm impairment, defined as the contribution of the arms to perform the whole movement.



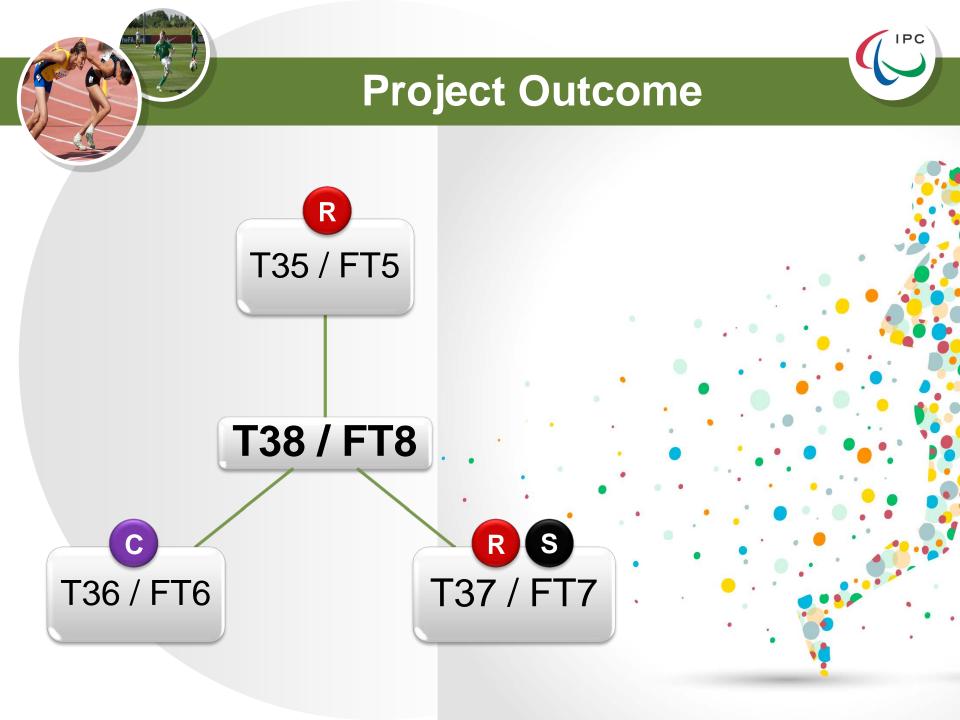
Bicici, Tweedy & Vanlandewijck (2012)











Project Outcome



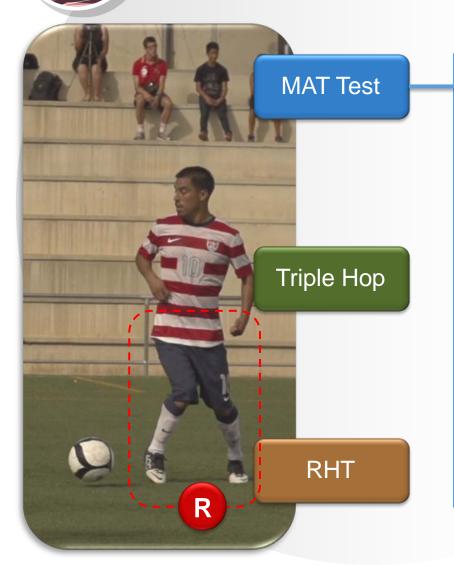
Diplegic – moderate involvement: This athlete may require the use of assistive devices in walking but not necessarily when standing. A shift of centre of gravity may lead to loss of balance. A Triplegic may appear in this Class.

Upper extremities – this is an area where variation occurs. Some moderate to minimal limitation in upper extremities can often be seen particularly when throwing, but strength is within normal limits.

Lower extremities – spasticity Grade 3 to 2: Involvement of one or both legs which may require assistive devices for walking. A Class T35 athlete must have sufficient function to run on the track. Athletes who can perform this task but with difficulty should consider competing in wheelchair racing in Class T34 (Section 3.3).

Balance – usually has normal static balance but exhibits problems in dynamic balance.

Project Outcome



- Limited ROM in hips (needed to turn the whole body.
- Poor dynamic running pattern (particularly when running backward)
- Presence of scissor running pattern:
 - Hip and knee flexion
 - Hip adduction and internal rotation
- Performance:
 - Difficulty for stopping and accelerating
 - Difficulty assisting movements of the upper limbs when running
- Poor agility level.

Conclusions



- Positive feedback from participants to improve current classification profiles.
- Triple Hop and RHT are reported as the best tests for decision-making.
- Lower consensus in cut-point T36/FT6 v T38/FT8 with regard current class.
- Ratio-Scaled and Observation Categories could be applied to check activity limitation.



