

HAREKET AKADEMİSİ - III



Multidisipliner Ultrasonografi Derneği
Spastisite ve Distoni Çalışma Grubu

www.isarcoprpm.com



turk))mus

 **ISPRM**
International Society of Physical
and Rehabilitation Medicine

**ISarcoPRM
DEBUT**

27 February 2021

ONLINE www.isarcoprpm.com



HAREKET AKADEMİSİ - III

Prof. Dr. Gülümser Aydın



HAREKET AKADEMİSİ

Modüller

- I. Hareket mekaniği
- II. Nöromotor kontrol
- III. Spastisite ve hareket bozuklukları
- IV. Normal ve patolojik yürüme

HAREKET AKADEMİSİ

Hareket Akademisi - I

Modül 1: 6 Nisan 2019

Modül 2: 4 Mayıs 2019

Modül 3: 19 Ekim 2019

Modül 4: 2 Kasım 2019

Hareket Akademisi - II

Modül 1: 14 Kasım 2020

Modül 2: 28 Kasım 2020

Modül 3: 19 Aralık 2020

Modül 4: 26 Aralık 2020

Hareket Akademisi - III

Modül 1: 23 Ocak 2021

Modül 2: 6 Şubat 2021

Modül 3: 20 Şubat 2021

Modül 4: 6 Mart 2021

Hareket Akademisi - IV

Modül 1: 3 Nisan 2021

Modül 2: 17 Nisan 2021

Modül 3: 8 Mayıs 2021

Modül 4: 22 Mayıs 2021

HAREKET AKADEMİSİ

Hareket Akademisi - I

Hareket Akademisi - II

Hareket Akademisi - III

Hareket Akademisi - IV

Modül 1: 6 Nisan 2019

Modül 2: 4 Mayıs 2019

Modül 3: 19 Ekim 2019

Modül 4: 2 Kasım 2019

Modül 1: 14 Kasım 2020

Modül 2: 28 Kasım 2020

Modül 3: 19 Aralık 2020

Modül 4: 26 Aralık 2020

Modül 1: 23 Ocak 2021

Modül 2: 6 Şubat 2021

Modül 3: 20 Şubat 2021

Modül 4: 6 Mart 2021

Modül 1: 3 Nisan 2021

Modül 2: 17 Nisan 2021

Modül 3: 8 Mayıs 2021

Modül 4: 22 Mayıs 2021



MULTİDİSİPLİNER ULTRASONOGRAFİ DERNEĞİ
SPASTİSİTE ÇALIŞMA GRUBU

HAREKET AKADEMİSİ - III

Gülümser Aydın

06 Şubat 2021 tarihinde düzenlenen
Hareket Akedemisi III, Modül II: Nöromotor Kontrol
toplantısına katılımınız için teşekkür ederiz.

Dernek Başkanı
Dr. Levent Özçakar

Spastisite Çalışma Grubu Başkanı
Dr. Bayram Kaymak

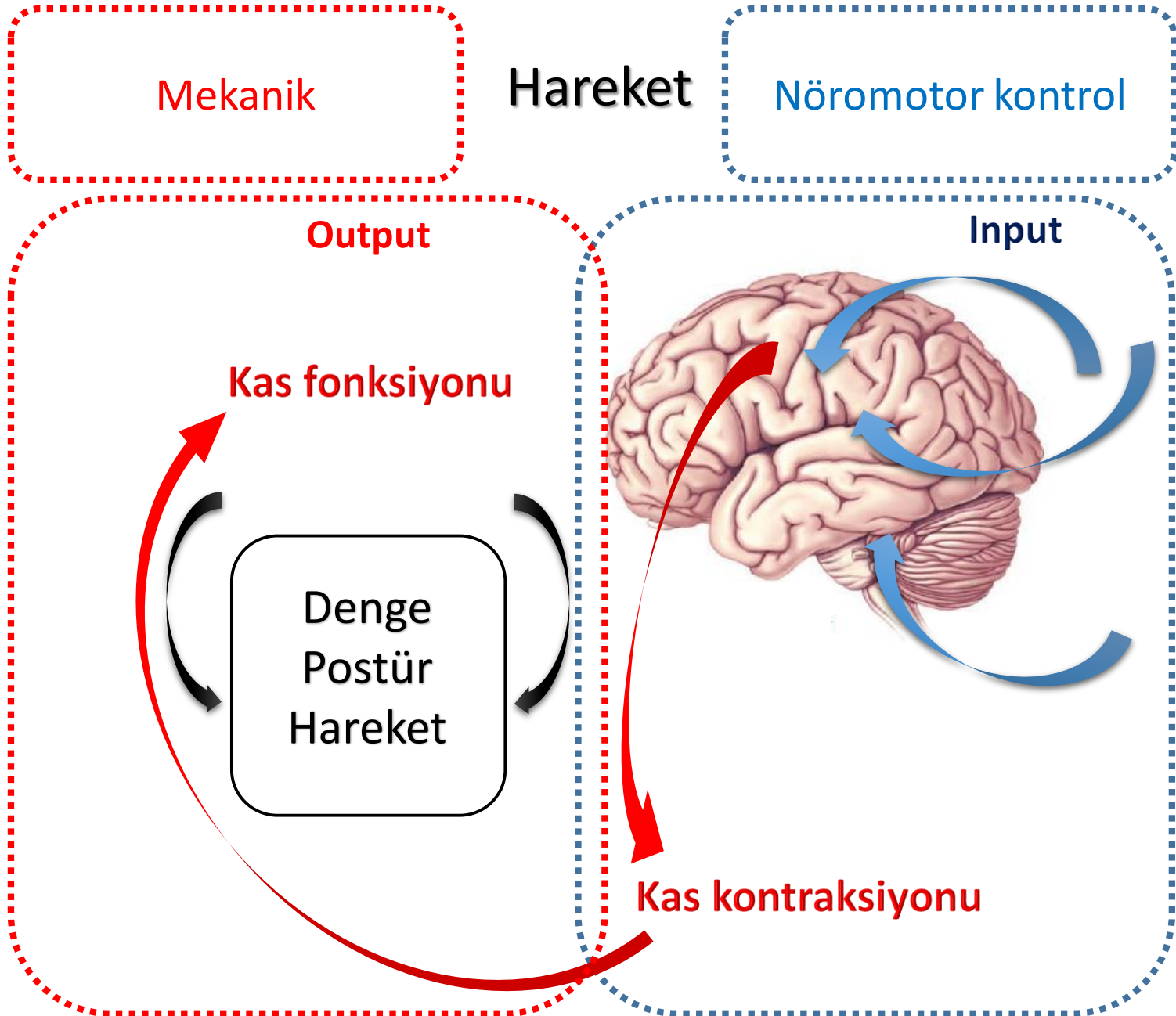


koşulsuz katkılarıyla...

Nöromotor Kontrol

Dr. Bayram Kaymak

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Fiziksel Tıp ve Rehabilitasyon Anabilim Dalı



Hareket - mekanik tanım

Bir cismin uzayda pozisyon deęiřtirmesidir

Hareket - mekanik tanım

Bir **cismin** uzayda pozisyon deęiřtirmesidir

Hareket - mekanik tanım

Bir cismin **uzay**da pozisyon deęiřtirmesidir

Hareket - mekanik tanım

Bir cismin uzayda **pozisyon** deęiřtirmesidir

Hareket - mekanik tanım

Bir cismin uzayda pozisyon **değiştirme**sidir

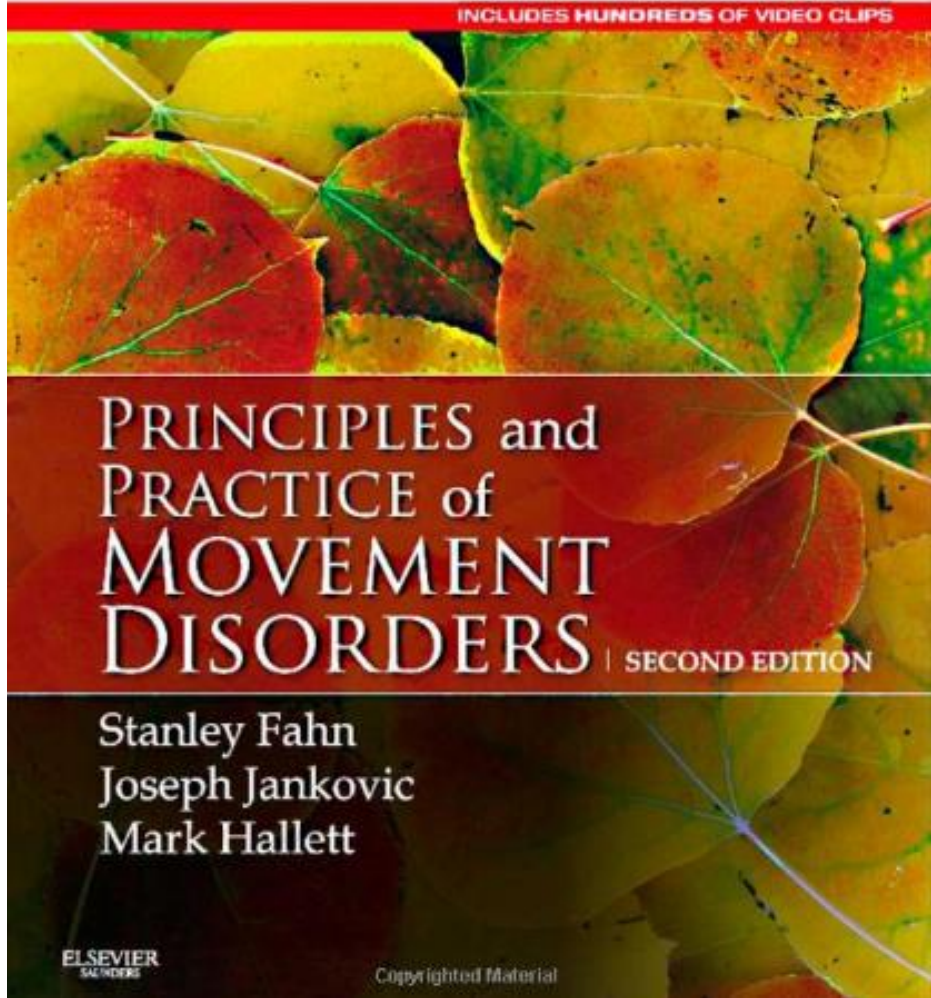
Expert CONSULT

Copyrighted Material

Activate at expertconsult.com

Searchable Full
Text Online

INCLUDES HUNDREDS OF VIDEO CLIPS



PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MOVEMENT DISORDERS | SECOND EDITION

Stanley Fahn
Joseph Jankovic
Mark Hallett

ELSEVIER
SALINDERS

Copyrighted Material

Clinical overview and phenomenology of movement disorders

Chapter contents

Fundamentals	1	Differential diagnosis of dyskinesias	25
Differential diagnosis of hypokinesias	18	The clinical approach to differentiate the dyskinesias	32
Evaluation of a dyskinesia	24	Conclusions	34

To study the phenomenon of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all.

Sir William Osler

Fundamentals

The quotation from William Osler is an apt introduction to this chapter, which offers a description of the various phenomenologies of movement disorders. Movement disorders can be defined as neurologic syndromes in which there is either an excess of movement or a paucity of voluntary and automatic movements, unrelated to weakness or spasticity (Table 1.1). The former are commonly referred to as *hyperkinesias* (excessive movements), *dyskinesias* (unnatural movements), and *abnormal involuntary movements*. In this text, the term *dyskinesias* is used most often, but all are interchangeable. The five major categories of dyskinesias in alphabetical order are chorea, dystonia, myoclonus, tics, and tremor. Table 1.1 presents the complete list.

The paucity of movement group can be referred to as *hypokinesia* (decreased amplitude of movement), but *bradykinesia* (slowness of movement), and *akinesia* (loss of movement) could be reasonable alternative names. The parkinsonian syndromes are the most common cause of such paucity of movement; other hypokinetic disorders represent only a small group of patients. Basically, movement disorders can be conveniently divided into parkinsonism and all other types; each of these two groups has about an equal number of patients.

Distinguishing between organic and psychogenic causation requires expertise in recognizing the various phenomenologies. Psychogenic movement disorders are covered in Chapter 25.

Those who are interested in keeping up-to-date in the field of movement disorders should refer to the journal *Movement Disorders*, published 12 times per year by The Movement Disorder Society, Inc. (www.movementdisorders.org). The journal, which is accompanied by two DVDs per year, comes with Movement Disorder Society membership, which is open to all interested medical professionals.

Categories of movements

It is important to note that not all of the hyperkinesias in Table 1.1 are technically classified as abnormal involuntary movements, commonly called AIMS. Movements can be categorized into one of four classes: *automatic*, *voluntary*, *semivoluntary* (also called *unvoluntary*) (Lang, 1991; Tourette Syndrome Classification Study Group, 1993; Fahn, 2005), and *involuntary* (Jankovic, 1992). *Automatic* movements are learned motor behaviors that are performed without conscious effort, e.g., walking an accustomed route, and tapping of the fingers when thinking about something else. *Voluntary* movements are intentional (planned or self-initiated) or externally triggered (in response to some external stimulus; e.g., turning the head toward a loud noise or withdrawing a hand from a hot plate). Intentional voluntary movements are preceded by the Bereitschaftspotential (or readiness potential), a slow negative potential recorded over the supplementary motor area and contralateral premotor and motor cortex appearing 1–1.5 seconds prior to the movement. The Bereitschaftspotential does not appear with other movements, including the externally triggered voluntary movements (Papa et al., 1991). In some cases, learned voluntary motor skills are incorporated within the repertoire of the movement disorder, such as camouflaging choreic movements or tics by immediately following them with voluntarily executed movements, so-called parakinesias. *Semivoluntary* (or *unvoluntary*) movements are induced by an inner sensory

Hareket - sınıflama

- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

NöroMotor

- Santral sinir sistemi
- Periferik sinir sistemi
- Reseptörler
 - ✓ visseral
 - iç kulak
 - göz
 - ✓ somatik
 - kas içciği
 - golgi tendon organı
 - eklem/çevresi yapılar
 - deri

- Kas
 - innervasyon
 - morfoloji/yapı/mimari
 - fonksiyon
 - kuvvet
 - kısalma (excursion)
 - kısalma/kasılma hızı
 - endurans

Nöromotor kontrol

Hareketin gerçekleştircileri

Hareketin yöneticileri

Nöromotor kontrol

Hareketin gerçekleştircileri

Hareketin yöneticileri

Nöromotor kontrol - hareketin gerçekleştiriciler

İnsan hareketine neden olan veya kontrol eden kuvvetler

- İnternal
 - ✓ Kas kontraksiyonu
 - ✓ Kas, bağ ve kemik doku
 - ✓ Eylemsizlik kuvveti (inertial force)
- Eksternal
 - ✓ Ağırlık/yer reaksiyon kuvveti
 - ✓ Sürtünme kuvveti

Nöromotor kontrol - hareketin gerçekleştiriciler

İnsan hareketine neden olan veya kontrol eden kuvvetler

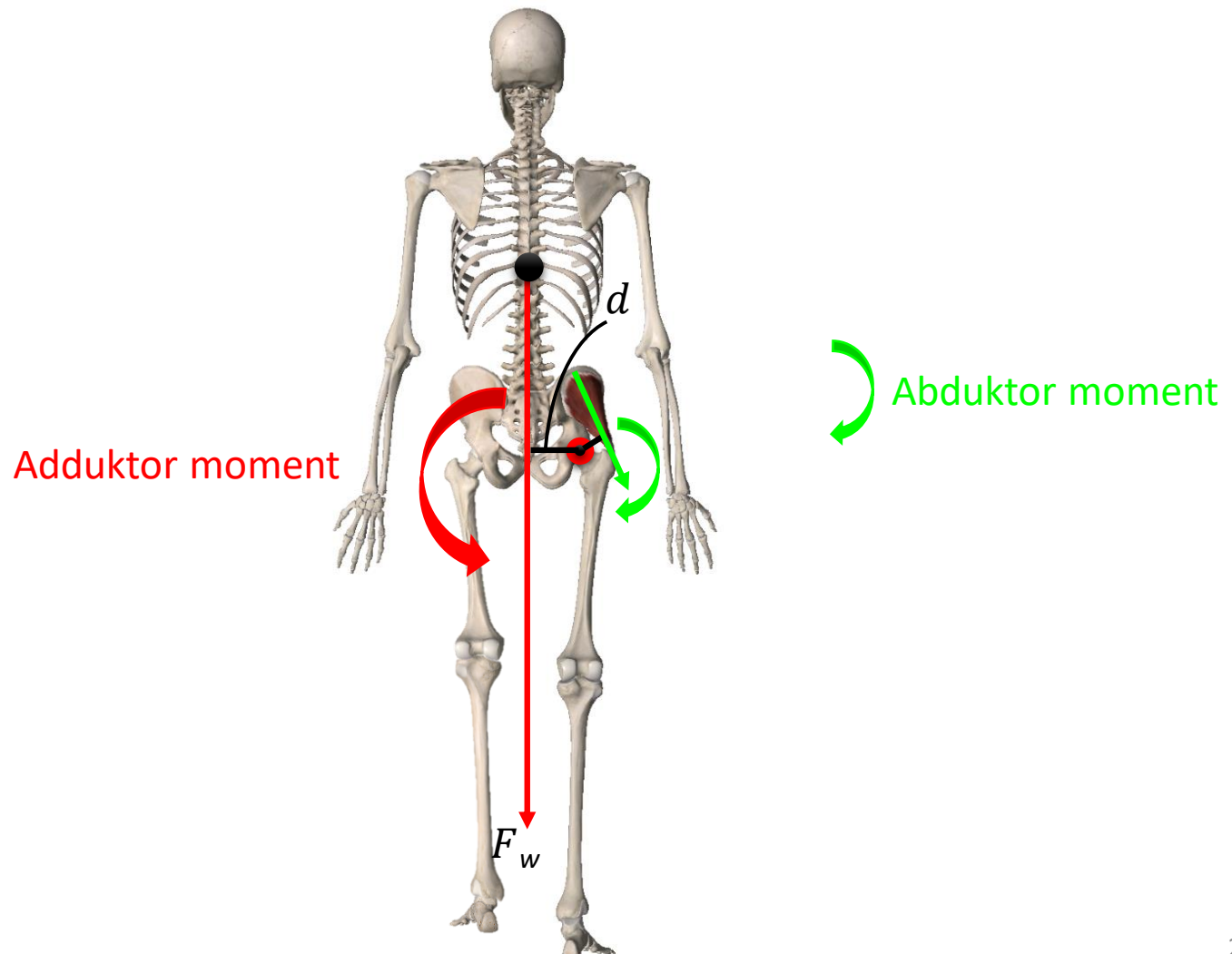
- Internal
 - ✓ **Kas kontraksiyonu**  doğrudan kontrol
 - ✓ Kas, bağ ve kemik doku
 - ✓ Eylemsizlik kuvveti (inertial force)
- Eksternal
 - ✓ Ağırlık/yer reaksiyon kuvveti
 - ✓ Sürtünme kuvveti

Nöromotor kontrol - hareketin gerçekleştiriciler

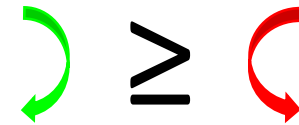
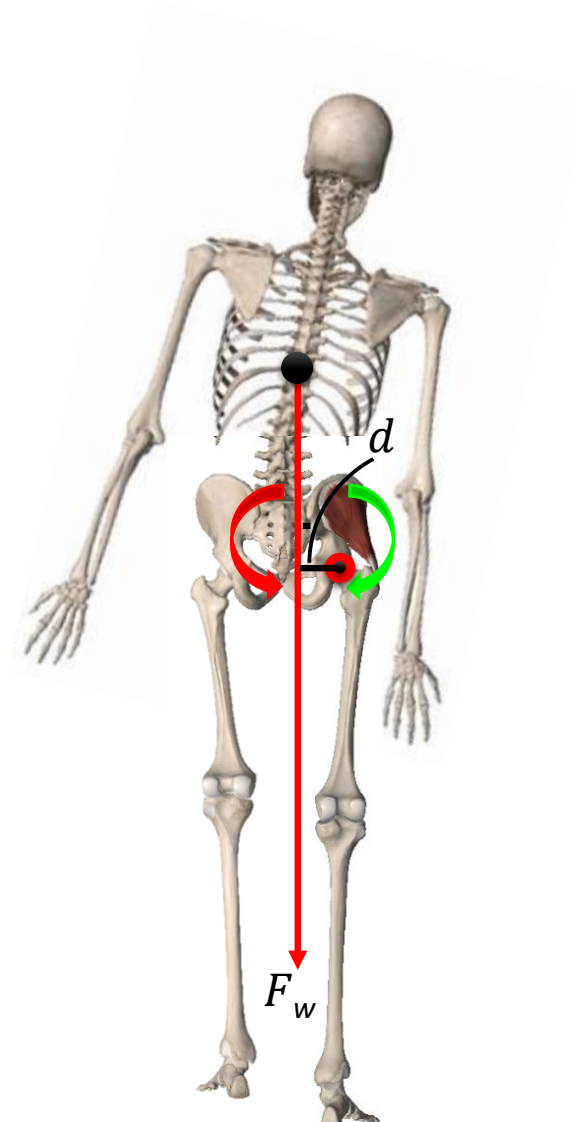
İnsan hareketine neden olan veya kontrol eden kuvvetler

- Internal
 - ✓ **Kas kontraksiyonu**  doğrudan kontrol
 - ✓ Kas, bağ ve kemik doku
 - ✓ Eylemsizlik kuvveti (inertial force)
- Eksternal
 - ✓ **Ağırlık/yer reaksiyon kuvveti**  dolaylı kontrol
(moment kontrolü)
 - ✓ Sürtünme kuvveti

Nöromotor kontrol - hareketin gerçekleştiriciler



Nöromotor kontrol - hareketin gerçekleştiriciler

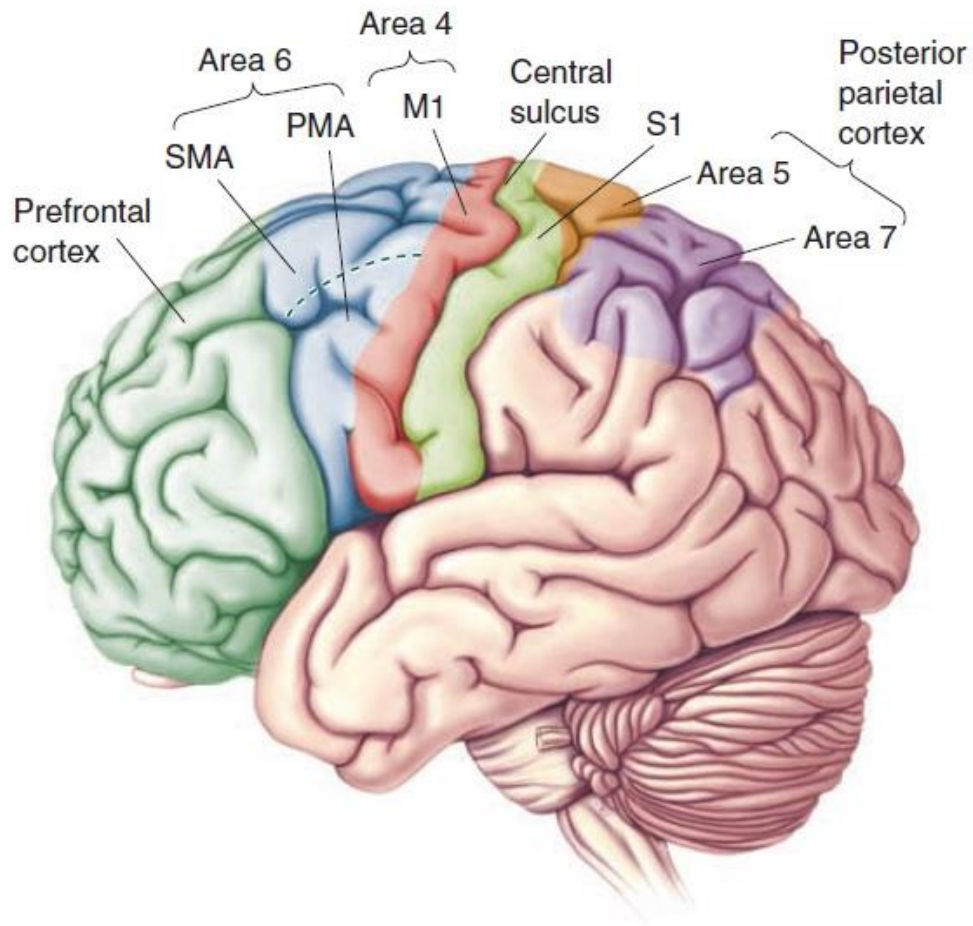


Nöromotor kontrol

Hareketin gerçekleştircileri

Hareketin yöneticileri

Hareketin - yöneticiler



Hareket - sınıflama

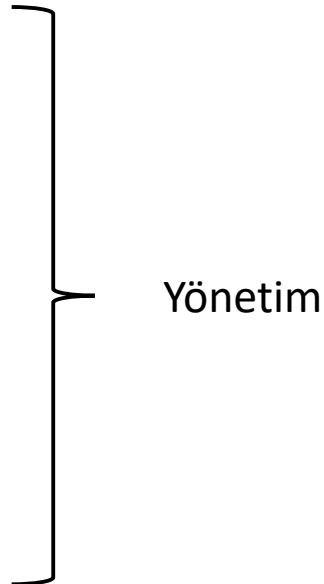
- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

Hareket - sınıflama

- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

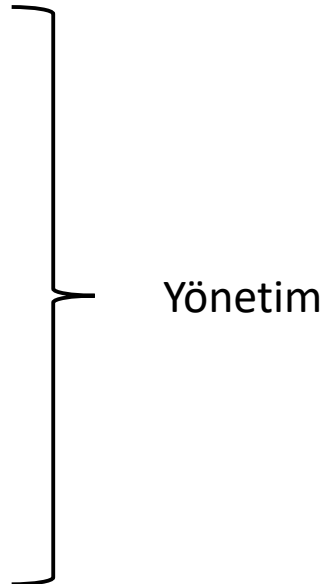
Hareketin kontrolü

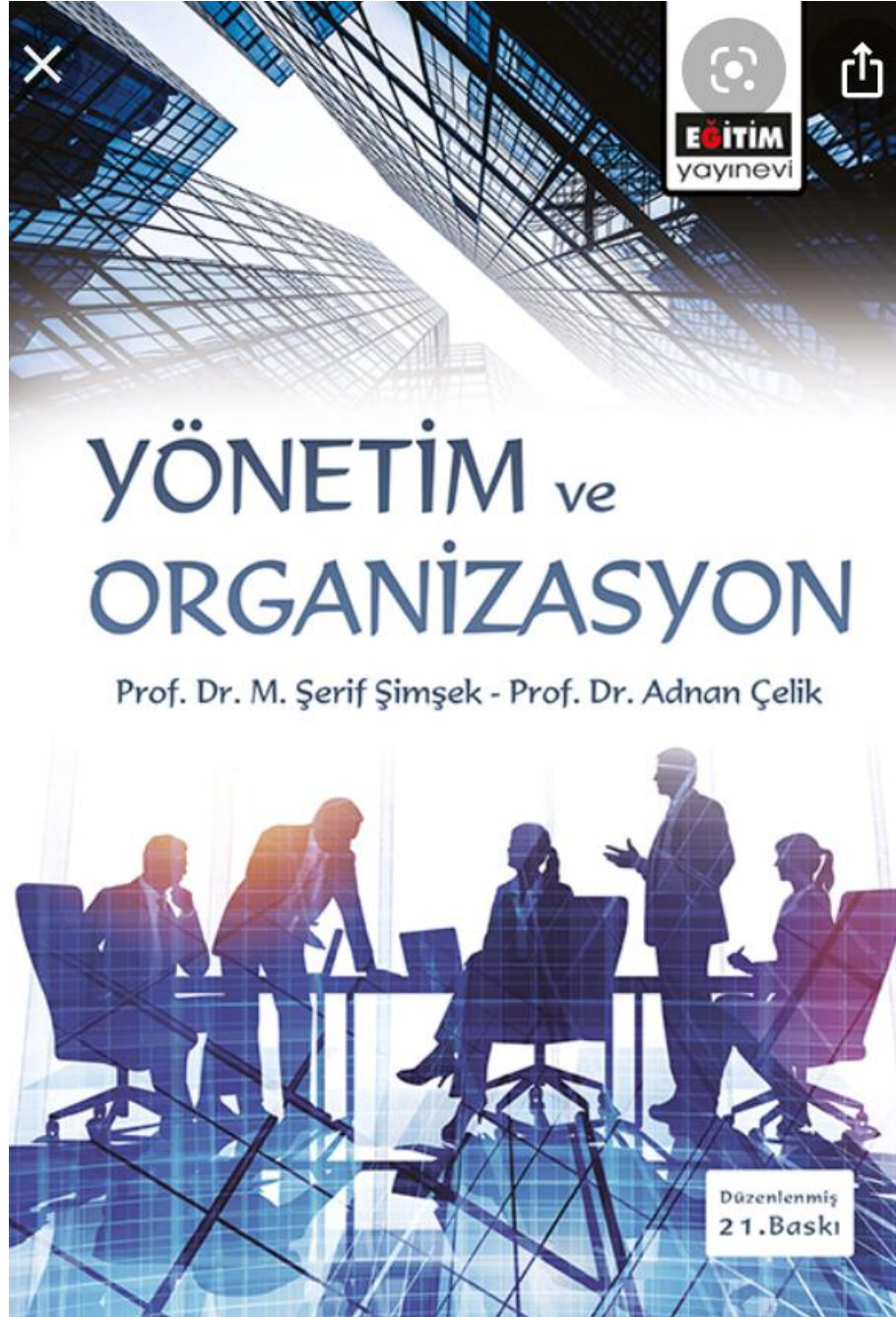
- İstemli hareket
- Amaçlı istemli (intentional voluntary) hareket
 - Bereitschaftspotential (readiness potential) sonrası oluşur
 - Amaç, maksat, niyet
 - Planlama
 - Organizasyon
 - Yürütme
 - Koordinasyon
 - Kontrol



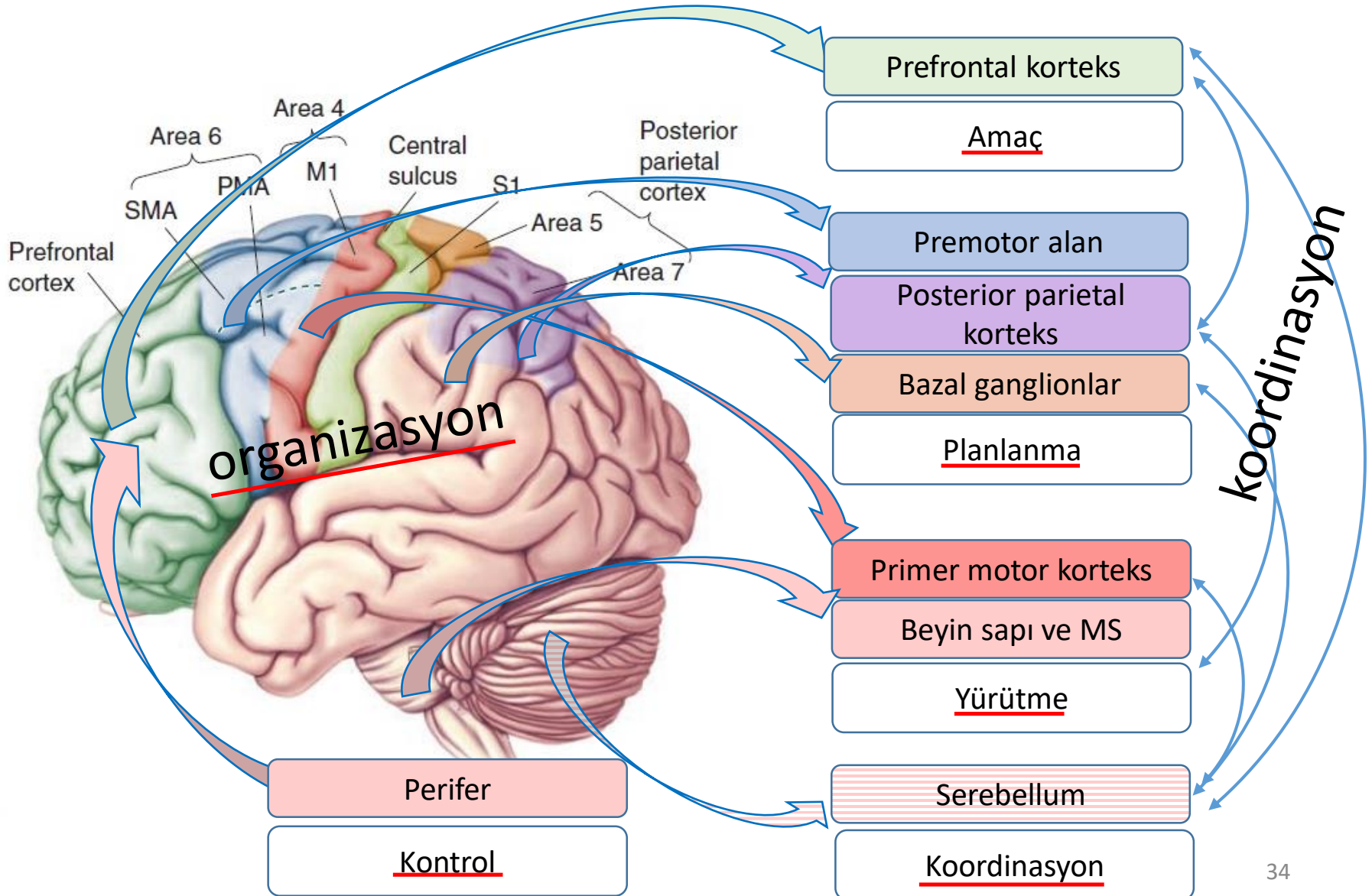
Hareketin yönetimi

- İstemli hareket
- Amaçlı istemli (intentional voluntary) hareket
 - Bereitschaftspotential (readiness potential) sonrası oluşur
 - Amaç, maksat, niyet
 - Planlama
 - Organizasyon
 - Yürütme
 - Koordinasyon
 - Kontrol





Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket



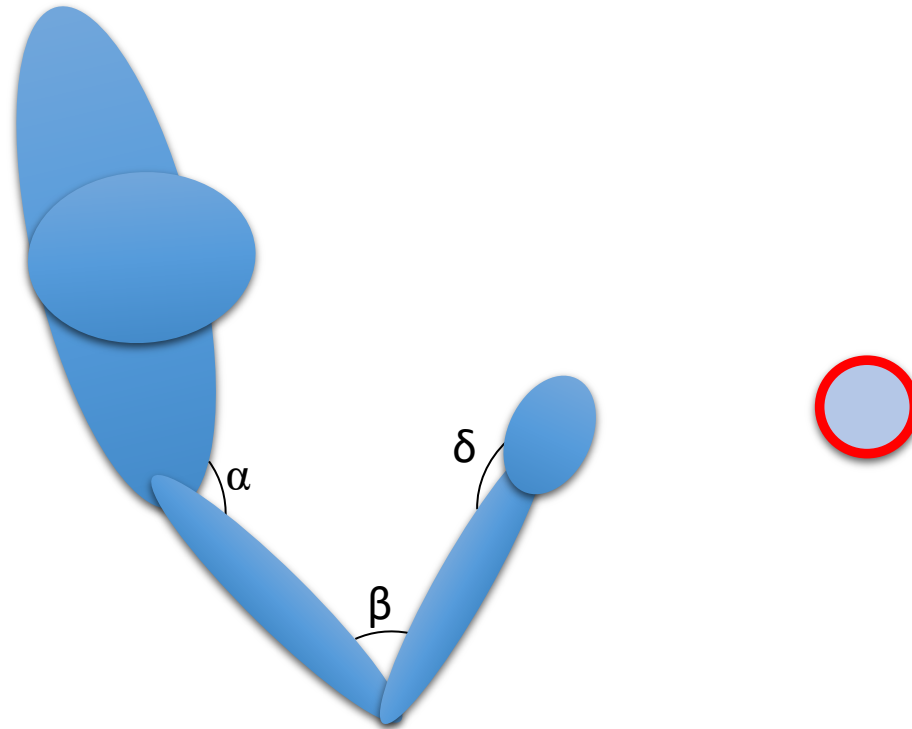
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket



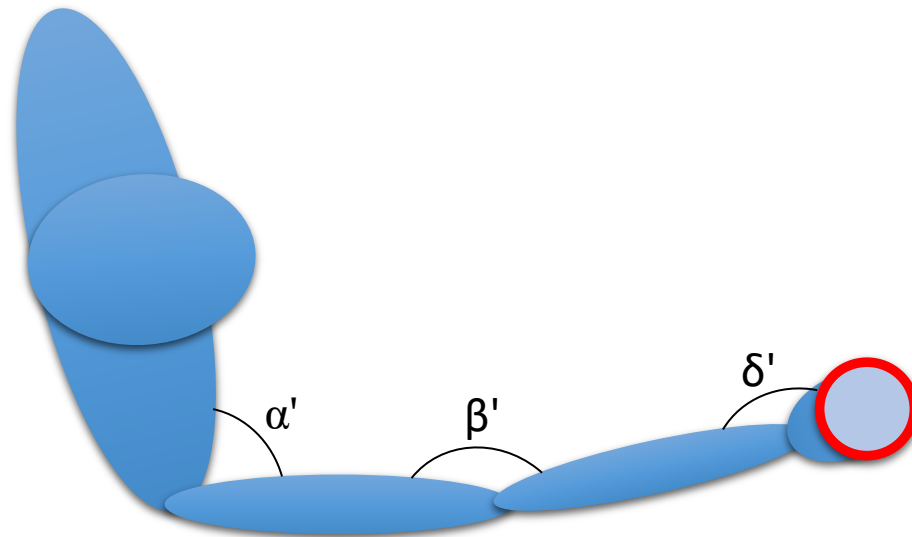
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket

- İstemli hareket
- Amaçlı istemli (intentional voluntary) hareket
 - Bereitschaftspotential (readiness potential) sonrası oluşur
 - Amaç, maksat, niyet
 - Planlama
 - Hangi kaslar?
 - Hangi sırayla?
 - Ne zaman?
 - Ne kadar süre?
 - Ne kadar şiddette?

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



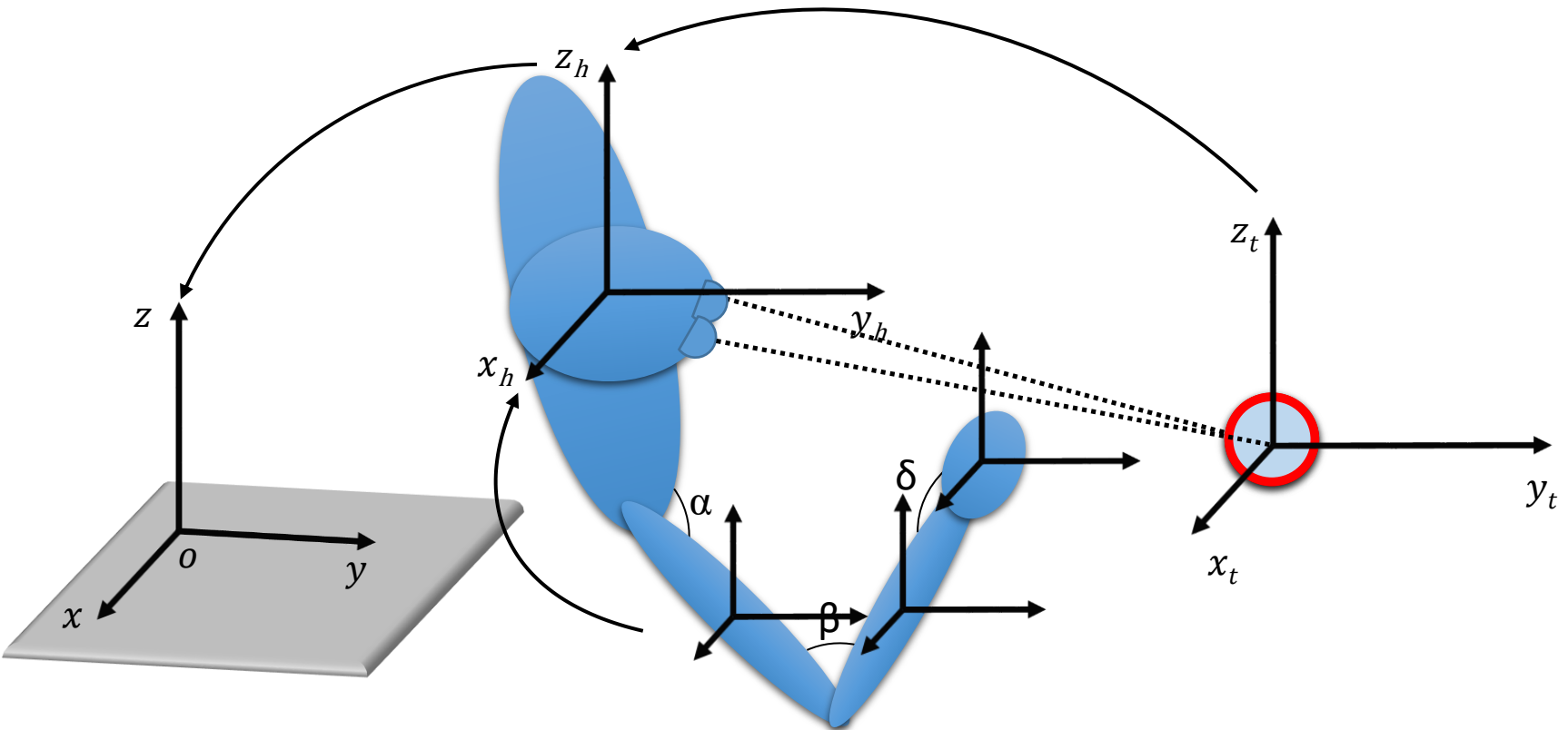
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



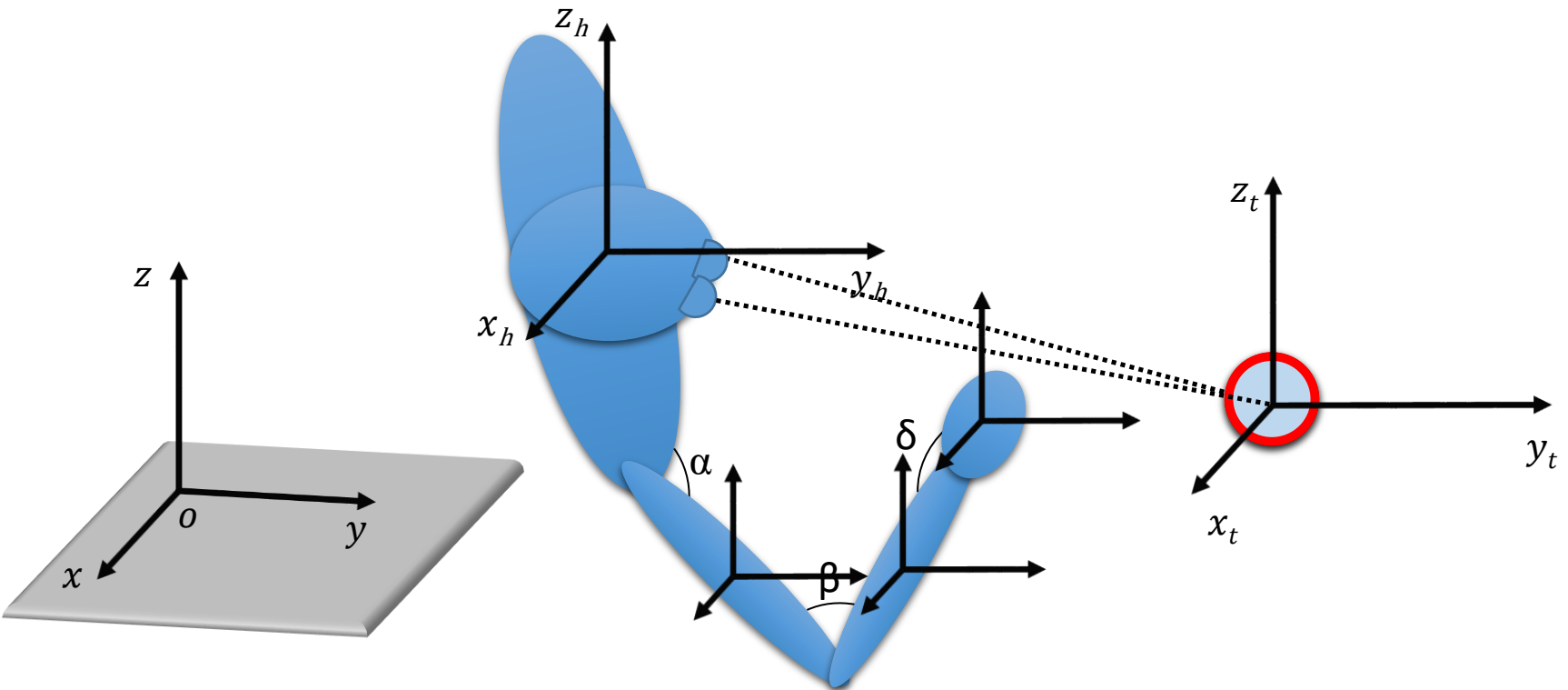
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama

Hesaplama

Statik kinestetik geri bildirim



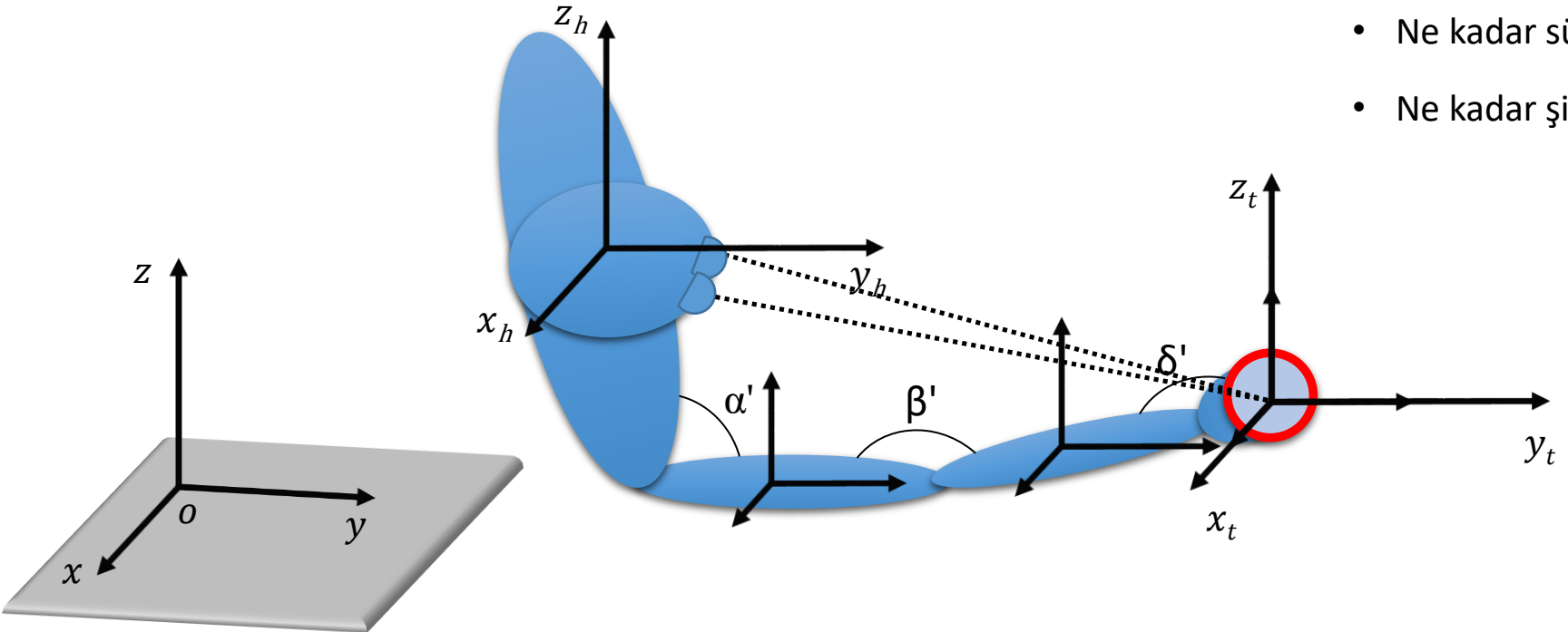
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama

İleriye dönük kontrol
Feed forward control

- Hangi kaslar?
- Hangi sırayla?
- Ne zaman?
- Ne kadar süre?
- Ne kadar şiddette?



Hareket bozuklukları - planlama

- Kore
- Atetoz
- Distoni
- Kokontraksiyon

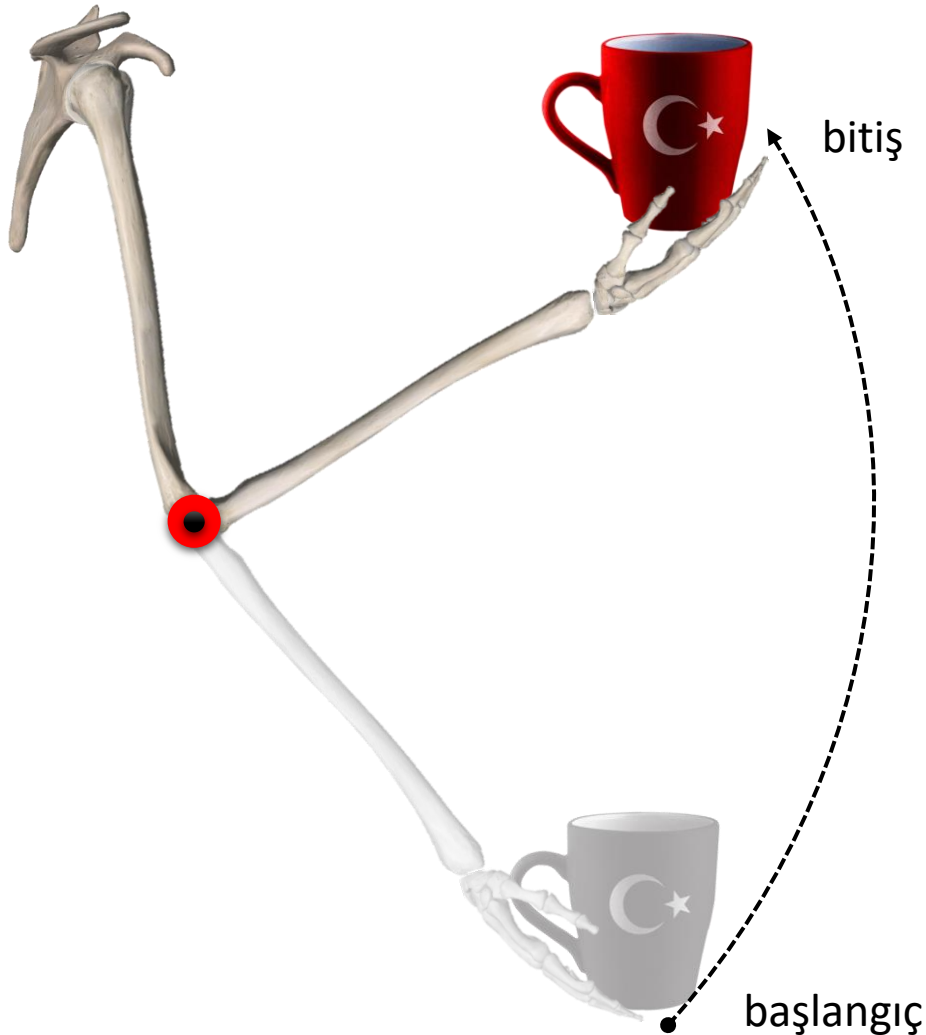
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket

- İstemli hareket
- Amaçlı istemli (intentional voluntary) hareket
 - Bereitschaftspotential (readiness potential) sonrası oluşur
 - Amaç, maksat, niyet
 - Planlama
 - Hangi kaslar?
 - Hangi sırayla?
 - Ne zaman?
 - Ne kadar süre?
 - Ne kadar şiddette?

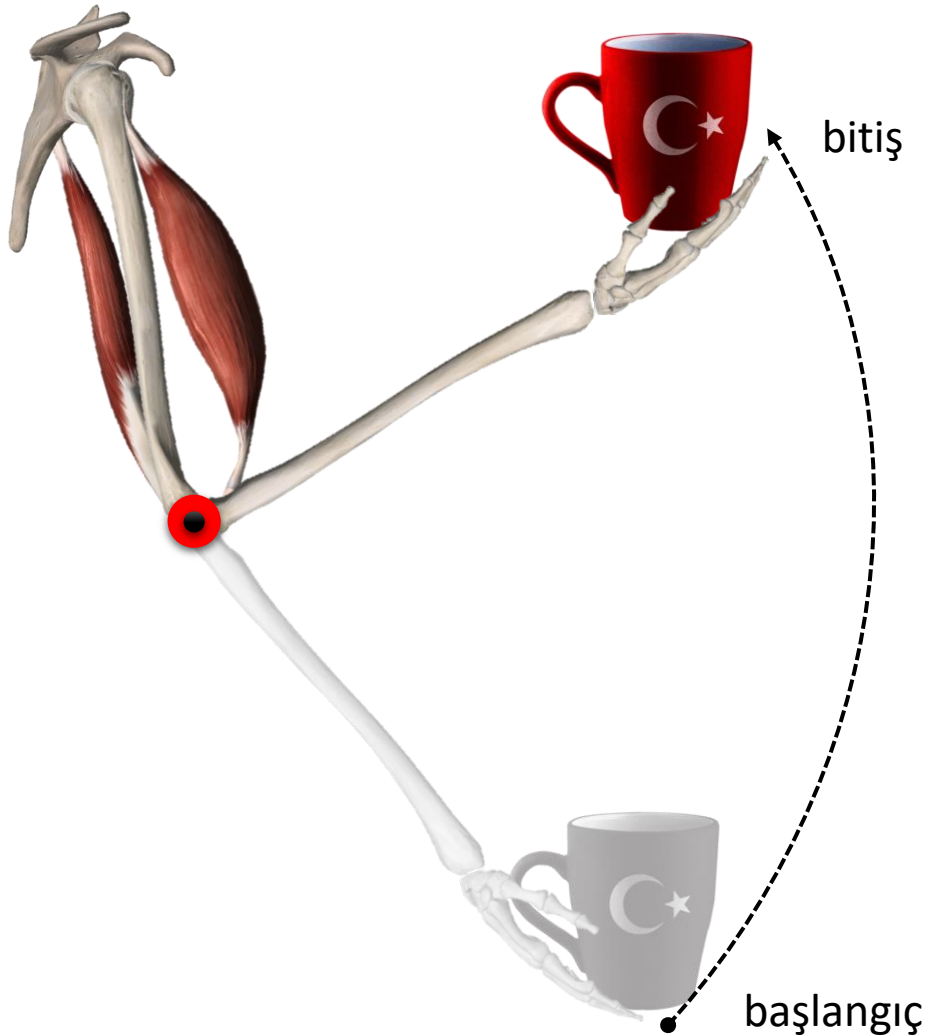
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



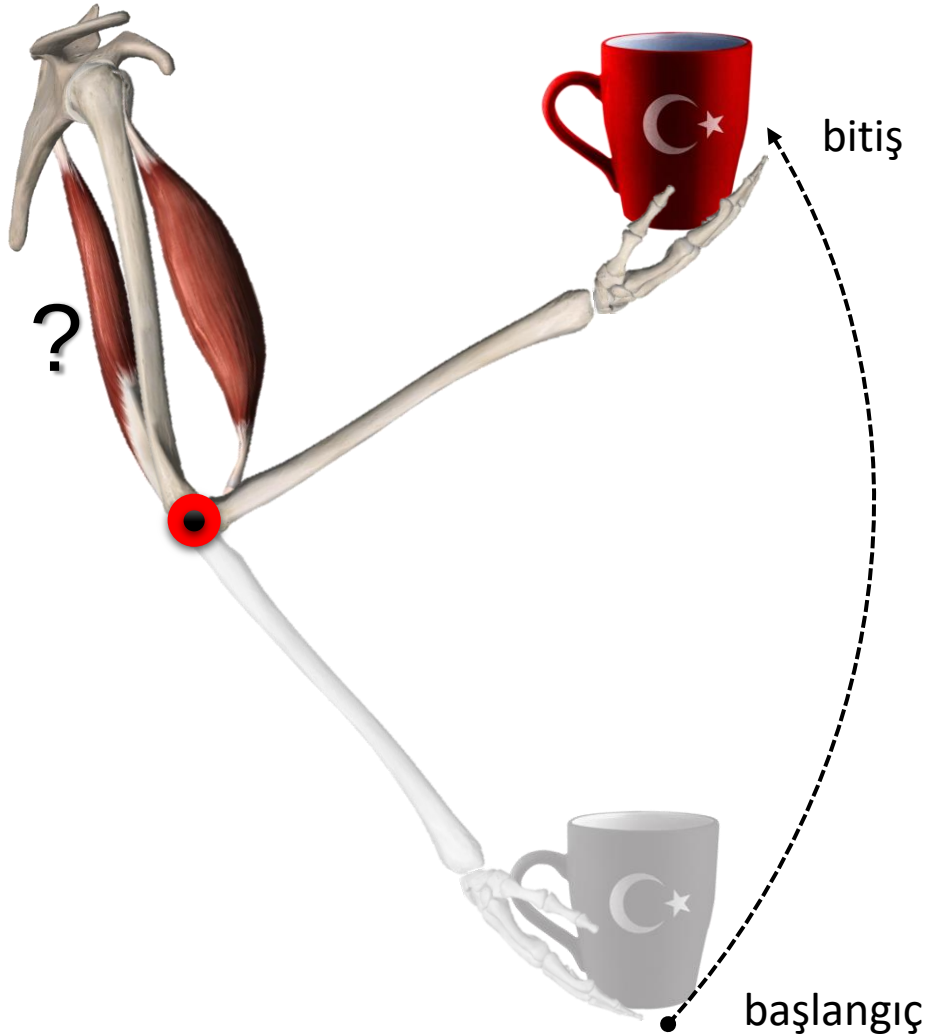
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



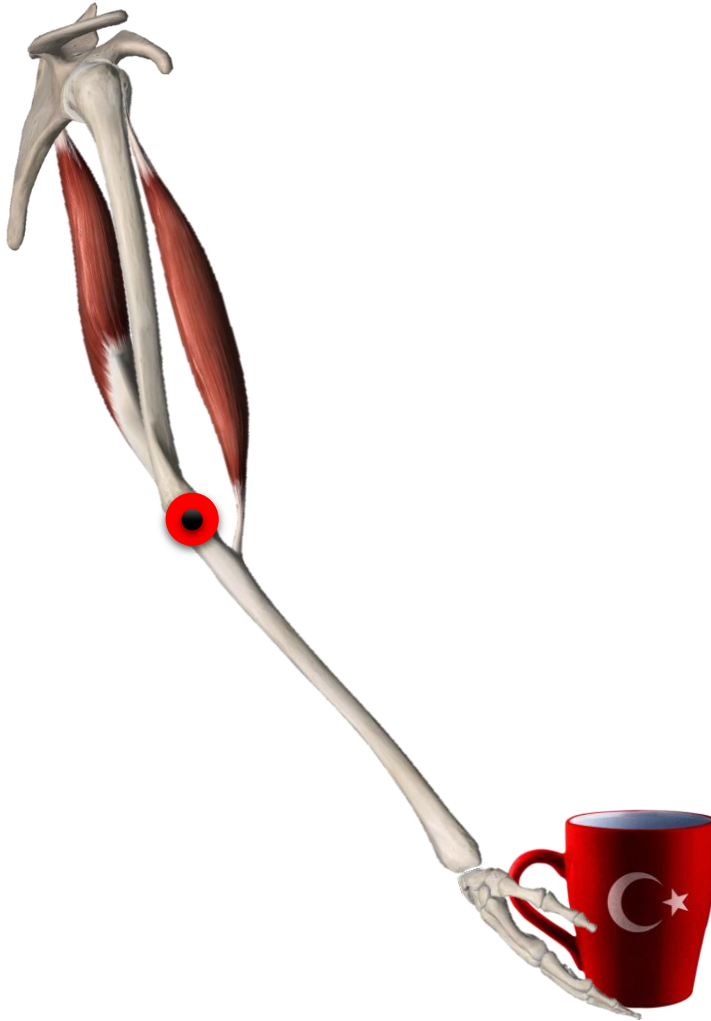
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



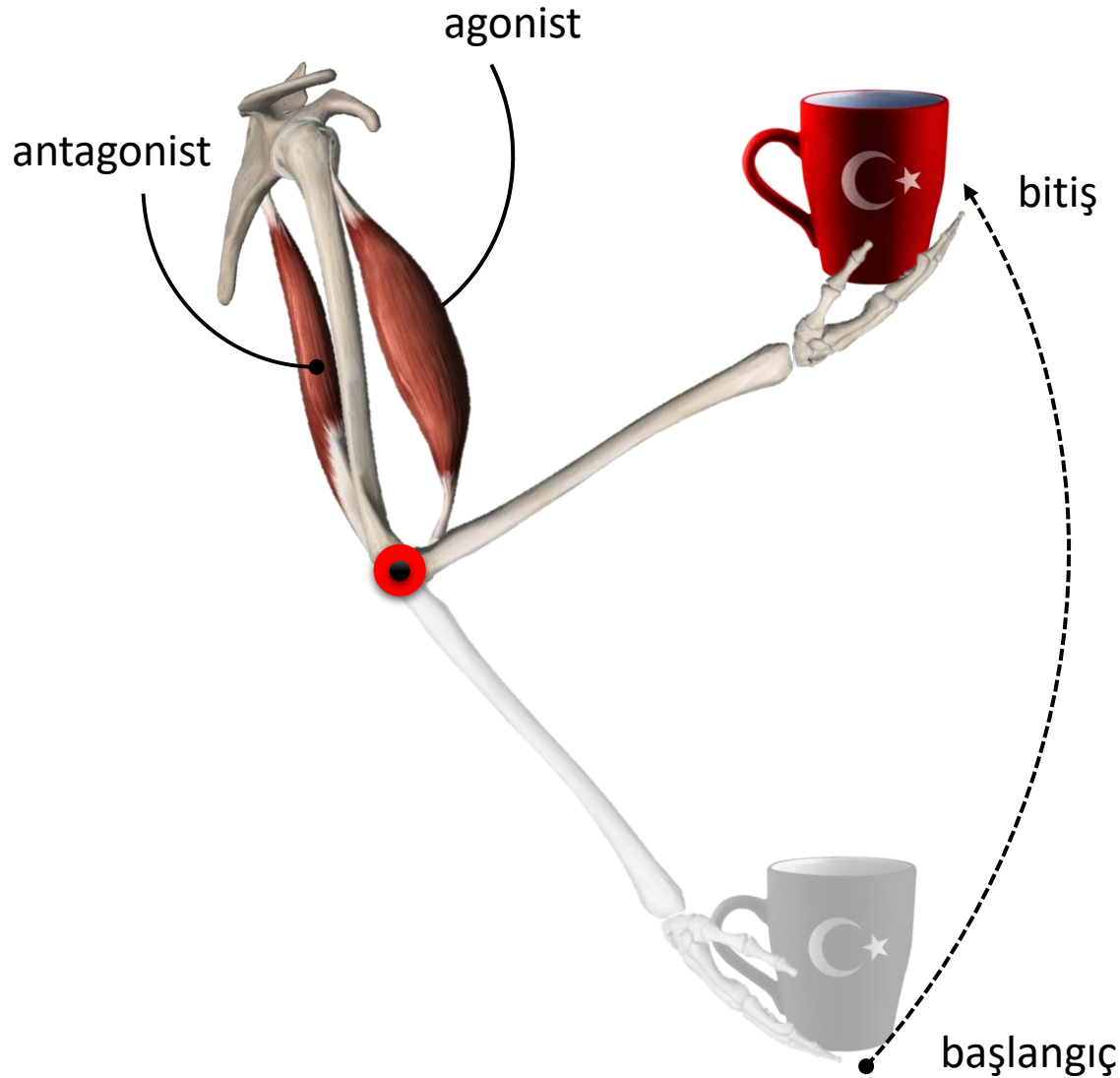
Biceps kası hareket boyunca
devamlı olarak kasılır mı?

Triceps kası?

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama

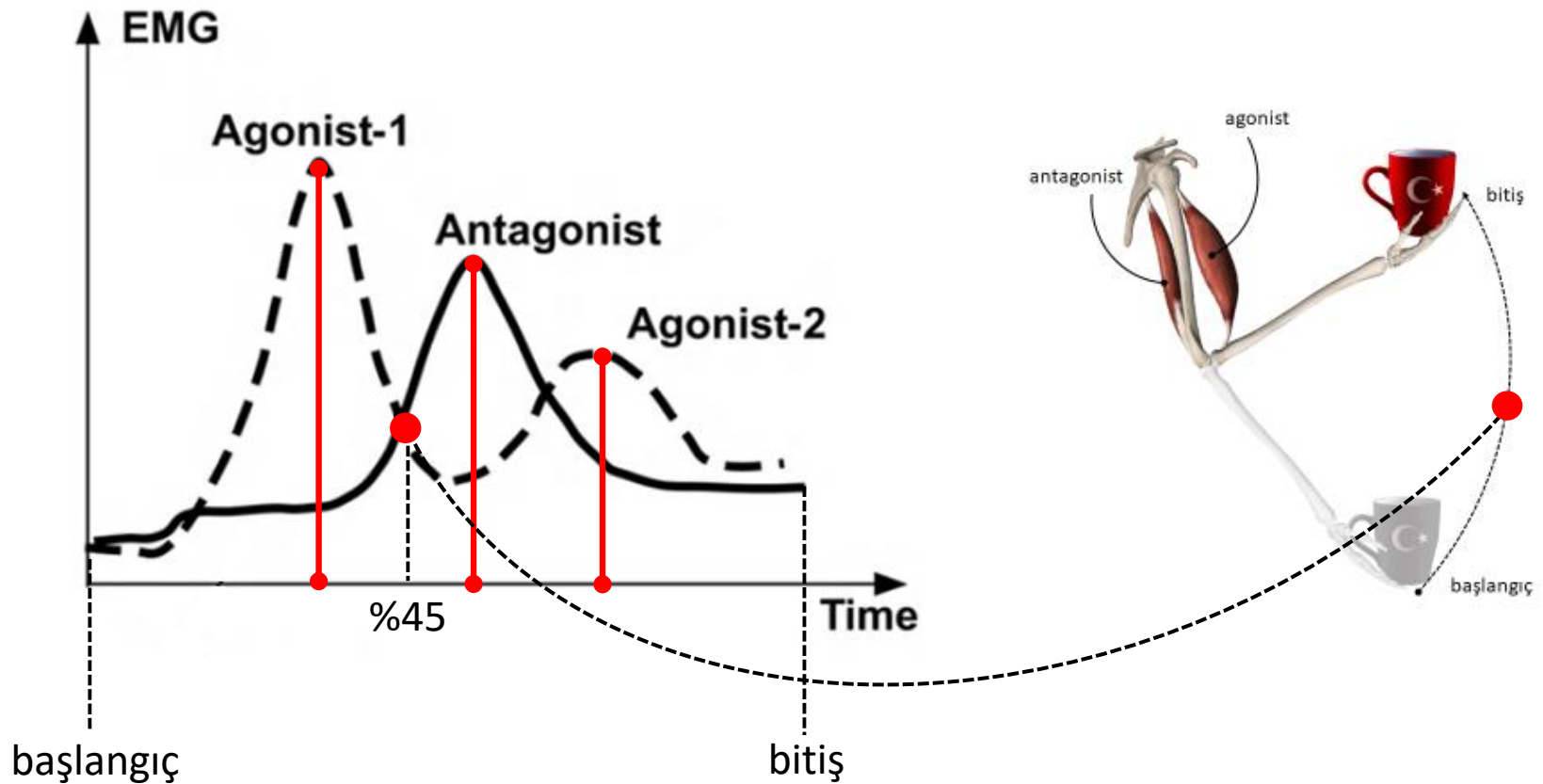


Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama

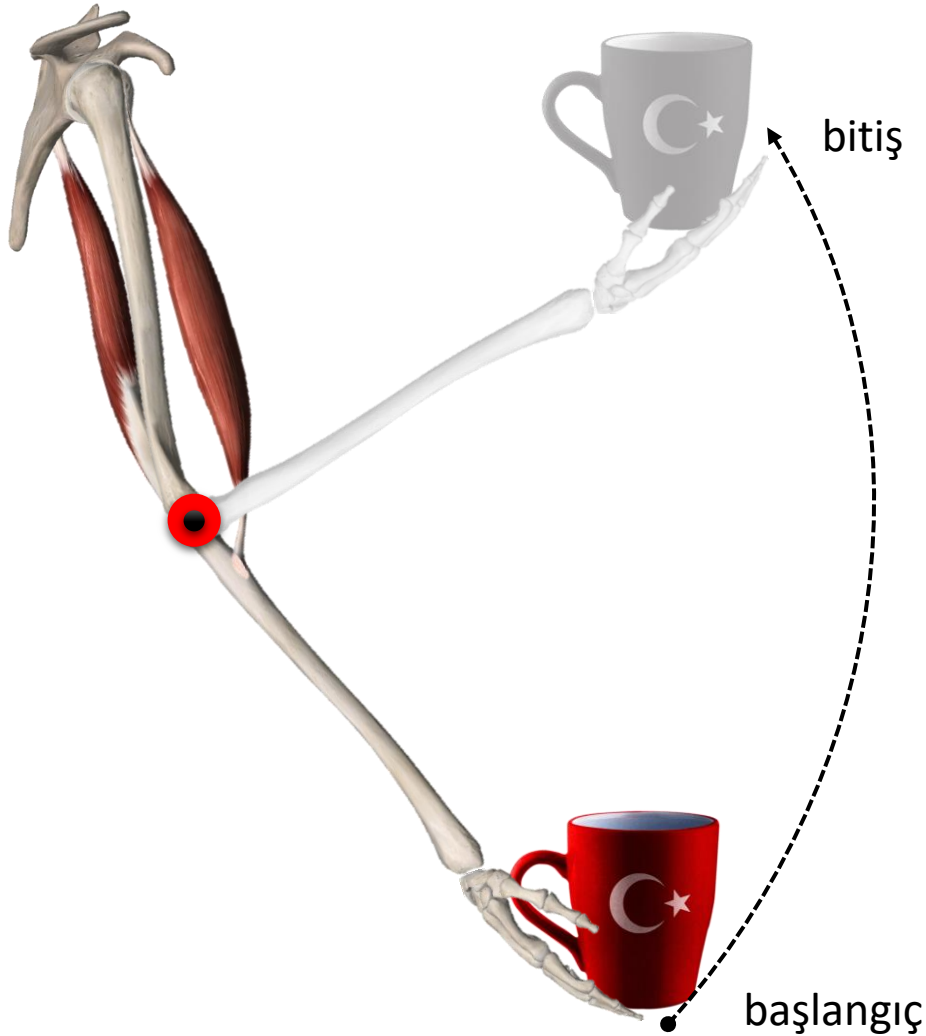


Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama

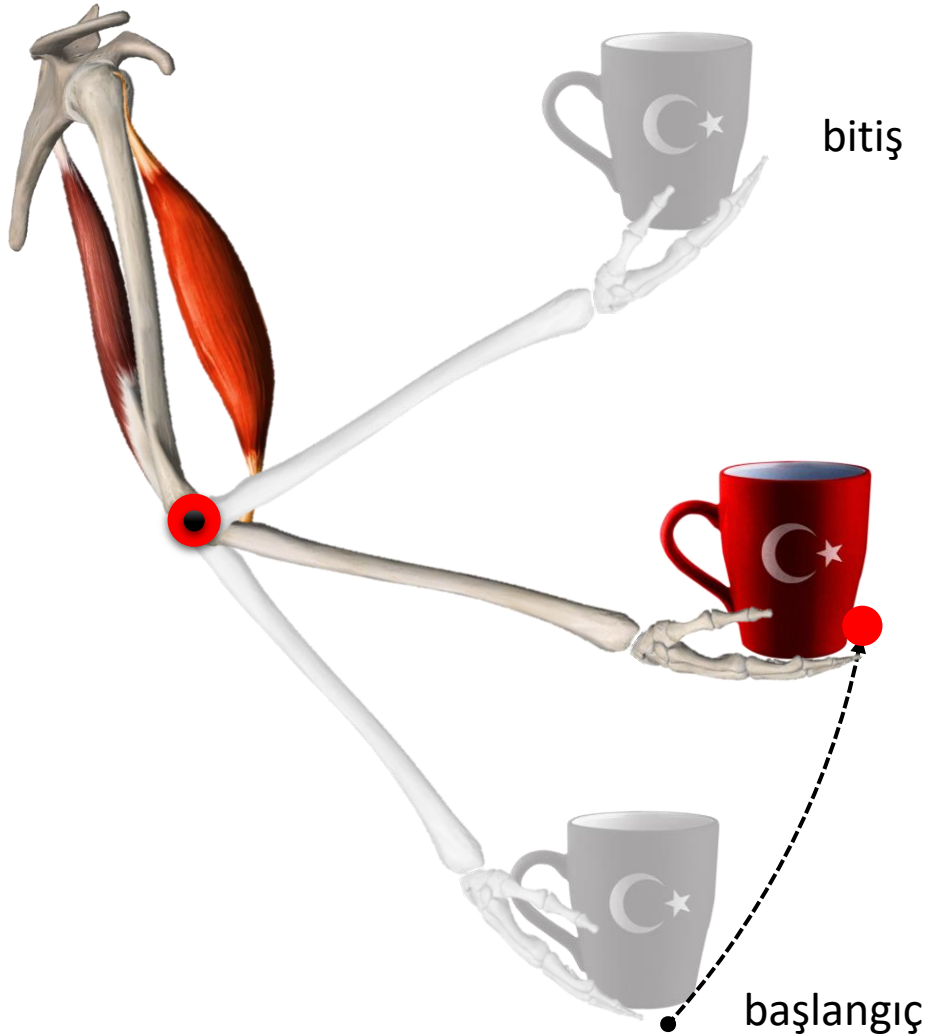
Trifazik elektromyografik patern



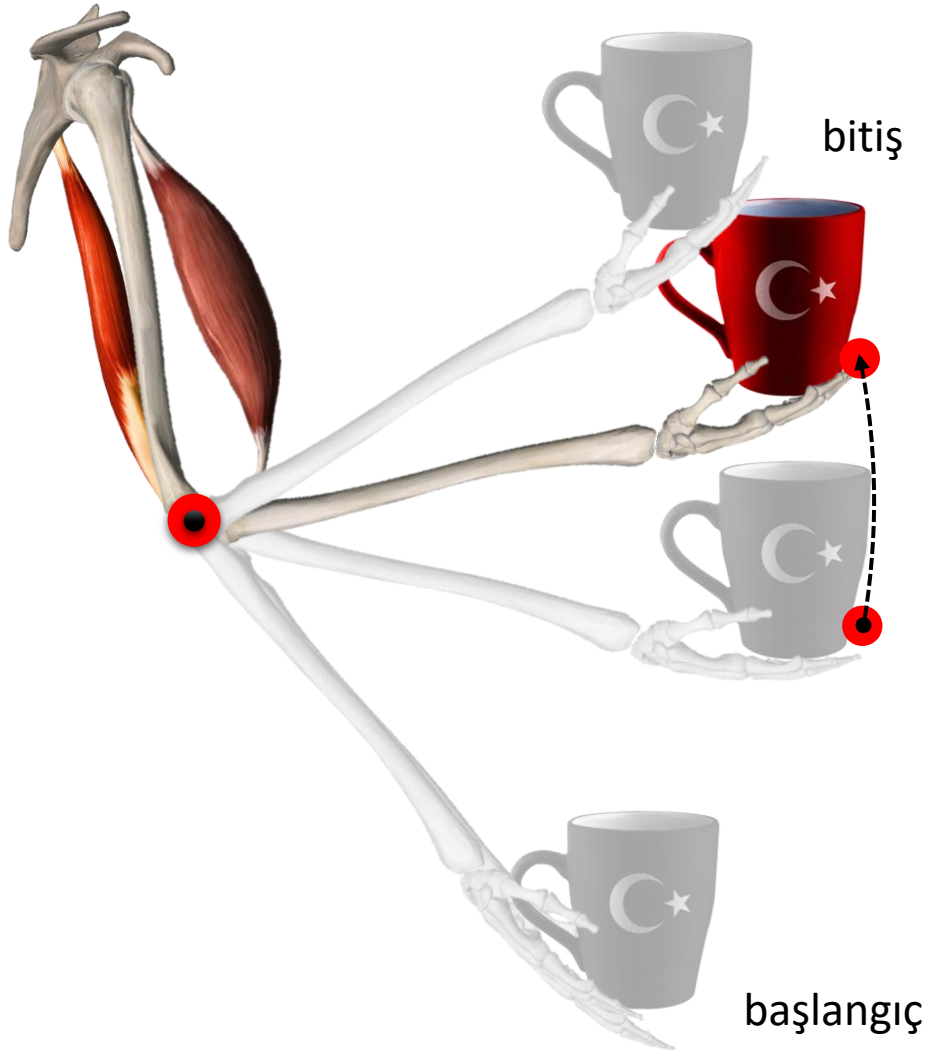
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



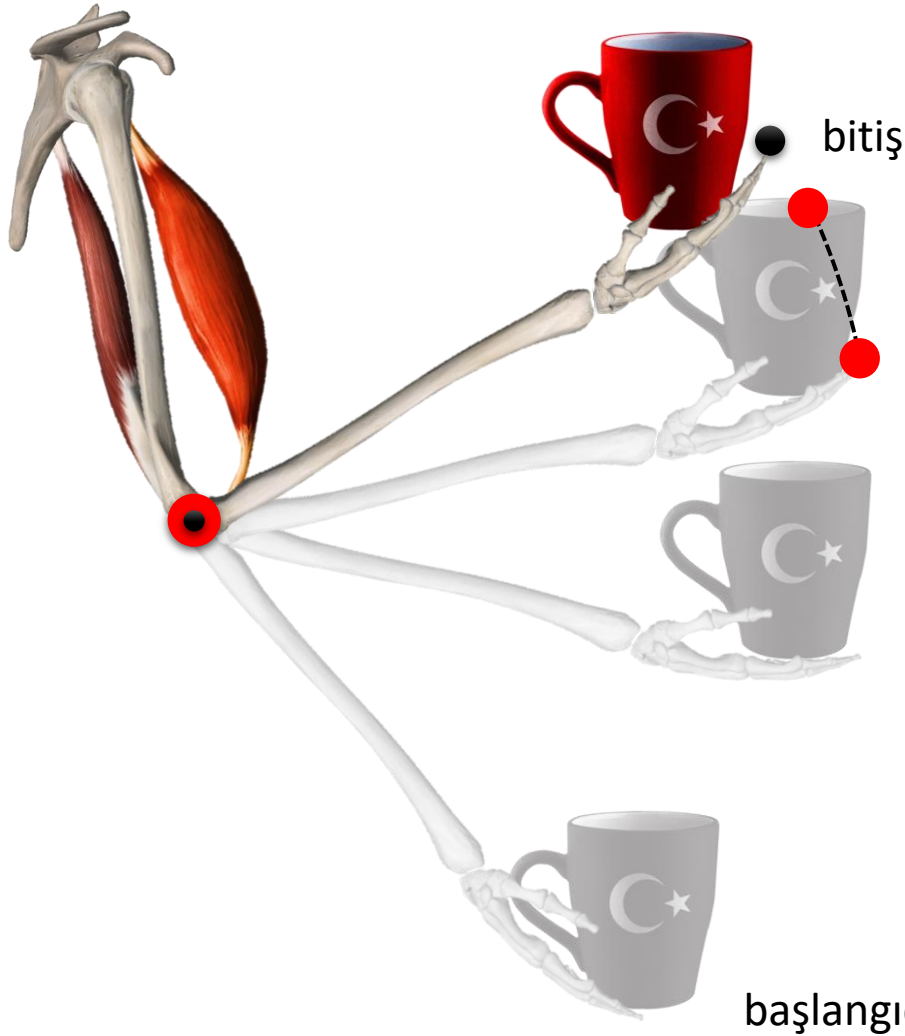
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



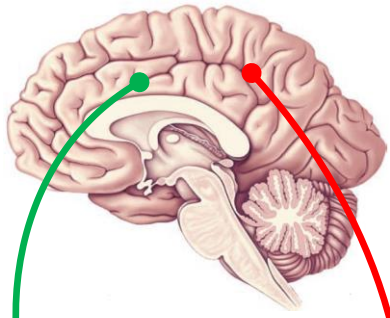
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



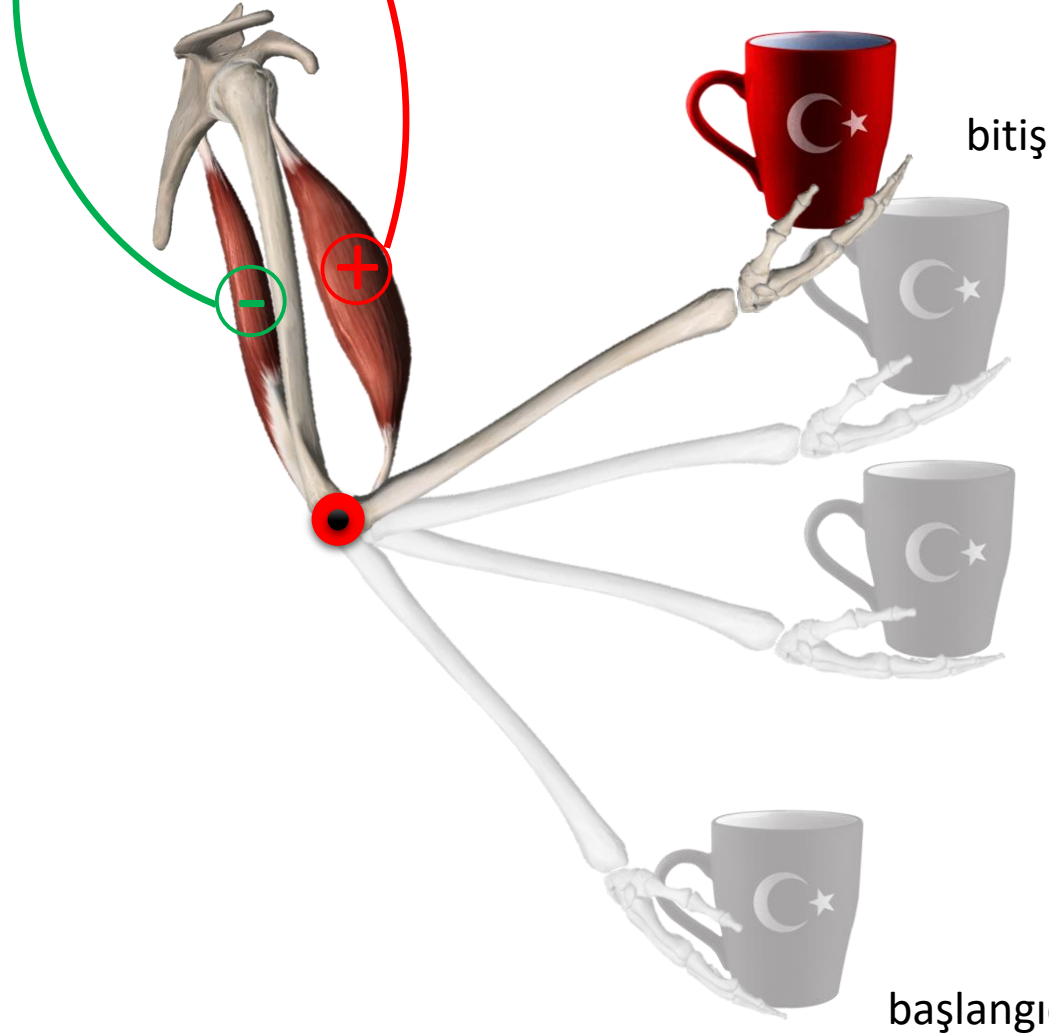
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



Trifazik
elektromyografik patern



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



Supraspinal
resiprokal inhibisyon

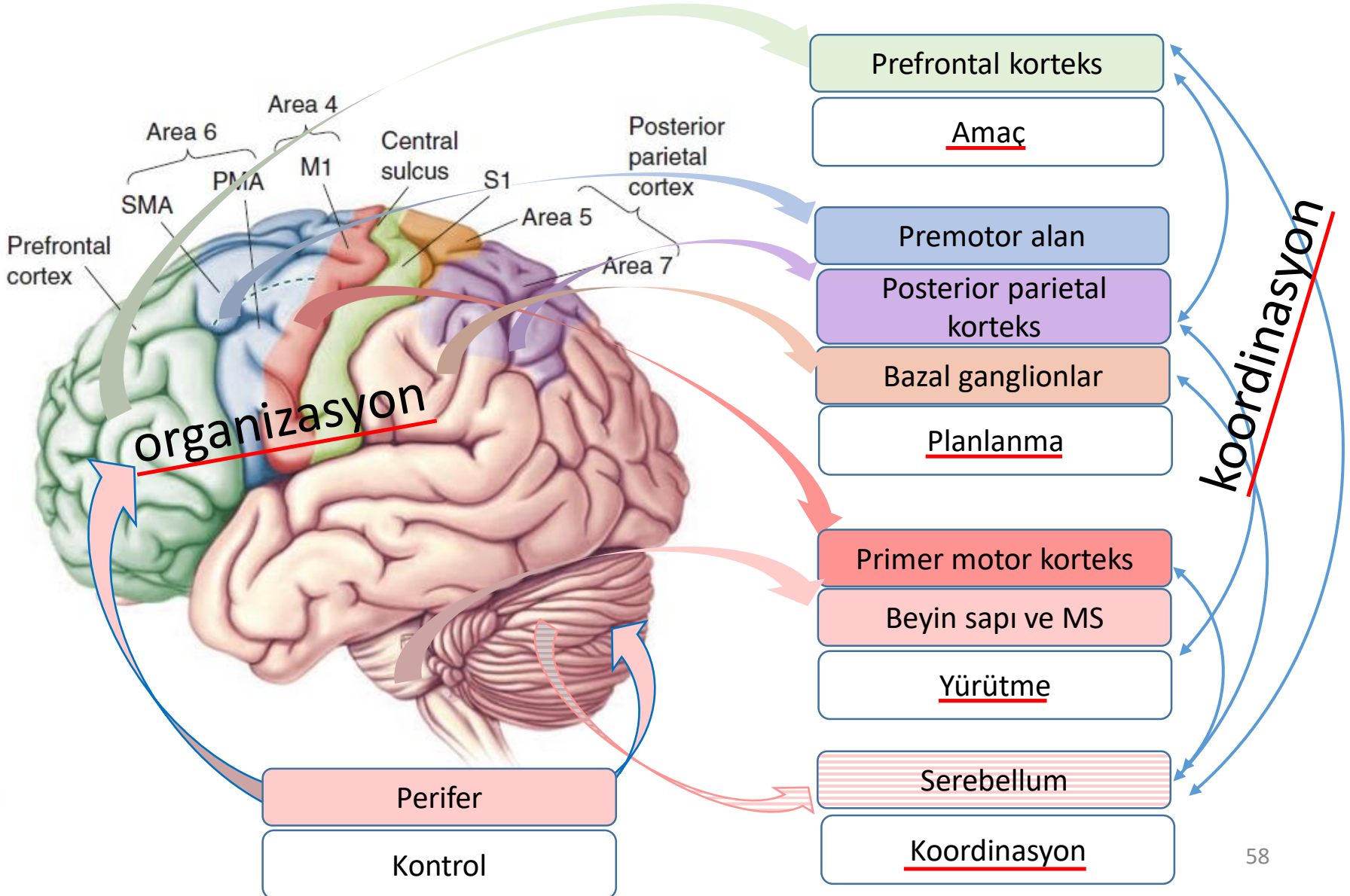
Trifazik
elektromyografik patern

İstemli hareket - planlama - supraspinal resiprokal inhibisyon

Kokontraksiyon

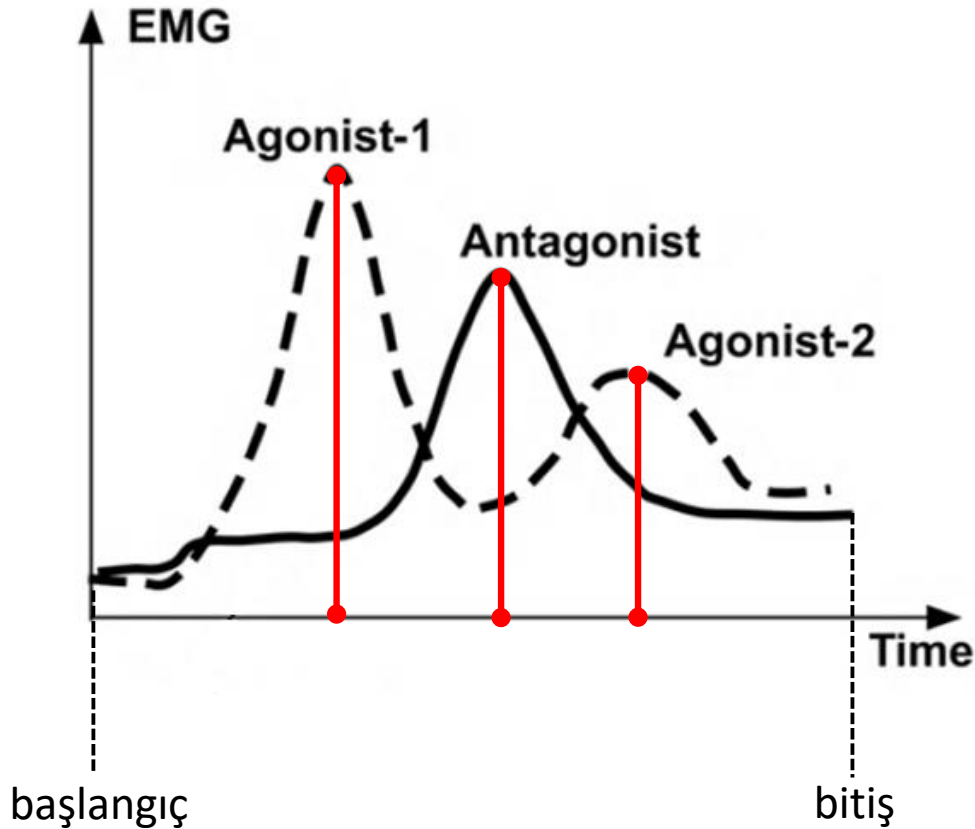


Hareketin yönetimi



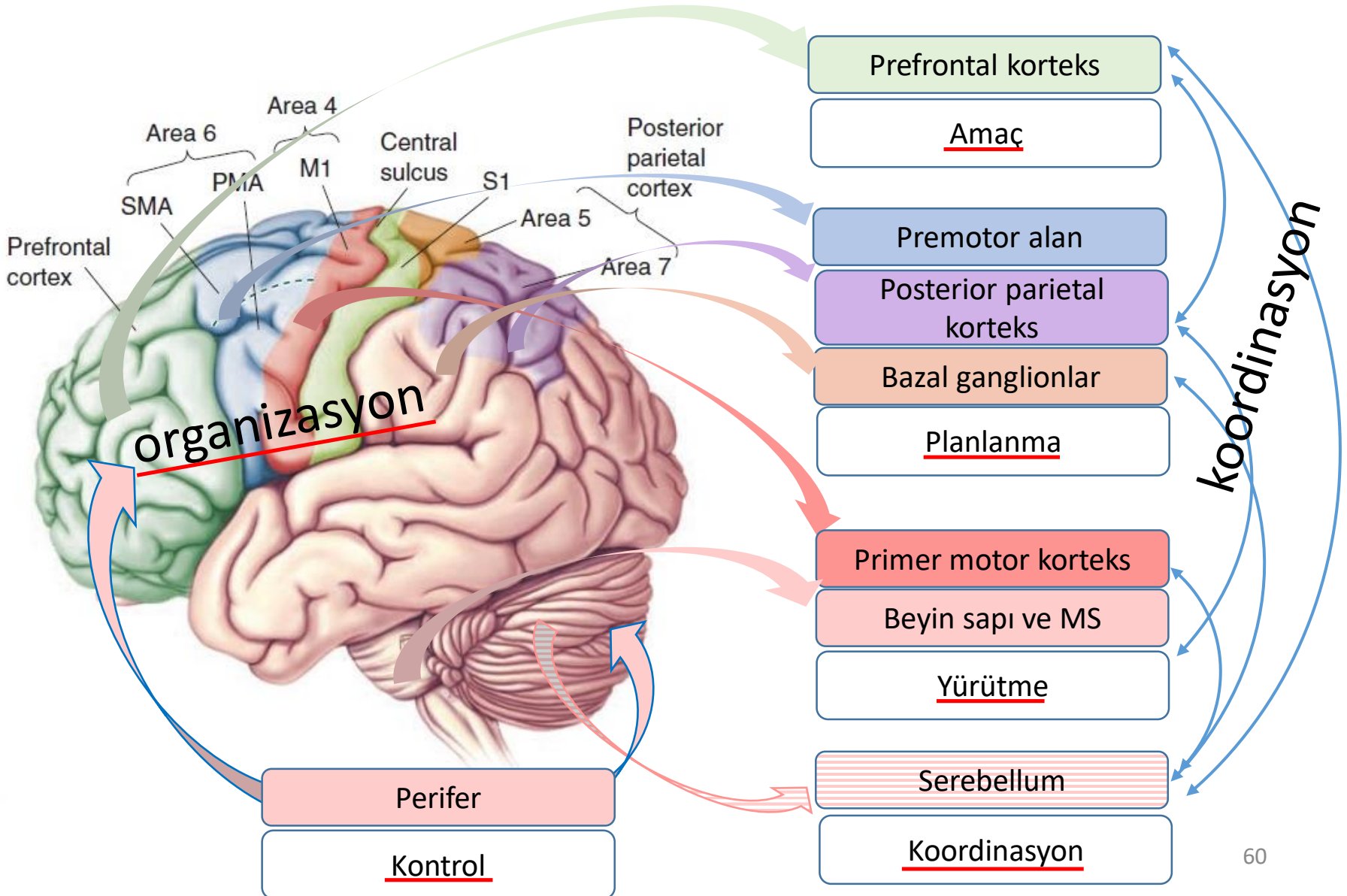
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - koordinasyon

Trifazik elektromyografik patern

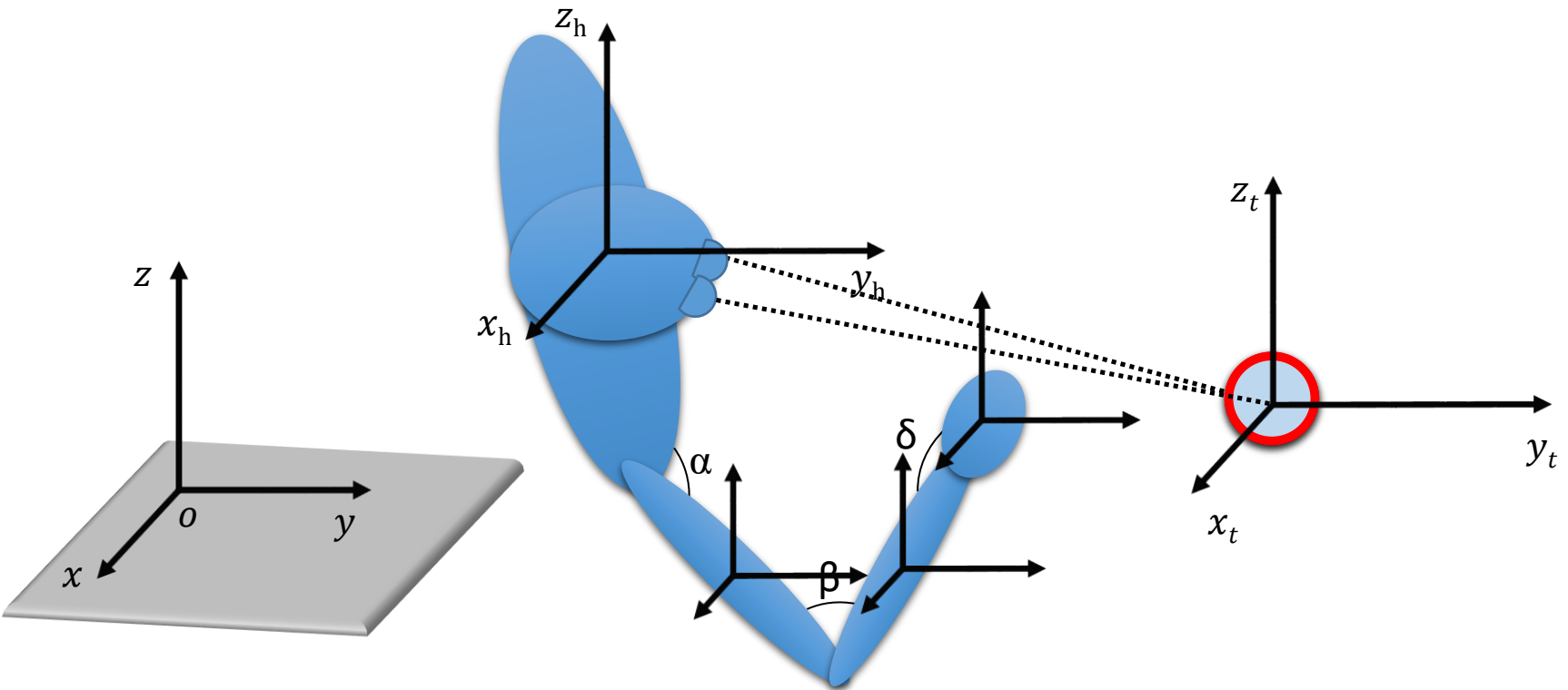


Agonist ve antagonist kasılmaların
zamanlama ve şiddet bakımından
ince ayarı

Hareketin yönetimi



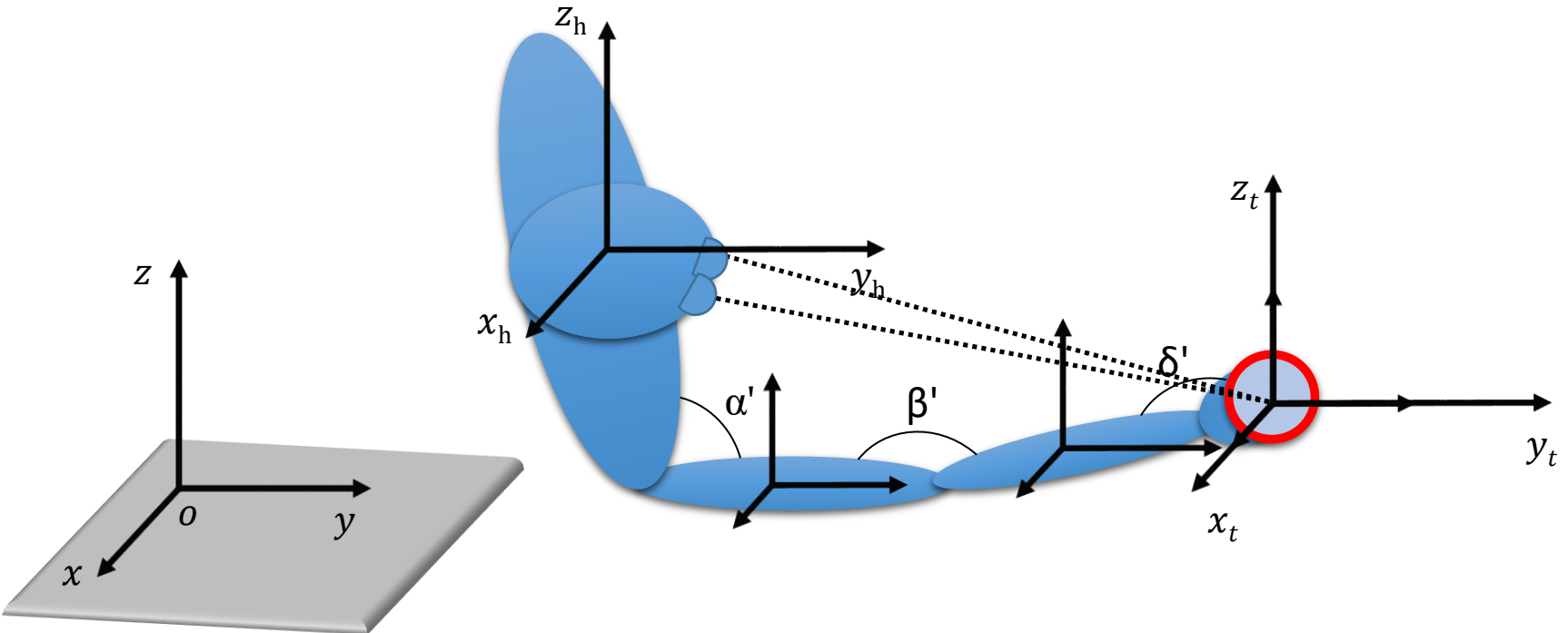
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Anlık

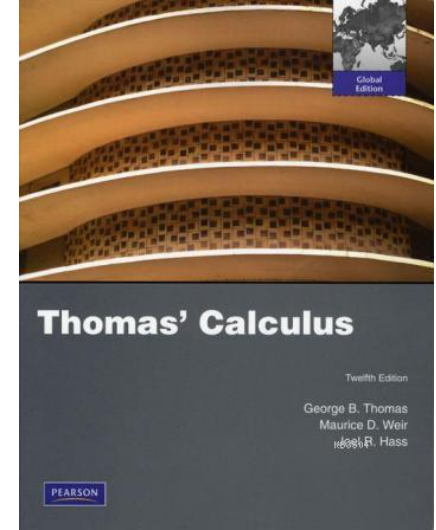
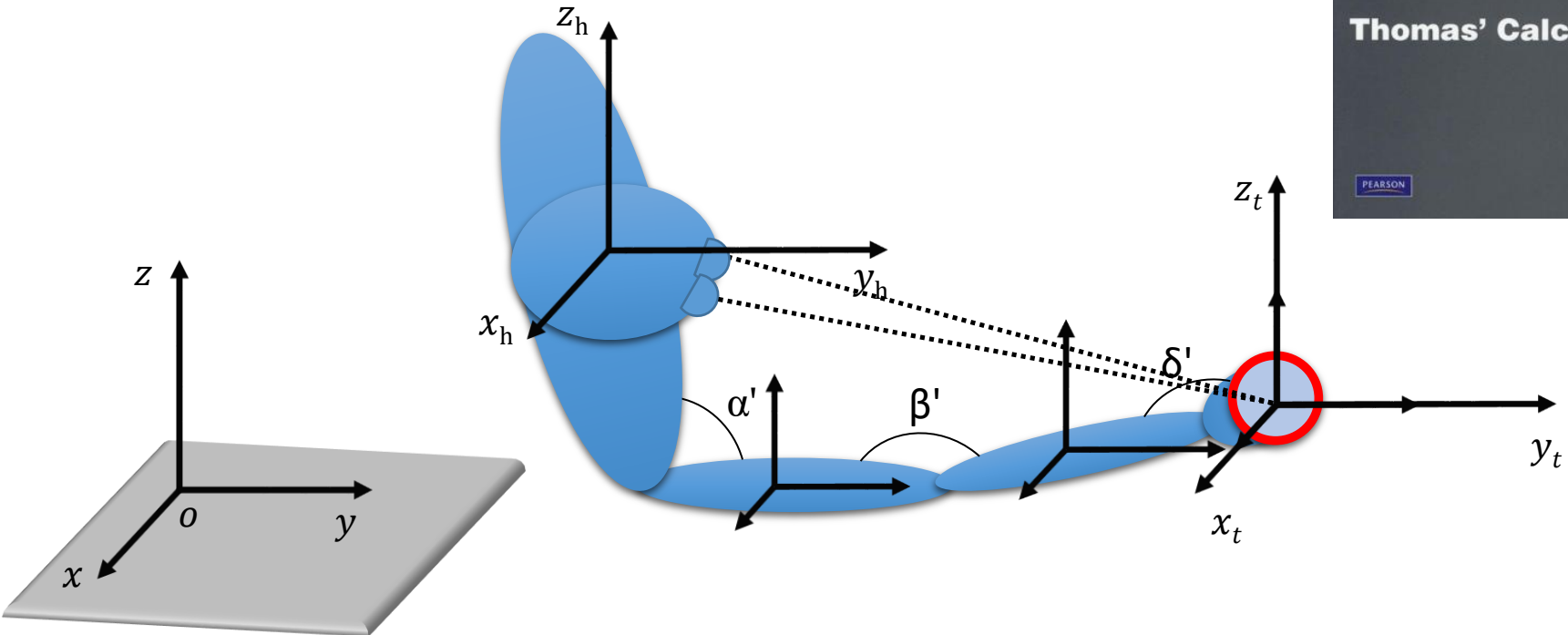
statik ve dinamik kinestetik
geri bildirim



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

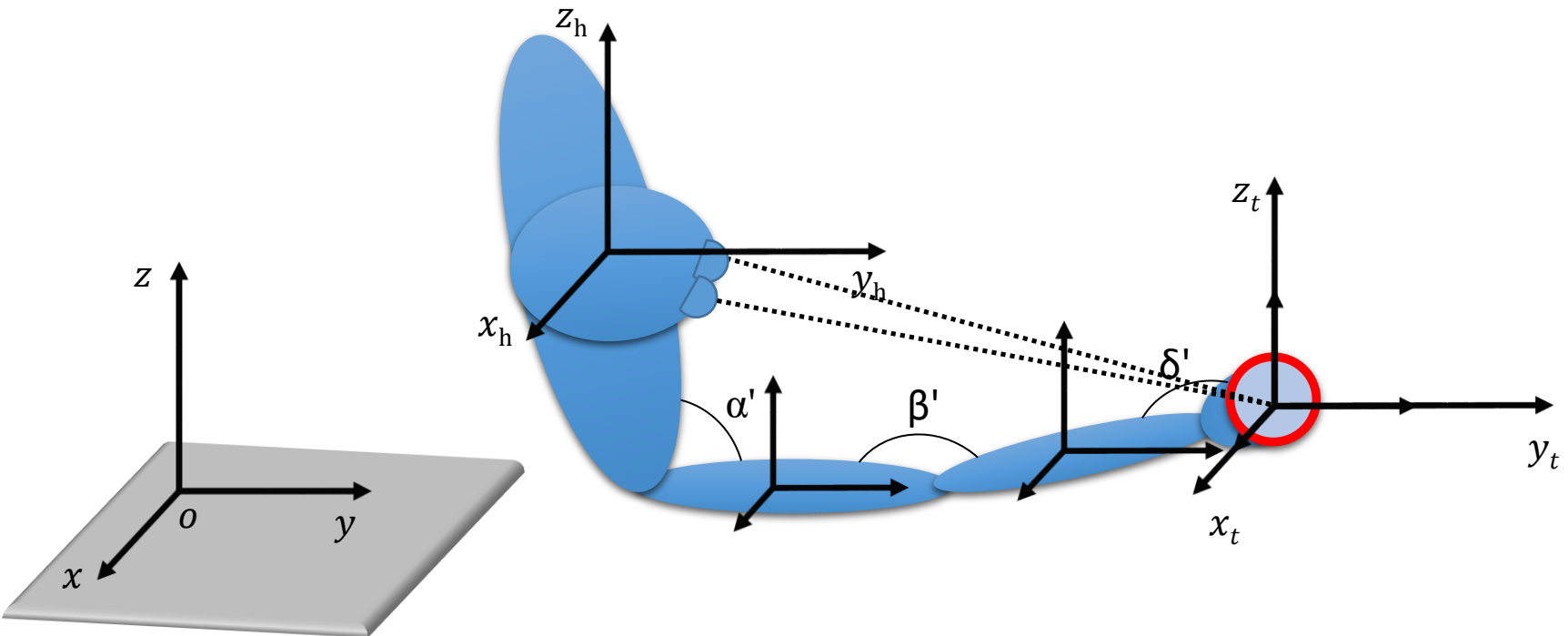
Anlık

statik ve dinamik kinestetik
geri bildirim



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama - kontrol

Feed back kontrol
Geriye dönük kontrol



www.isarcoprpm.com



turk))mus

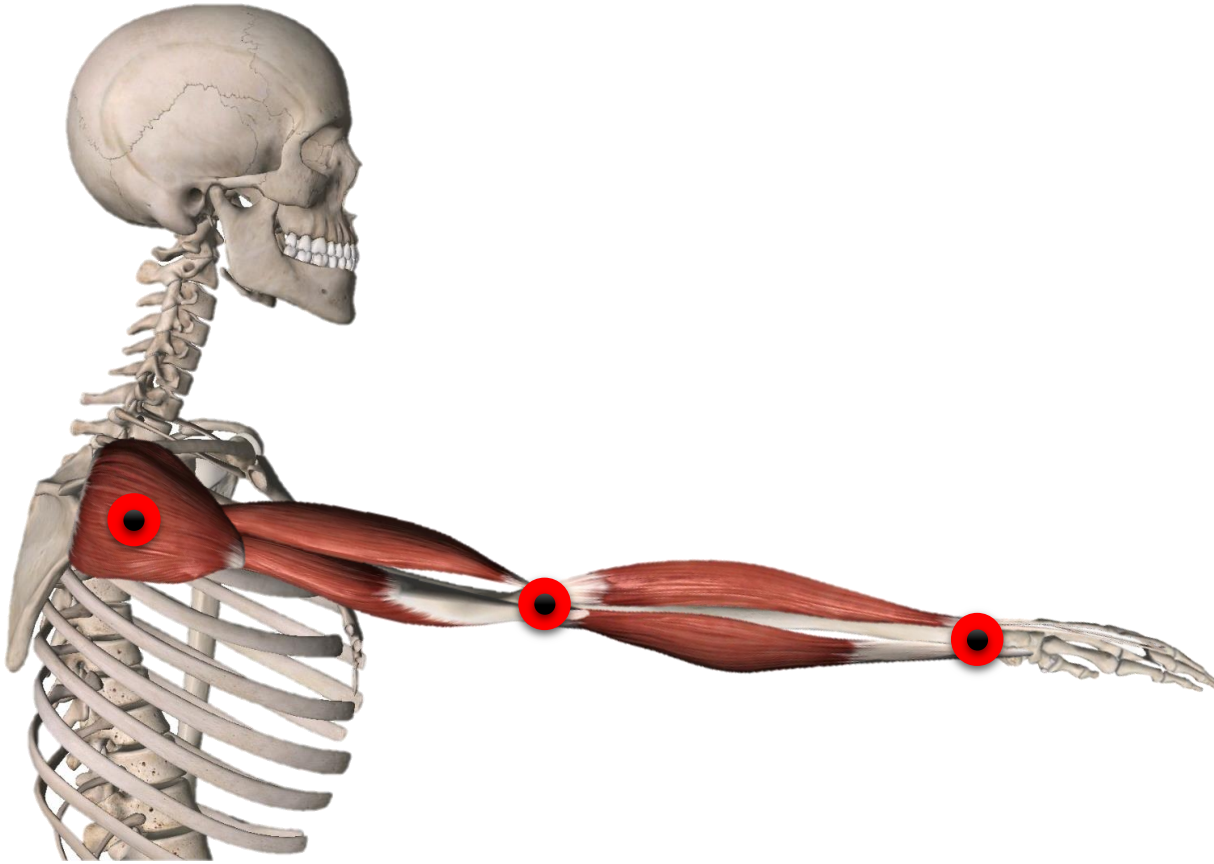
 **ISPRM**
International Society of Physical
and Rehabilitation Medicine

**ISarcoPRM
DEBUT**

27 February 2021

ONLINE www.isarcoprpm.com

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

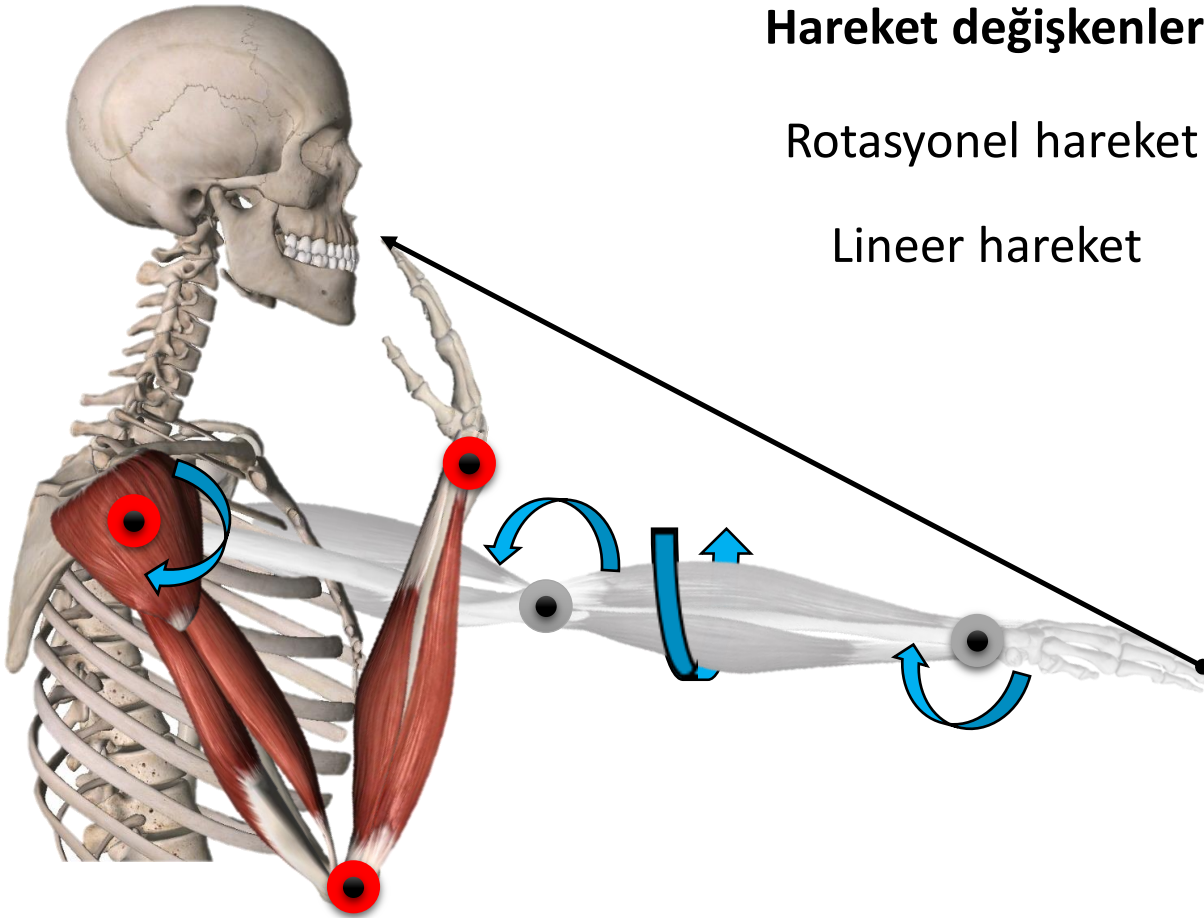


Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

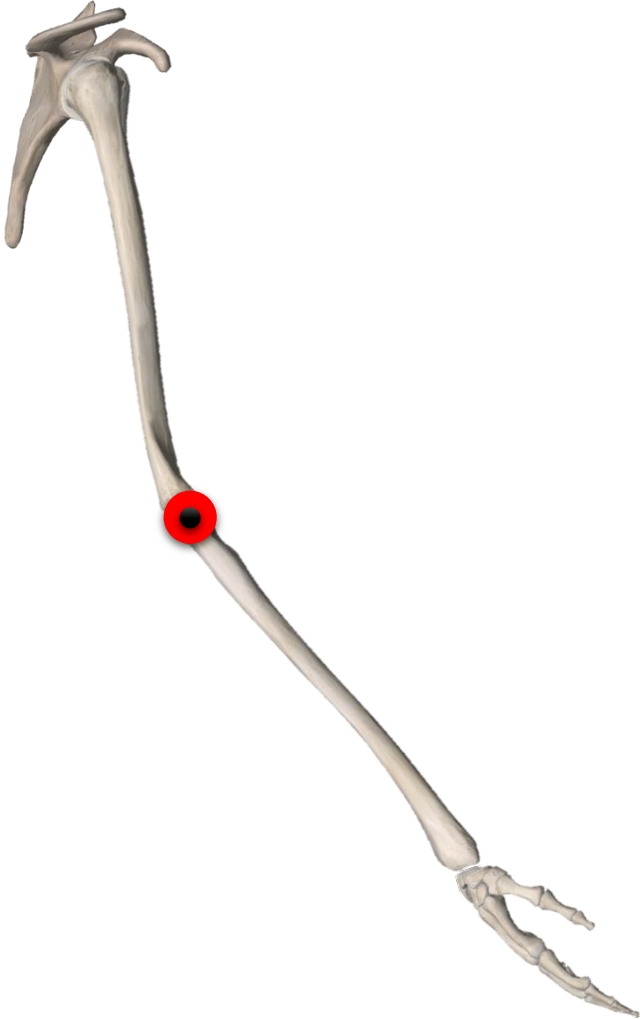
Hareket deęiřkenleri

Rotasyonel hareket

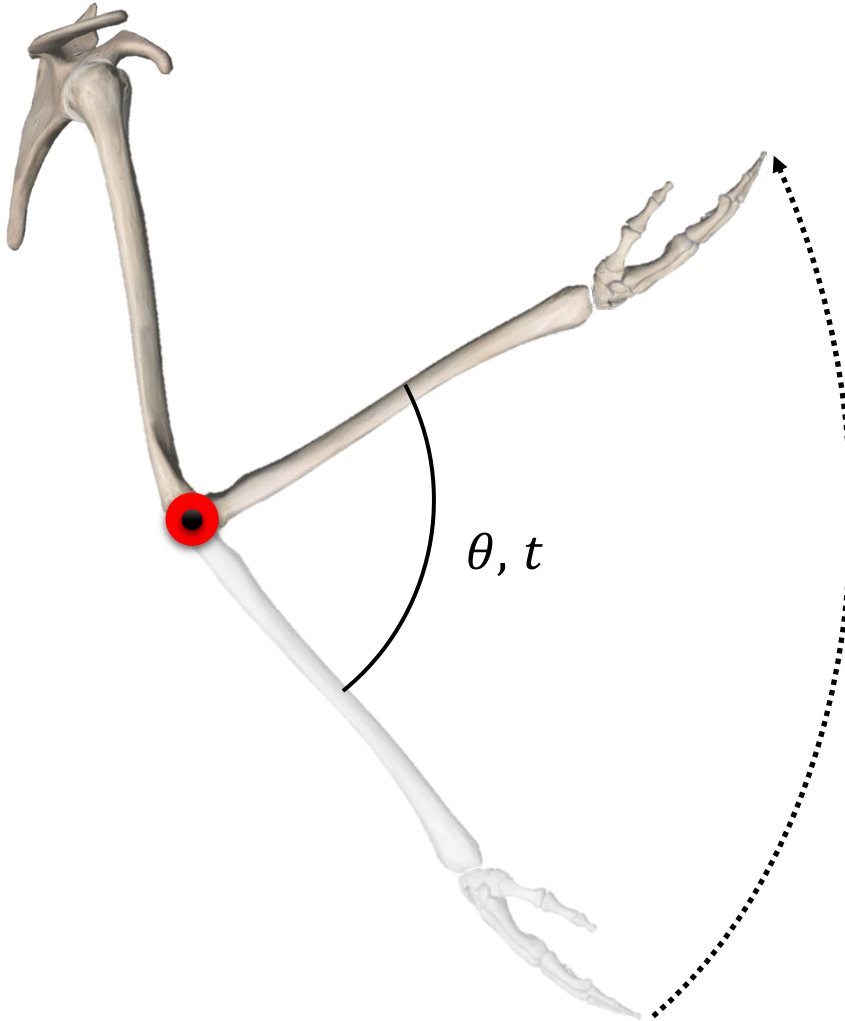
Lineer hareket



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Hareket değişkenleri

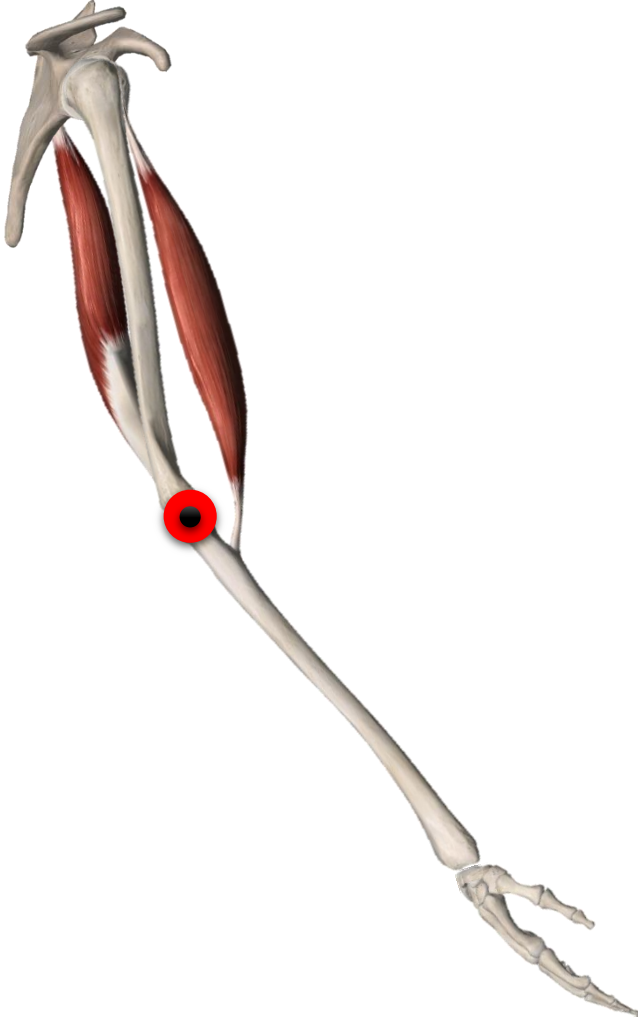
Açısal hareket miktarı (θ)

$$\text{Hız } (\omega) = \frac{\theta}{t}$$

$$\text{İvme } (\alpha) = \frac{\omega}{t}$$

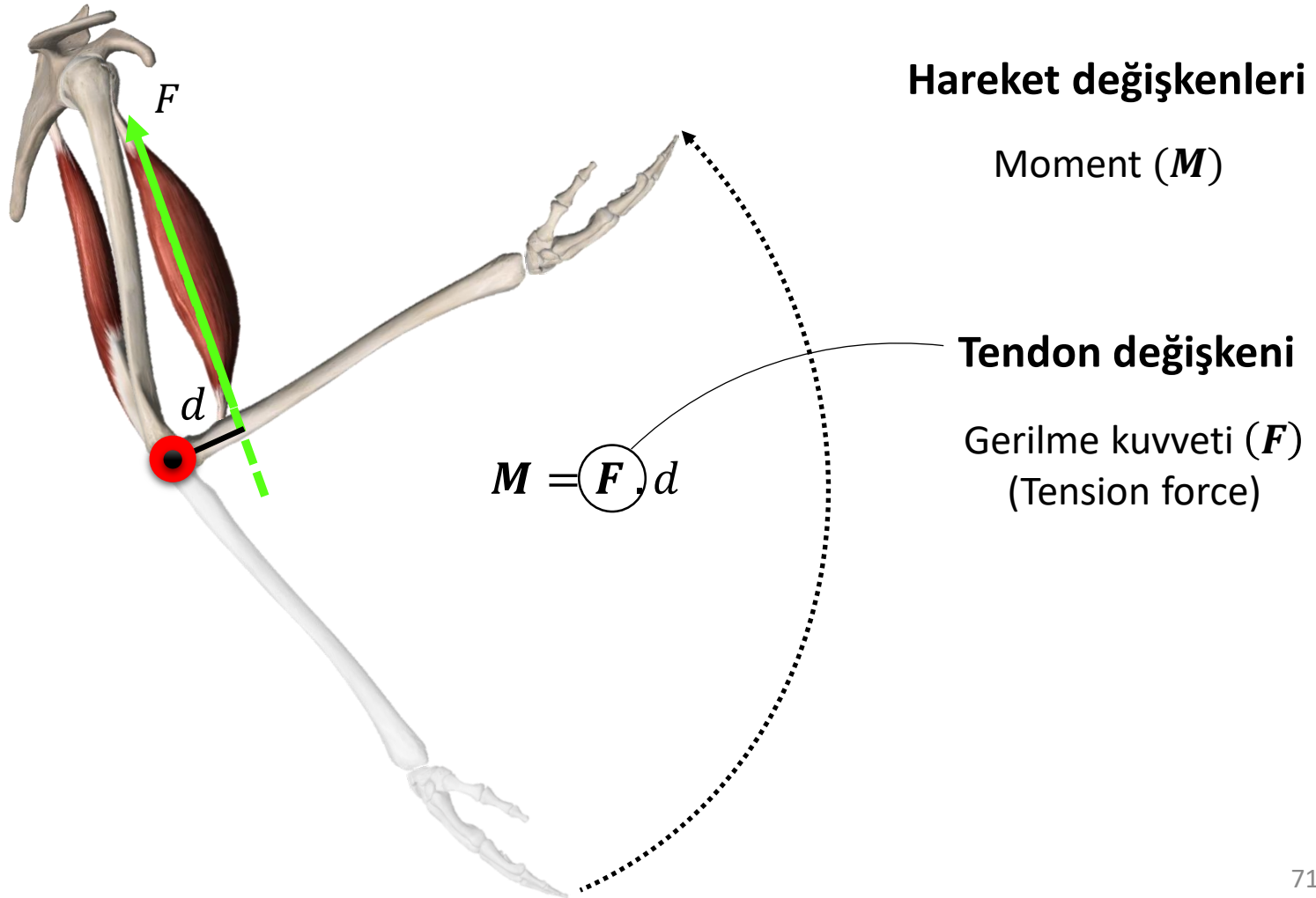
$$\text{Jerk } (j) = \frac{\alpha}{t}$$

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



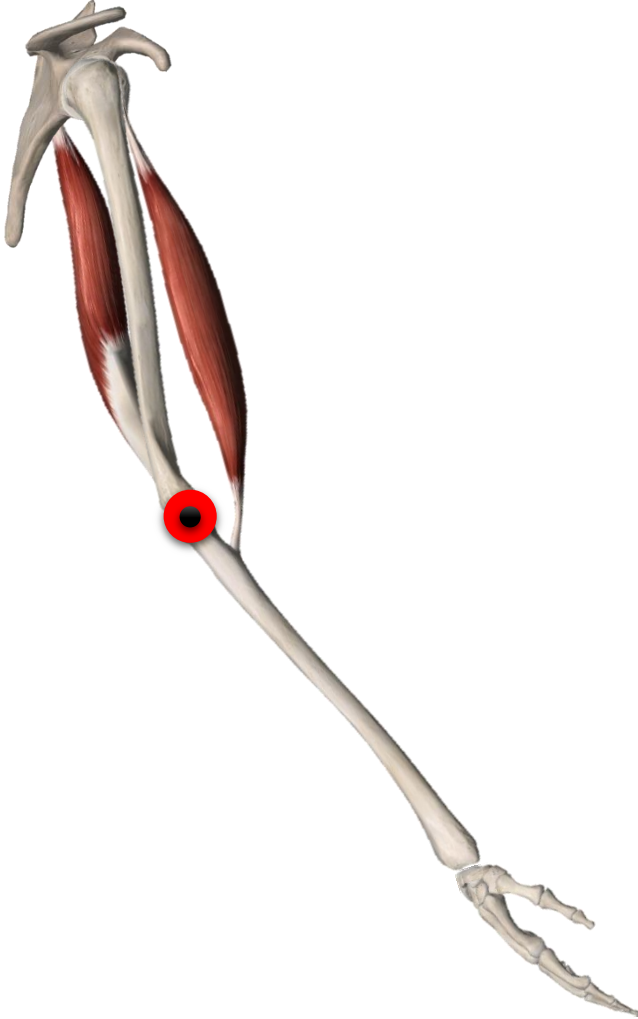
Hareket deęiřkenleri

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



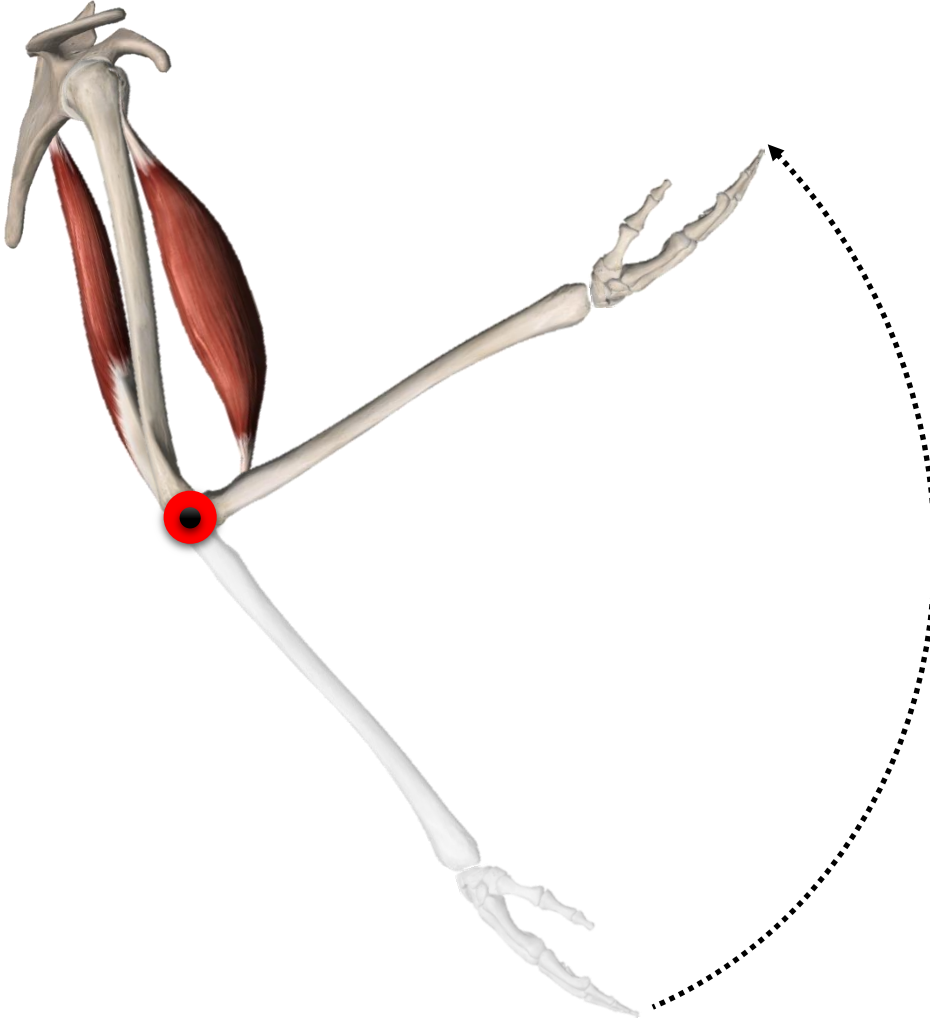
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Kas deęiřkenleri



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Kas deęiřkenleri



Hareketin ynetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Kas deęiřkenleri

Kas boyu



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Kas deęiřkenleri

Kas boyu

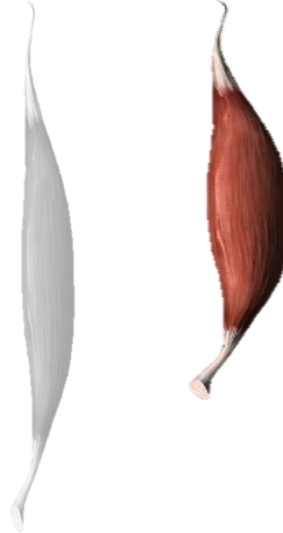


Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

triseps uzar



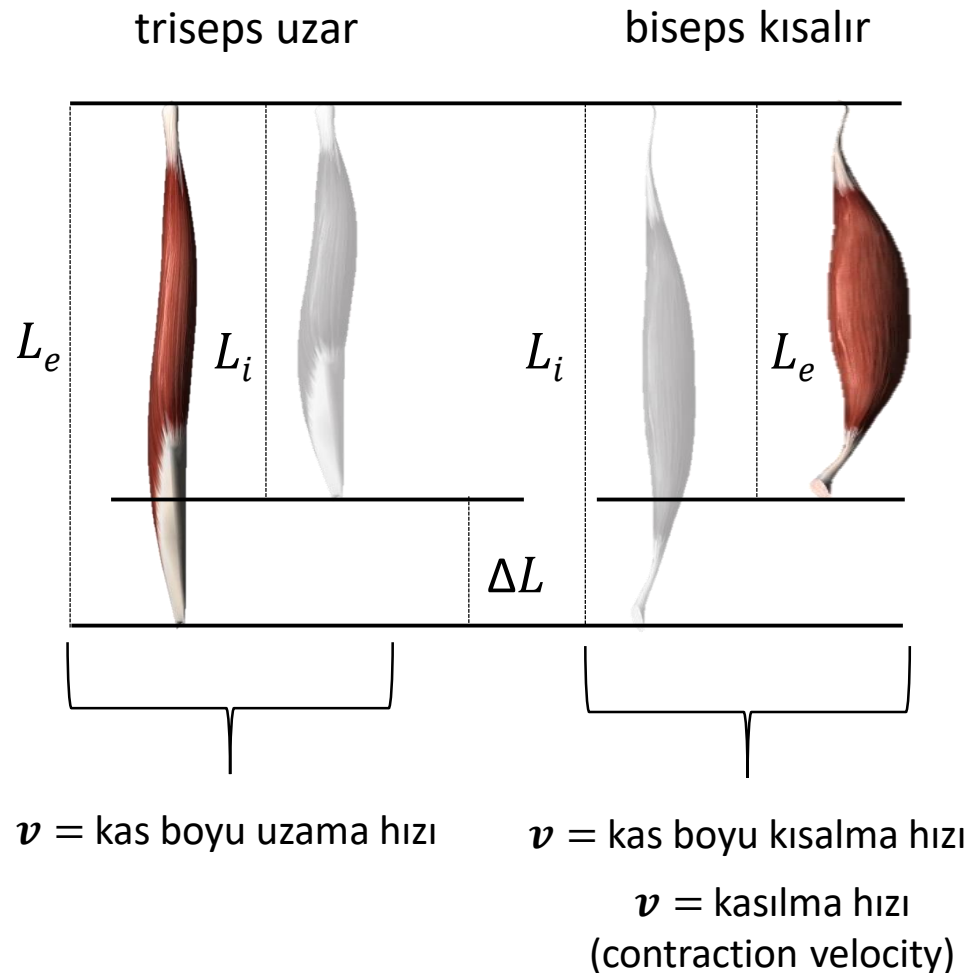
biceps kısalır



Kas değişkenleri

Kas boyu (L)

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Kas değişkenleri

Kas boyu (L)

Kas boyu değişim miktarı (ΔL)

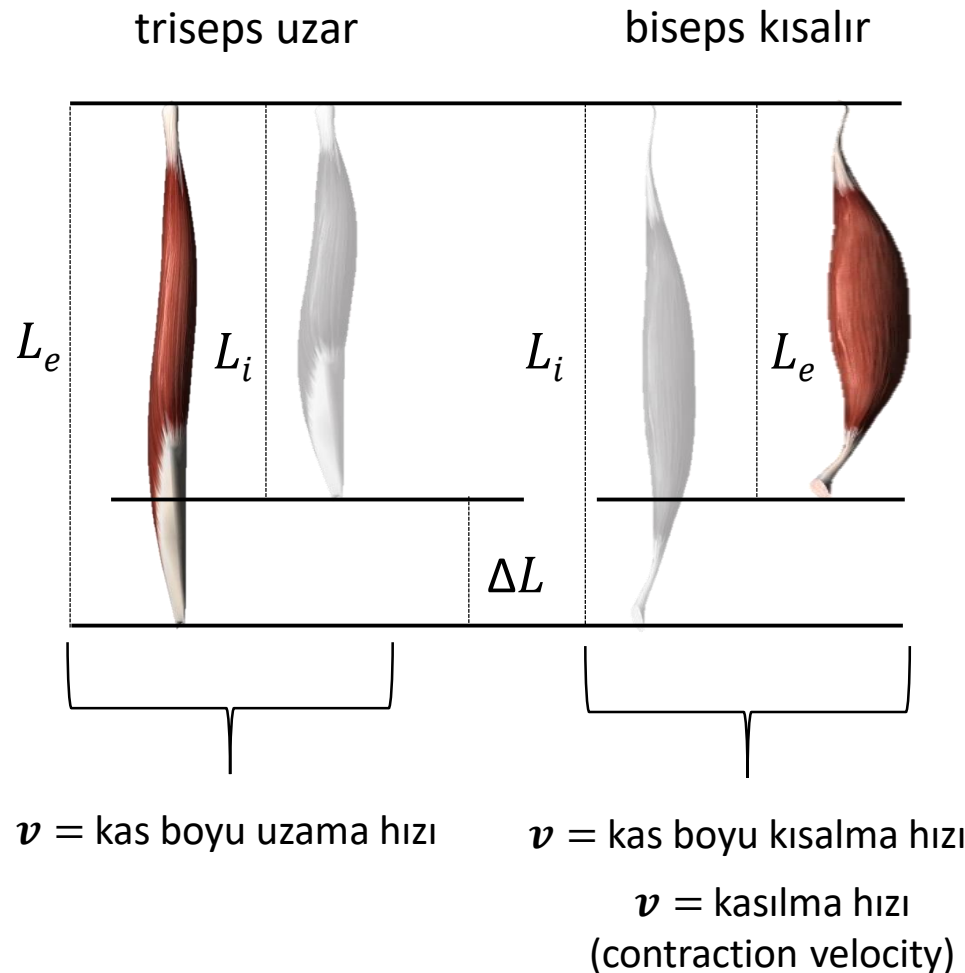
$$\Delta L = L_e - L_i$$

Kas boyu değişim hızı

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_{ins} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Kas değişkenleri

Kas boyu (L)

Kas boyu değişim miktarı (ΔL)

$$\Delta L = L_e - L_i$$

Kas boyu değişim hızı

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_{ins} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Değişkenleri ve değişimi **hissetmek (sensation)**

statik (segmentlerin pozisyonu) ve dinamik (pozisyon değişikliği)

kinestetik feedback için gereklidir

Hareket değişkenleri

Miktar

Hız

İvme

Jerk

Moment

Kas değişkenleri

Boy

Boyu değişim hızı

Tendon değişkeni

Kuvvet

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Segmentlerin pozisyonu ve pozisyon değişikliği hakkında bilgi

direkt



Hareket değişkenleri

Miktar

Hız

İvme

Jerk

Moment

indirekt



Kas değişkenleri

Boy

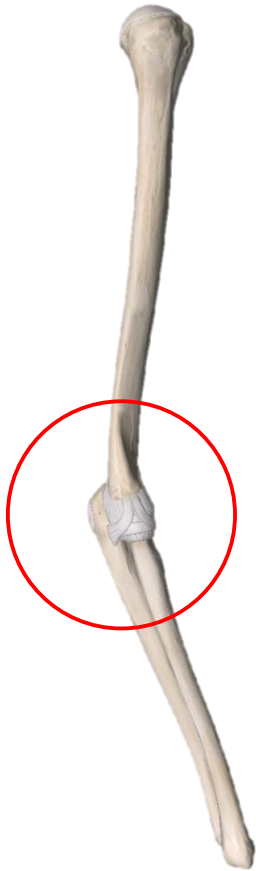
Boy değişim hızı

Tendon değişkeni

Kuvvet

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol

Eklem çevresi yapılar



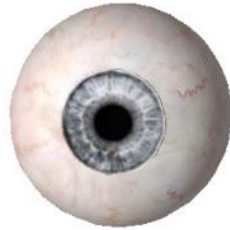
Duyarlılık

- Açısal hareket miktarı (θ)
- Açısal hız (ω)
- Moment (M)

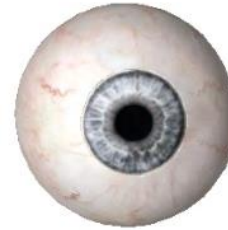
Bilgi

- Vücut segmentleri

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Göz



Duyarlılık

- Pozisyon
- Pozisyon değişikliği

Bilgi

- Çevre
- Vücut segmentleri

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



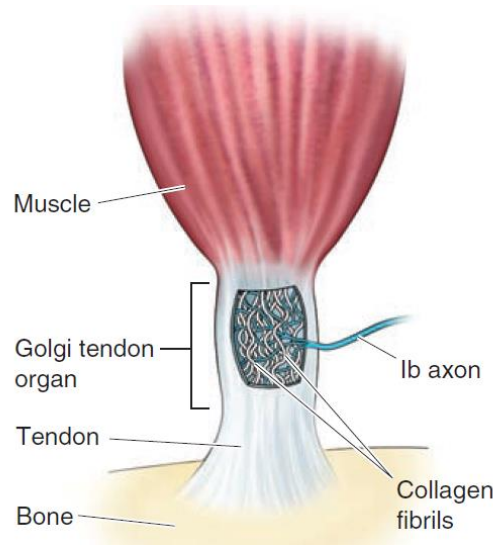
Duyarlılık

- Dokunma
- Basınç
- Deri hareketi

Bilgi

- Vücut segmentleri
- Çevre

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Golgi tendon organı

Duyarlılık

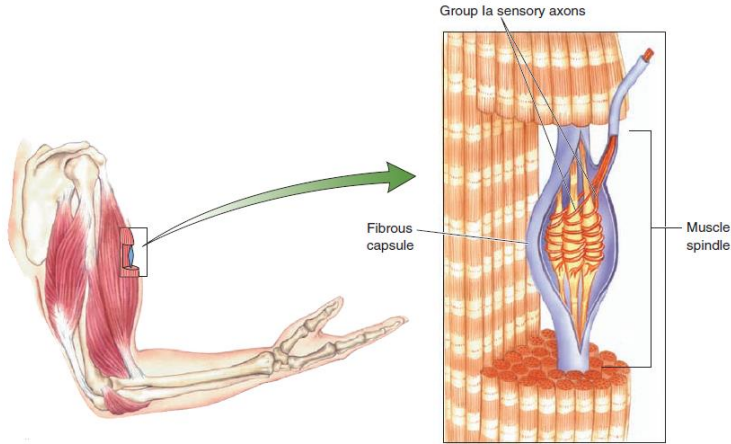
- Tendon gerilme kuvveti

$$\cancel{M = F \cdot d}$$

Bilgi

- Tendon
- Vücut segmentleri
 - Açısal hareket miktarı ($\Delta\theta$)
 - Açısal hız (ω)

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - kontrol



Kas içciği

Duyarlılık

- Kas boyu (L)
- Kas boyu değişim hızı (v)

Bilgi

- Kas
- Vücut segmentleri
 - Açısal hareket miktarı (θ)
 - Açısal hız (ω)

Hareketin sınıflaması

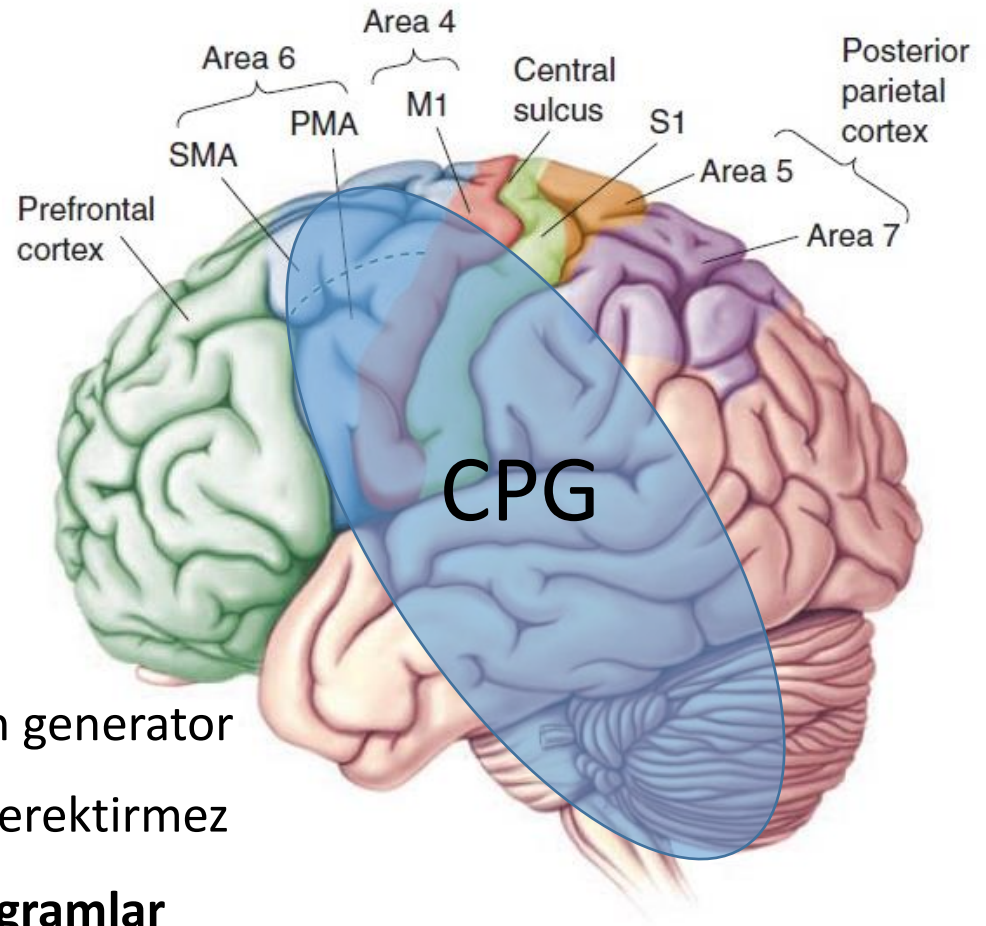
- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

Hareketin sınıflaması

- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- **Otomatik hareketler**
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler

- Ritmik
- Sinerji paternleri
- Duyusal girdi gerektirmez



- Belirli kaslar?
- Belirli sırayla?
- Belirli zaman?
- Belirli türde?
- Belirli şiddette?

Central pattern generator

Hesaplama gerektirmez

Paket programlar

Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler

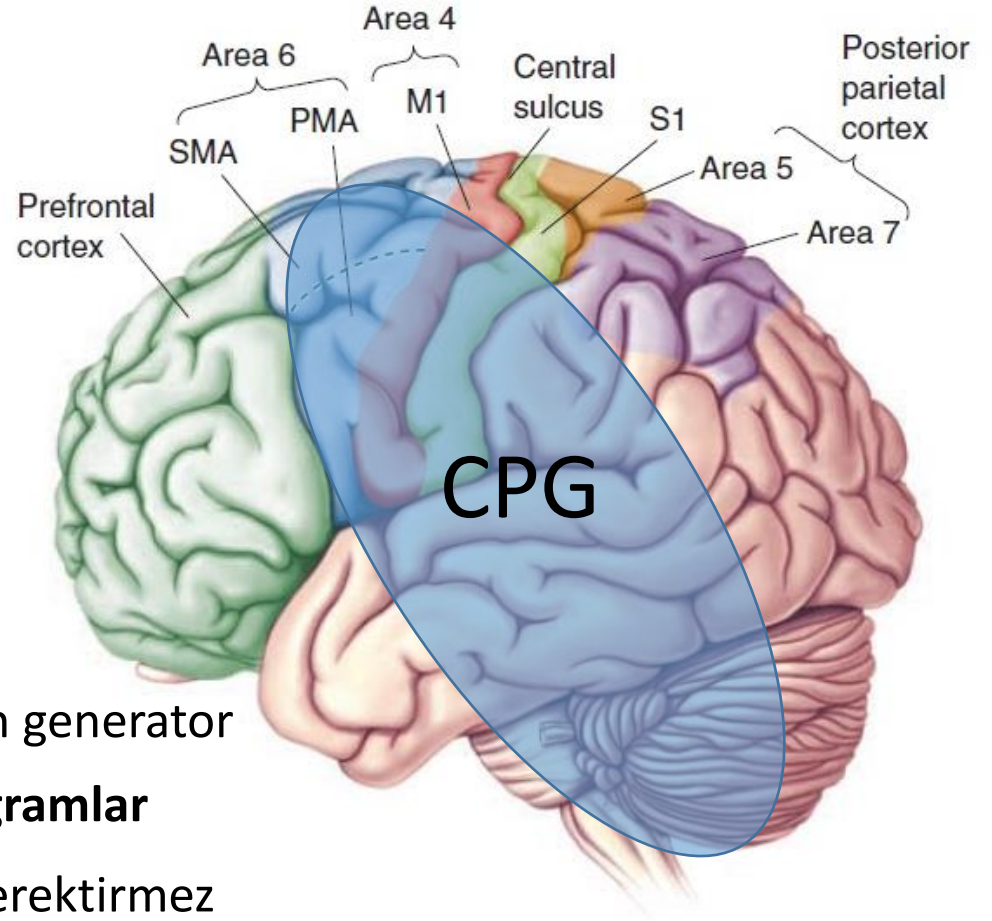
- Ritmik
- Sinerji paternleri
- Duyusal girdi gerektirmez

- Belirli kaslar
- Belirli sırayla
- Belirli zaman
- Belirli sürede
- Belirli şiddette

Central pattern generator

Paket programlar

Hesaplama gerektirmez



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

Sinerji

Hareket sırasında, birden fazla kasın (bir kas grubunun), belirli bir işlevi yerine getirmek amacıyla koordineli bir şekilde beraber kasılmalarıdır

Sinerji paternleri (örüntüleri)

Örnek: Yürüyüşün salınım fazında kalça ve ayak bileği fleksörlerinin, ayağın yere takılmasını engellemek için beraber kasılması

Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

Otomatik hareketler farklı sinerji paternlerin birleşiminden oluşur

Normal insan yürümesi sırasında dört farklı sinerji paterni (S1-4) görülür

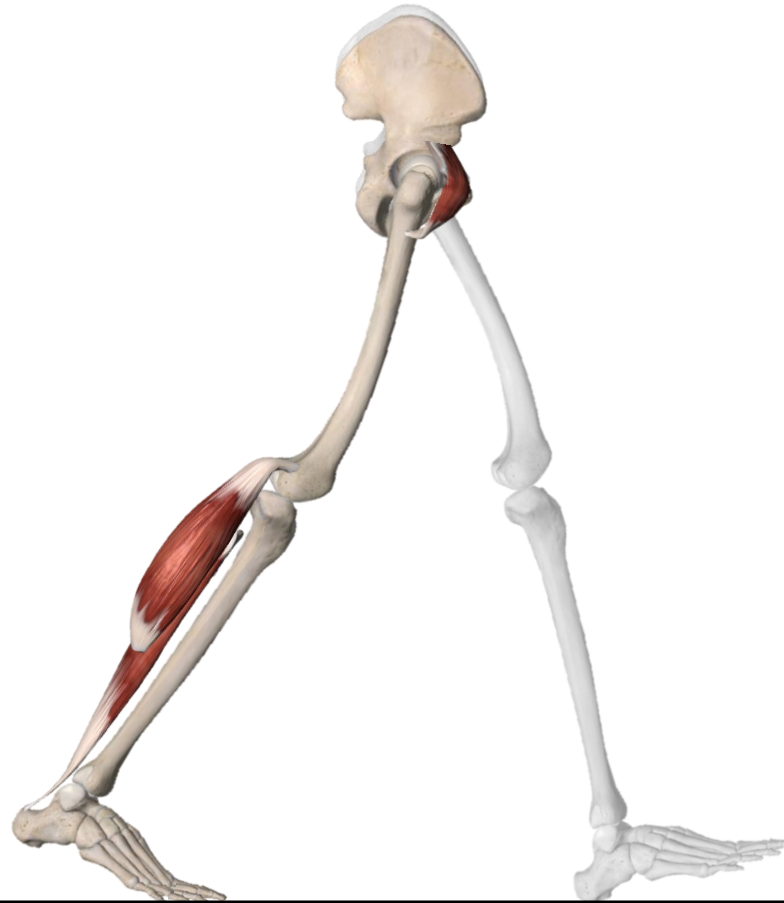
Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-31



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-50



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-62

Fleksör sinerji

- Proksimalde **fleksör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-75

Fleksör sinerji

- Proksimalde **fleksör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-81

Fleksör sinerji

- Proksimalde **fleksör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-81

Sinerji

- Proksimalde **ekstansör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif

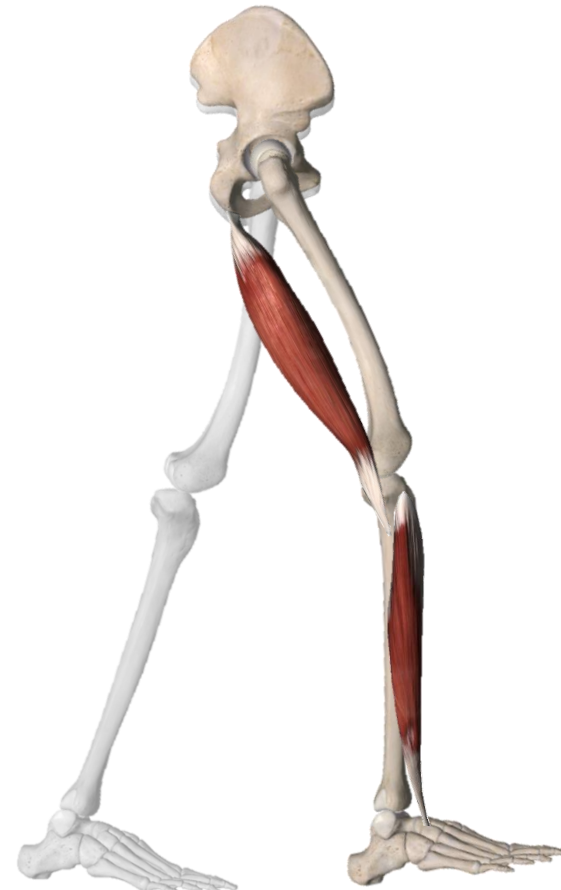


Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

GC-87

Sinerji

- Proksimalde **ekstansör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

Sinerji

- Proksimalde **ekstansör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

Sinerji

- Proksimalde **ekstansör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

Sinerji

- Proksimalde **ekstansör** kaslar
- Distalde **fleksör** kaslar aktif

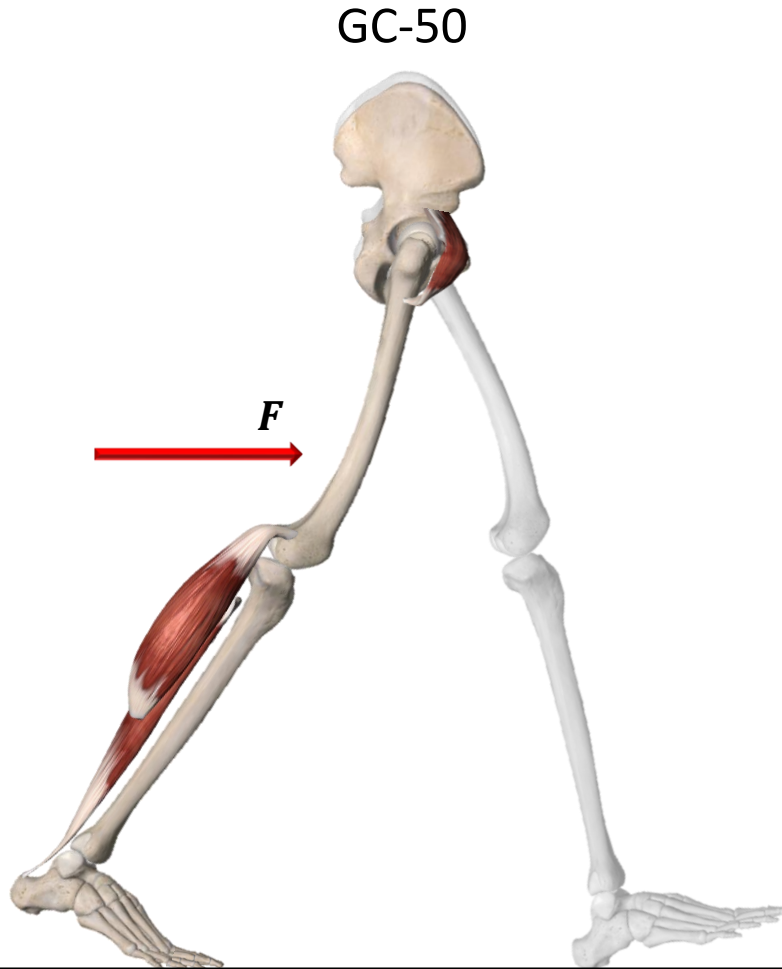


Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

GC-31

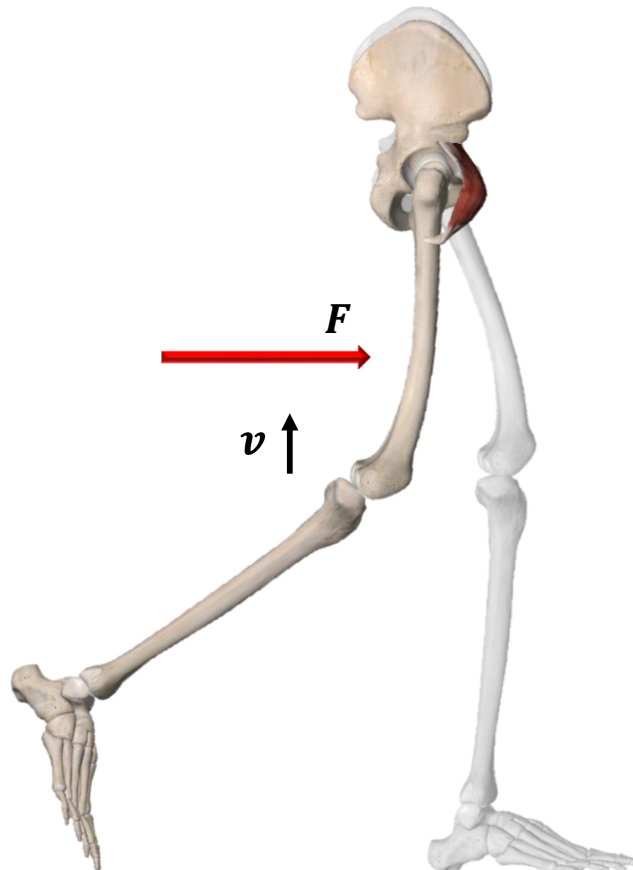


Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti



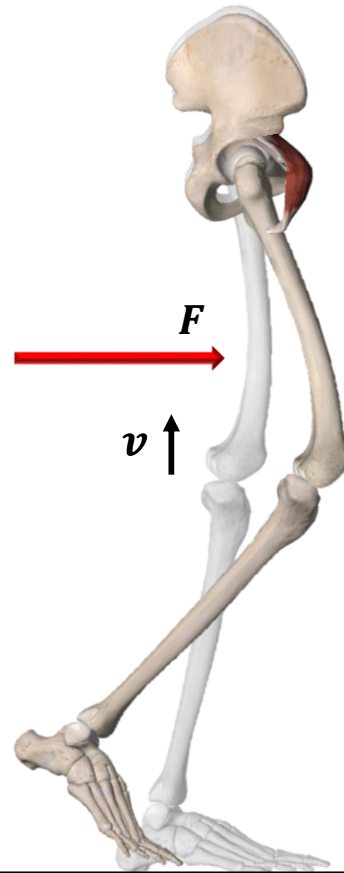
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

GC-62



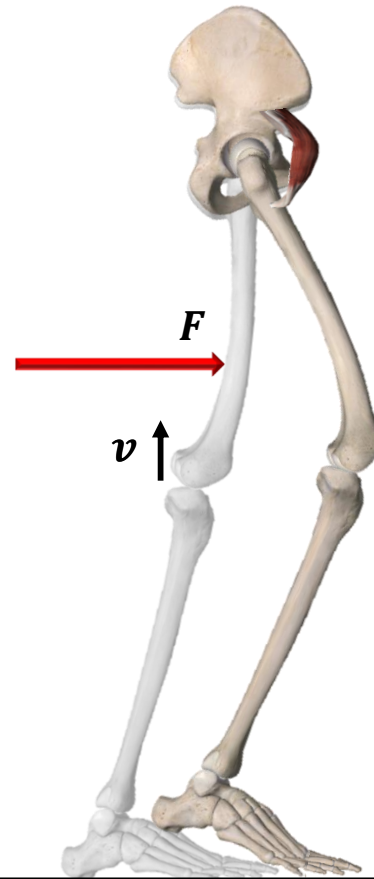
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

GC-75



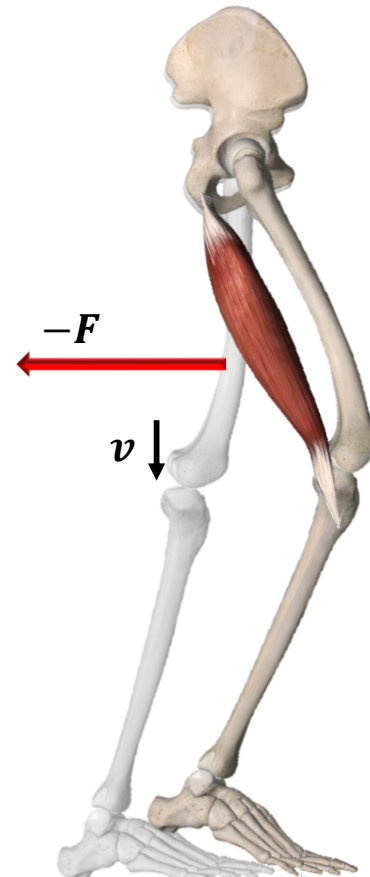
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

GC-81



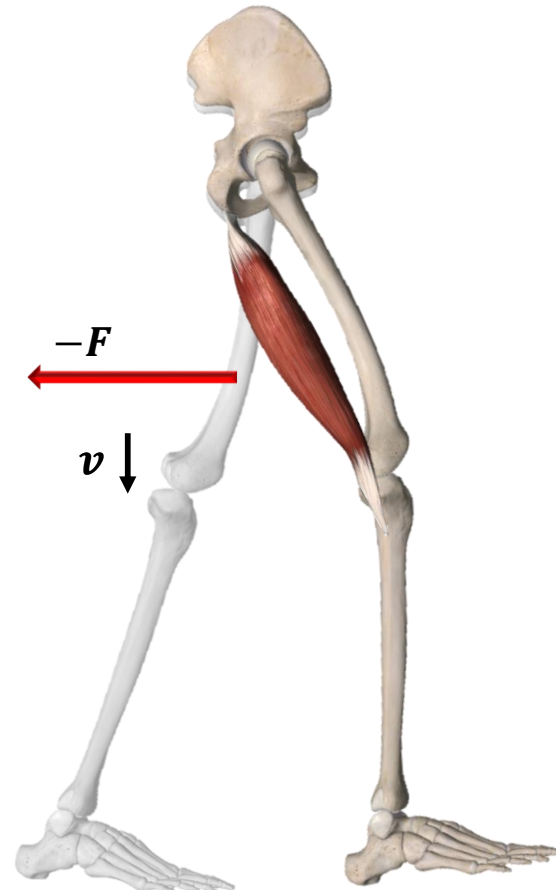
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

GC-81

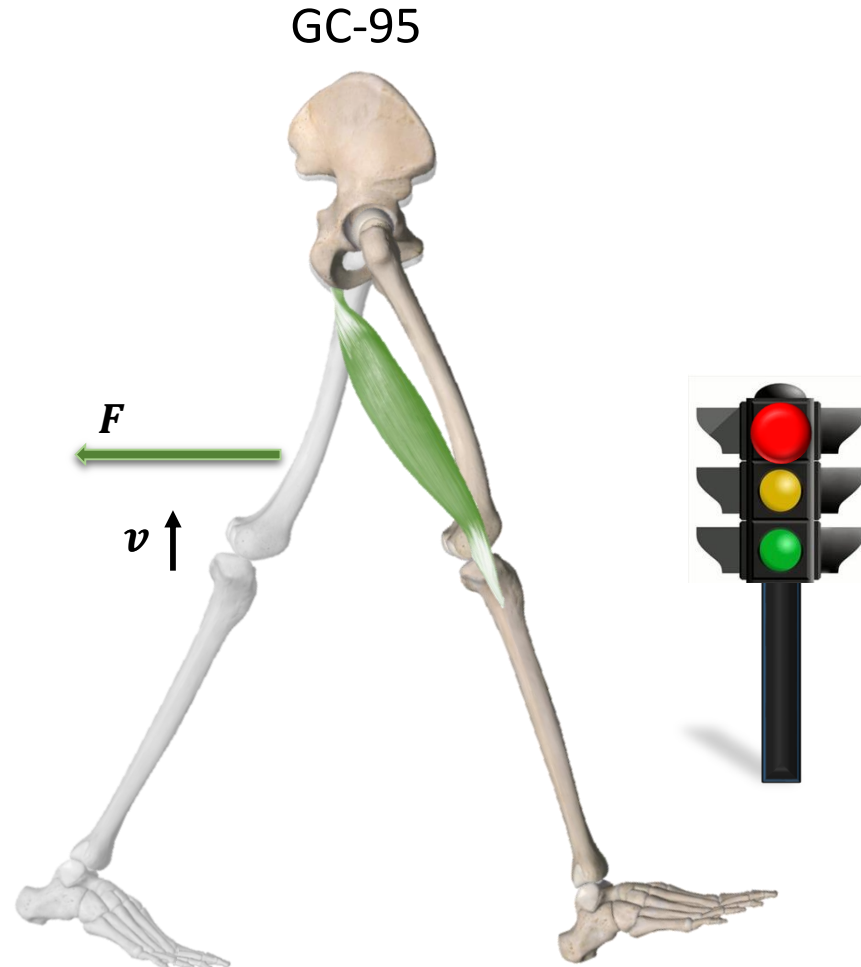


Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti

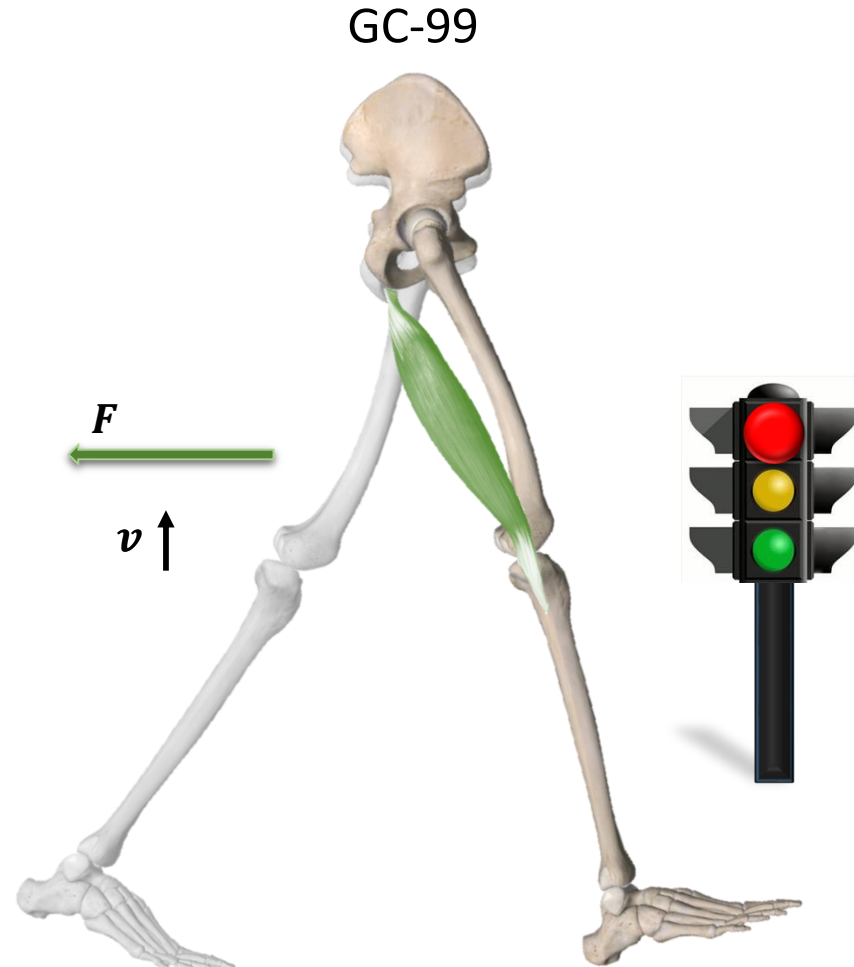
GC-87



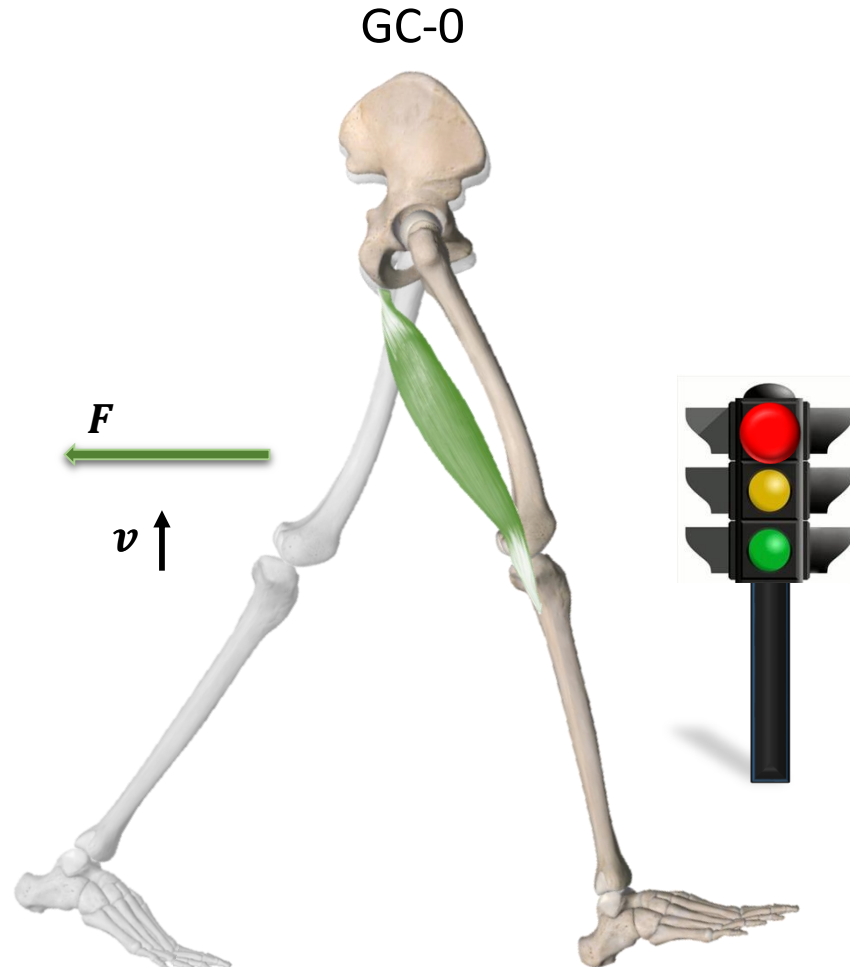
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti



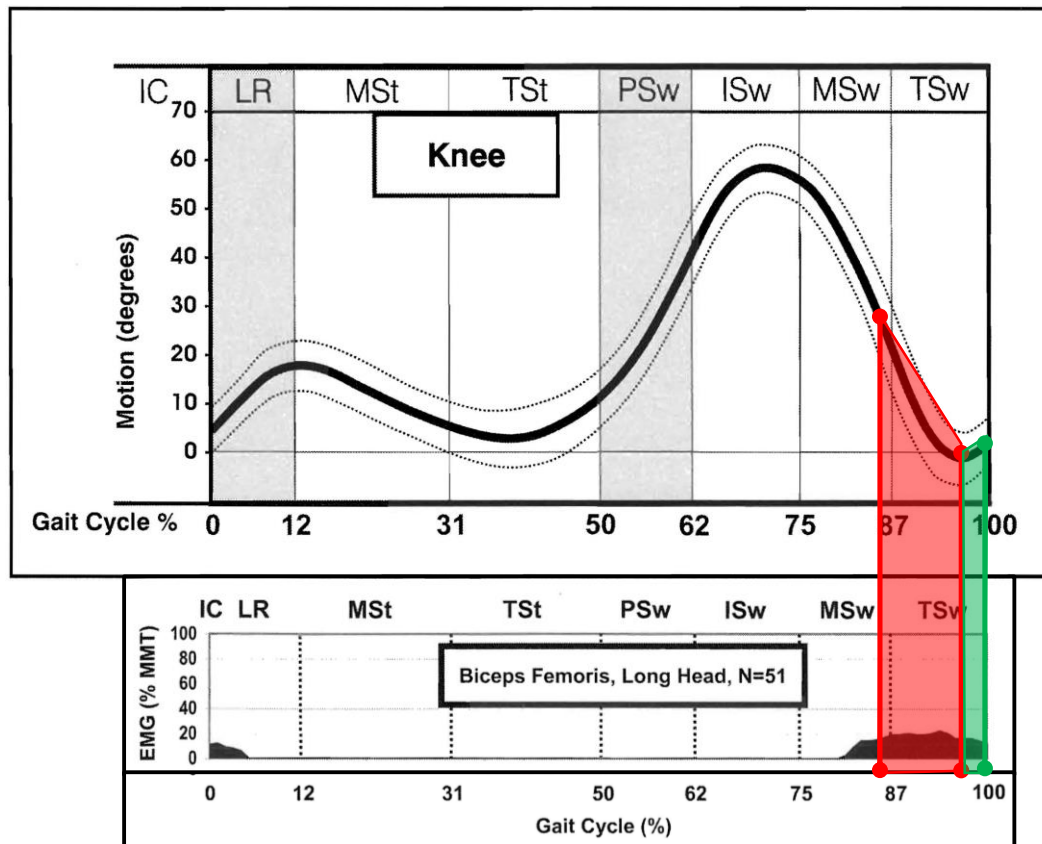
Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti



Mekanik - eylemsizlik kuvveti



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

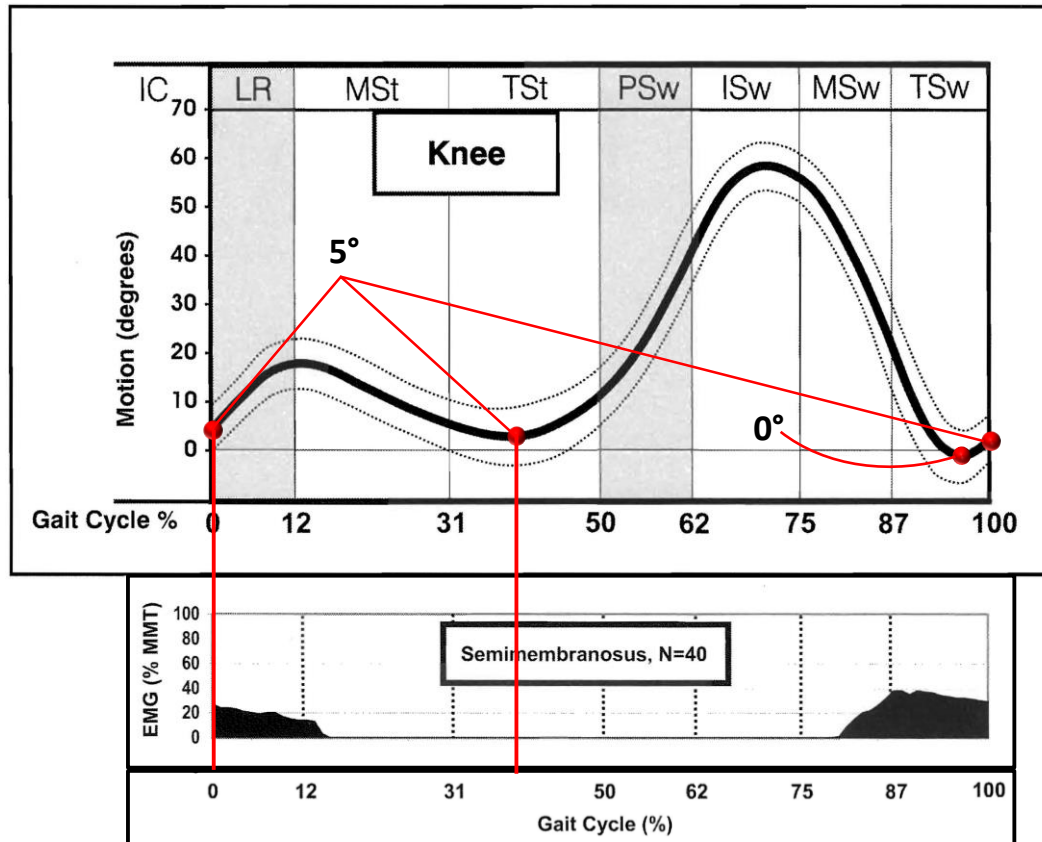


Hamstring
kontraksiyonu

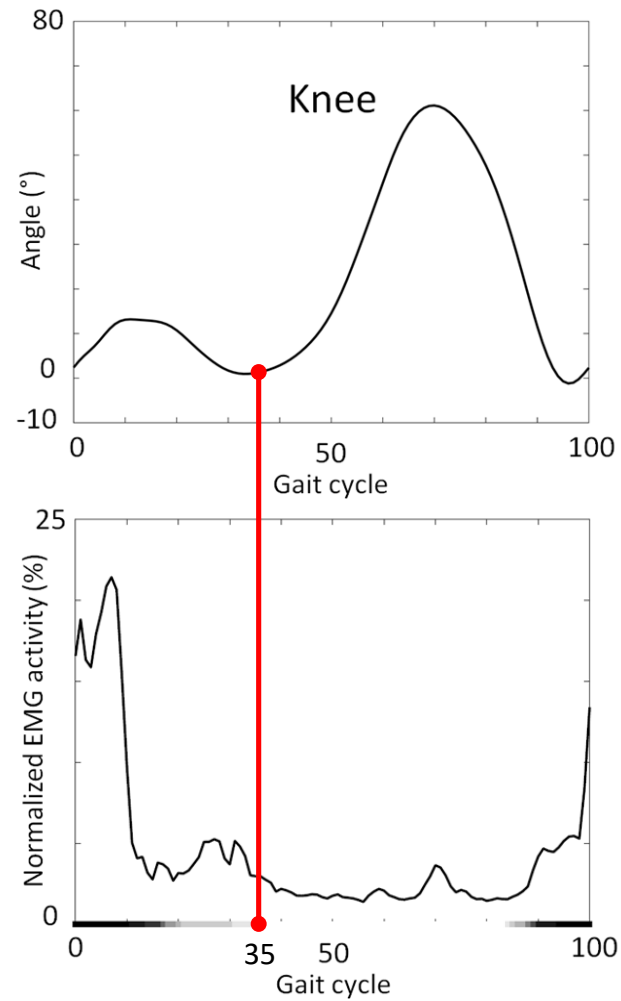
Eksantrik

Konsantrik

Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler - sinerji

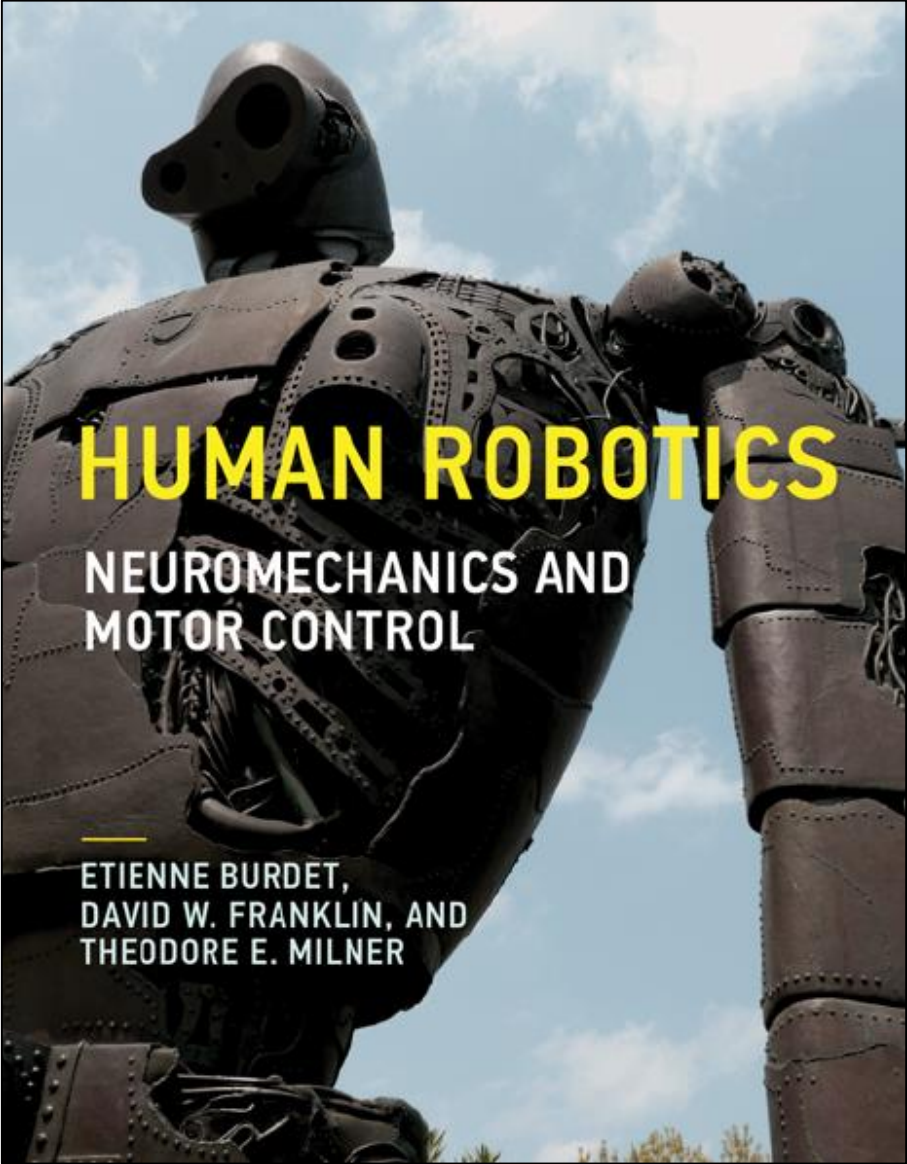


All-round Demonstrating the Compartmentalization in Semitendinosus Muscle: 'Walking the Talking'



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareketler - sinerji



A large, dark, metallic humanoid robot sculpture, possibly a Japanese Gundam statue, is shown from the chest up. The robot has a complex, riveted metal body with visible internal mechanisms and wiring. Its head is a smooth, dark dome with a single large, circular sensor or eye. The background is a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

HUMAN ROBOTICS

NEUROMECHANICS AND MOTOR CONTROL

ETIENNE BURDET,
DAVID W. FRANKLIN, AND
THEODORE E. MILNER

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareketler - sinerji

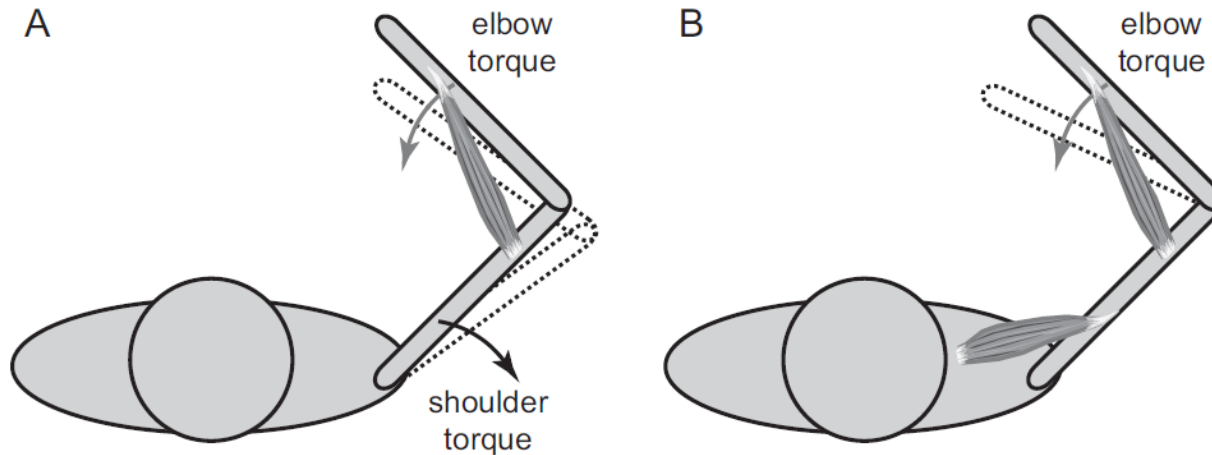
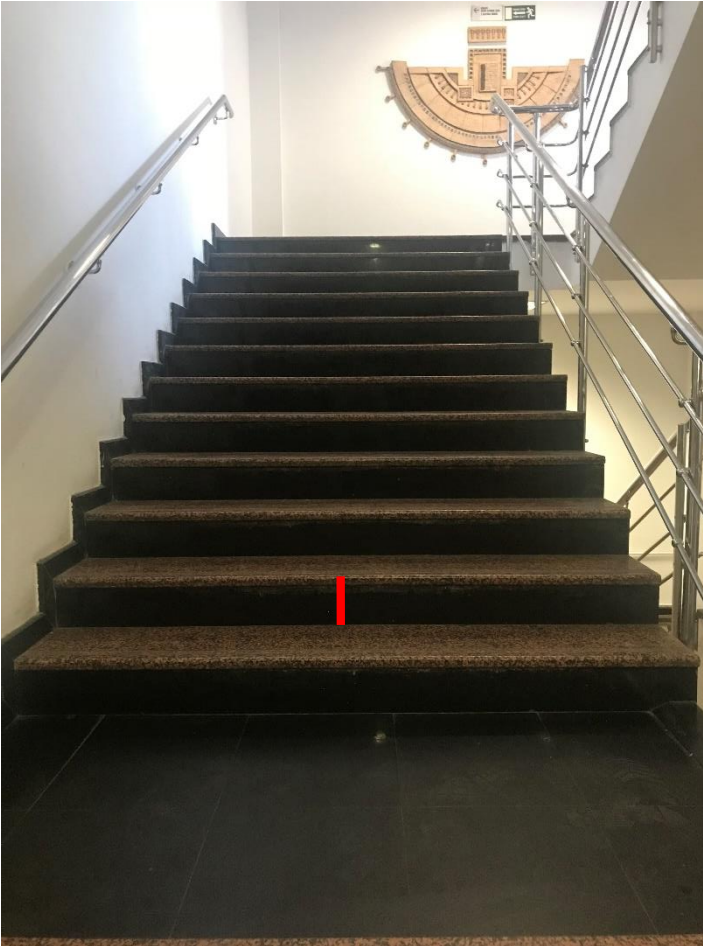


Figure 5.2

Due to the coupling between joints, muscles produce torques not only at the joints they cross but also at remote joints. (A) Elbow flexion produced by a single-joint elbow muscle is accompanied by shoulder extension torque. (B) To move only the elbow, it is thus necessary to produce simultaneously shoulder flexion torque in order to counteract the interaction torques.

Hareketin yönetimi - istemli ve otomatik hareketler



Hareketin yönetimi - otomatik hareketler

- Ritmik

Sinerji paternleri

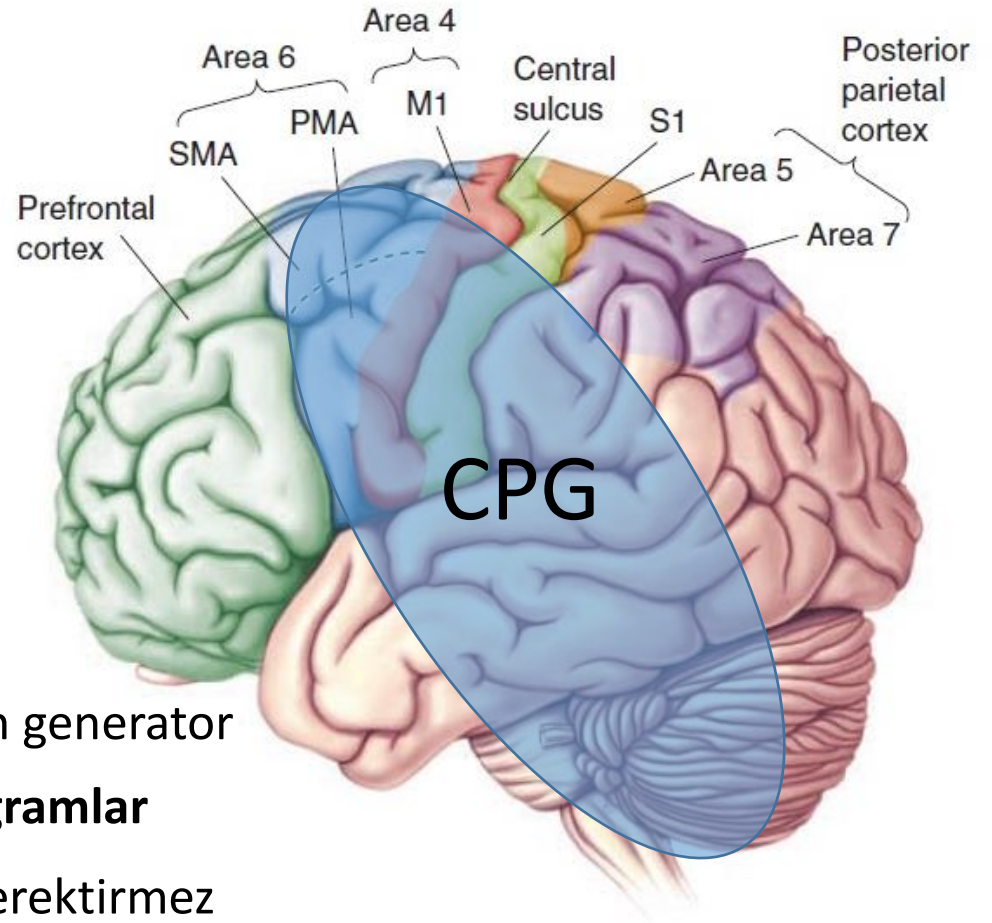
- Duyusal girdi gerektirmez

- Belirli kaslar
- Belirli sırayla
- Belirli zaman
- Belirli sürede
- Belirli şiddette

Central pattern generator

Paket programlar

Hesaplama gerektirmez



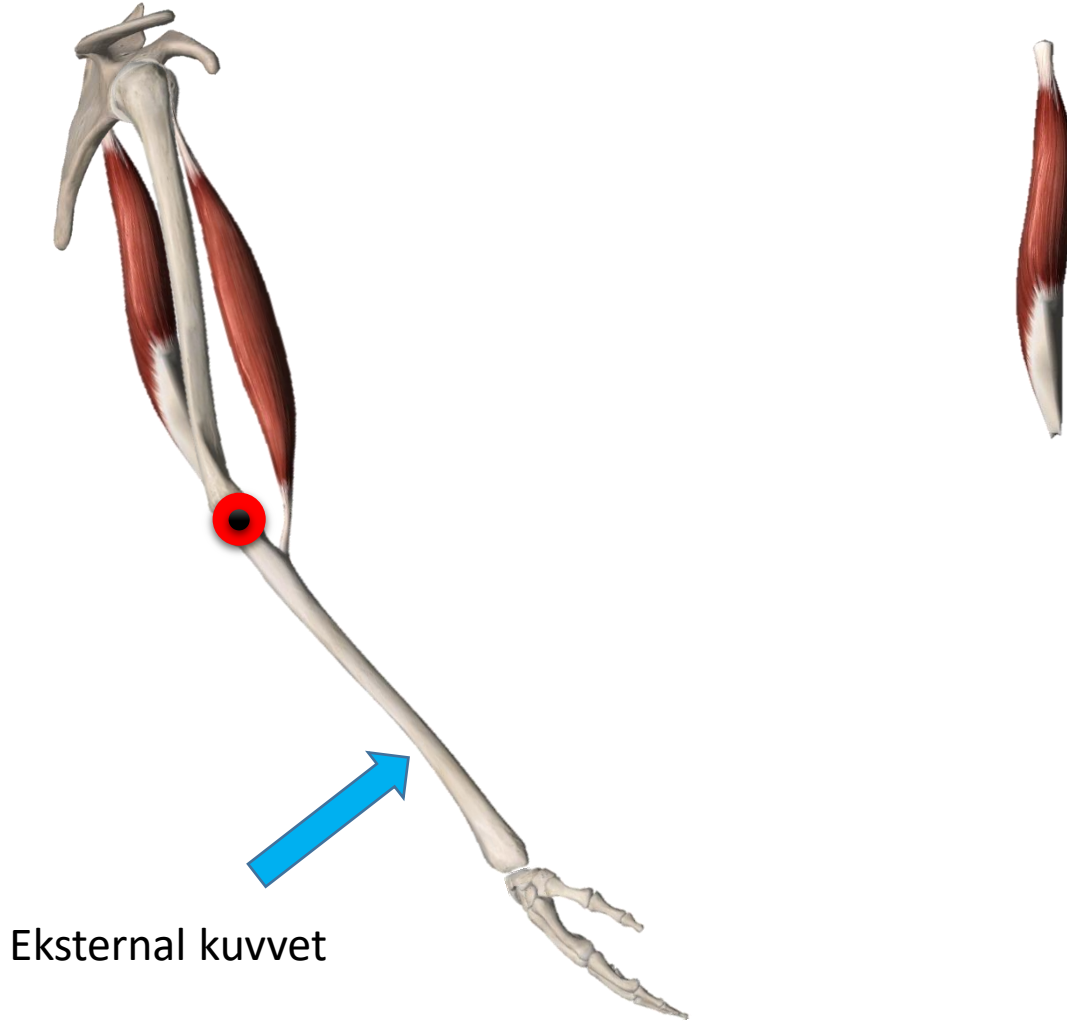
Hareketin sınıflaması

- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- **Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler**
- İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler

Hareketin sınıflaması

- İstemli (voluntary) hareketler
- Otomatik hareketler
- Yarı istemli (semivoluntary - involuntary) hareketler
- **İstemsiz (involuntary) hareketler**

Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks



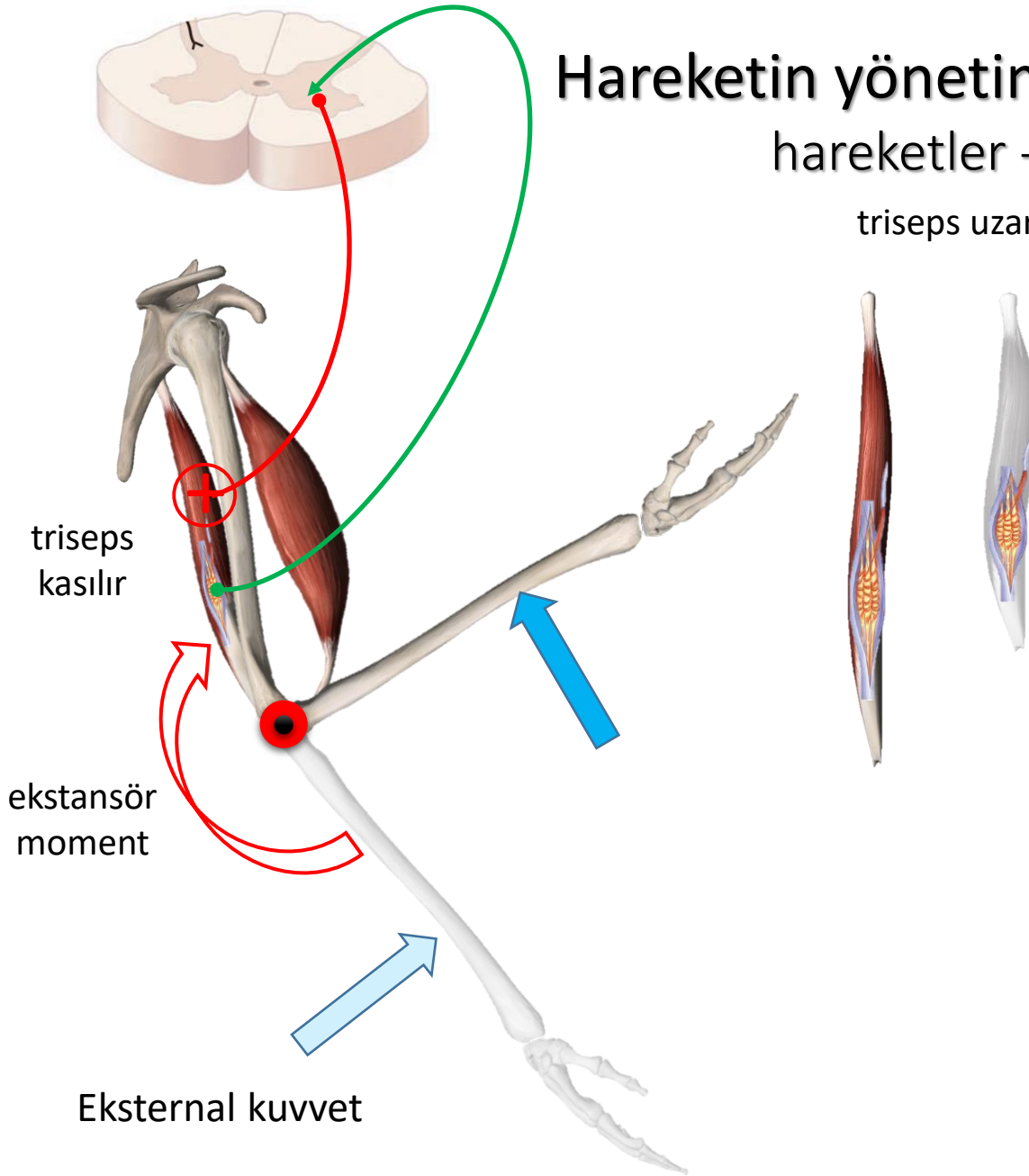
Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks

triseps uzar

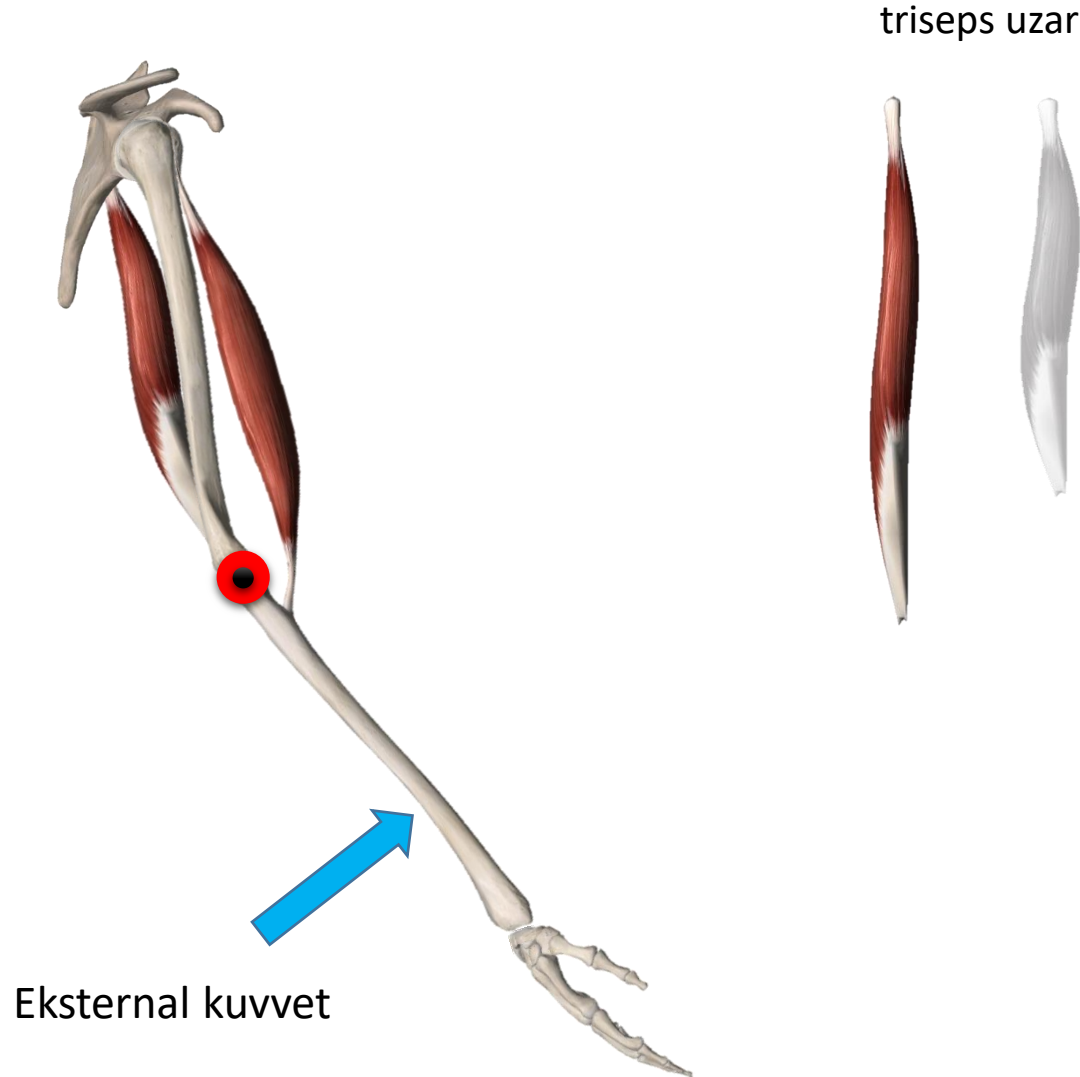
Germe refleksi

ekstansör moment

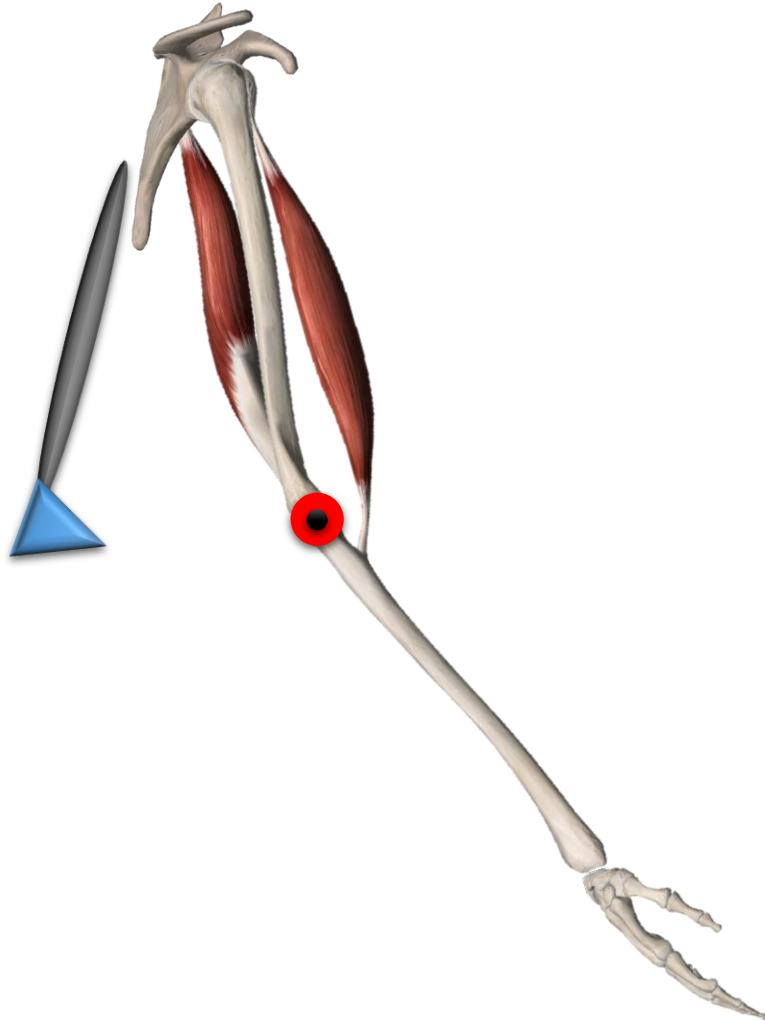
Eksternal kuvvet



Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks



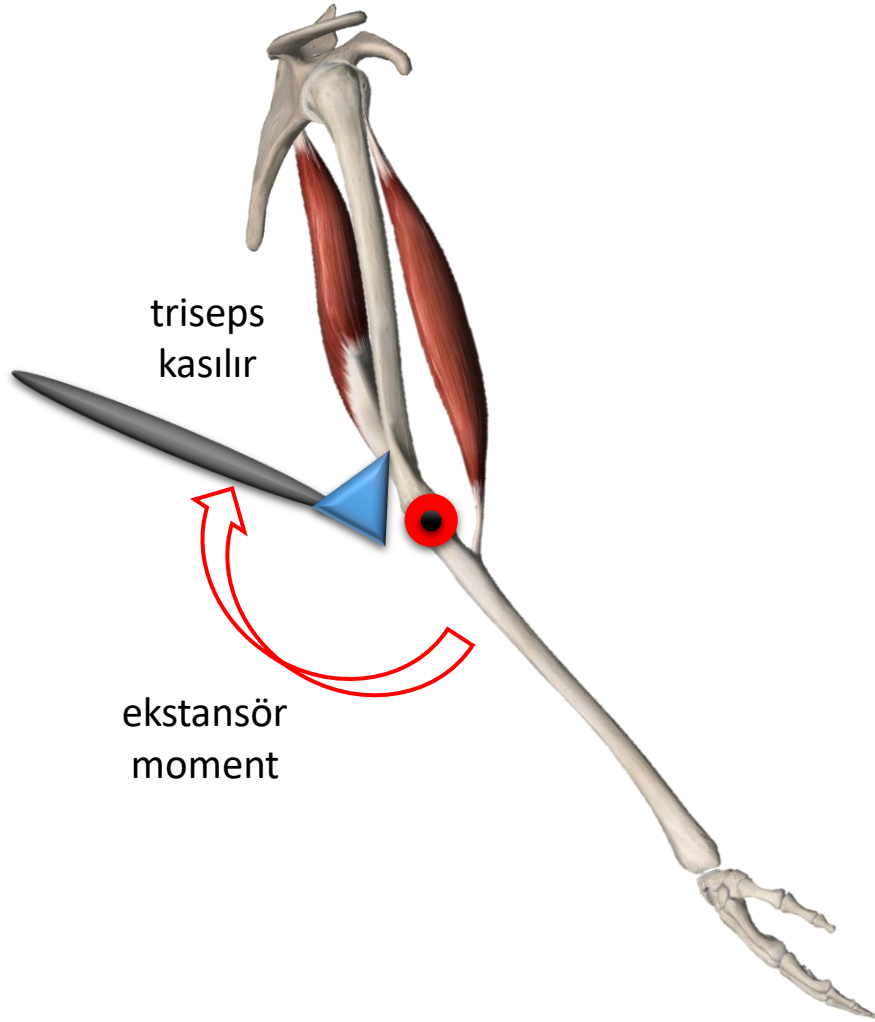
Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks



triceps



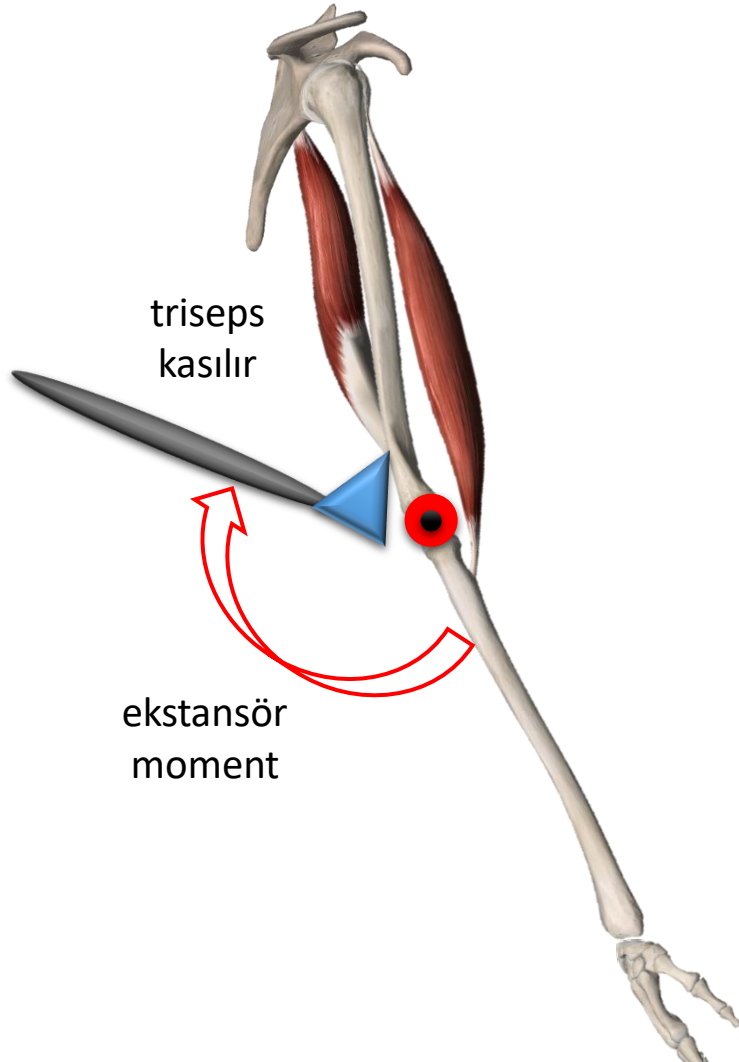
Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks



triceps uzar



Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks



triceps uzar



Germe refleksi

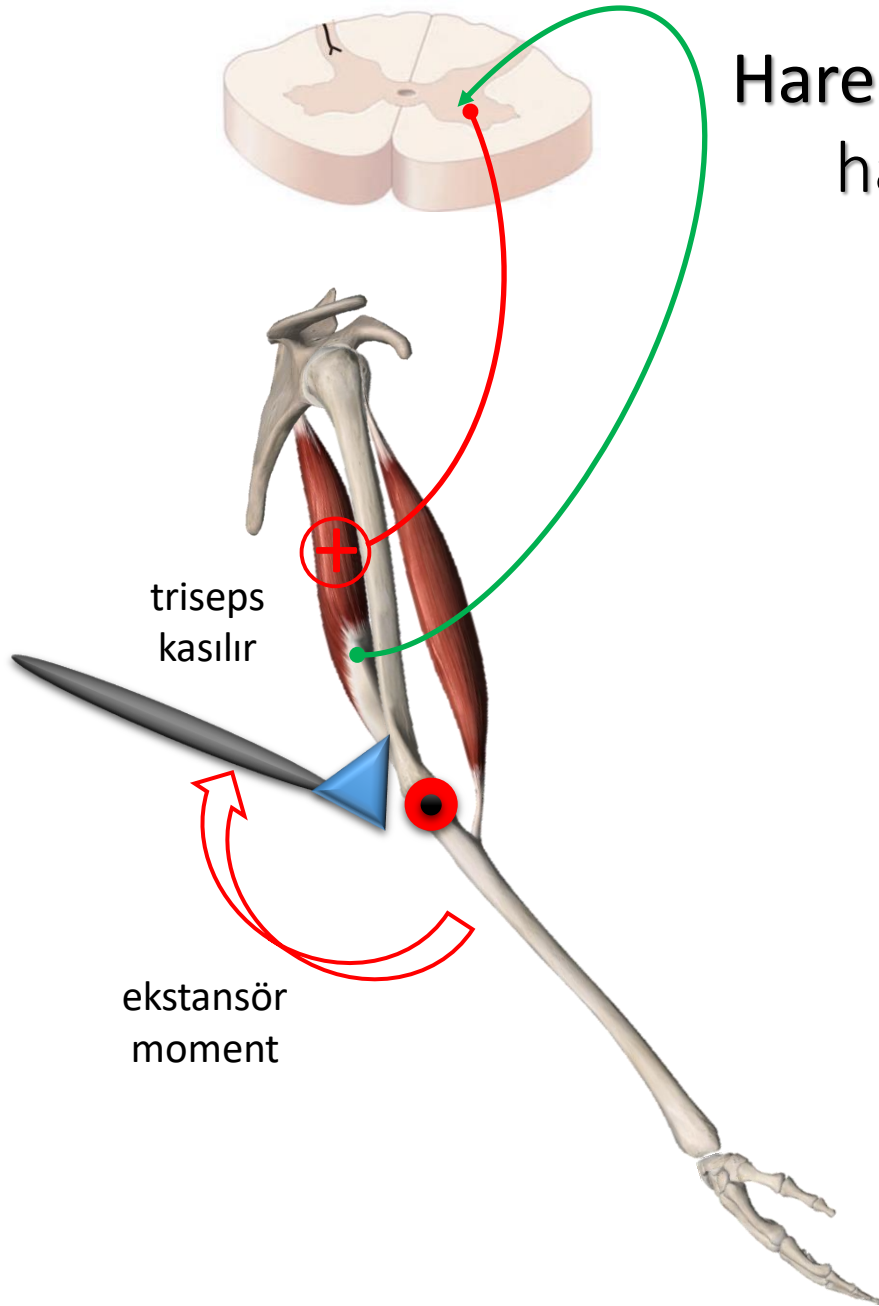
Derin tendon
refleksi

Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks

triseps uzar

Germe refleksi

Derin tendon refleksi



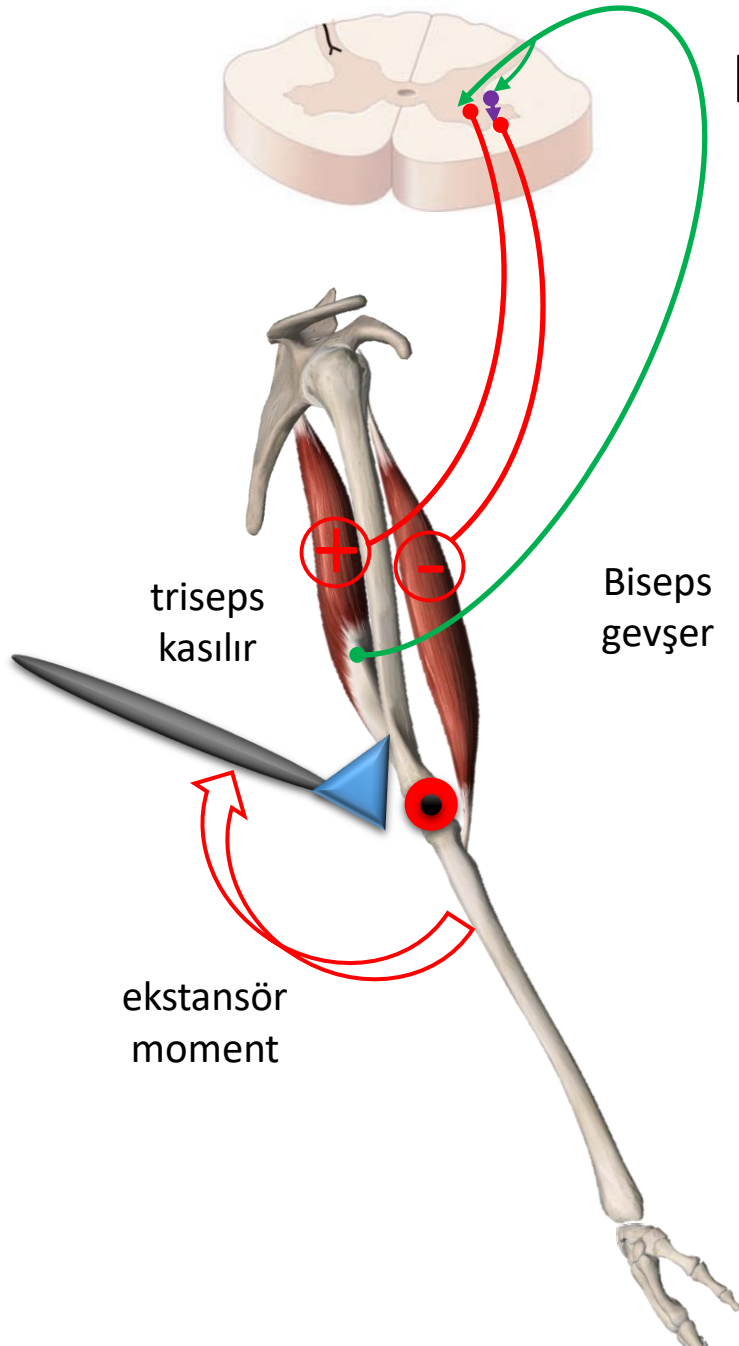
Hareketin yönetimi - istemsiz hareketler - refleks

triseps uzar

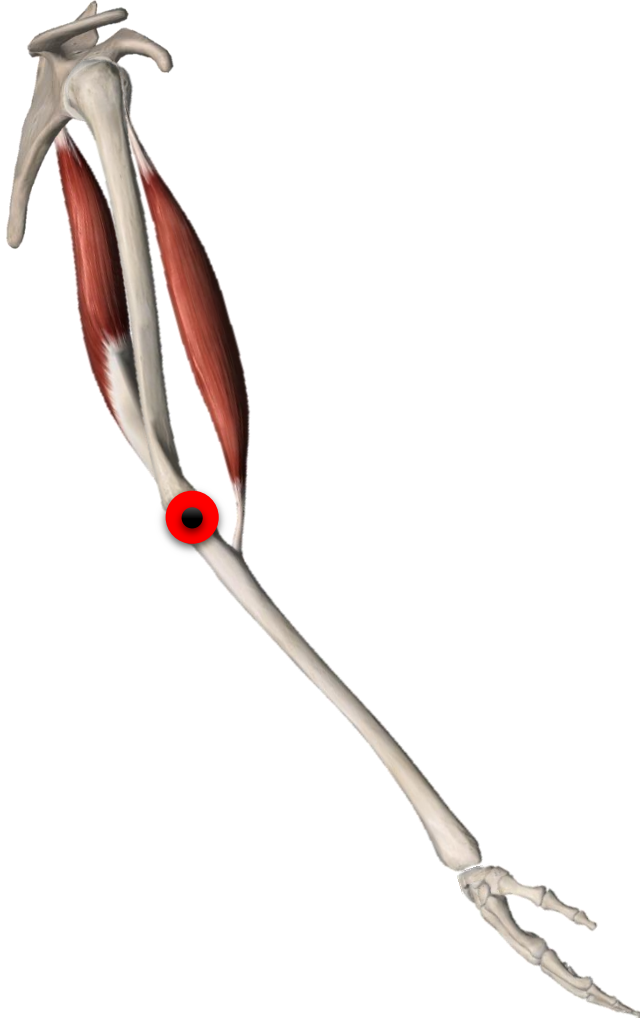
Germe refleksi

Derin tendon refleksi

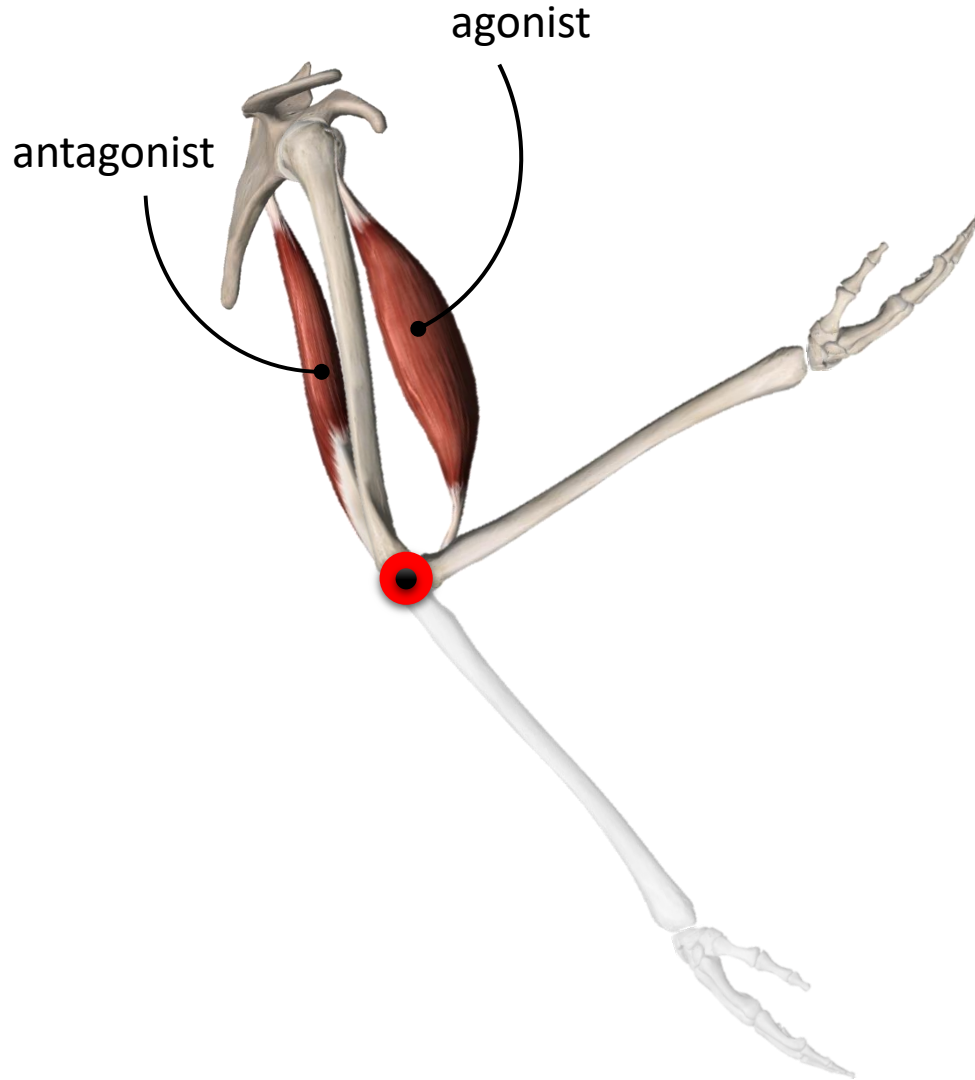
Spinal
resiprokal inhibisyon



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareketler - planlama



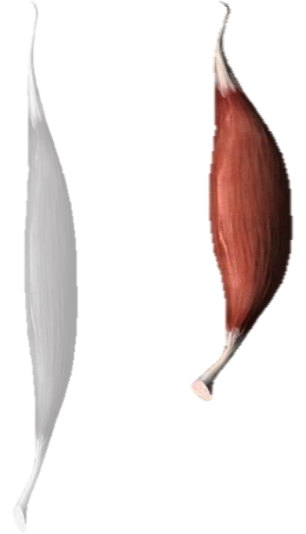
Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareketler - planlama



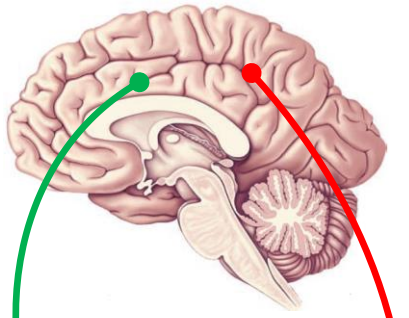
triseps uzar



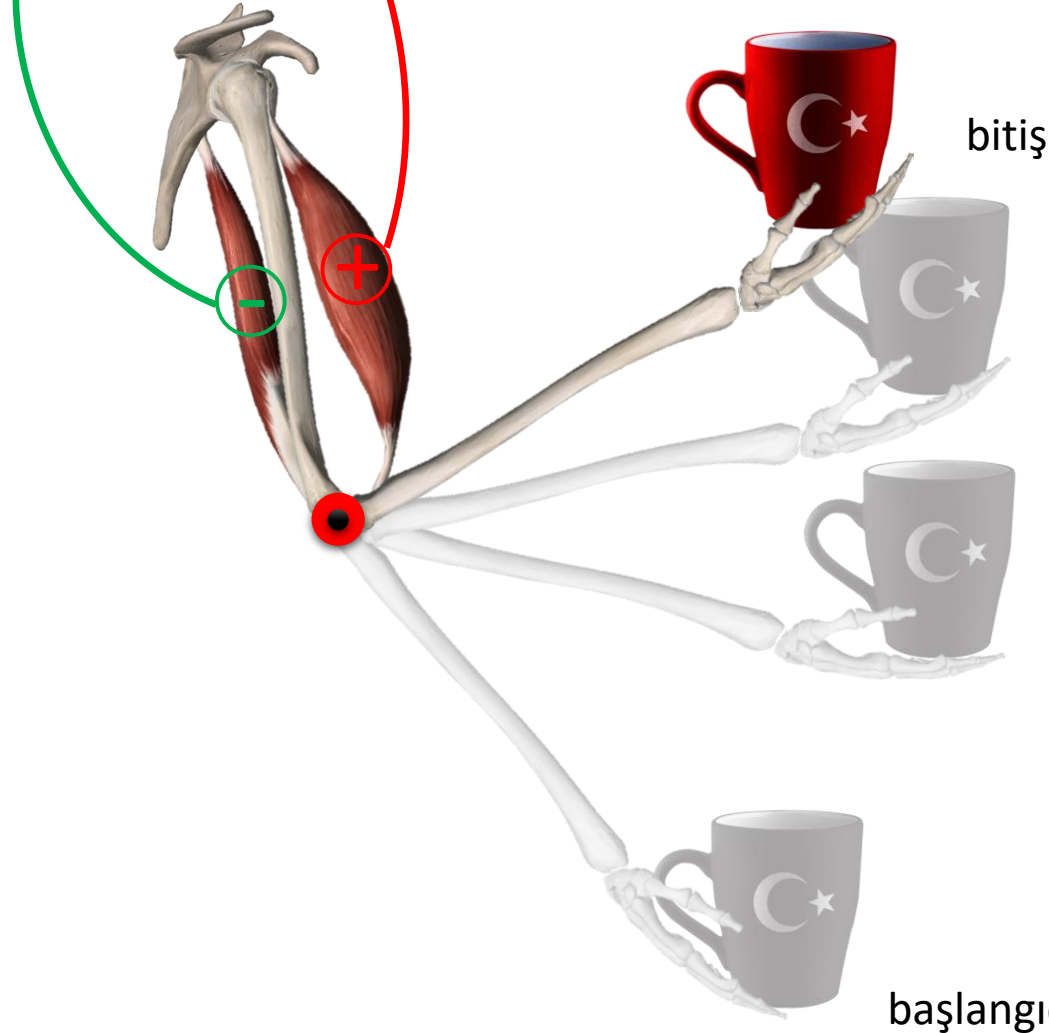
biceps kısalır



Supraspinal
resiprokal inhibisyon



Hareketin yönetimi - istemli hareket - planlama



Supraspinal
resiprokal inhibisyon

Trifazik
elektromyografik patern

www.isarcoprpm.com



turk))mus

 **ISPRM**
International Society of Physical
and Rehabilitation Medicine

**ISarcoPRM
DEBUT**

27 February 2021

ONLINE www.isarcoprpm.com

Nöromotor kontrol

Hareketin gerçekleştircileri

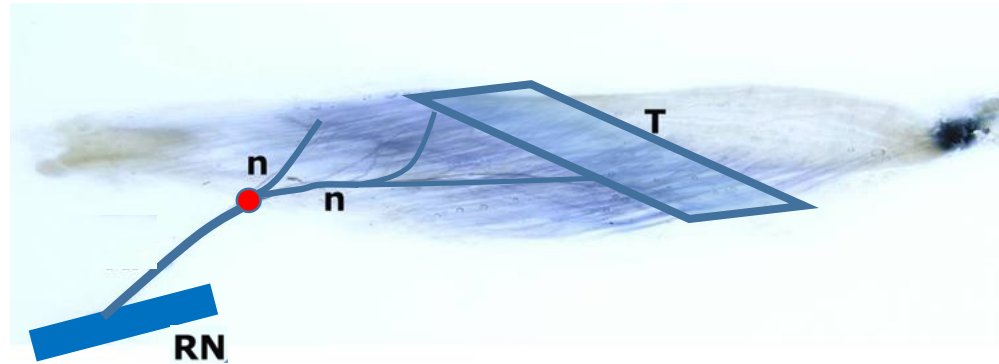
Hareketin yöneticileri

NöroMotor

- Santral sinir sistemi
- Periferik sinir sistemi
- Reseptörler
 - ✓ visseral
 - iç kulak
 - göz
 - ✓ somatik
 - kas içciği
 - golgi tendon organı
 - eklem/çevresi yapılar
 - deri

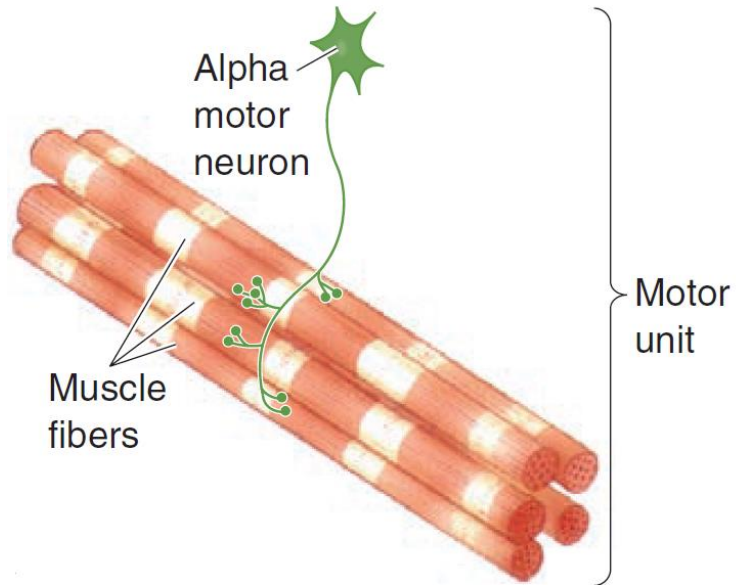
- Kas
 - innervasyon
 - morfoloji/yapı/mimari
 - fonksiyon
 - kısalma (excursion)
 - kuvvet
 - kısalma/kasılma hızı
 - endurans

Kas - innervasyon



- Ana gövde
 - Motor sinir
 - Primer branşlar
 - Sekonder branşlar
 - Tersiyer branşlar
 - Terminal branş ve son uçları (presinaptik membran)

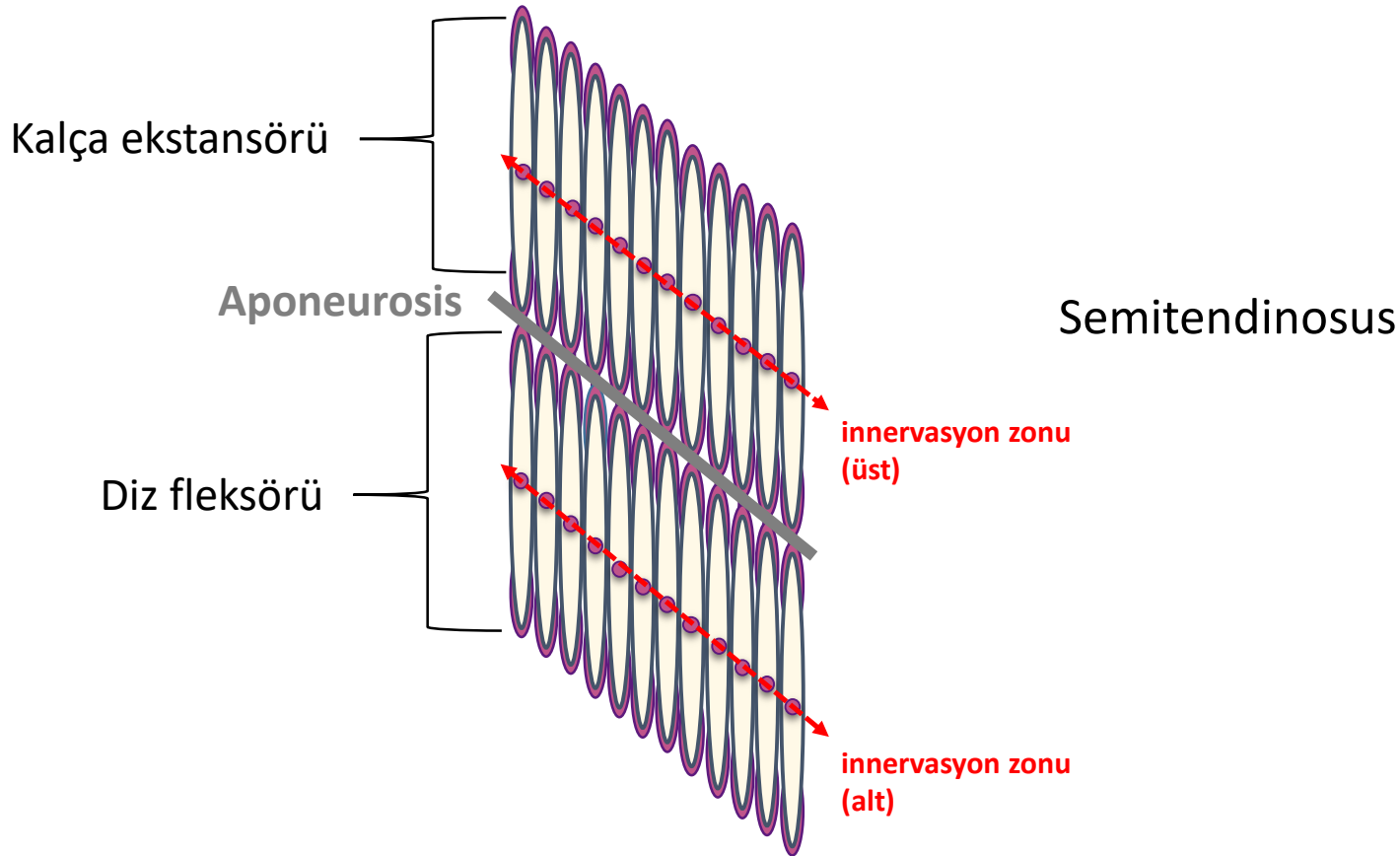
Kas - innervasyon - motor ünit



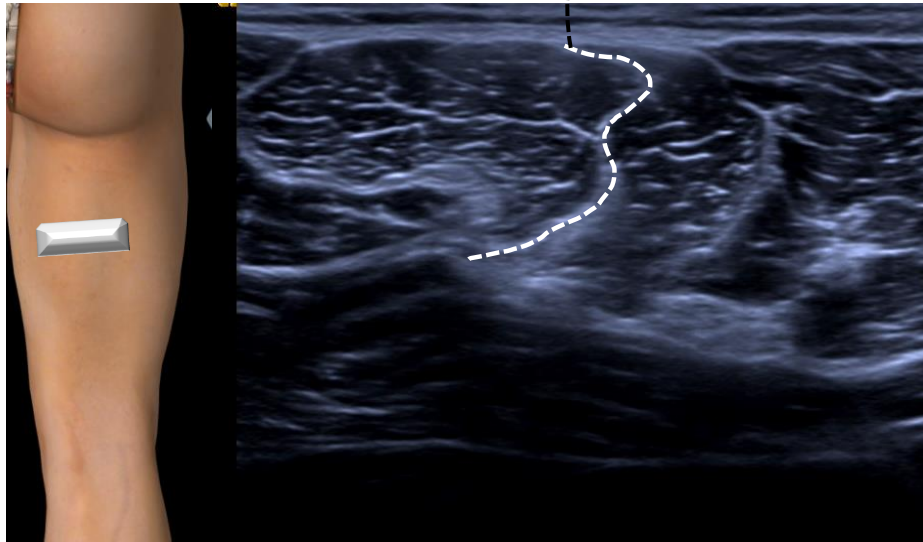
Santral sinir sisteminin
selektif olarak **kontrol**
edebildiği en küçük motor
birim

Kas - motor unit - kompartmantalizasyon

'Muscles in a muscle'



Kas - motor unit - kompartmantalizasyon

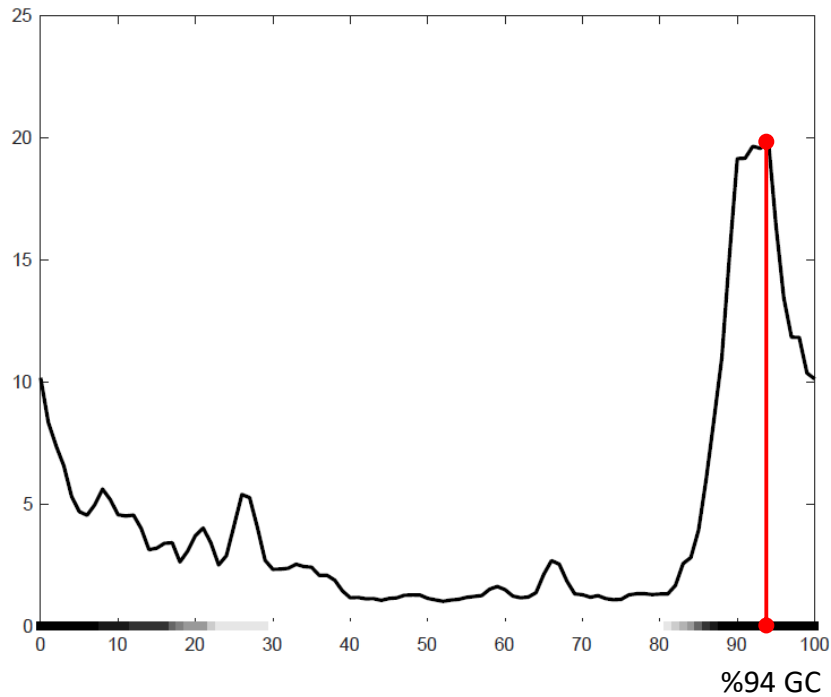


Semitendinosus

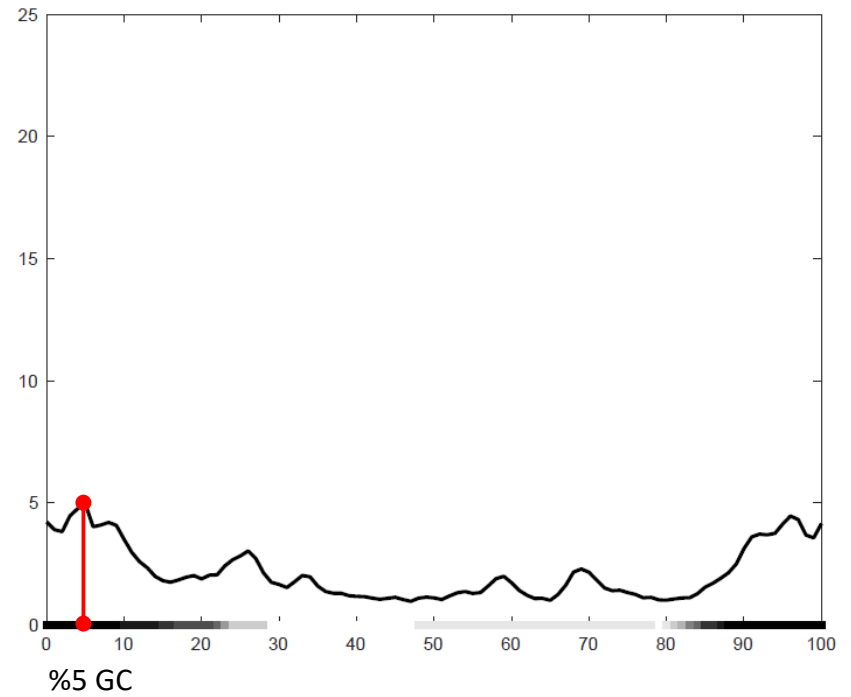


All-round Demonstrating the Compartmentalization in Semitendinosus Muscle: 'Walking the Talking'

Semitendinosus distal compartment



Semitendinosus proksimal compartment





biomechanics

and Motor Control of Human Movement

Fourth Edition



DAVID A. WINTER



of the knee, the rectus femoris is a combined hip flexor and knee extensor, and the gastrocnemius are knee flexors and ankle plantarflexors. The fiber length of many of these muscles may be insufficient to allow a complete range of movement of both joints involved. Elftman (1966) has suggested that many normal movements require lengthening at one joint simultaneously with shortening at the other. Consider the action of the rectus femoris, for example, during early swing in running. This muscle shortens as a result of hip flexion and lengthens at the knee as the leg swings backward in preparation for swing. The tension in the rectus femoris simultaneously creates a flexor hip moment (positive work) and an extensor knee moment to decelerate the swinging leg (negative work) and start accelerating it forward. In this way, the net change in muscle length is reduced compared with two equivalent single-joint muscles, and excessive positive and negative work within the muscle can be reduced. A double-joint muscle could even be totally isometric in such situations and would effectively be transferring energy from the leg

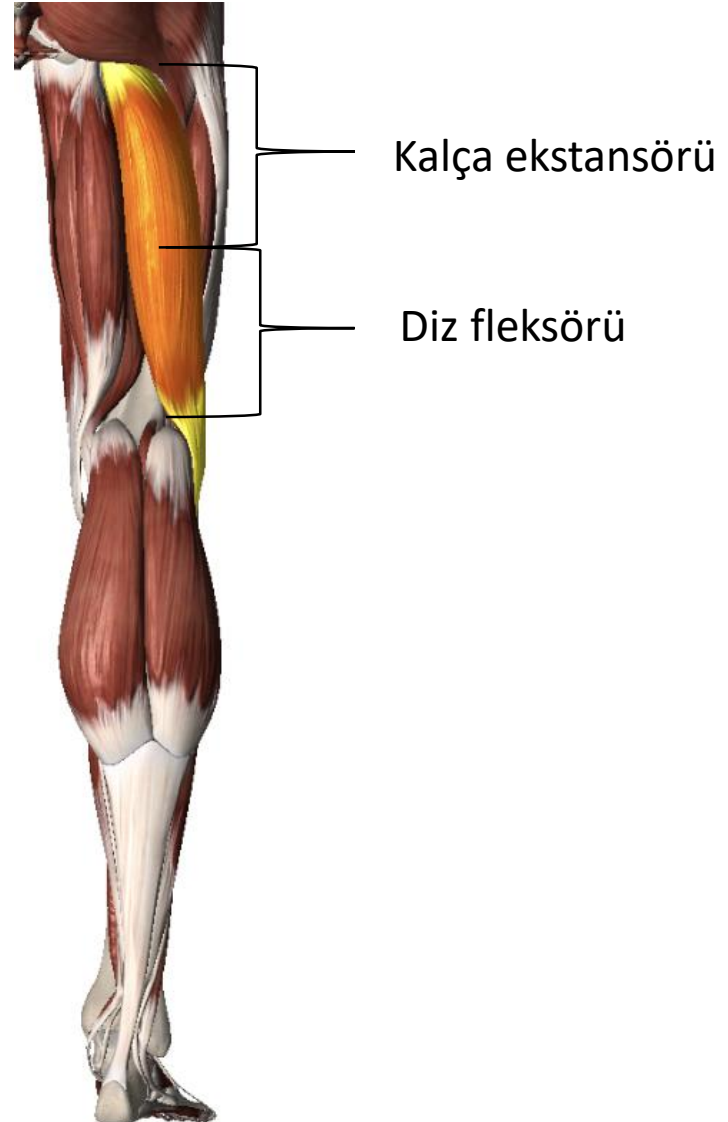
to reverse (i.e., it has an extensor velocity). Thus, the hamstrings appear to be rapidly lengthening at the distal end and shortening at the proximal end, with the net result that they may be lengthening at a slower rate than a single joint would.

joint would.

It is also critical to understand the role of the major biarticulate muscles of the lower limb during stance phase of walking or running. Figure 4.10 shows the gastrocnemii, hamstrings, and rectus femoris and their moment-arm lengths at their respective proximal and distal ends. The hamstrings have a 5-cm moment-arm at the ankle and 3.5-cm moment-arm at the knee. Thus, when they are active during stance, their contribution to the ankle extensor moment is about 50% greater than their contribution to the knee flexor moment. The net effect of these two contributions is to cause the leg to rotate posteriorly and prevent the knee from collapsing. The hamstrings, with the exception of the short head of the biceps femoris, have moment-arms of 6–7 cm at the hip but only 3.5 cm at the knee. Thus, when these muscles are active during stance, their contribution to hip extension is about twice their contribution to knee flexion. The net effect of these two actions is to cause the thigh to rotate posteriorly and prevent the knee from collapsing. Finally, the rectus femoris is the only biarticulate muscle of the large quadriceps group, and its moment-arm at the hip is slightly larger than at the knee. However, the quadriceps activate as a group, and because the uniarticulate quadriceps comprise 84% of the PCA of the quadriceps (see Table 4.3), the dominant action is knee extension. Thus, the net effect of the major biarticulate muscles of the lower limb is extension at all three joints, and therefore they

Kas - motor unit - kompartmantalizasyon

Biceps femoris uzun başı

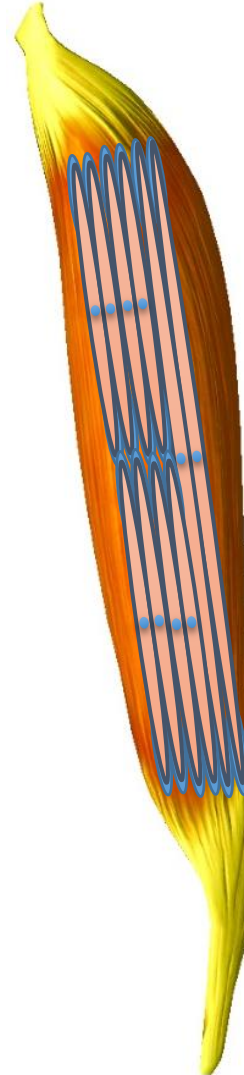


Kas - motor unit - kompartmantalizasyon

Biceps femoris uzun başı

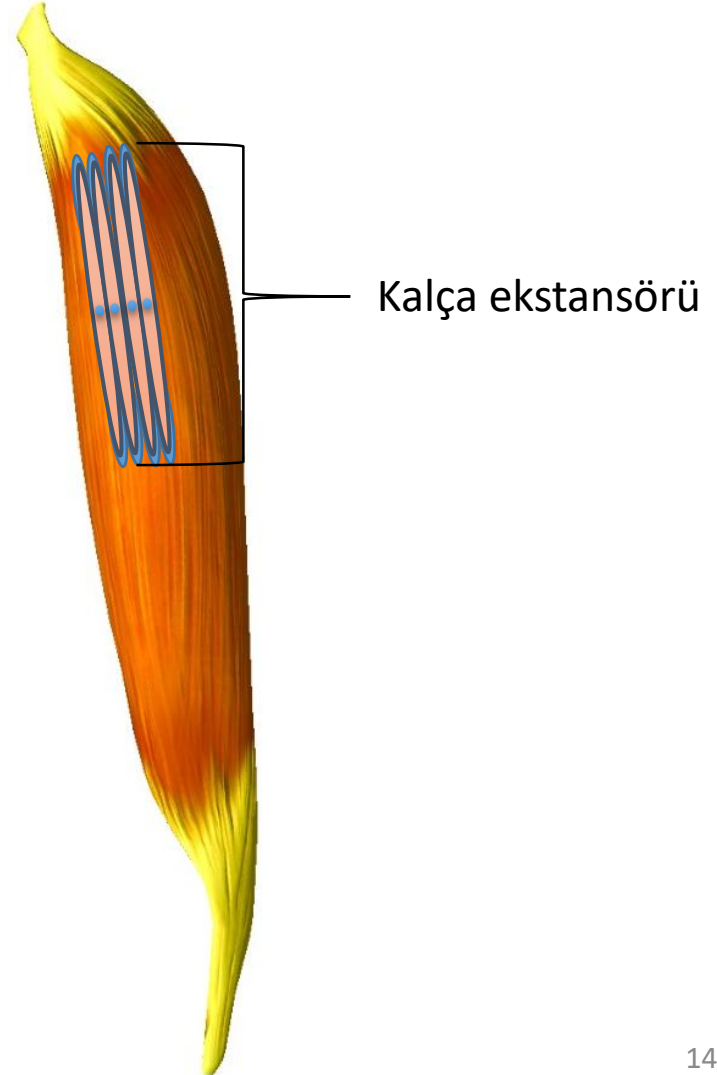
‘Serially connected muscle fibers’

‘Spanning muscle fibers’



Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon

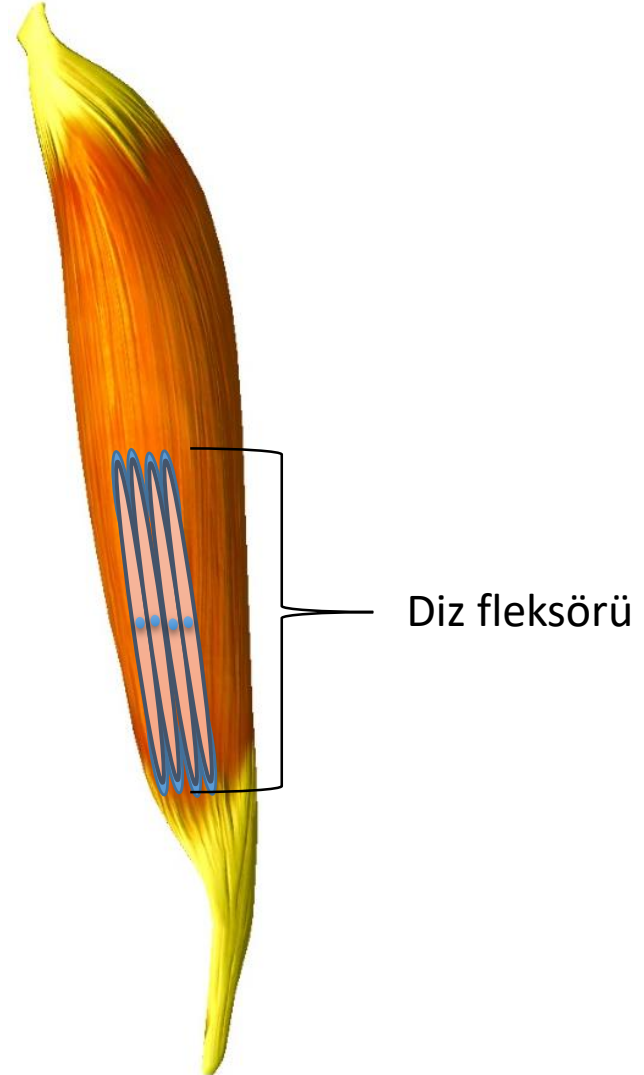
Biceps femoris uzun başı
'Serially connected muscle fibers'



Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon

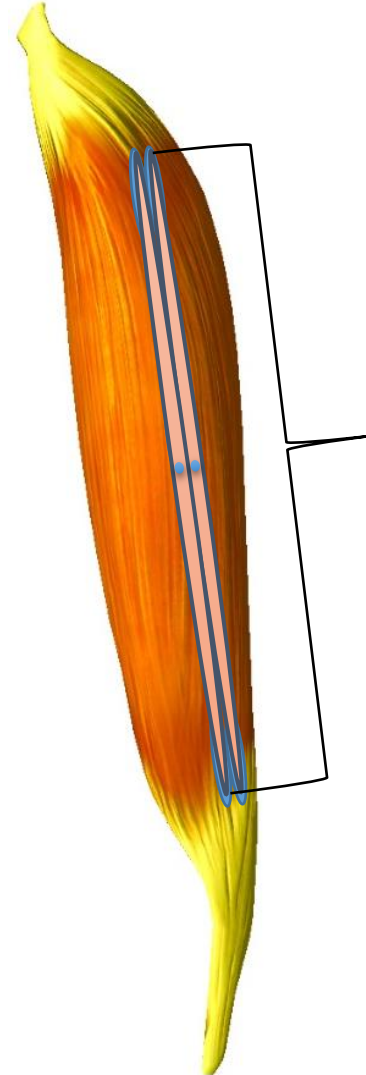
Biceps femoris uzun başı

'Serially connected muscle fibers'

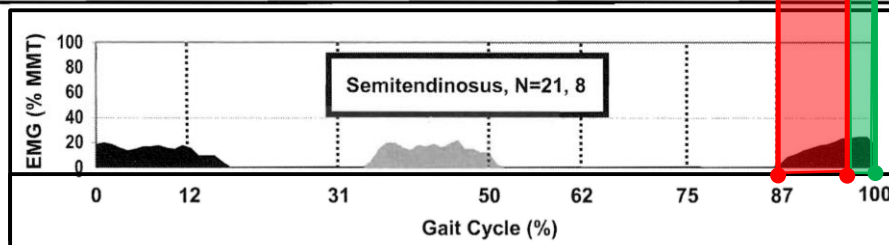
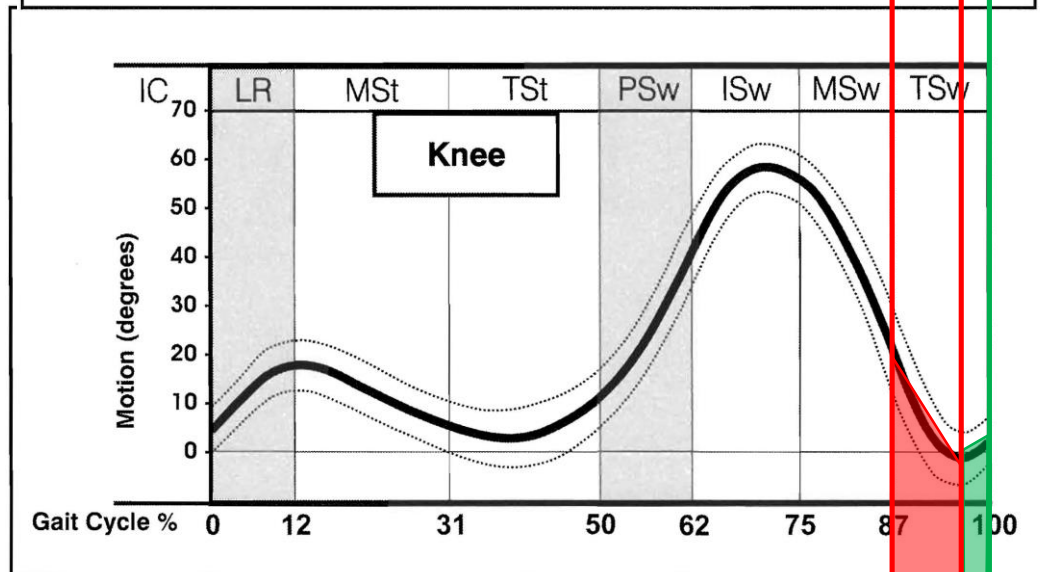
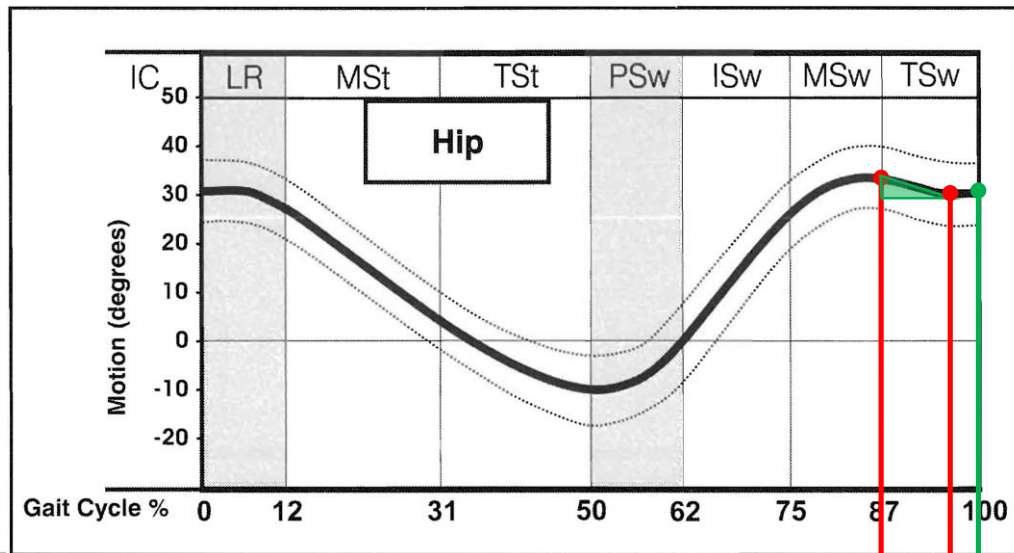


Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon

Biceps femoris uzun başı
'Spanning muscle fibers'



Kalça ekstansörü
Diz fleksörü

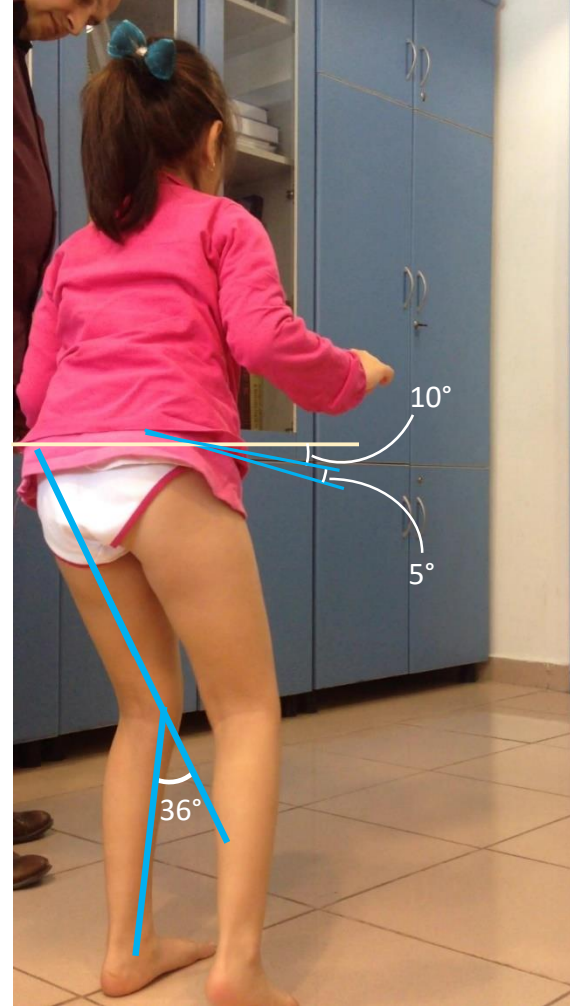


Hamstring
kontraksiyonu

Bükük diz & artmış anterior tilt & kalça fleksör kontraktürü hamstring kontraktürü



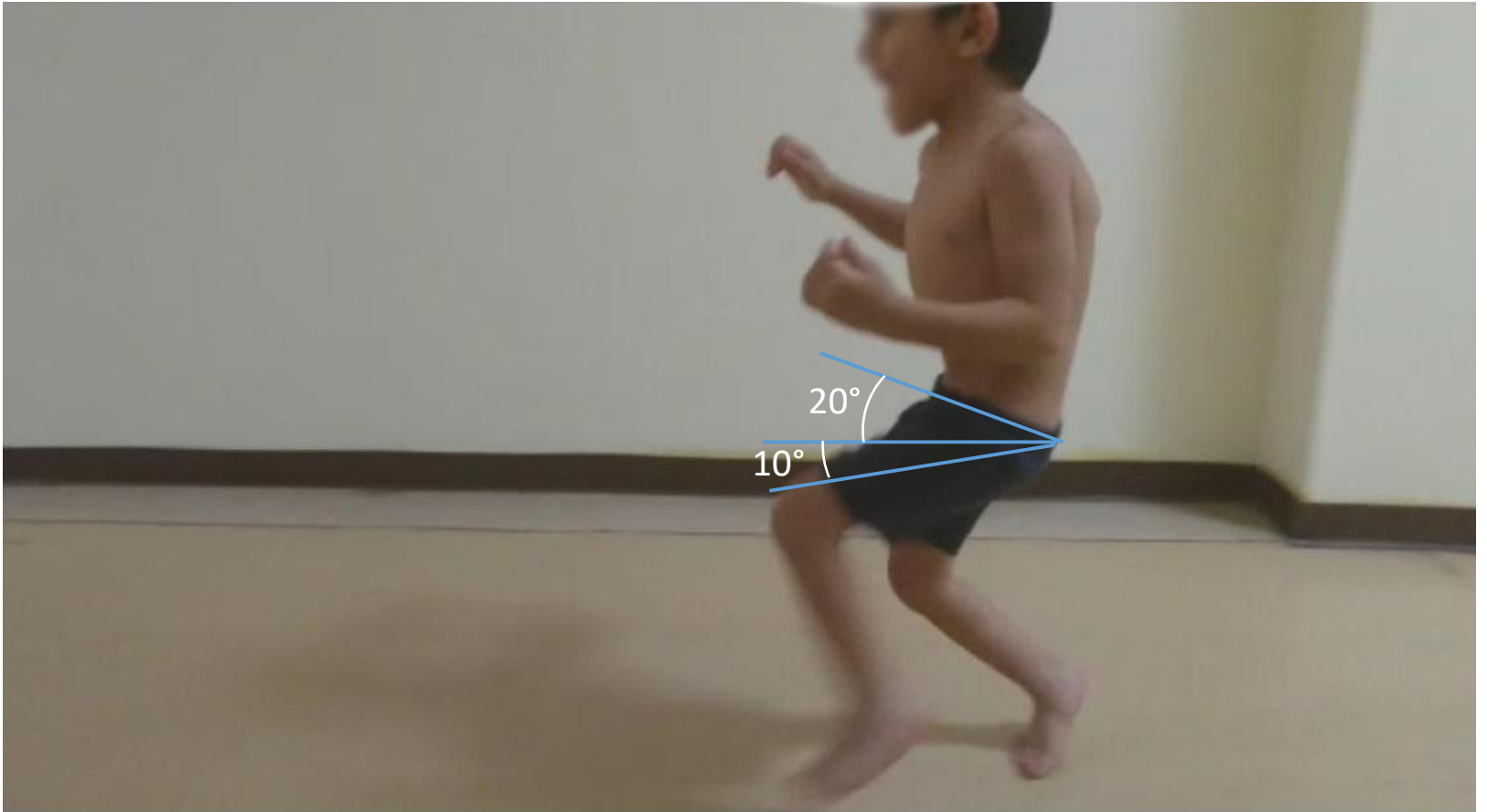
Bükük diz & artmış anterior tilt & kalça fleksör kontraktürü hamstring kontraktürü



Bükük diz & artmış posterior tilt & hamstring kontraktürü

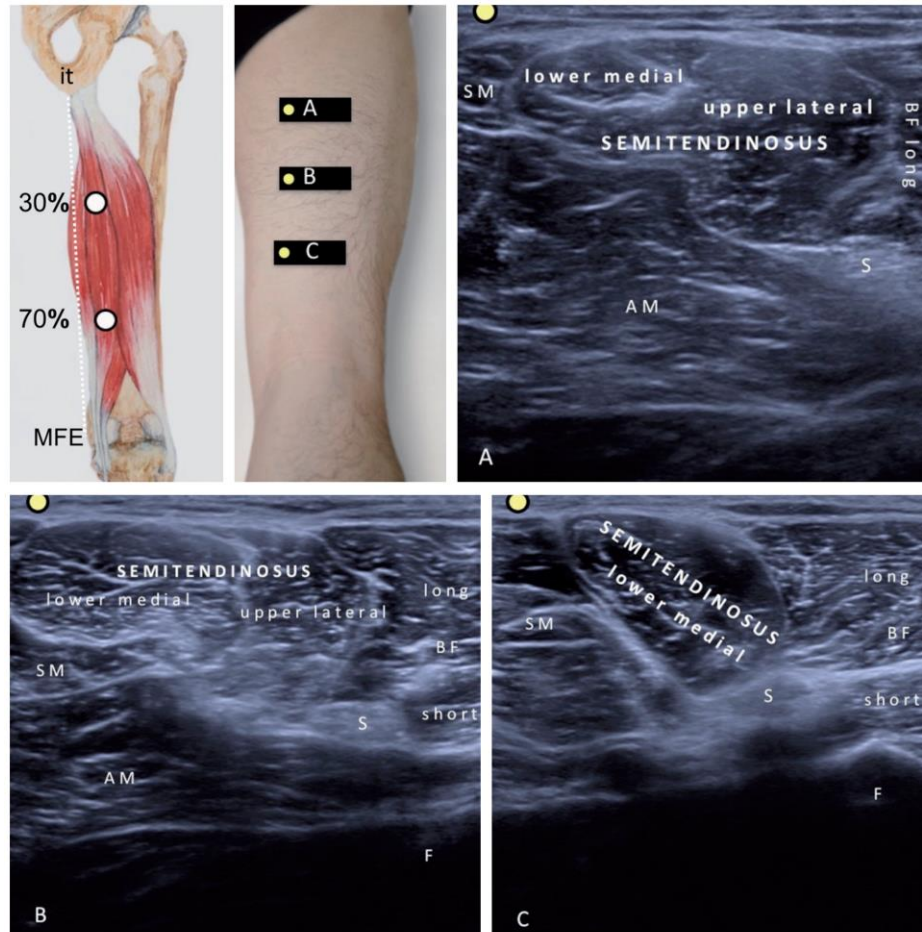


Bükük diz & artmış posterior tilt & hamstring kontraktürü

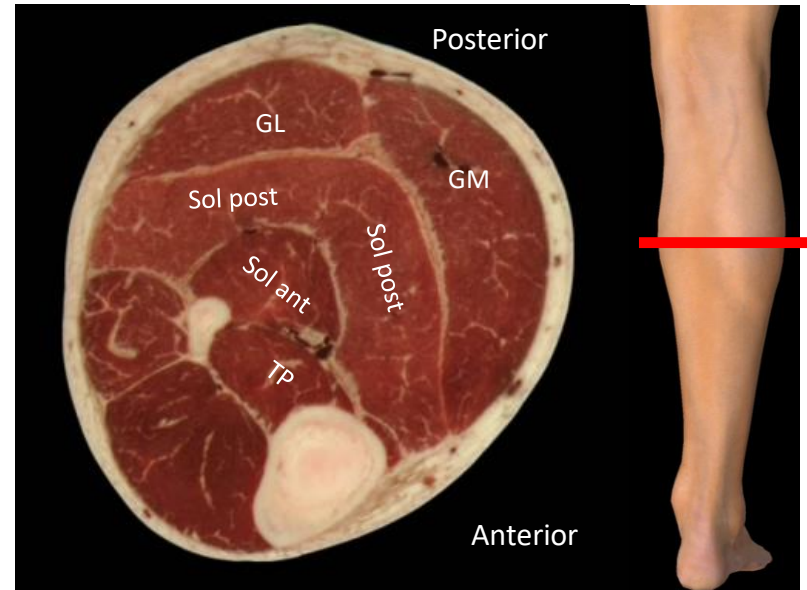
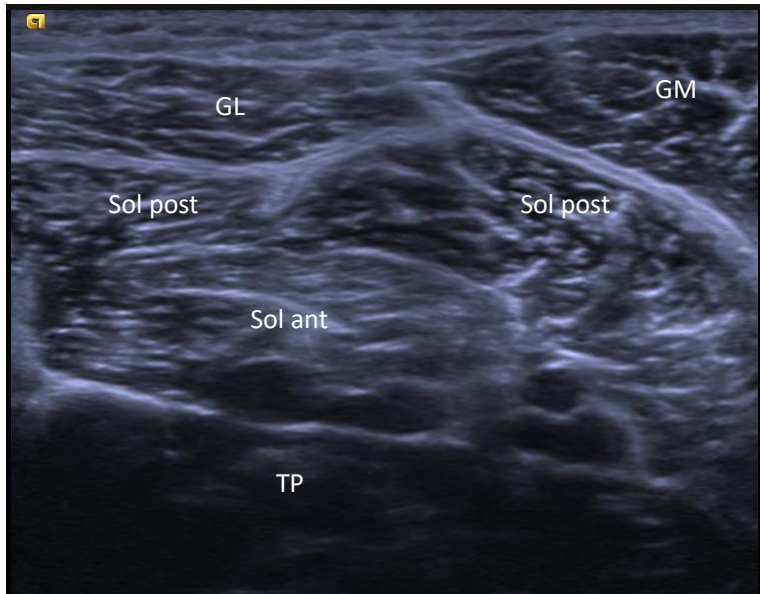


Sonographic guide for botulinum toxin injections of the lower limb: EUROMUSCULUS/USPRM spasticity approach

Bayram KAYMAK ¹, Murat KARA ^{1*}, Fatih TOK ², Alper M. ULAŞLI ³, Gökhan T. ÖZTÜRK ³,
Ke-Vin CHANG ^{4,5}, Ming-Yen HSIAO ⁴, Chen-Yu HUNG ⁵, Arzu YAGIZ ON ⁶, Levent ÖZÇAKAR ¹

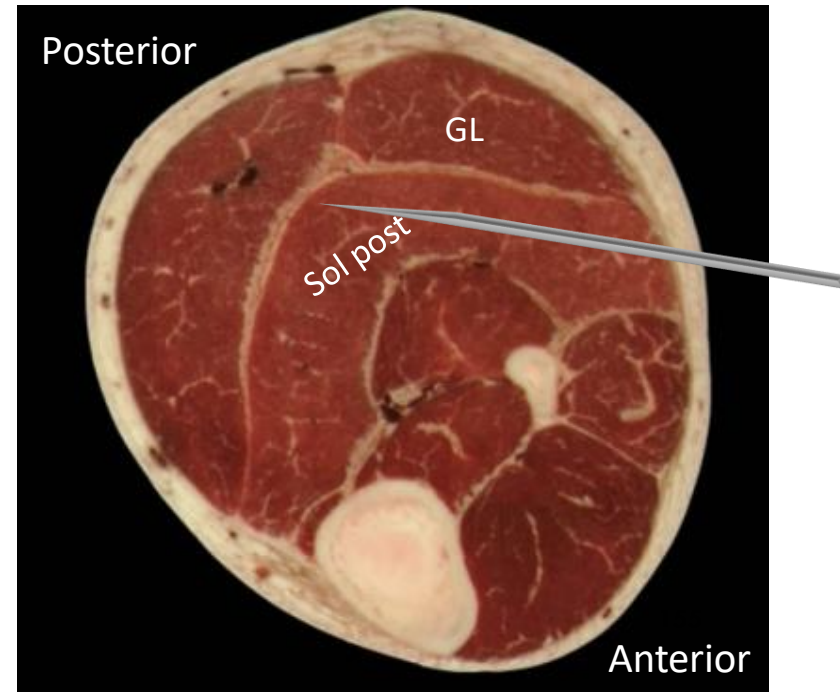
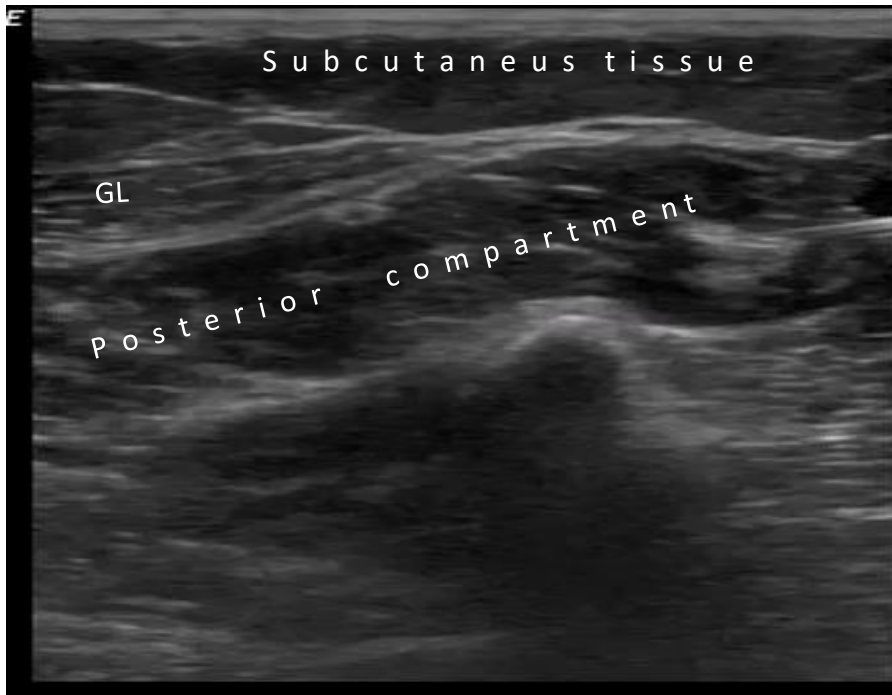


Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon



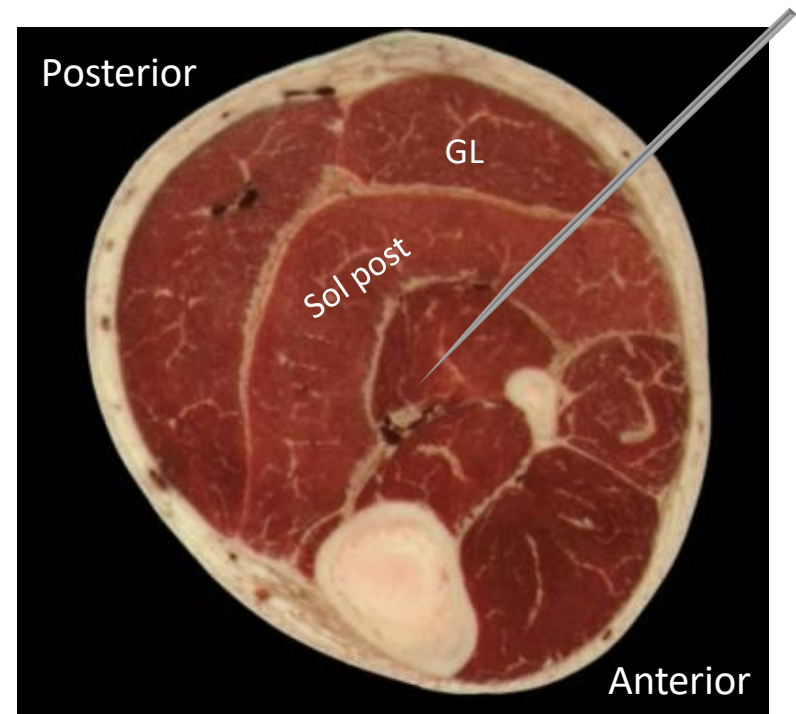
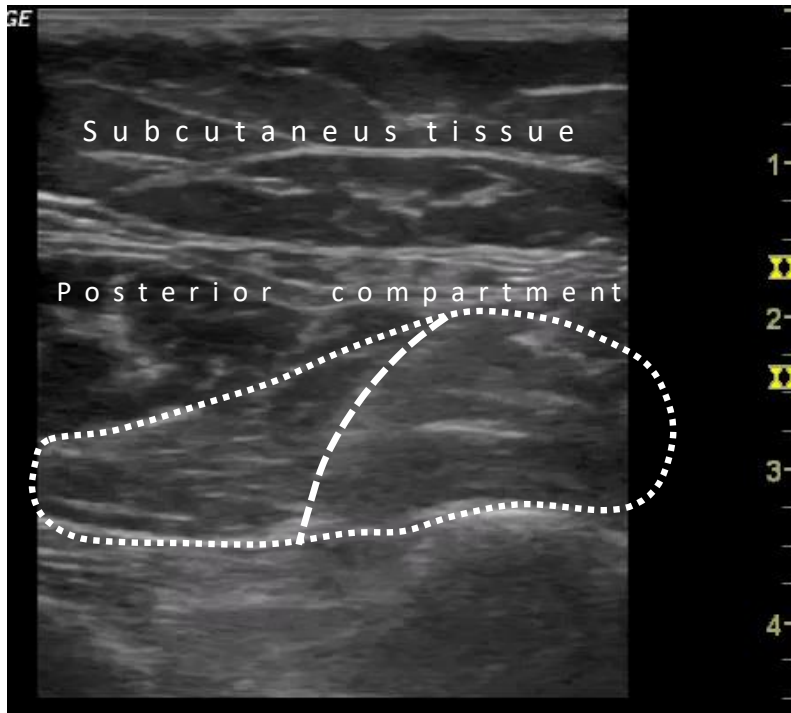
Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon

Soleus posterior kompartman

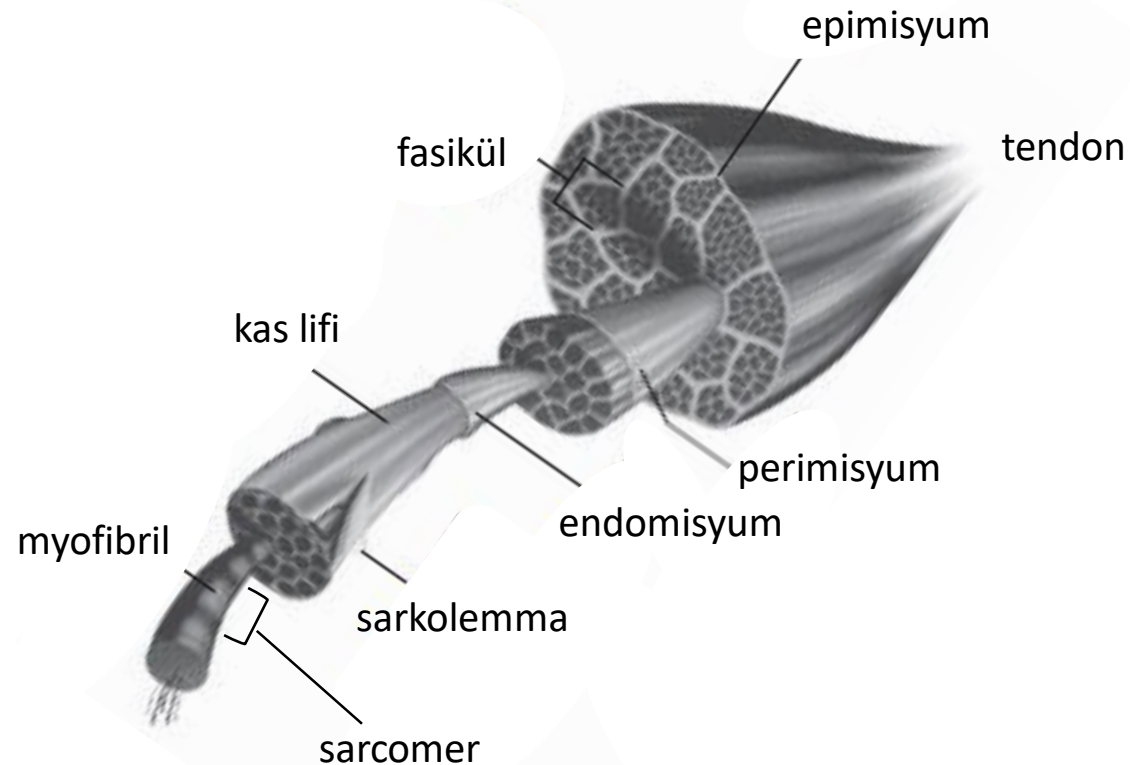


Kas - motor ünit - kompartmantalizasyon

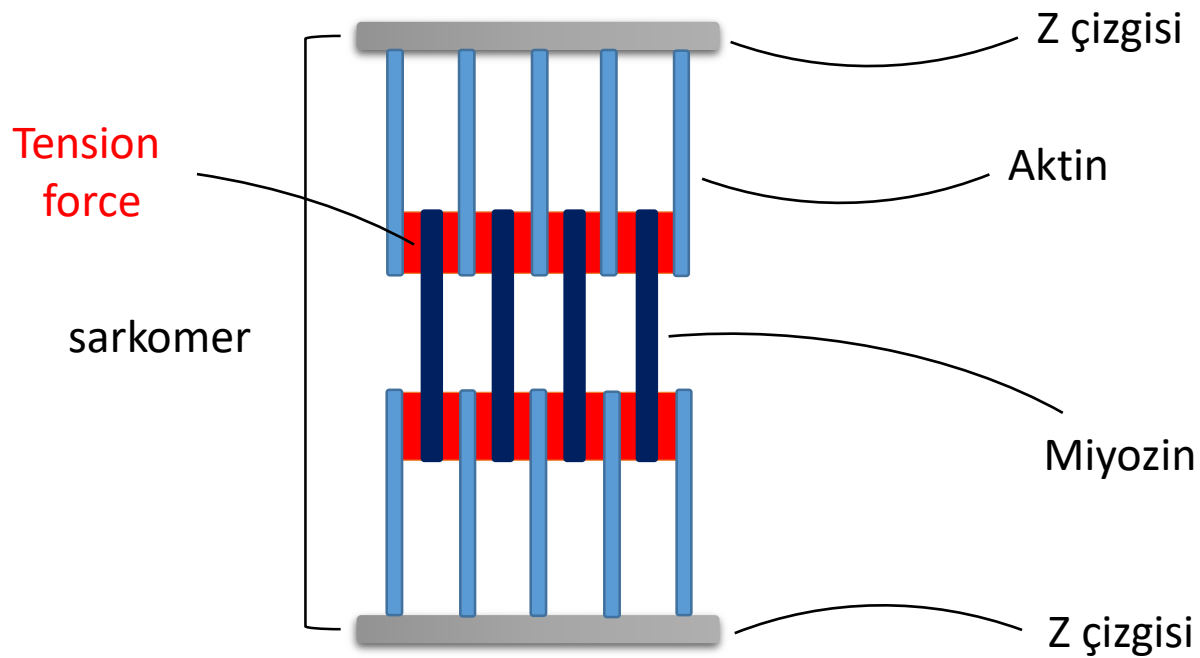
Soleus anterior kompartman



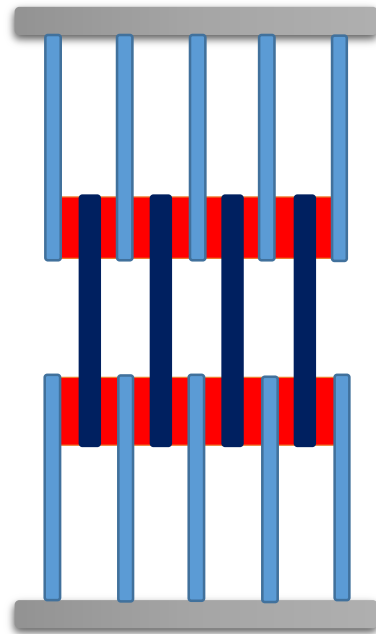
Kas morfolojisi & mimarisi



Kas - sarkomer

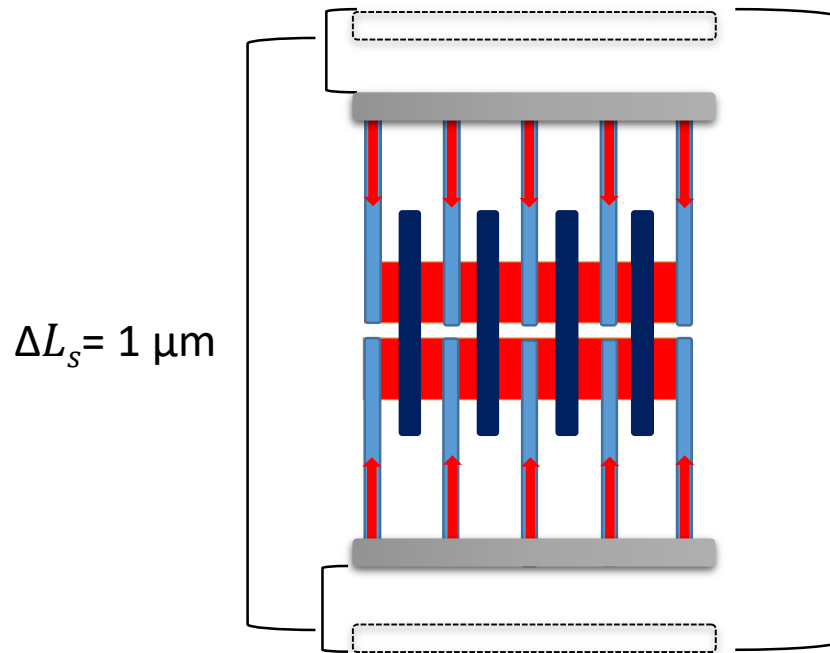


Kas - sarkomer



Kas - sarkomer

konsantrik kontraksiyon



kısalma oranı %40

$$L_s = 2.5 \mu\text{m}$$

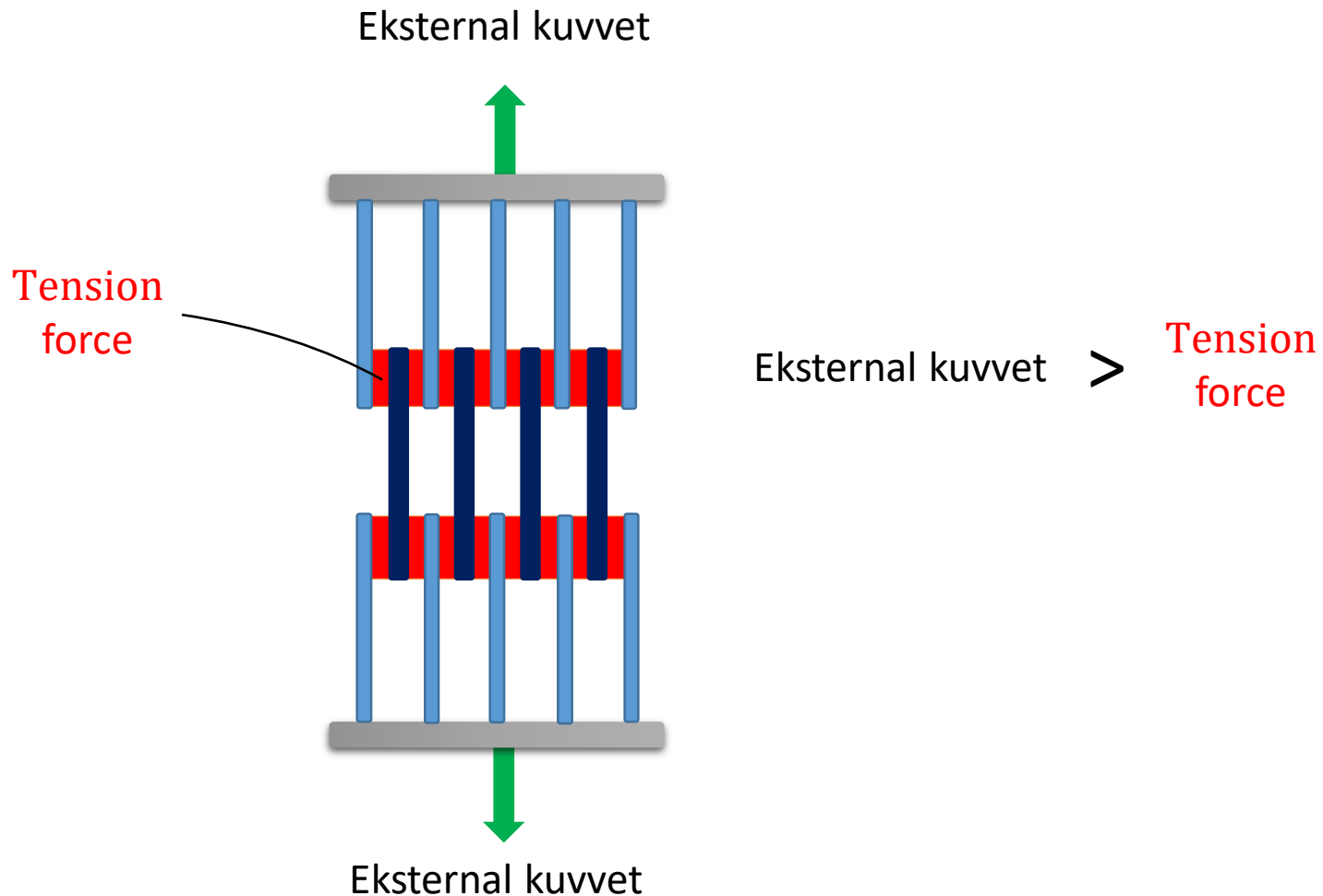
konsantrik kontraksiyon hızı

$$v_s = \frac{\Delta L_s}{\Delta t} \quad \text{pozitif}$$

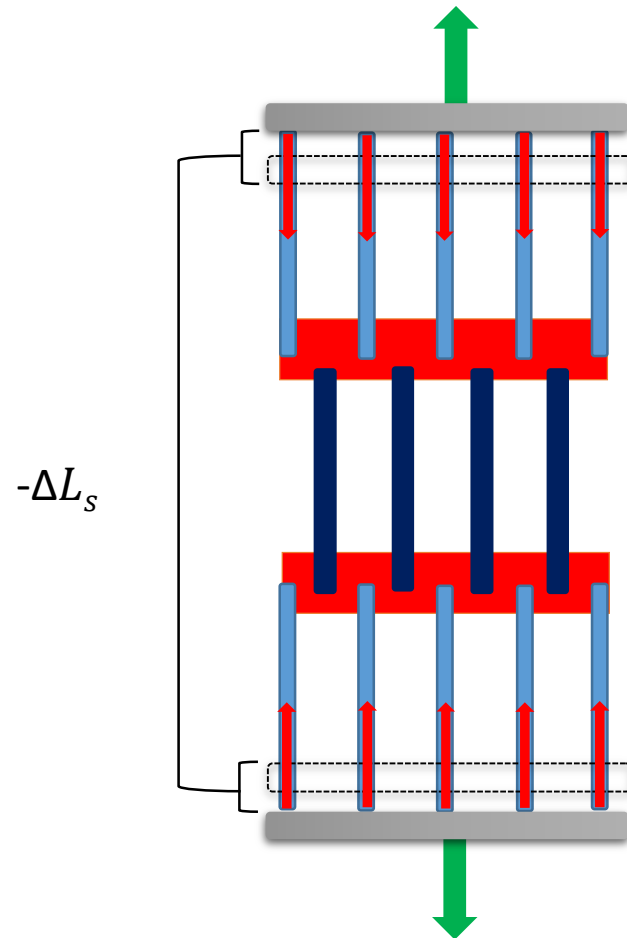
Kas - sarkomer

- Sarkomer kasılma (kısalma) hızı lif tipine bağlı
 - Tip I lif sarkomerleri
 - yavaş kasılırlar
 - geç yorulurlar
 - Tip II lif sarkomerleri
 - hızlı kasılırlar
 - çabuk yorulurlar

Kas - sarkomer



Kas - sarkomer

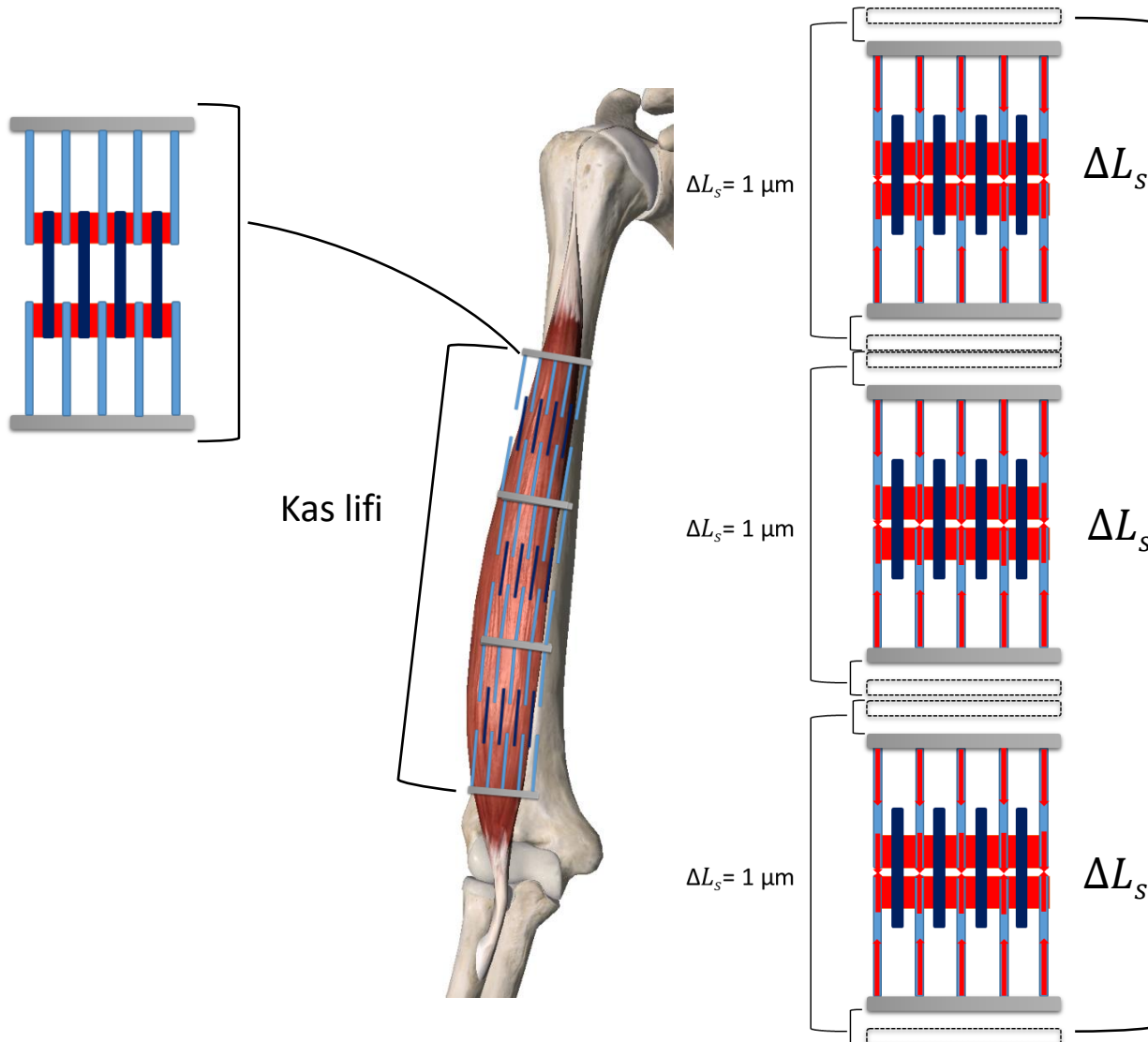


eksantrik kontraksiyon

Eksternal kuvvet $>$ Tension force

$$-v_s = \frac{-\Delta L_s}{\Delta t} \text{ negatif}$$

Kas - lifi



Kas lifi kısalma miktarı

$$\Delta L_f = 3\Delta L_s$$

Kas lifi kısalma hızı

$$v_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_s = \frac{\Delta L_s}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_f = 3v_s$$

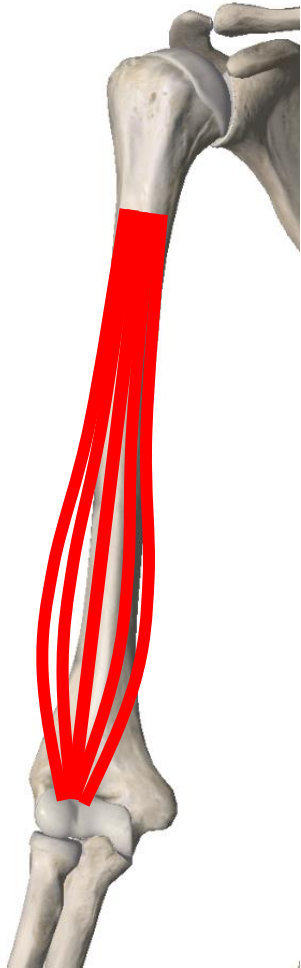
Kas - lifi

Kas lifi kısalma (konsantrik kasılma) hızı lifin boyu ile doğru orantılıdır

Aynı sarkomer tipine sahip kas liflerinden uzun olanları kısa olanlara göre daha hızlı kasılırlar

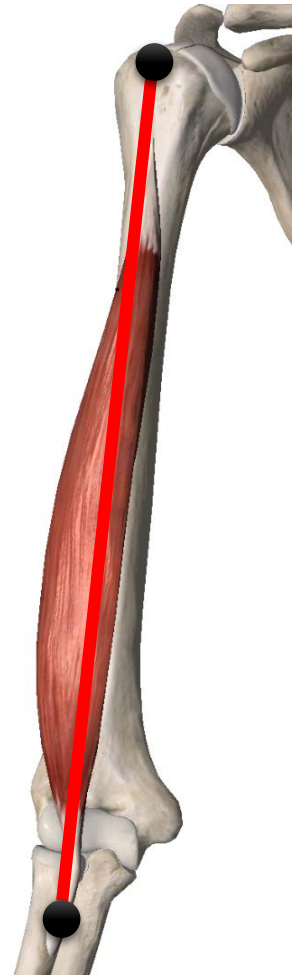
$$P = F \cdot v$$

Kas - lifi oryantasyonu



$$\Delta L_f \cong \Delta L_m$$

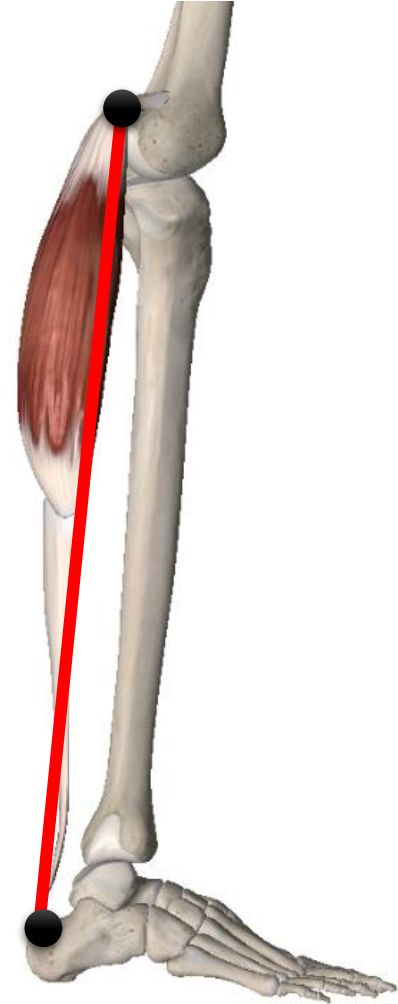
$$\mathbf{v}_f \cong \mathbf{v}_m$$



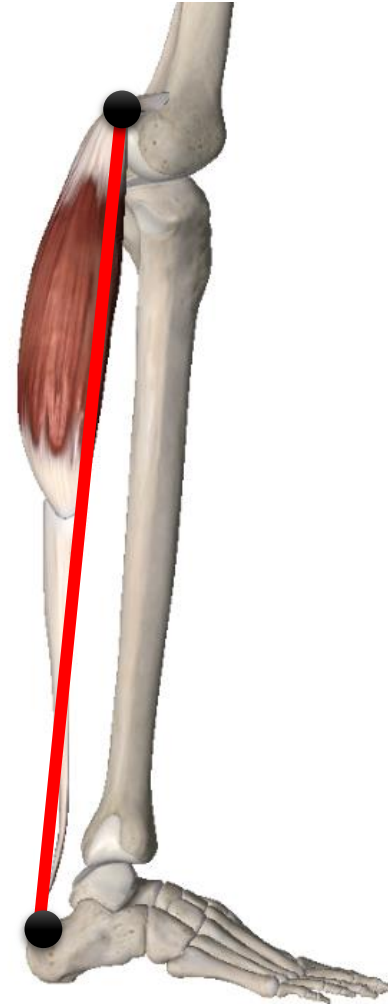
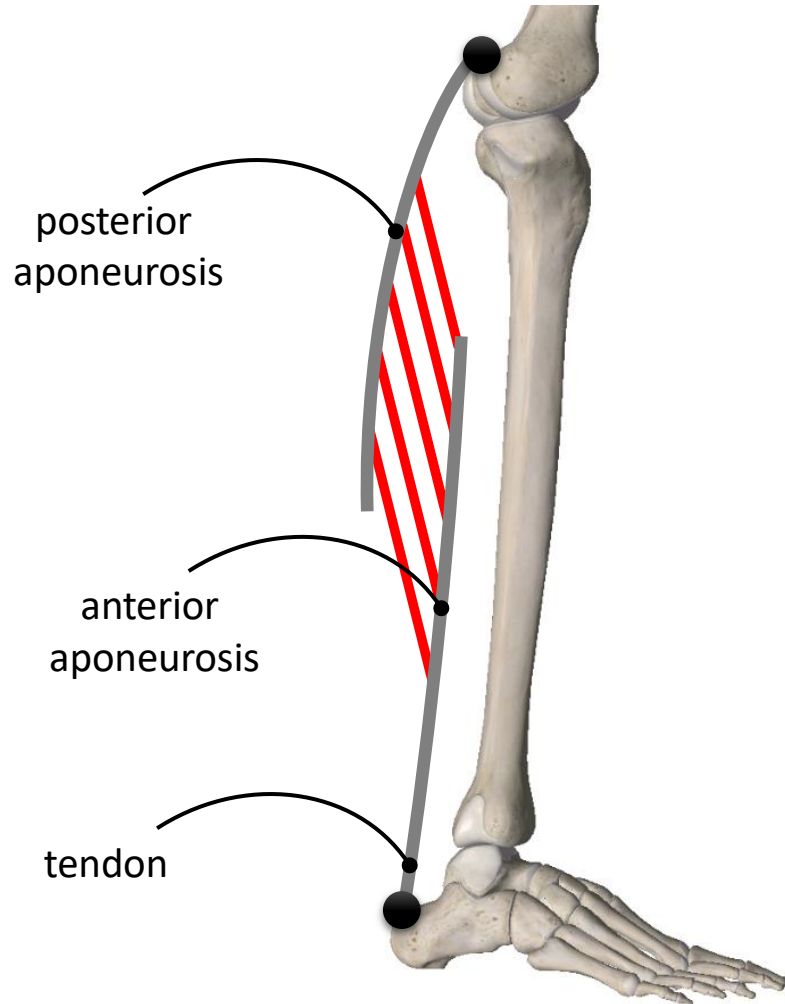
Kas - lifi oryantasyonu

Kas liflerinin oryantasyonu kasın oryantasyonu ile aynı ise
kas lifi boyu kısalma (konsantrik kasılma) miktarı/hızı ile
kas boyu kısalma (konsantrik kasılma) miktarı/hızı yaklaşık
olarak aynıdır

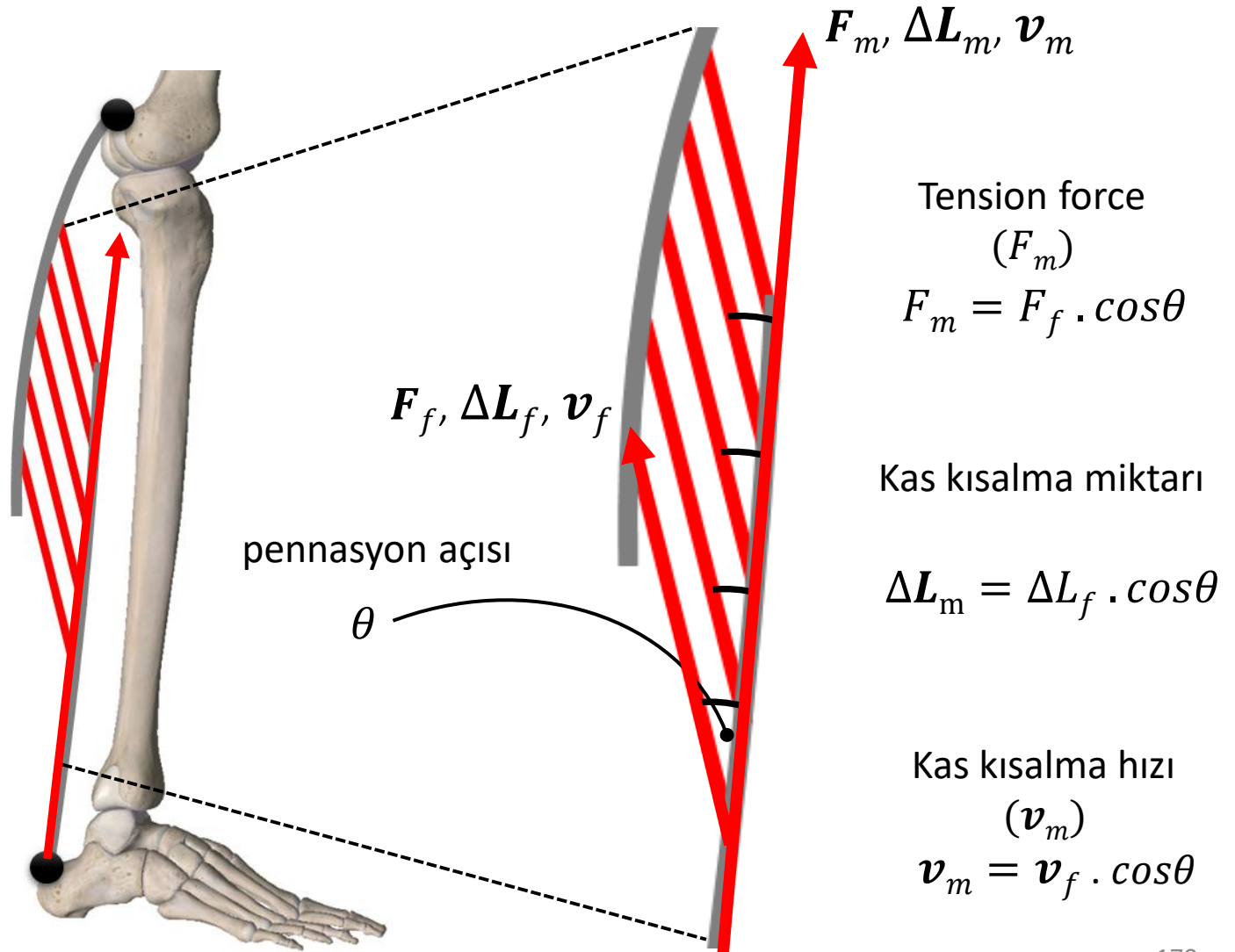
Kas - lifi oryantasyonu



Kas - lifi oryantasyonu



Kas - lifi oryantasyonu



Kas - lifi oryantasyonu

Pennasyon açısı, kas lifi kuvveti, kısalma miktarı ve hızının ne kadar oranda kasın aynı parametrelerine etki edeceğini belirler

Pennasyon açısı arttıkça kas kısalma miktarı (excursion)/hızı ve kuvveti azalır

Kas - lifi & fasikül

Kas lifleri fasikül boyunca birbirlerine ve fasikül uzanımına paralel seyreder (**oryantasyonları** aynıdır)

Bu nedenle fasikül boyu ve oryantasyonu (pennat açı) ölçümleri kas lifi ölçümleriymiş gibi kullanılır

Kas - lifi & fasikül

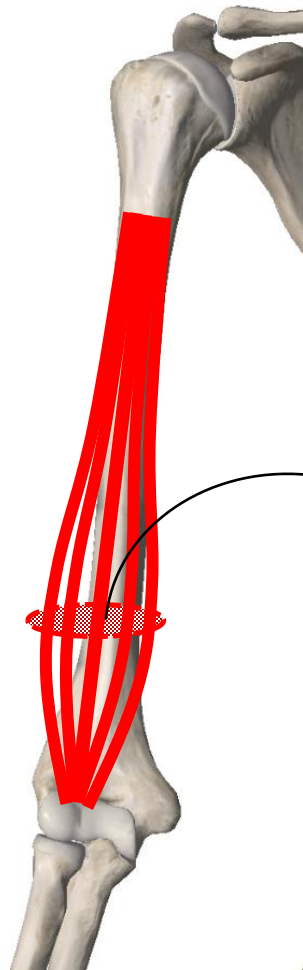
- Spanning fibers



- Serially connecting fibers



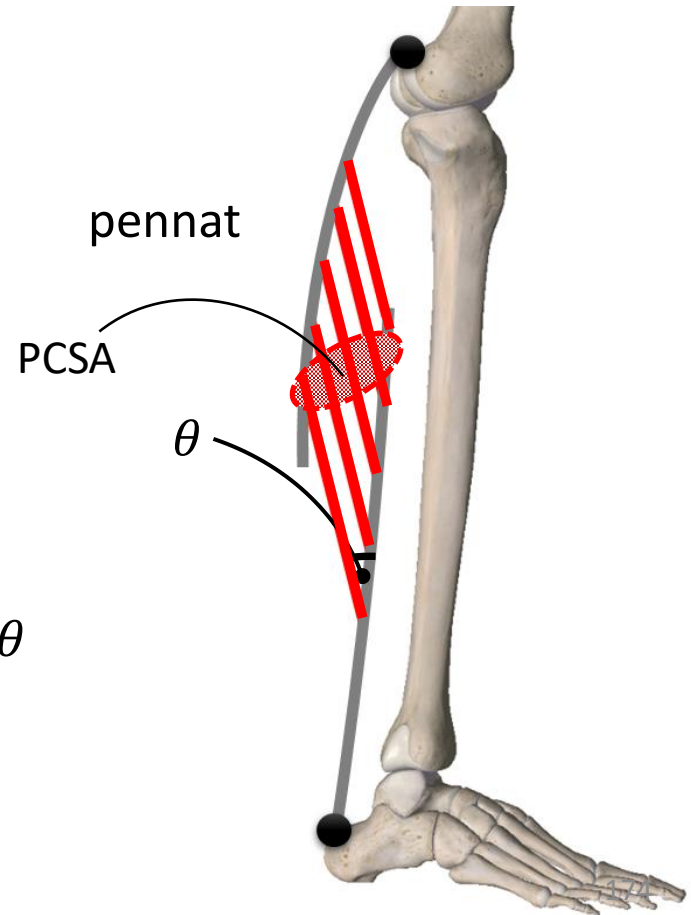
Kas - kesitsel alan



fuziform

$$ACSA = PCSA$$

$$PCSA = ACSA \cdot \cos \theta$$



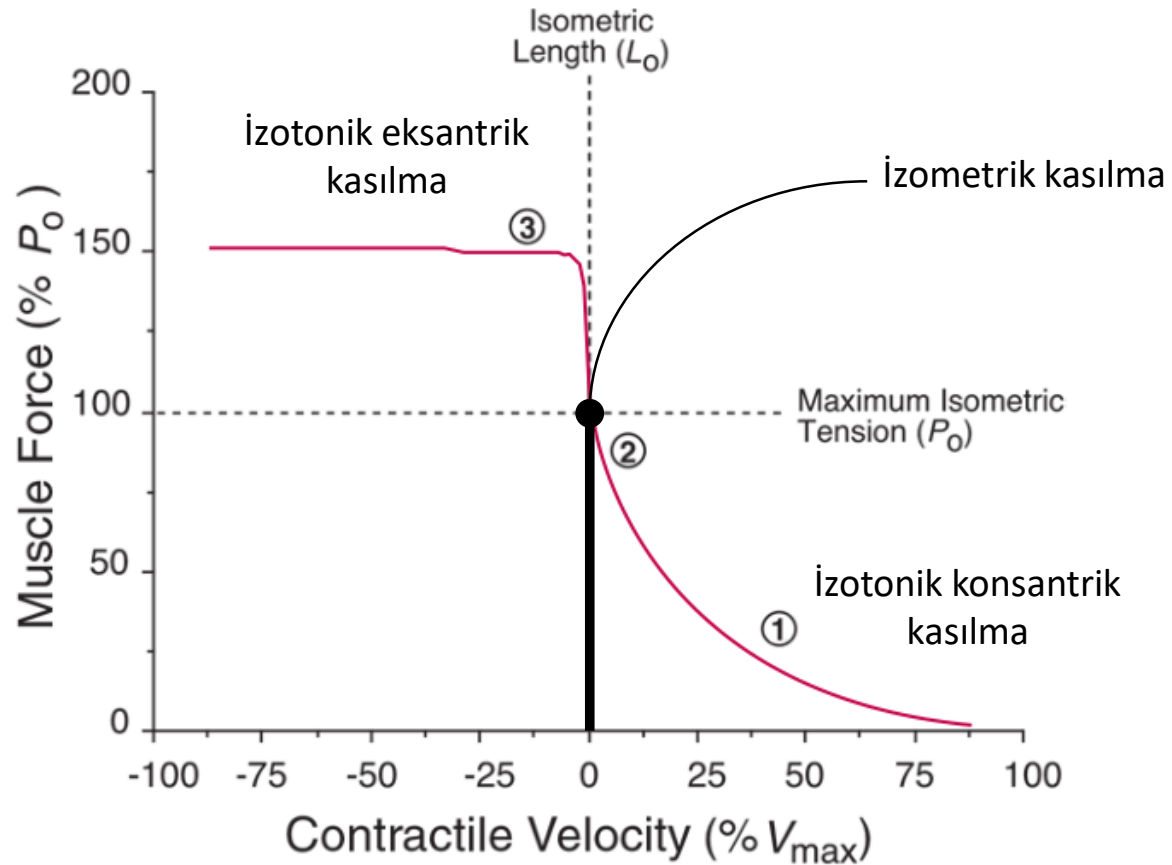
pennat

PCSA

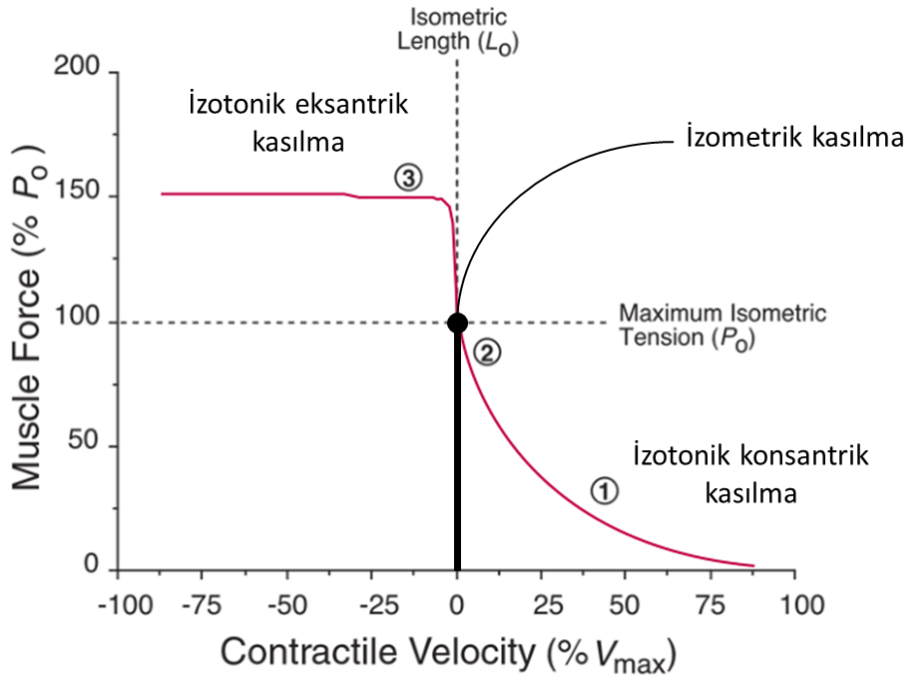
θ

Kas - kuvvet

Kuvvet - kasılma hızı eğrisi



Kas - kuvvet

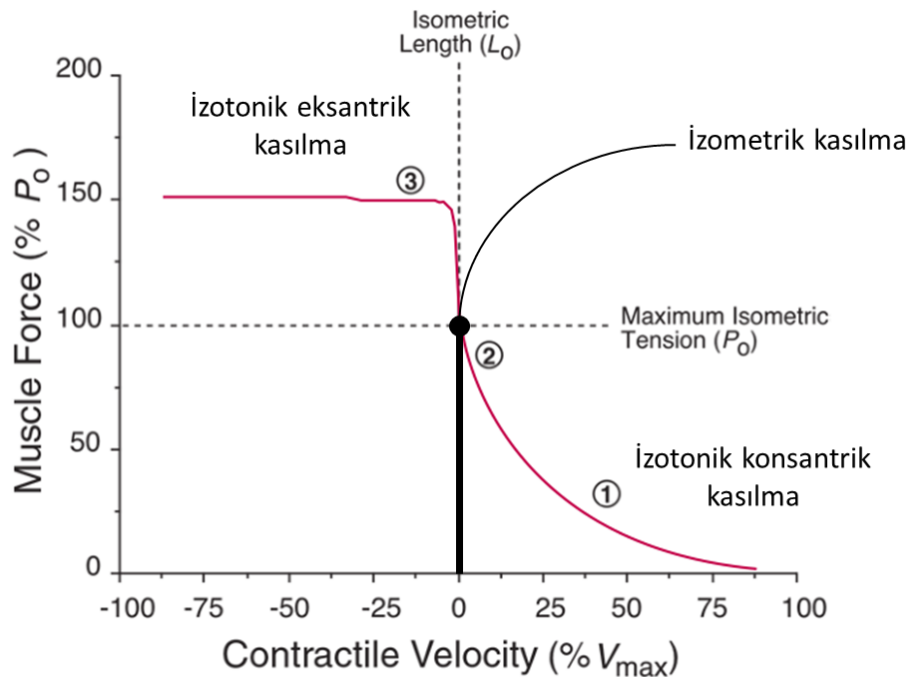


İzometrik kasılma

İzometrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı sıfırdır.

İzometrik kasılma sırasında kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet fizyolojik kesitel alanla doğru orantılıdır.

Kas - kuvvet



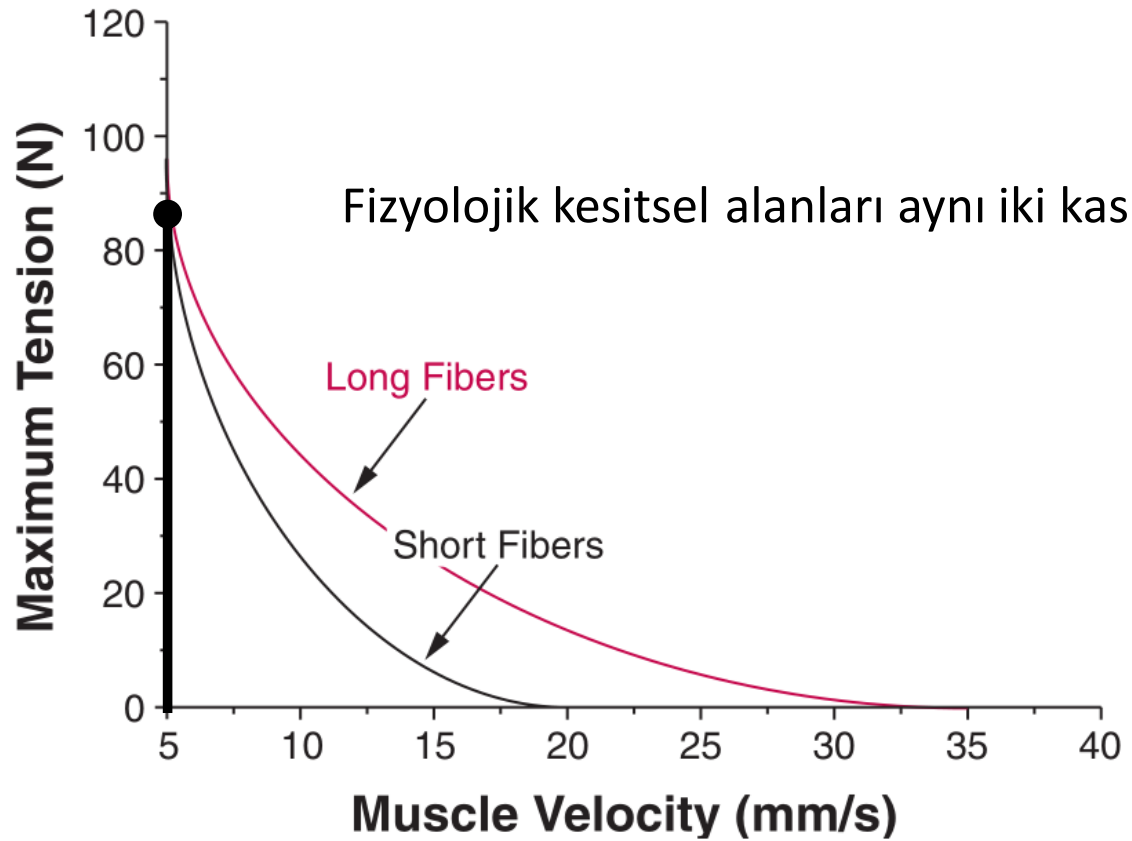
İzotonik kasılma

Konsantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet azalır

Eksantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet artar

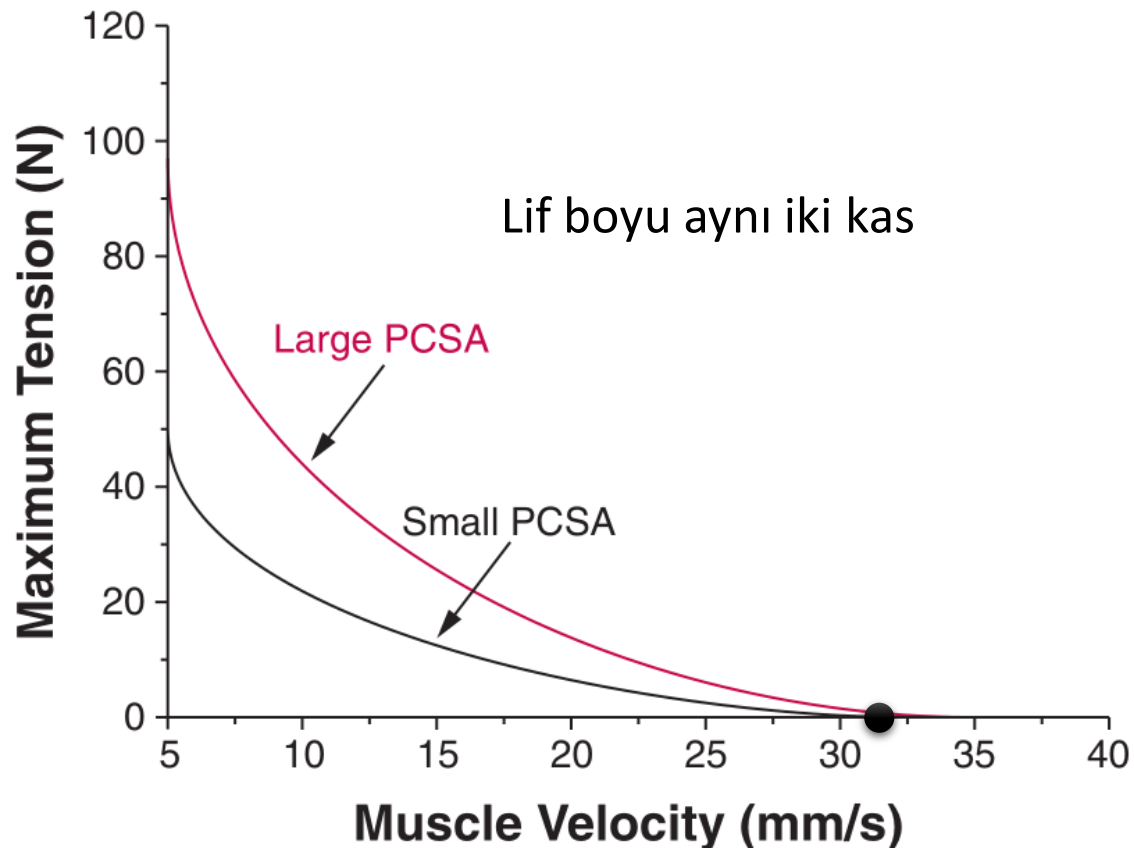
Kas - kuvvet

Kuvvet - kasılma hızı eğrisi

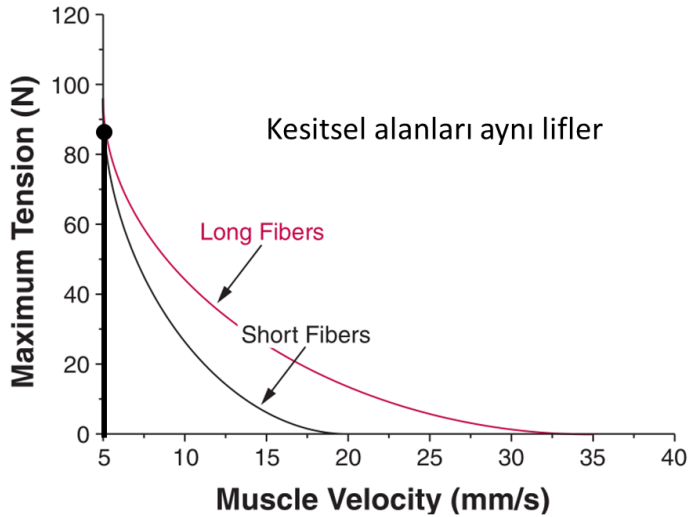


Kas - kuvvet

Kuvvet - kasılma hızı eğrisi



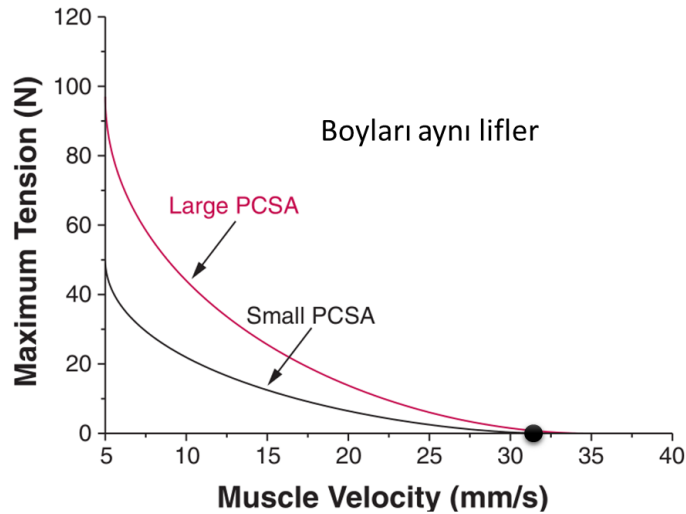
Kas - kuvvet



Kasın kuvvet oluřturmasında

konstantrik kontraksiyon hızı arttıkça

kas lifi boyu önem kazanır

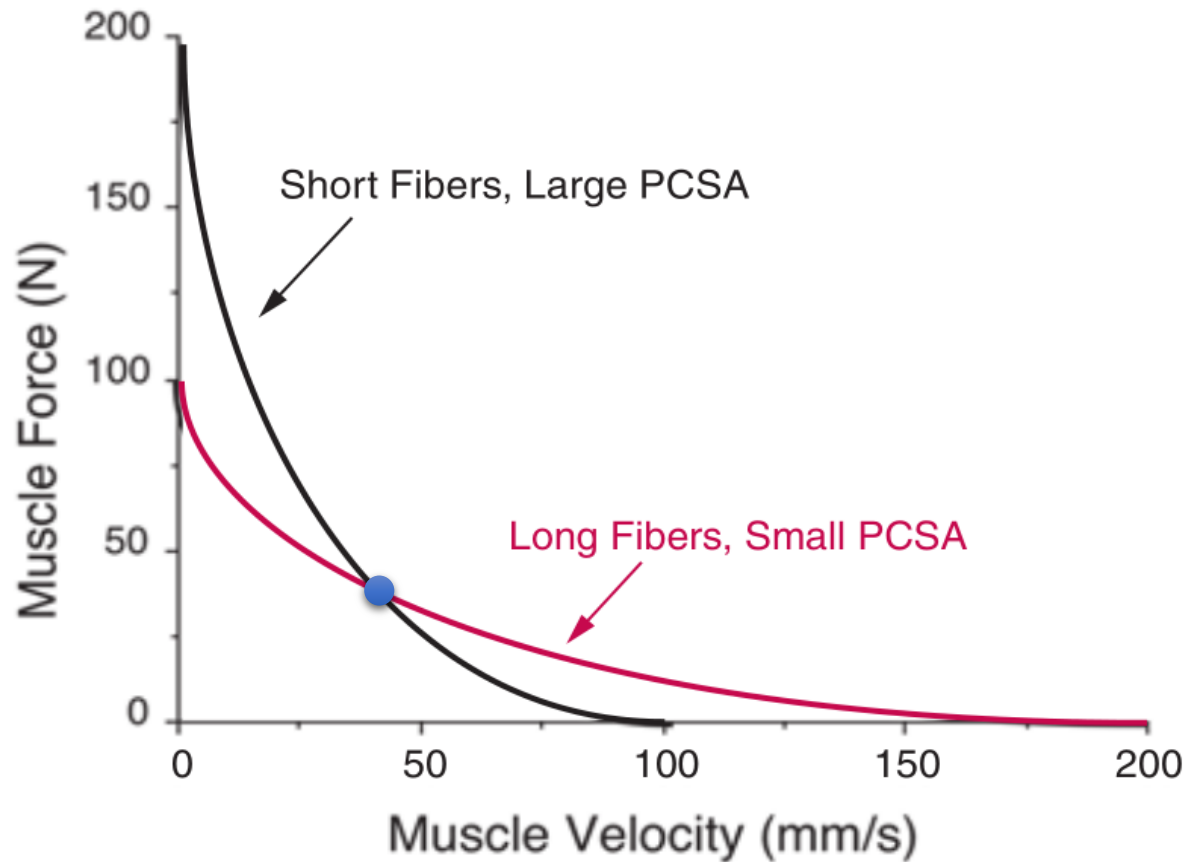


konstantrik kontraksiyon hızı

azaldıkça kesitsel alan önem kazanır

Kas - kuvvet

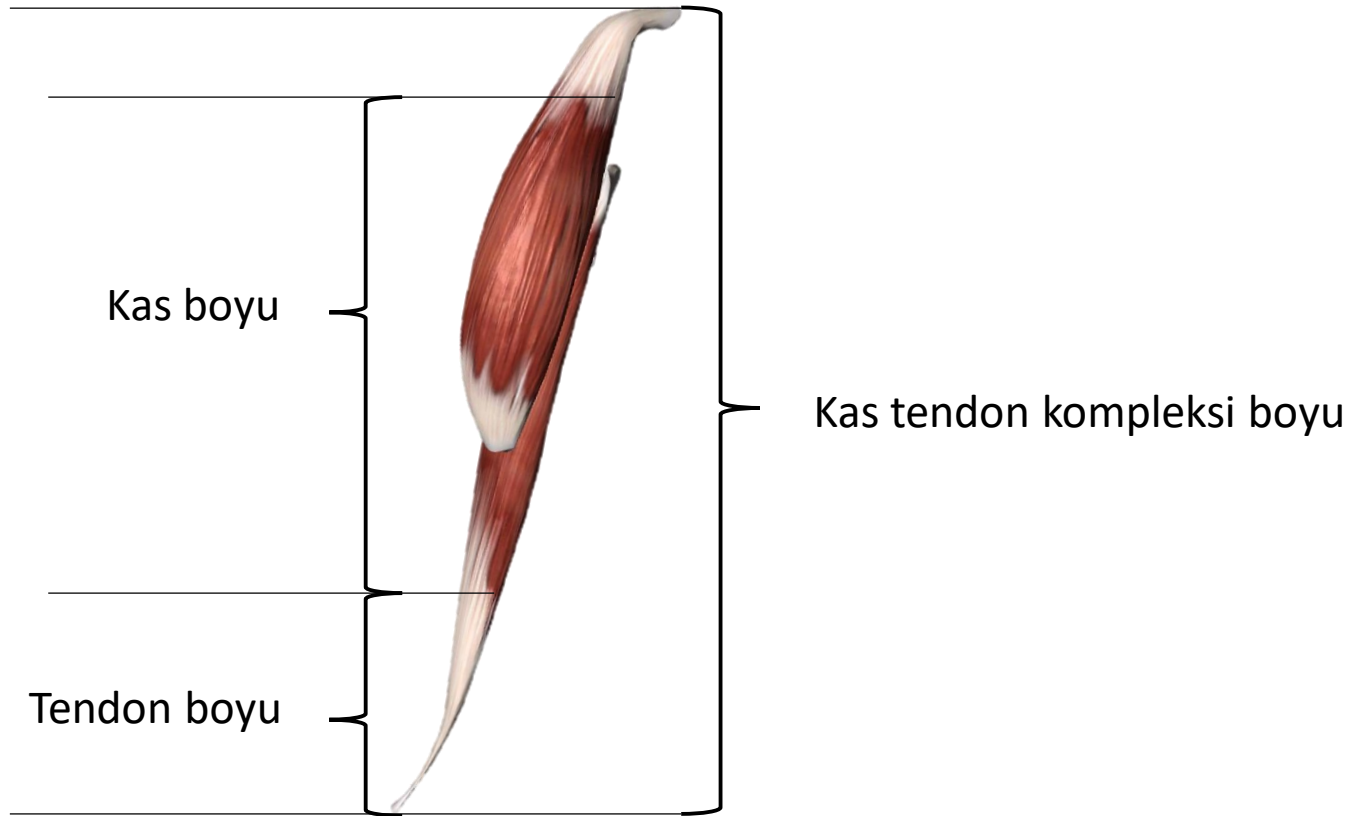
Kuvvet - kasılma hızı eğrisi



Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri

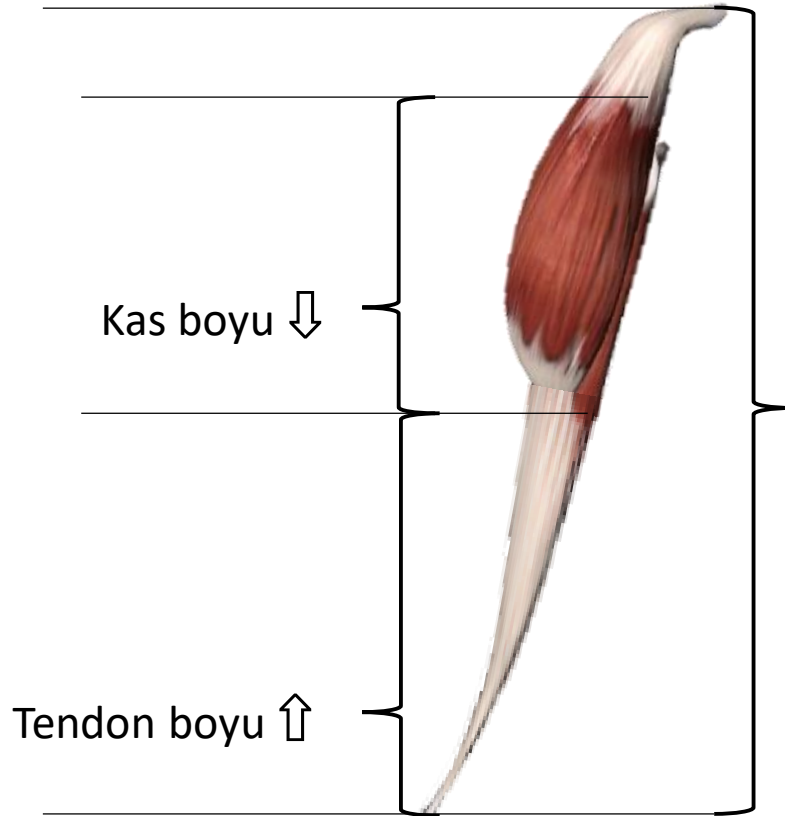
- İzometrik → Kas boyu sabit
- İzotonik
 - Konsantrik → Kas boyu kısalır
 - Eksantrik → Kas boyu uzar
- İzokinetik
 - Konsantrik
 - Eksantrik

Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri



Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri

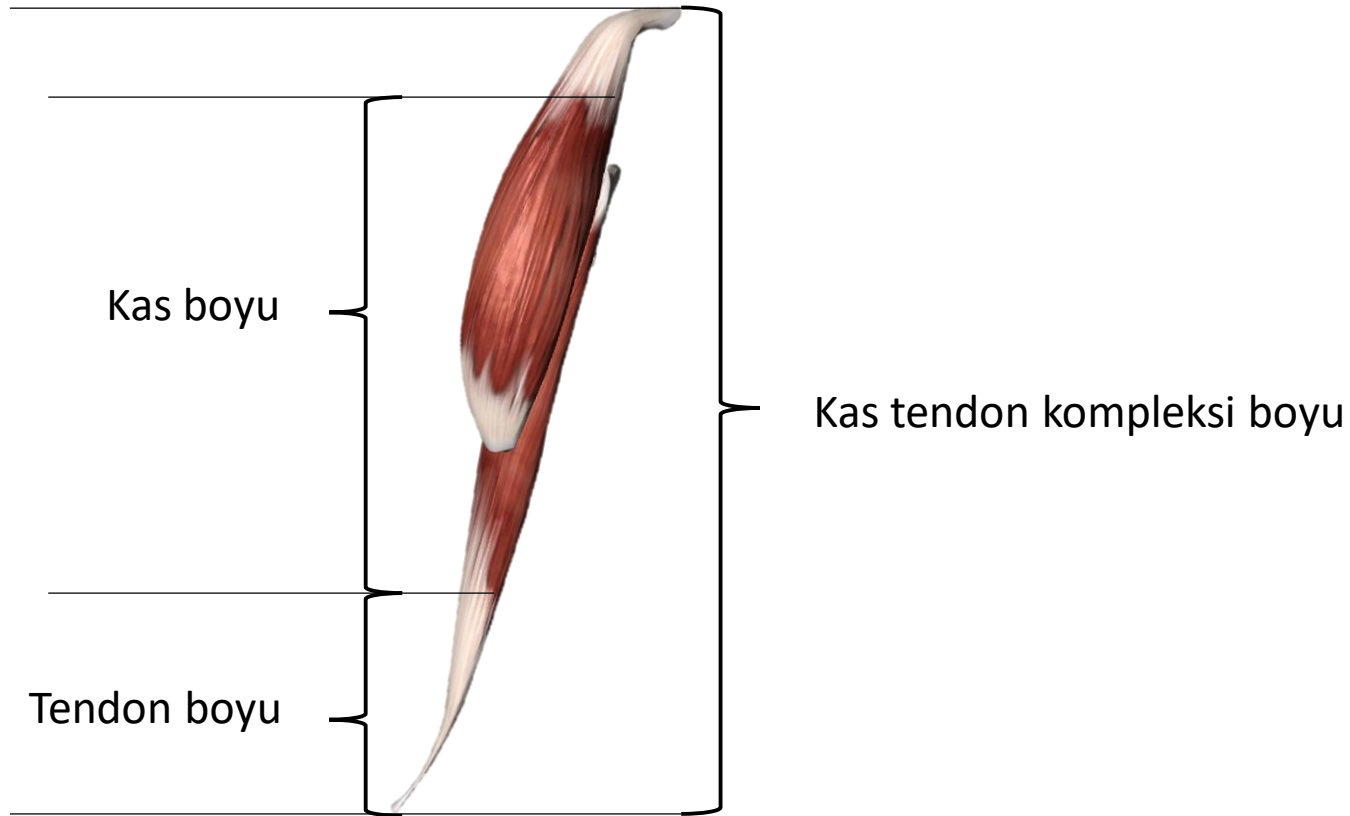
?



- İzometrik → Kas tendon kompleksi
- Konsantrik → Kas
- Eksantrik

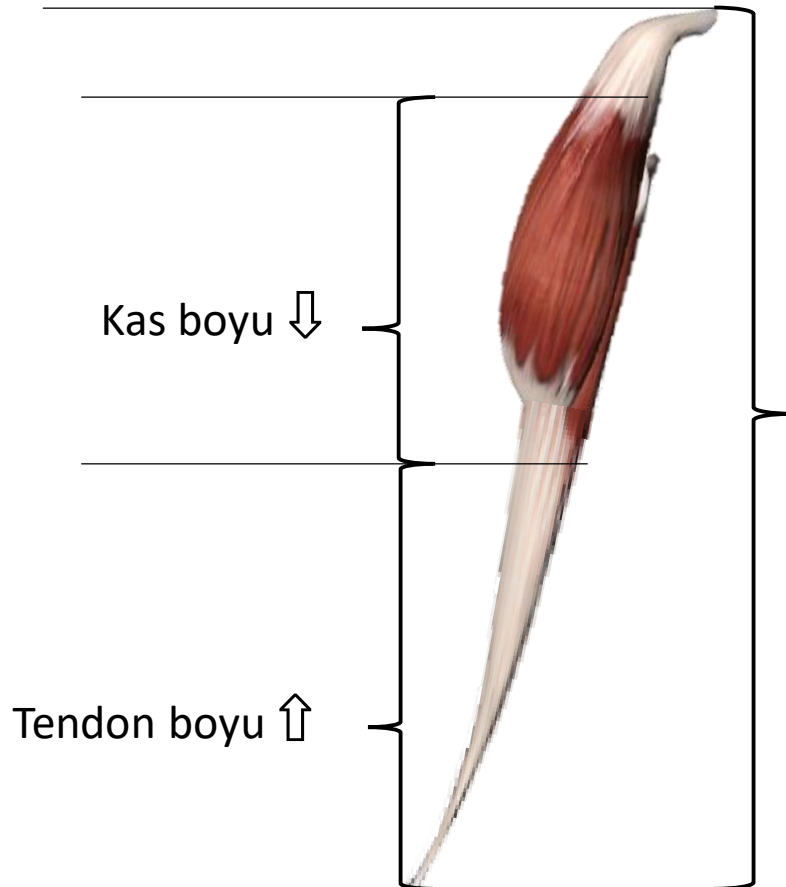
Kas tendon kompleksi boyu **sabit**

Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri



Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri

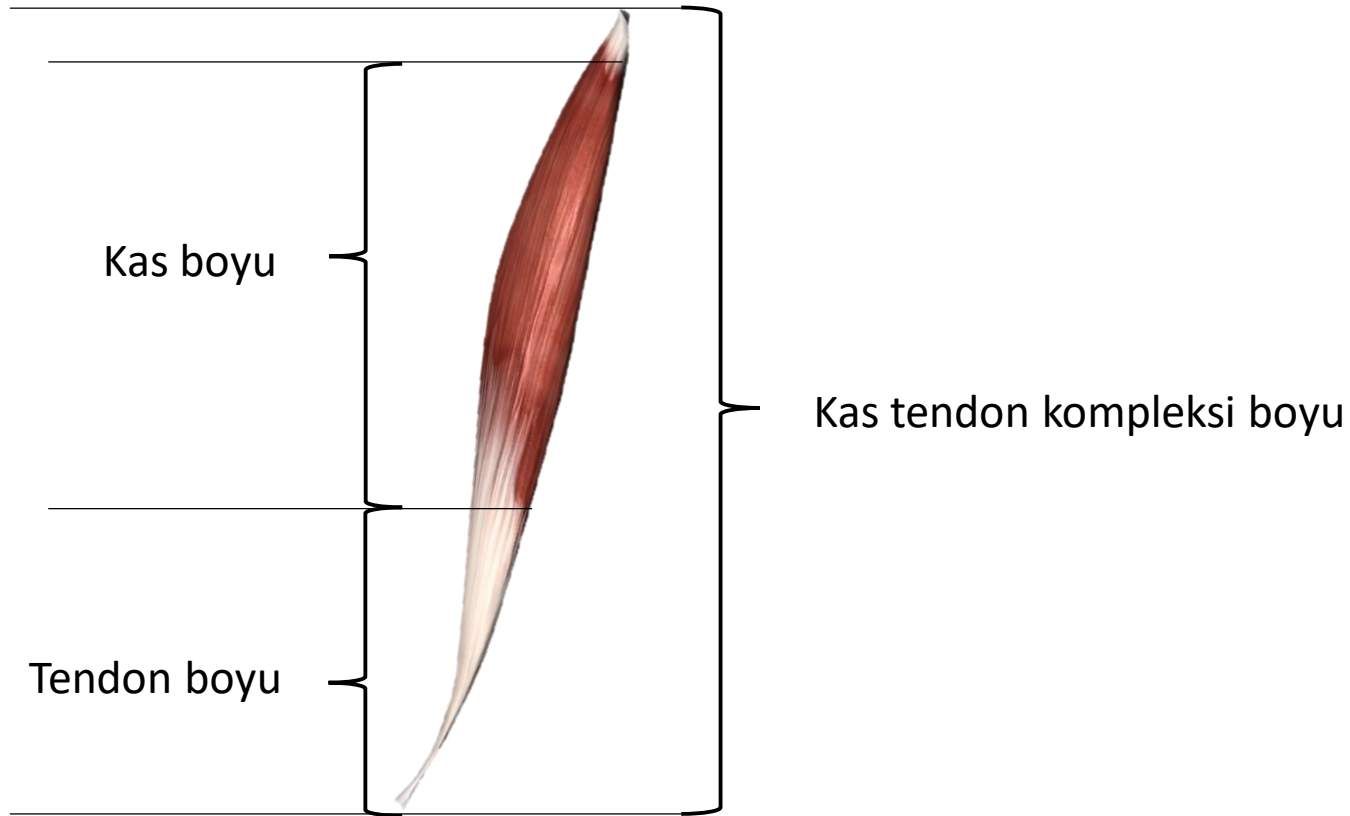
?



- İzometrik
- Konsantrik → Kas
- Eksantrik → Kas tendon kompleksi

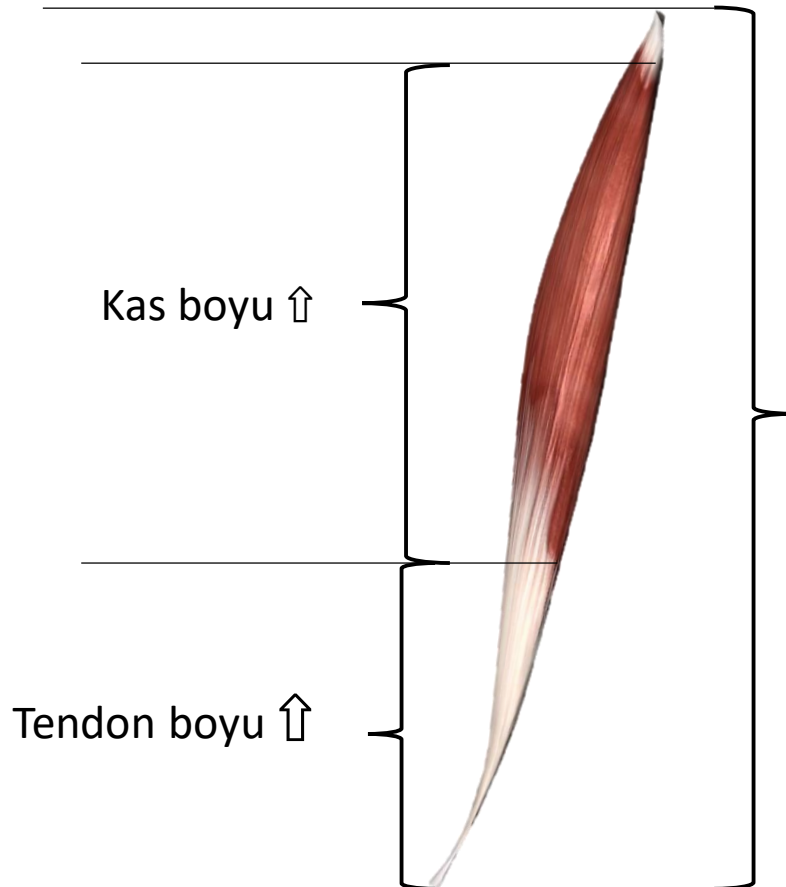
Kas tendon kompleksi boyu **uzar**

Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri



Kas - kontraksiyon tipleri

?



- İzometrik
- Konsantrik
- Eksantrik →
 - Kas tendon kompleksi
 - Kas

Kas tendon kompleksi boyu **uzar**

www.isarcoprpm.com



turk))mus

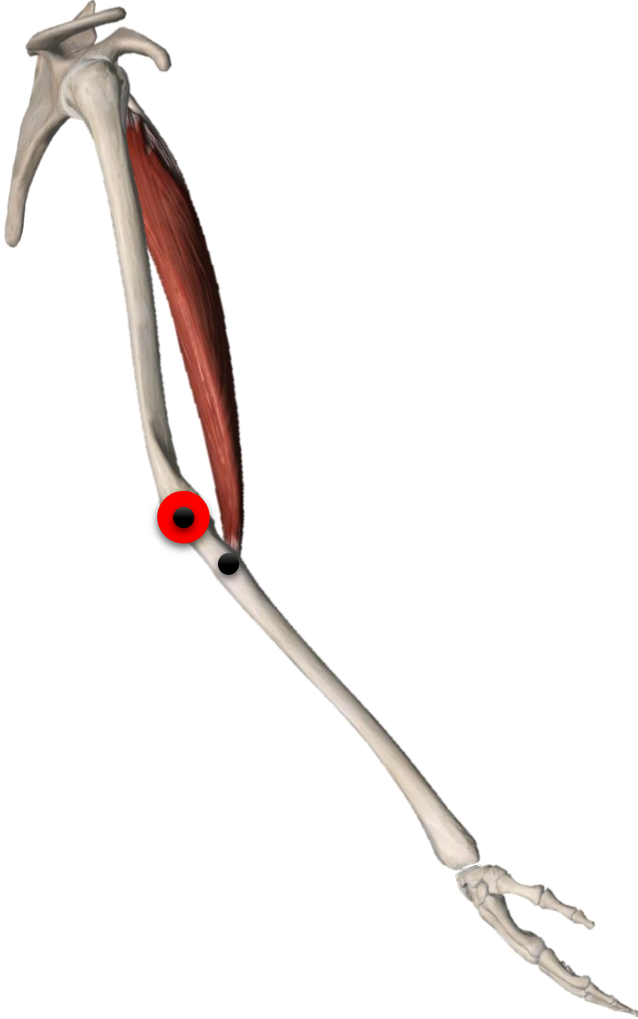
 **ISPRM**
International Society of Physical
and Rehabilitation Medicine

ISarcoPRM DEBUT

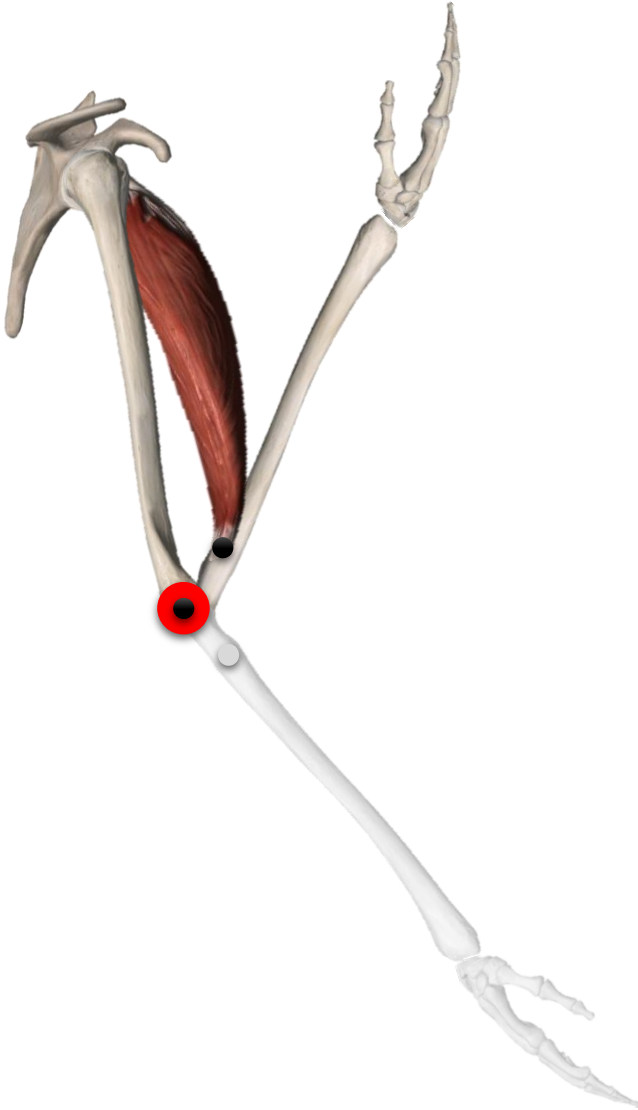
27 February 2021

ONLINE www.isarcoprpm.com

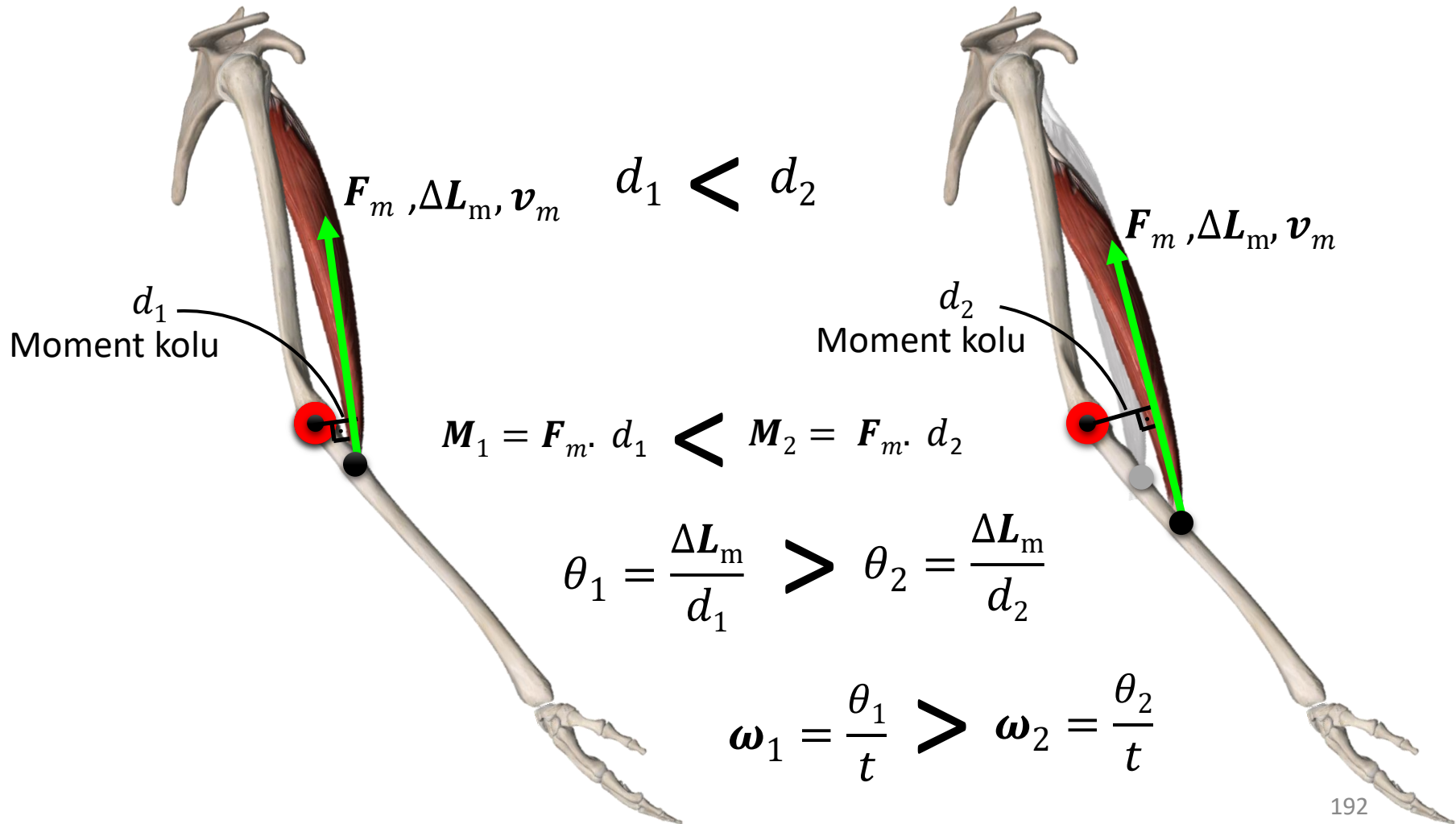
Kas/Eklem - açısız hareket - moment



Kas/Eklem - açısai hareket - moment



Kas/Eklemler - açısal hareket - moment



Kas/Eklem - açısal hareket - moment

Açısal hareket miktarı/hızını artıran

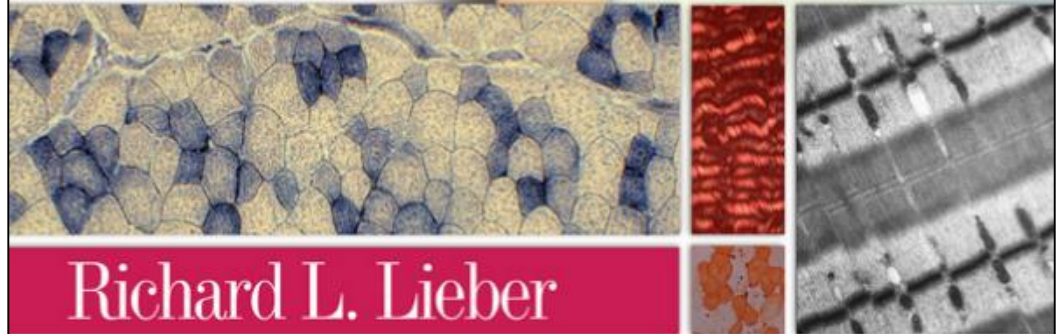
- Tip II lif tipi
- Uzun kas lifi
- Küçük pennasyon açısı
- Kısa moment kolu

Döndürücü etkiyi (moment) artıran

- Tip II lif tipi
- Büyük fizyolojik kesitsel alan
- Uzun kas lifi
- Küçük pennasyon açısı
- Uzun moment kolu

Skeletal Muscle Structure, Function, and Plasticity

The Physiological Basis
of Rehabilitation • Third Edition



Richard L. Lieber

Table 1-3

Architectural Properties of the Human Arm and Forearm

Muscle	Muscle Mass (g)	Muscle Length (cm)	Fiber Length (cm)	Pennation Angle (°)	Cross-sectional Area (cm ²)	L _f /L _m Ratio
Deltoid	129.5 ± 8.0	16.5 ± 1.0	107.1 ± 8.0	13.7 ± 0.7	10.9 ± 1.3	0.65 ± 0.02
Anterior Portion	31.6 ± 4.8	15.7 ± 0.8	103.3 ± 11.5	12.2 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 0.6	0.65 ± 0.05
Middle Portion	57.6 ± 5.6	17.2 ± 1.3	108.9 ± 7.4	10.6 ± 1.8	4.5 ± 0.5	0.64 ± 0.03
Posterior Portion	36.1 ± 4.7	16.0 ± 1.4	109.1 ± 7.0	18.3 ± 2.2	3.1 ± 0.4	0.68 ± 0.04
SS (n = 10)	34.0 ± 4.3	8.5 ± .4	4.5 ± 0.3	5.1 ± .8	6.7 ± 0.6	0.53 ± .03
IS (n = 10)	78.0 ± 7.5	12.1 ± 0.5	6.6 ± 0.3	1.4 ± .4	10.7 ± 1.0	0.55 ± 0.02
SUB (n = 10)	101.8 ± 11.5	13.0 ± 0.6	6.0 ± 0.5	0 ± 0	15.5 ± 1.4	0.45 ± 0.02
TM (n = 10)	21.2 ± 2.0	10.8 ± 0.6	6.1 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.3	0.57 ± 0.03
BRACH (n = 10)	—	21.2 ± 2.9	9.9 ± 1.6	0 ± 0	5.4 ± 1.3	0.47
BIC (n = 10)	—	23.4 ± 4.2	13.6 ± 3.2	0 ± 0	5.1 ± 1.6	0.58
BR (n = 8)	16.6 ± 2.8	17.5 ± 8	12.1 ± 8	2.4 ± 0.6	1.33 ± 0.22	0.69 ± 0.062
PT (n = 8)	15.9 ± 1.7	13.0 ± 5	3.64 ± 1	9.6 ± 0.8	4.13 ± 0.52	0.28 ± 0.012
PQ (n = 8)	5.21 ± 1.0	3.9 ± 2	2.3 ± 2	9.9 ± 0.3	2.07 ± 0.33	0.58 ± 0.021
EDC I (n = 8)	3.05 ± 0.45	11.4 ± 3	5.69 ± 4	3.1 ± 0.5	0.52 ± 0.08	0.49 ± 0.024
EDC M (n = 5)	6.13 ± 1.2	11.2 ± 5	5.9 ± 4	3.2 ± 1.0	1.02 ± 0.20	0.50 ± 0.014
EDC R (n = 7)	4.70 ± 0.75	12.5 ± 1.1	5.12 ± 2	3.2 ± 0.54	0.86 ± 0.13	0.42 ± 0.023
EDC S (n = 6)	2.23 ± 0.32	12.1 ± 8	5.3 ± 5	2.4 ± 0.7	0.40 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.029
EDQ (n = 7)	3.81 ± 0.70	15.2 ± 9	5.5 ± 4	2.6 ± 0.6	0.64 ± 0.10	0.36 ± 0.012
EIP (n = 6)	2.86 ± 0.61	10.5 ± 7	4.8 ± 2	6.3 ± 0.8	56 ± 0.11	0.46 ± 0.023
EPL (n = 7)	4.54 ± 0.68	13.8 ± 7	4.4 ± 3	5.6 ± 1.3	0.98 ± 0.13	0.31 ± 0.020
PL (n = 6)	3.78 ± 0.82	13.4 ± 1.2	5.2 ± 3	3.5 ± 1.2	0.69 ± 0.17	0.40 ± 0.032
FDS I(P) (n = 6)	6.0 ± 1.1	9.3 ± 8	3.2 ± 3	5.1 ± 0.2	1.81 ± 0.83	0.34 ± 0.022
FDS I(D) (n = 9)	6.6 ± 0.8	11.9 ± 6	3.8 ± 3	6.7 ± 0.3	1.63 ± 0.22	0.32 ± 0.013
FDS I(C) (n = 6)	12.4 ± 2.1	20.7 ± 1.1	6.8 ± 3	5.7 ± 0.2	1.71 ± 0.28	0.33 ± 0.025
FDS M (n = 9)	16.3 ± 2.2	18.3 ± 1.2	6.1 ± 4	6.9 ± 0.7	2.53 ± 0.34	0.34 ± 0.014
FDS R (n = 9)	10.2 ± 1.1	15.5 ± 8	6.0 ± 3	4.3 ± 0.6	1.61 ± 0.18	0.39 ± 0.023
FDS S (n = 9)	1.8 ± 0.3	10.3 ± 6	4.2 ± 2	4.9 ± 0.7	0.40 ± 0.05	0.42 ± 0.014
FDP I (n = 9)	11.7 ± 1.2	14.9 ± 4	6.1 ± 2	7.2 ± 0.7	1.77 ± 0.16	0.41 ± 0.018
FDP M (n = 9)	16.3 ± 1.7	20.0 ± 8	6.8 ± 3	5.7 ± 0.3	2.23 ± 0.22	0.34 ± 0.011
FDP R (n = 9)	11.9 ± 1.4	19.4 ± 7	6.5 ± 3	6.8 ± 0.5	1.72 ± 0.18	0.33 ± 0.009
FDP S (n = 9)	13.7 ± 1.5	15.0 ± □	6.1 ± 4	7.8 ± 0.9	0.20 ± 0.30	0.40 ± 0.015
FPL (n = 9)	10.0 ± 1.1	16.8 ± 1.0	4.5 ± 2	6.9 ± 0.2	2.08 ± 0.22	0.24 ± 0.010
FCR (n = 5)	10.9 ± 1.7	16.4 ± 3.9	5.1 ± 0.2	3.1 ± 1.2	1.99 ± 0.27	0.31 ± 0.01
FCU (n = 5)	15.4 ± 1.3	22.8 ± 1.6	4.2 ± 0.2	12.1 ± 0.6	3.42 ± 0.23	0.19 ± 0.01
ECRB (n = 5)	13.8 ± 0.9	12.7 ± 1.0	4.8 ± 0.4	8.9 ± 2.0	2.73 ± 0.18	0.38 ± 0.03
ECRL (n = 5)	11.8 ± 1.2	9.4 ± 0.7	7.6 ± 0.6	2.5 ± 0.7	1.46 ± 0.11	0.82 ± 0.04
ECU (n = 5)	13.6 ± 3.3	18.2 ± 0.6	5.1 ± 0.3	3.5 ± 0.3	2.60 ± 0.71	0.28 ± 0.01

Üst ekstremité kasları

- Lif boyu
- Pennasyon açısı
- Fizyolojik kesitsel alan

Alt ekstremité kasları

- Lif boyu
- Pennasyon açısı
- Fizyolojik kesitsel alan

Table 1-4

Architectural Properties of Human Lower Limb

Muscle	Mass (g)	Muscle Length (cm)	Fiber Length (cm)	Pennation Angle (°)	PCSA (cm ²)	L_f/L_m Ratio
Psoas (n = 19)	97.69 ± 33.58	24.25 ± 4.75	11.69 ± 1.66	10.66 ± 3.20	7.73 ± 2.31	0.50 ± 0.14
Iliacus (n = 21)	113.74 ± 37.01	20.61 ± 4.02	10.66 ± 1.86	14.29 ± 5.32	9.88 ± 3.40	0.56 ± 0.26
Gluteus maximus (n = 18)	547.24 ± 162.17	26.95 ± 6.42	15.69 ± 2.57	21.94 ± 26.24	28.17 ± 11.05	0.62 ± 0.22
Glut. medius (n = 16)	273.45 ± 76.86	19.99 ± 2.86	7.33 ± 1.57	20.47 ± 17.34	33.78 ± 14.39	0.37 ± 0.08
Sartorius (n = 20)	78.45 ± 31.13	44.81 ± 4.19	40.30 ± 4.63	1.33 ± 1.76	1.86 ± 0.74	0.90 ± 0.04
Rectus femoris (n = 21)	110.55 ± 43.33	36.28 ± 4.73	7.59 ± 1.28	13.93 ± 3.49	13.51 ± 4.97	0.21 ± 0.03
Vastus lateralis (n = 19)	375.85 ± 137.18	27.34 ± 4.62	9.94 ± 1.76	18.38 ± 6.78	35.09 ± 16.14	0.38 ± 0.11
Vastus intermedius (n = 20)	171.86 ± 72.89	41.20 ± 8.17	9.93 ± 2.03	4.54 ± 4.45	16.74 ± 6.91	0.24 ± 0.04
Vastus medialis (n = 19)	239.44 ± 94.83	43.90 ± 9.85	9.68 ± 2.30	29.61 ± 6.89	20.58 ± 7.17	0.22 ± 0.04
Gracilis (n = 19)	52.53 ± 16.72	28.69 ± 3.29	22.78 ± 4.38	8.16 ± 2.51	2.23 ± 0.81	0.79 ± 0.08
Adductor longus (n = 20)	74.67 ± 28.42	21.84 ± 4.46	10.82 ± 2.02	7.08 ± 3.43	6.50 ± 2.17	0.50 ± 0.07
Adductor brevis (n = 19)	54.56 ± 24.83	15.39 ± 2.46	10.31 ± 1.42	6.10 ± 3.14	4.95 ± 2.11	0.68 ± 0.06
Adductor magnus (n = 17)	324.72 ± 127.82	37.90 ± 7.36	14.44 ± 2.74	15.54 ± 7.27	20.48 ± 7.82	0.39 ± 0.07
Biceps femoris LH (n = 18)	113.37 ± 48.53	34.73 ± 3.65	9.76 ± 2.62	11.58 ± 5.50	11.33 ± 4.75	0.28 ± 0.08
Biceps femoris SH (n = 19)	59.79 ± 22.62	22.39 ± 2.50	11.03 ± 2.06	12.33 ± 3.61	5.06 ± 1.69	0.49 ± 0.07
Semitendinosus (n = 19)	99.74 ± 37.81	29.67 ± 3.86	19.30 ± 4.12	12.86 ± 4.94	4.82 ± 2.01	0.65 ± 0.11
Semimembranosus (n = 19)	134.31 ± 57.56	29.34 ± 3.42	6.90 ± 1.83	15.09 ± 3.43	18.40 ± 7.53	0.24 ± 0.06
Tibialis anterior (n = 21)	80.13 ± 26.63	25.98 ± 3.25	6.83 ± 0.79	9.56 ± 3.11	10.89 ± 3.01	0.27 ± 0.05
Extensor hallucis longus (n = 21)	20.93 ± 9.86	24.25 ± 3.27	7.48 ± 1.13	9.44 ± 2.15	2.67 ± 1.52	0.31 ± 0.06
Extensor digitorum longus (n = 21)	40.98 ± 12.62	29.00 ± 2.33	6.93 ± 1.14	10.83 ± 2.75	5.55 ± 1.68	0.24 ± 0.04
Peroneus longus (n = 19)	57.74 ± 22.64	27.08 ± 3.02	5.08 ± 0.63	14.08 ± 5.14	10.39 ± 3.75	0.19 ± 0.03
Peroneus brevis (n = 20)	24.15 ± 10.59	23.75 ± 3.11	4.54 ± 0.65	11.46 ± 2.96	4.91 ± 2.01	0.19 ± 0.03
Gastrocnemius MH (n = 20)	113.46 ± 31.97	26.94 ± 4.65	5.10 ± 0.98	9.88 ± 4.39	21.12 ± 5.66	0.19 ± 0.03
Gastrocnemius LH (n = 20)	62.24 ± 24.56	22.35 ± 3.70	5.88 ± 0.95	12.04 ± 3.11	9.72 ± 3.26	0.27 ± 0.03
Soleus (n = 19)	275.77 ± 98.50	40.54 ± 8.32	4.40 ± 0.99	28.25 ± 10.05	51.79 ± 14.91	0.11 ± 0.02
Flexor hallucis longus (n = 19)	38.89 ± 17.09	26.88 ± 3.55	5.27 ± 1.29	16.89 ± 4.62	6.85 ± 2.72	0.20 ± 0.05
Flexor digitorum longus (n = 19)	20.27 ± 10.75	27.33 ± 5.62	4.46 ± 1.06	13.64 ± 4.73	4.37 ± 2.02	0.16 ± 0.09
Tibialis posterior (n = 20)	58.44 ± 19.20	31.03 ± 4.68	3.78 ± 0.49	13.71 ± 4.11	14.42 ± 4.94	0.12 ± 0.02

İskelet kasları

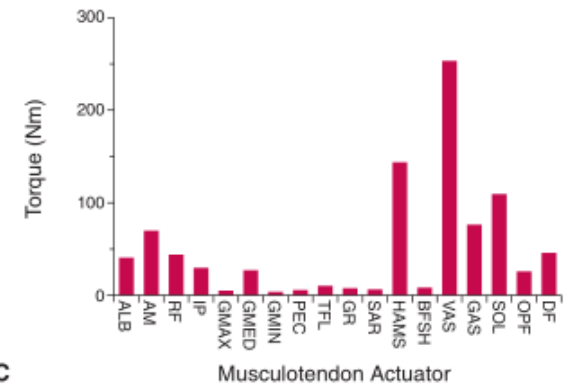
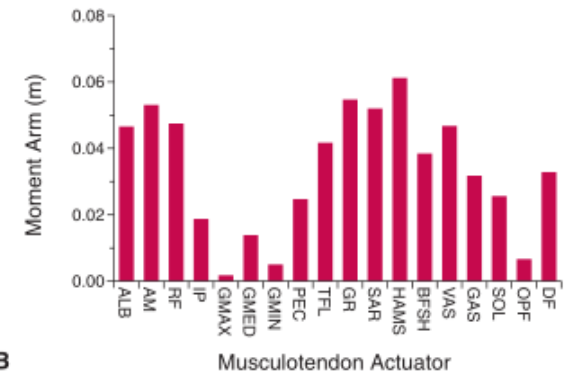
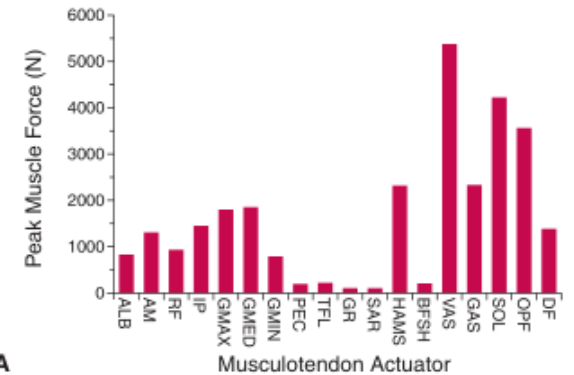
- Lif boyu
- Lif boyu/moment kolu oranı
- Maksimum kuvvet
- Moment

TABLE 3-1

Fiber Lengths and Moment Arms of Limb Muscles

Muscle	Fiber Length (m)	Fiber Length–Moment Arms Ratio
Leg muscles		
• Adductor longus	0.132	2.80
• Adductor magnus	0.144	2.71
• Rectus femoris	0.082	1.70
• Iliopsoas	0.127	6.54
• Gluteus maximus	0.180	79.5
• Gluteus medius	0.081	5.79
• Gluteus minimus	0.064	13.9
• Pectineus	0.130	5.27
• Tensor fascia latae	0.118	2.80
• Gracilis	0.345	6.26
• Sartorius	0.566	10.8
• Hamstrings	0.107	1.76
• Biceps femoris (short head)	0.173	4.38
• Vasti	0.084	1.78
• Gastrocnemius	0.048	1.47
• Soleus	0.024	0.926
• Other plantarflexors	0.038	5.77
• Dorsiflexors	0.101	3.08
Wrist muscles		
• Extensor carpi radialis longus	0.076	11
• Extensor carpi radialis brevis	0.048	4
• Extensor carpi ulnaris	0.050	8.3
• Flexor carpi radialis	0.051	3.4
• Flexor carpi ulnaris	0.041	2.6

Source: Data compiled from Hoy, M. G., Zajac, F. E., & Gordon, M. E. (1990). A musculoskeletal model of the human lower extremity: The effect of muscle, tendon, and moment arm on the moment–angle relationship of musculotendon actuators at the hip, knee, and ankle. *Journal of Biomechanics*, 23, 157–169; Lieber, R. L., Fazeli, B. M., & Botte, M. J. (1990). Architecture of selected wrist flexor and extensor

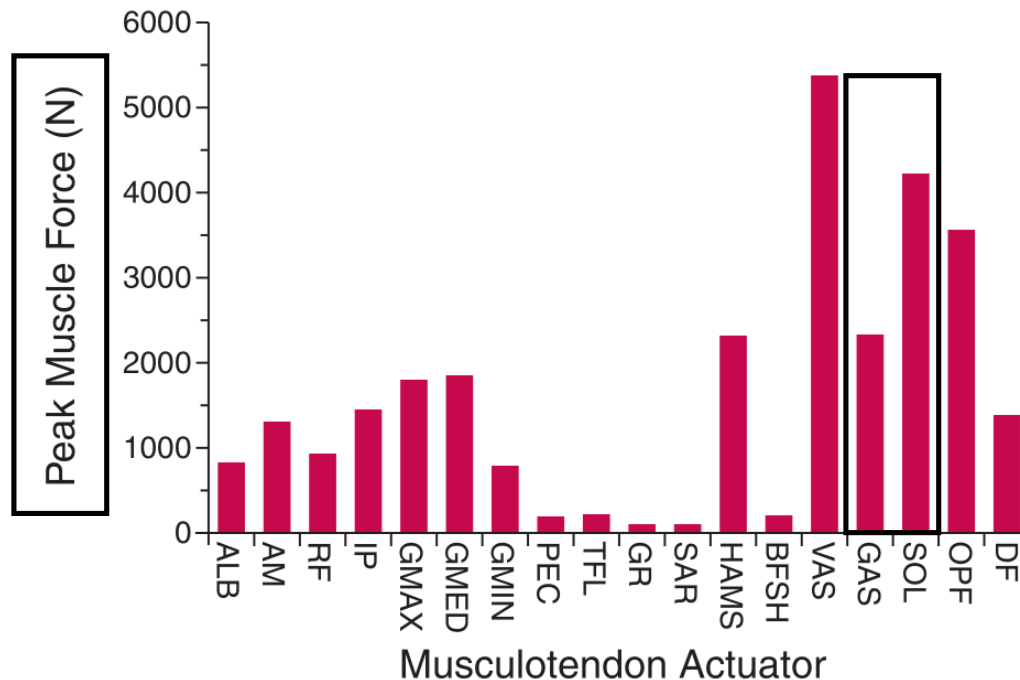


Soleus & gastrokinemius

Muscle	Mass (g)	Muscle Length (cm)	Fiber Length (cm)	Pennation Angle (°)	PCSA (cm ²)	L_f/L_m Ratio
Gastrocnemius MH ($n = 20$)	113.46 ± 31.97	26.94 ± 4.65	5.10 ± 0.98	9.88 ± 4.39	21.12 ± 5.66	0.19 ± 0.03
Gastrocnemius LH ($n = 20$)	62.24 ± 24.56	22.35 ± 3.70	5.88 ± 0.95	12.04 ± 3.11	9.72 ± 3.26	0.27 ± 0.03
Soleus ($n = 19$)	275.77 ± 98.50	40.54 ± 8.32	4.40 ± 0.99	28.25 ± 10.05	51.79 ± 14.91	0.11 ± 0.02

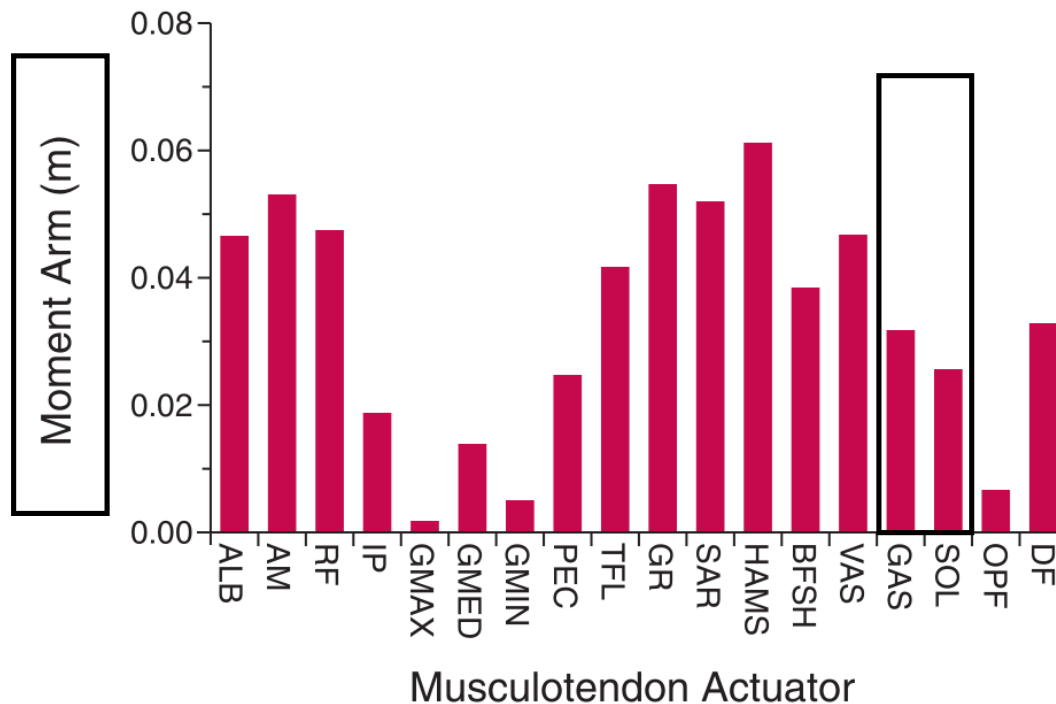
Soleus & gastrocnemius

Muscle	Fiber Length (m)	Fiber Length– Moment Arms Ratio
• Gastrocnemius	0.048	1.47
• Soleus	0.024	0.926



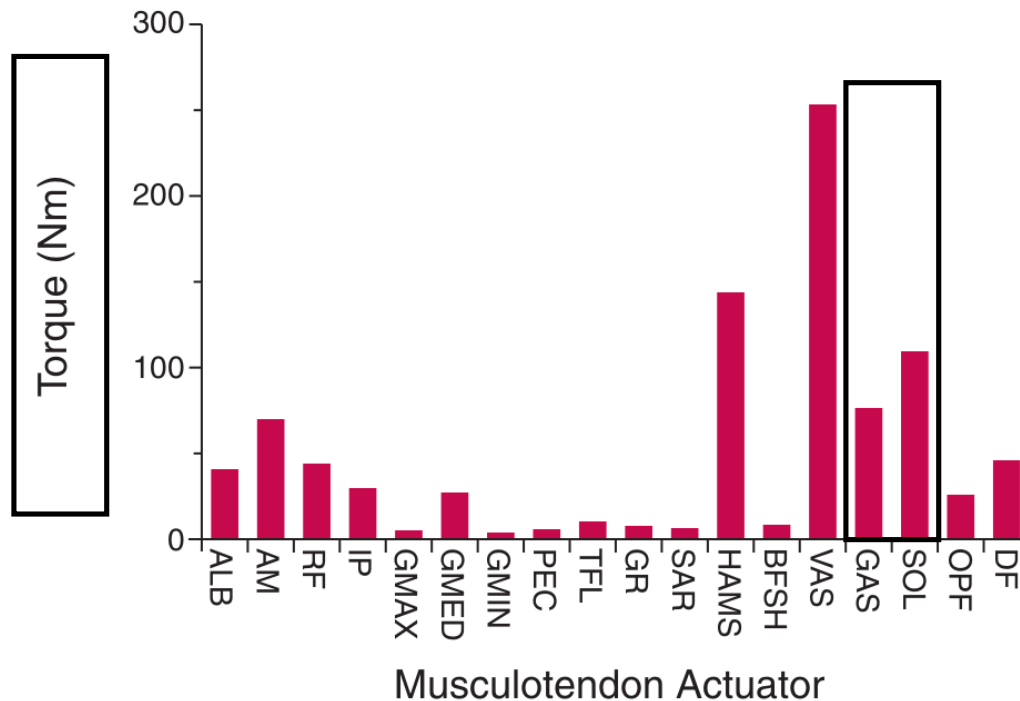
Soleus & gastrokinemius

Muscle	Fiber Length (m)	Fiber Length– Moment Arms Ratio
• Gastrocnemius	0.048	1.47
• Soleus	0.024	0.926



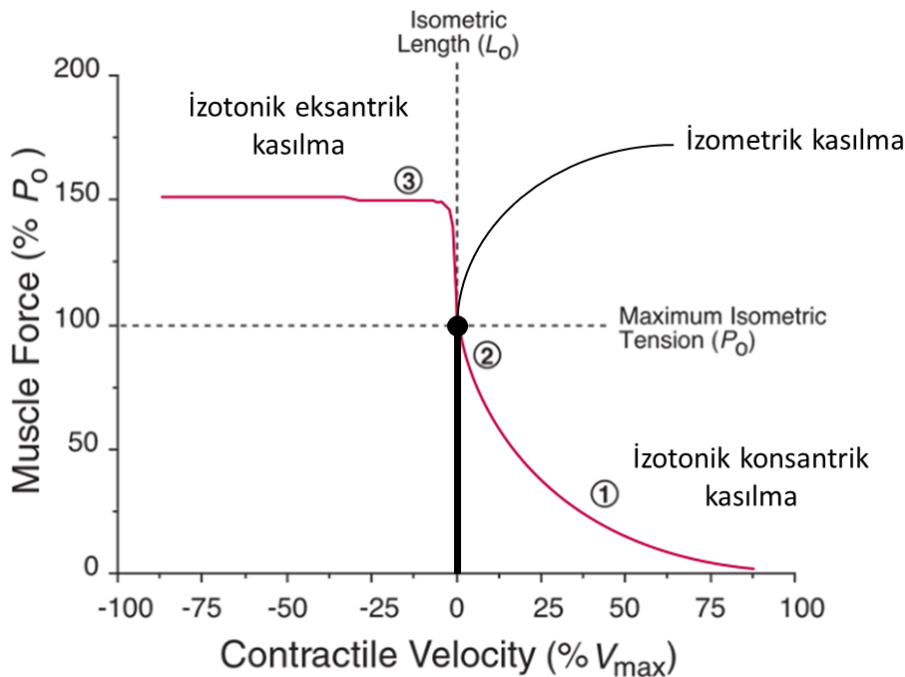
Soleus & gastrokinemius

Muscle	Fiber Length (m)	Fiber Length– Moment Arms Ratio
• Gastrocnemius	0.048	1.47
• Soleus	0.024	0.926



Kas - kuvvet

İzotonik kasılma



Konsantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet azalır

Eksantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet artar

Kas lifi boyu kısaldıkça, kasın eksantrik kontraksiyon sırasında oluşturduğu kuvvet artar

GC-99

Phases of a gait cycle



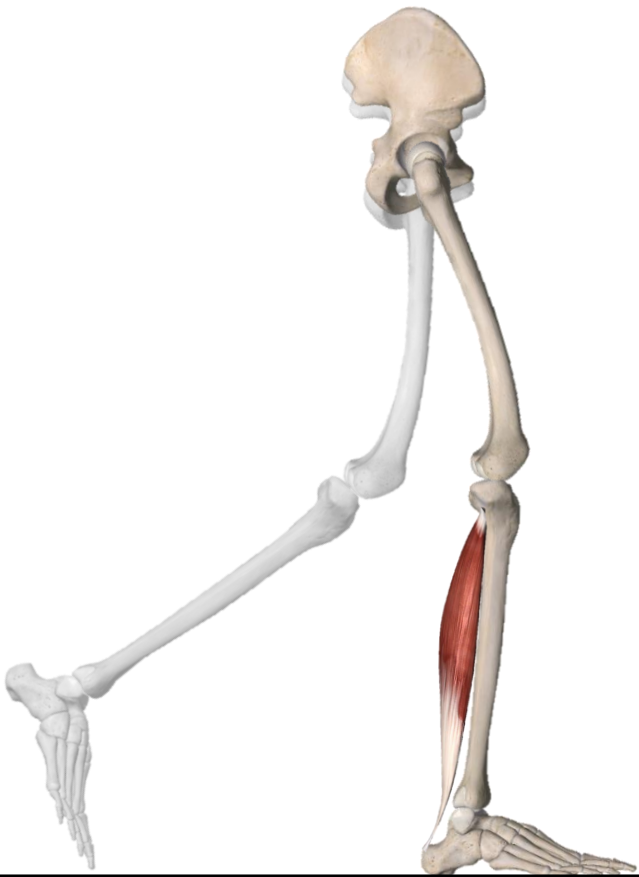
GC-0

Phases of a gait cycle



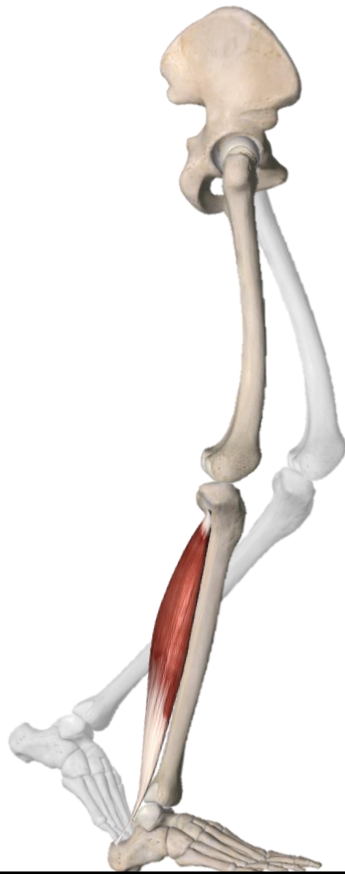
GC-12

Phases of a gait cycle



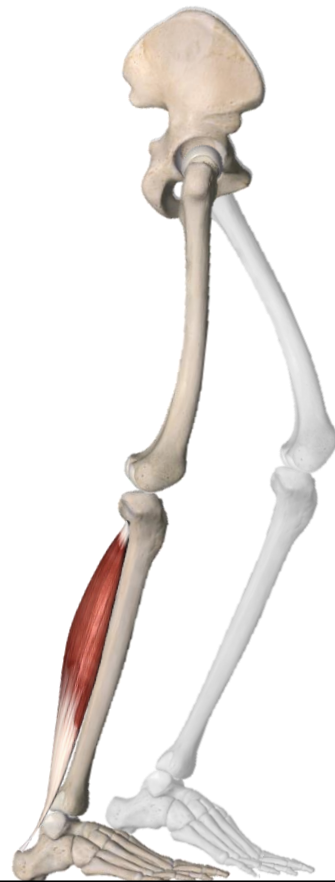
GC-25

Phases of a gait cycle



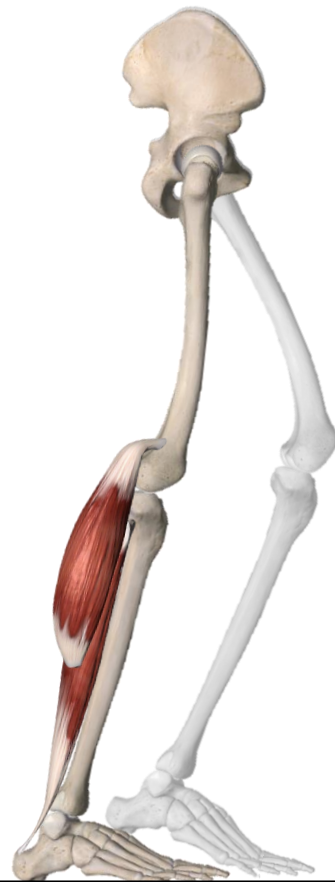
GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-50

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-50

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-62

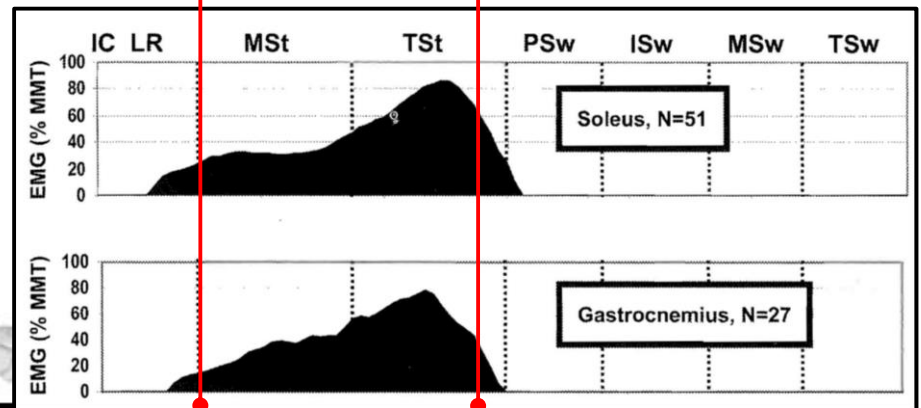
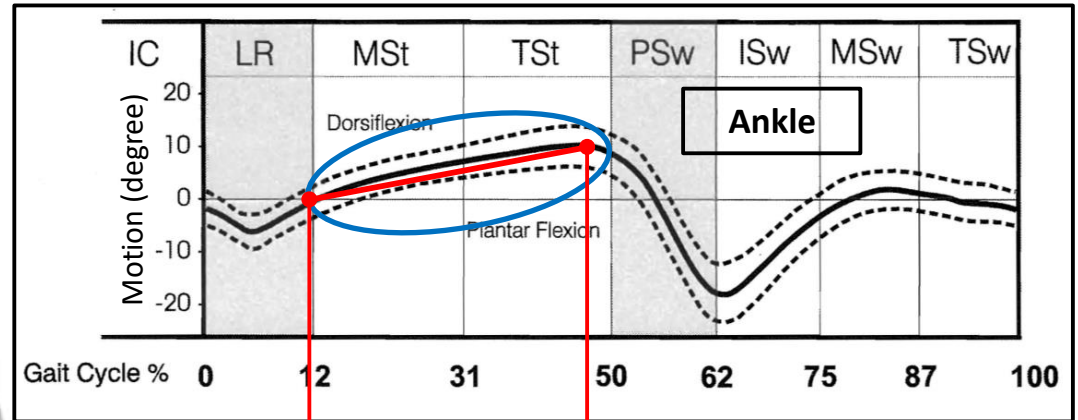
Phases of a gait cycle



Soleus

GC-12

GC-50



Soleus

ikinci 'rocker'

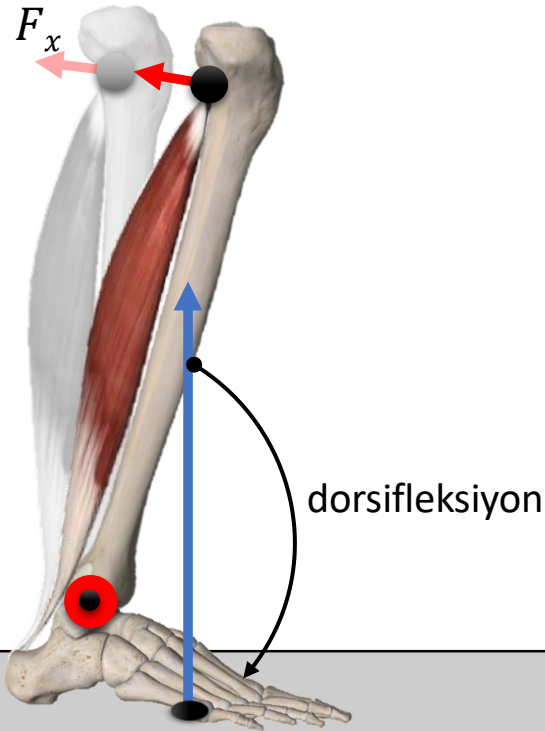


Soleus

ikinci 'rocker'

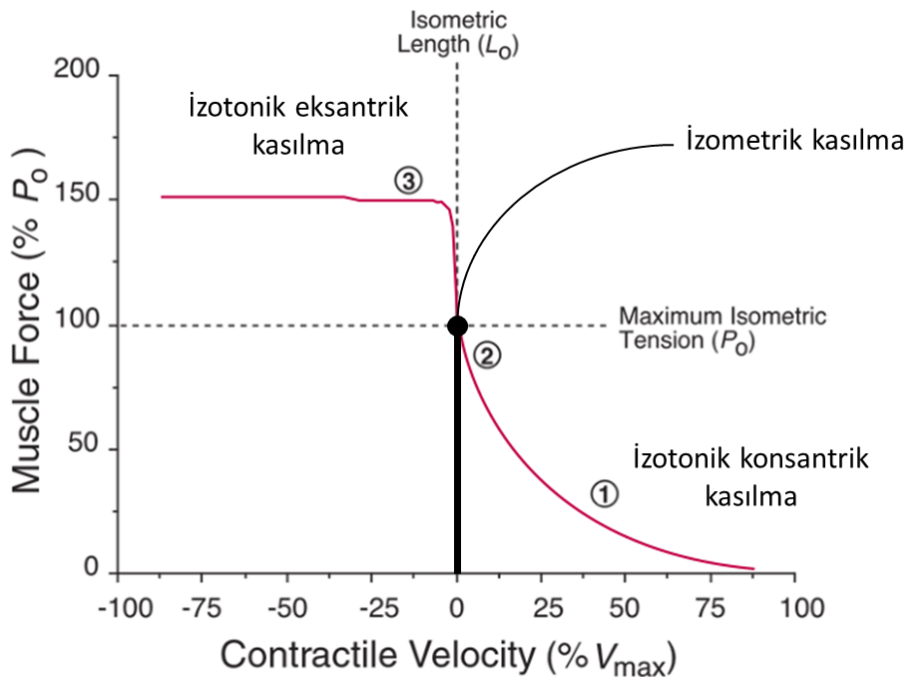
Soleus kas tendon kompleksinin boyu uzar

Soleus eksantrik (boyu uzayarak) kasılır ?



Kas - kuvvet

İzotonik kasılma



Konsantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet azalır

Eksantrik kasılma sırasında kasılma hızı arttıkça kasın oluşturduğu kuvvet artar

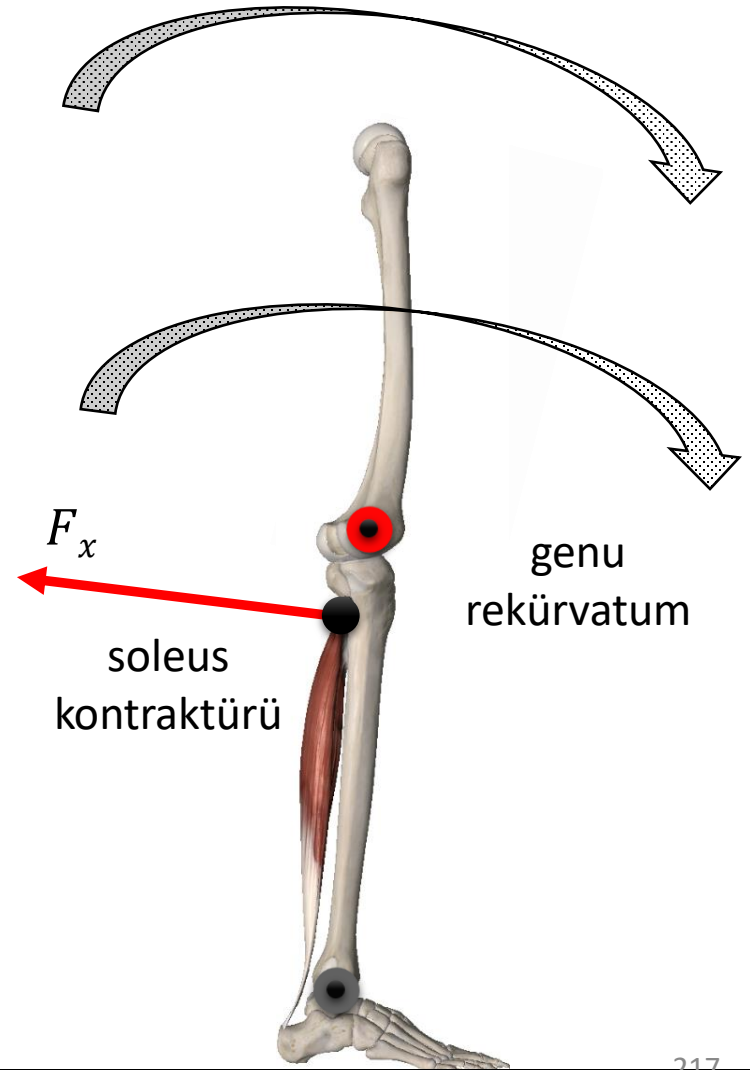
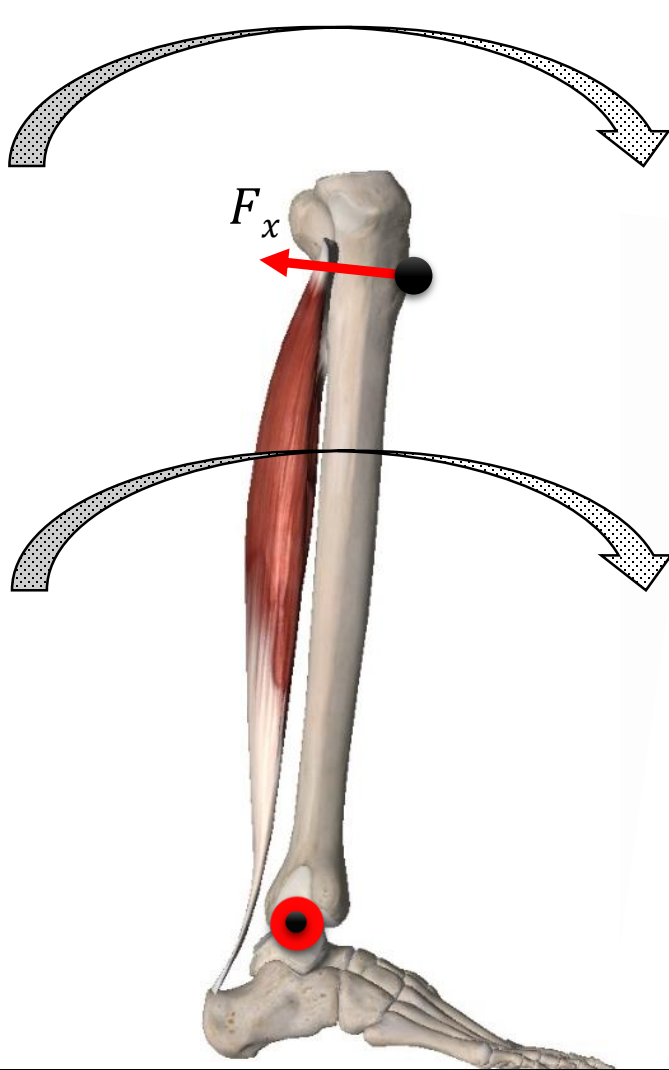
Kas lifi boyu kısaldıkça, kasın eksantrik kontraksiyon sırasında oluşturduğu kuvvet artar

Soleus & gastrokinemius

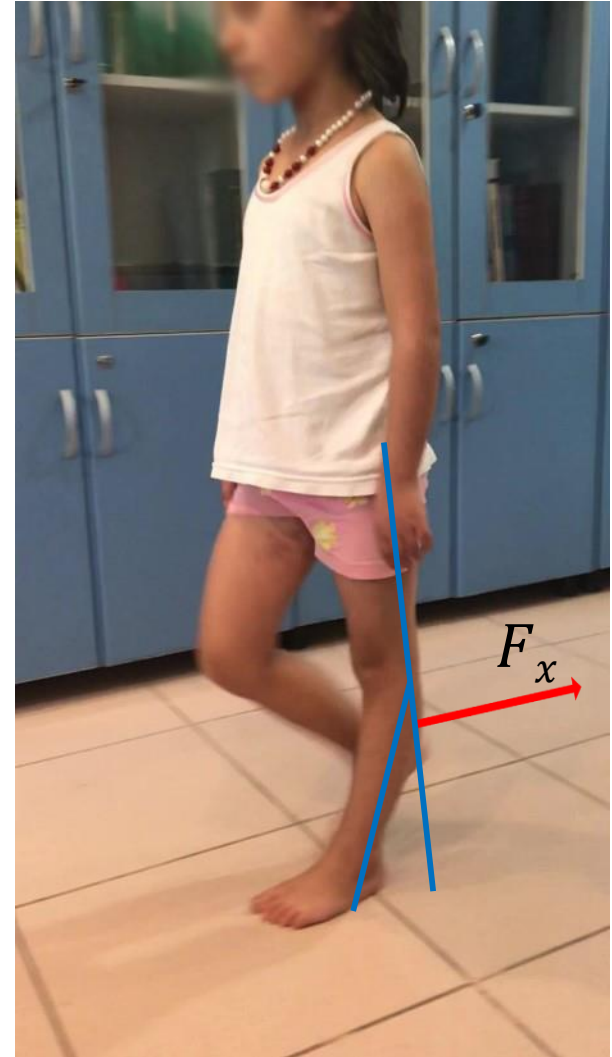
İkinci 'rocker' (ayak bileği eklemleri yavaş dorsifleksiyonu) sırasında soleus kasının gastrokinemiusa göre etkisini artıran

- Kas lifi boyunun daha küçük olması
- Pennasyon açısının daha büyük olması

Kas - bağ doku - kontraktür



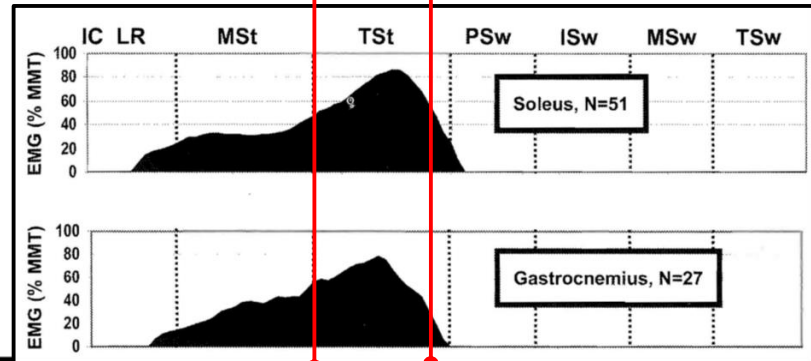
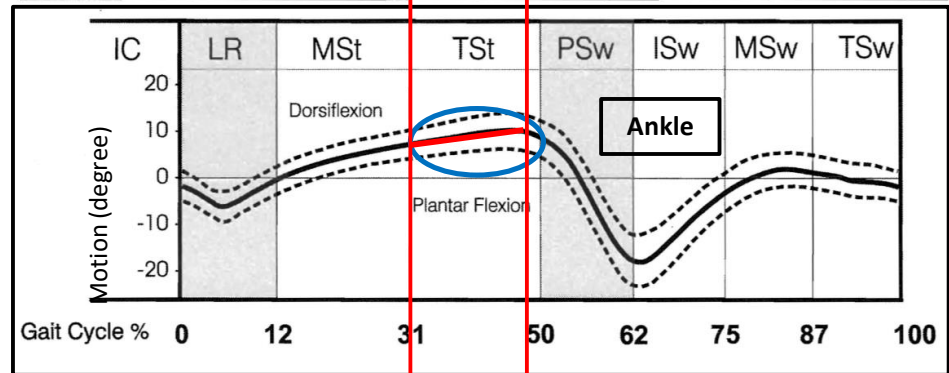
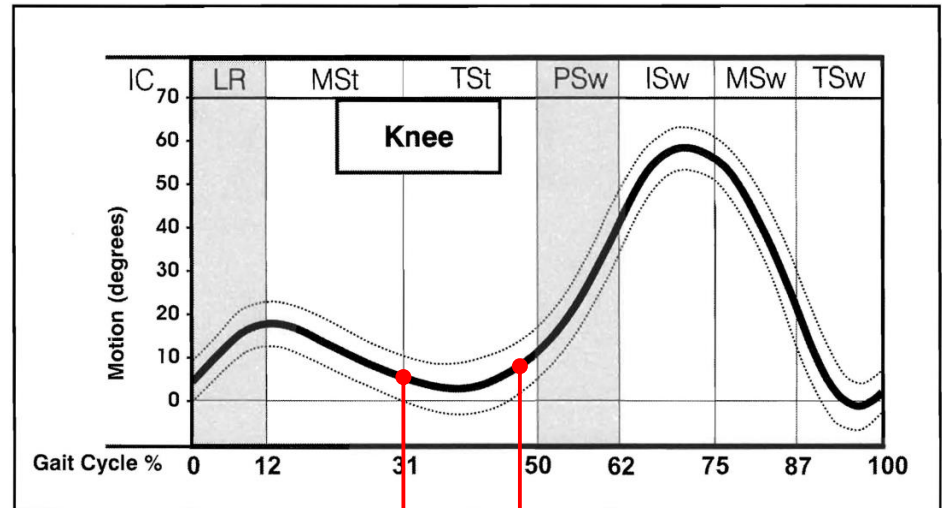
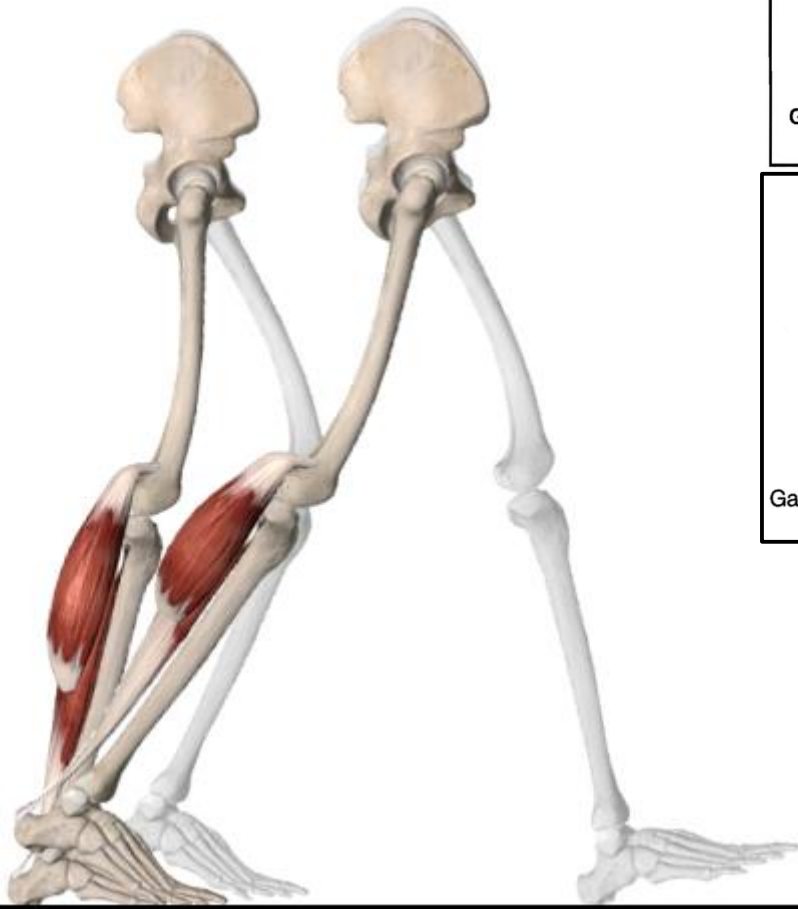
Mekanik - kuvvet bileşenleri - soleus kontaktörü



Gastrokinemius

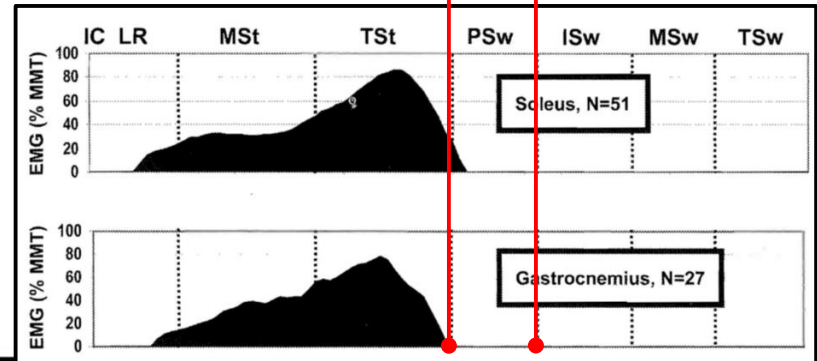
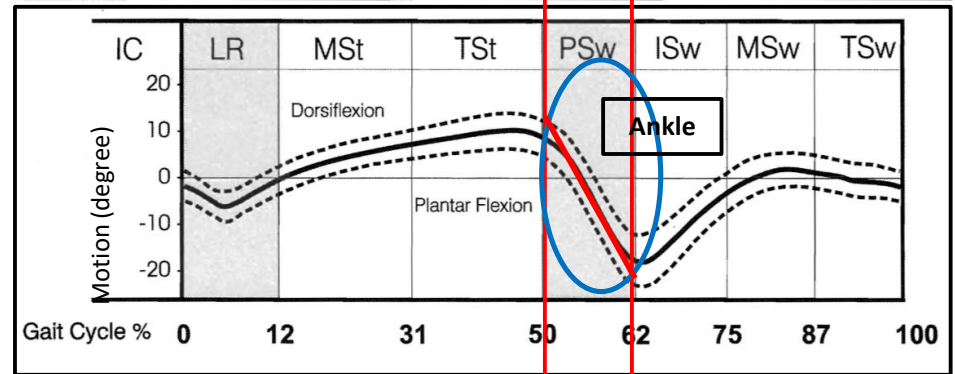
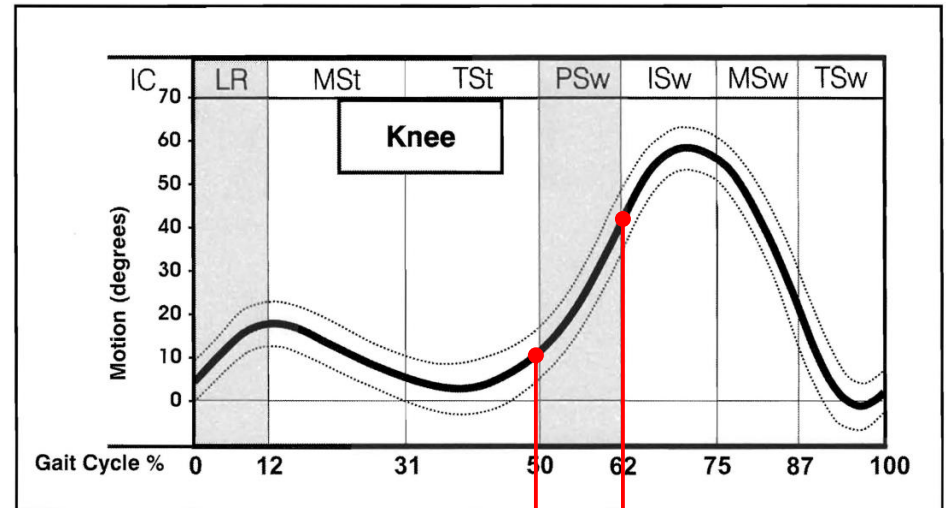
GC-31

GC-50



Gastrokinemius

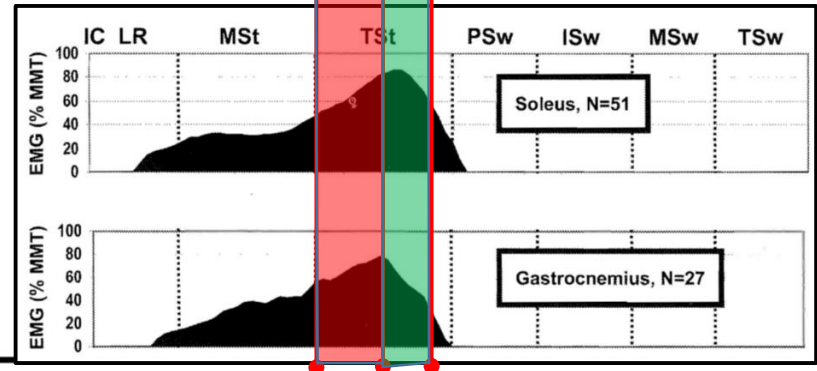
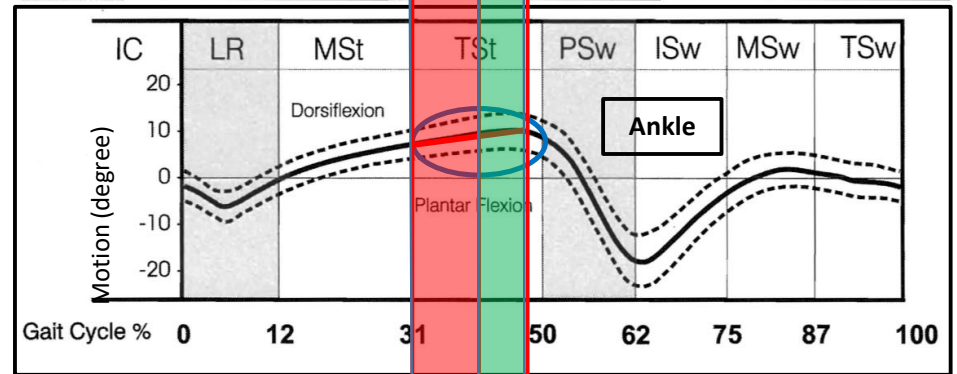
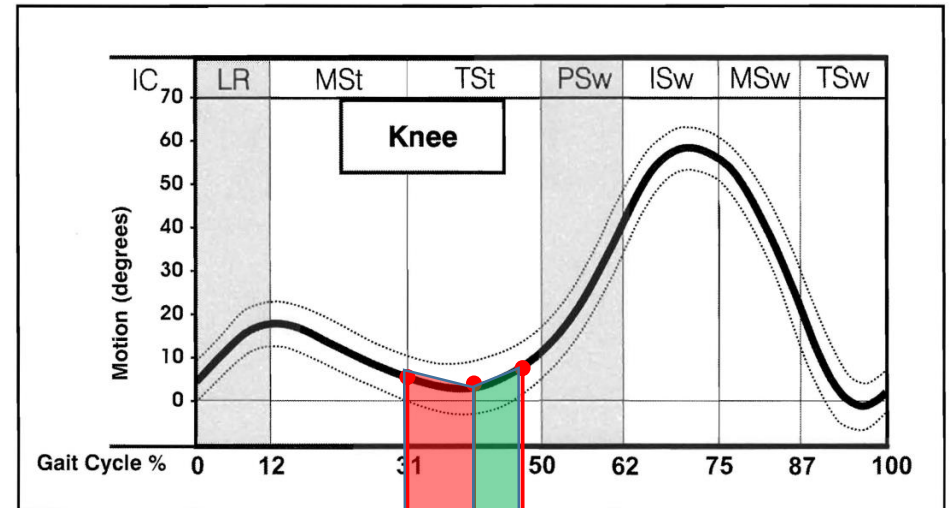
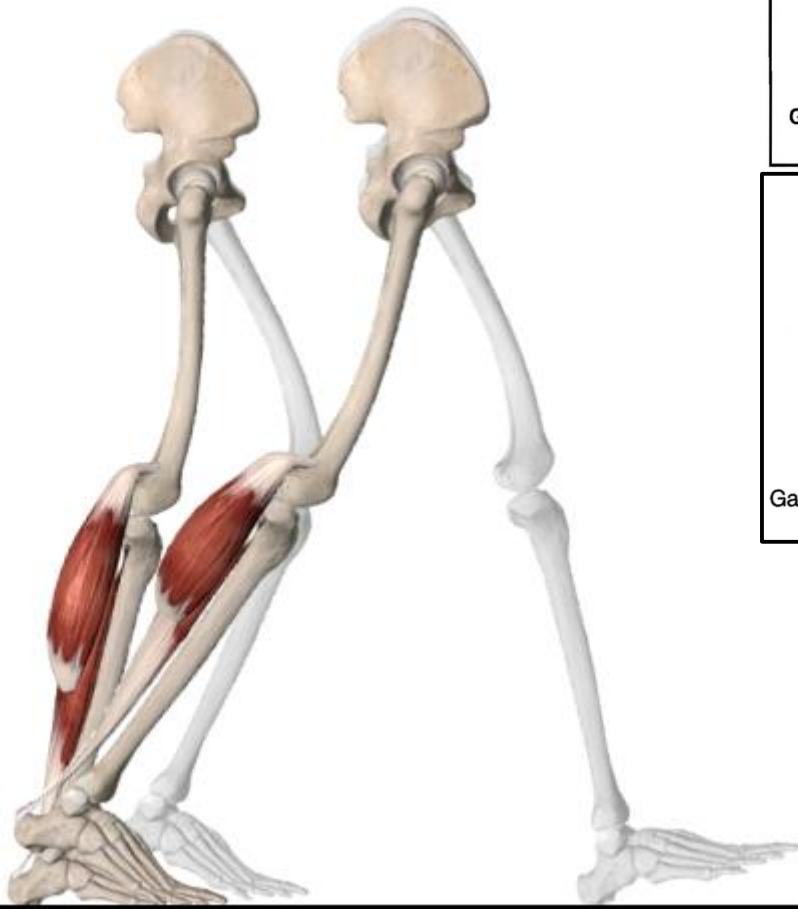
GC-50 GC-62



Gastrokinemius

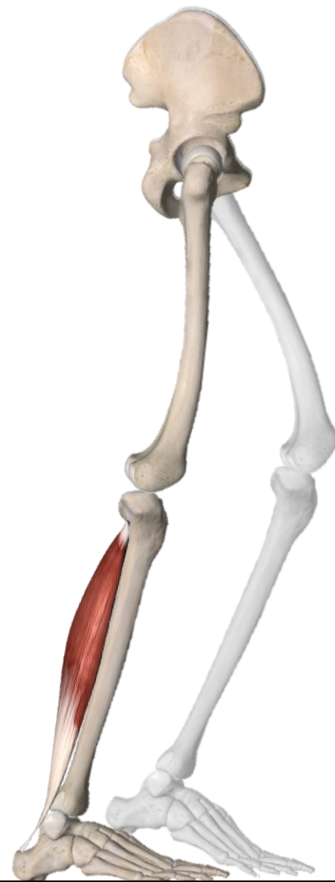
GC-31

GC-50



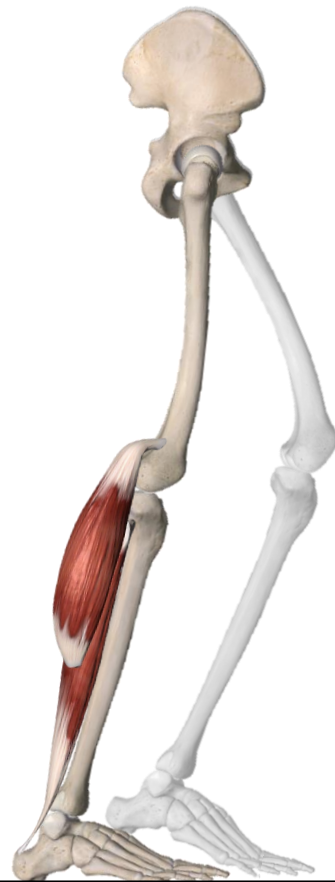
GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



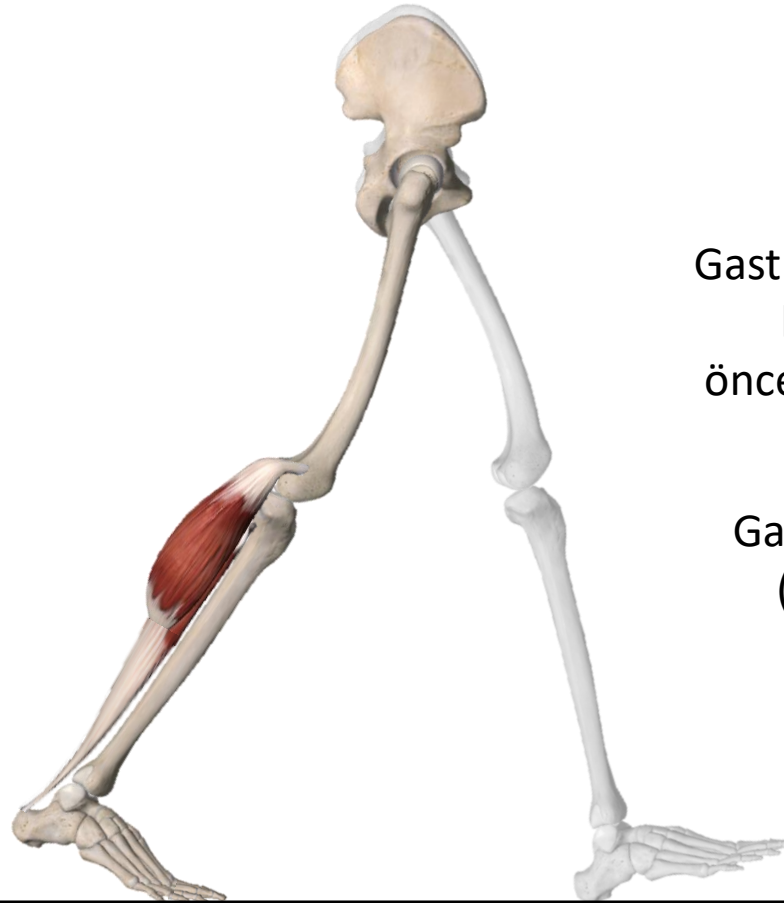
GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-50

Phases of a gait cycle

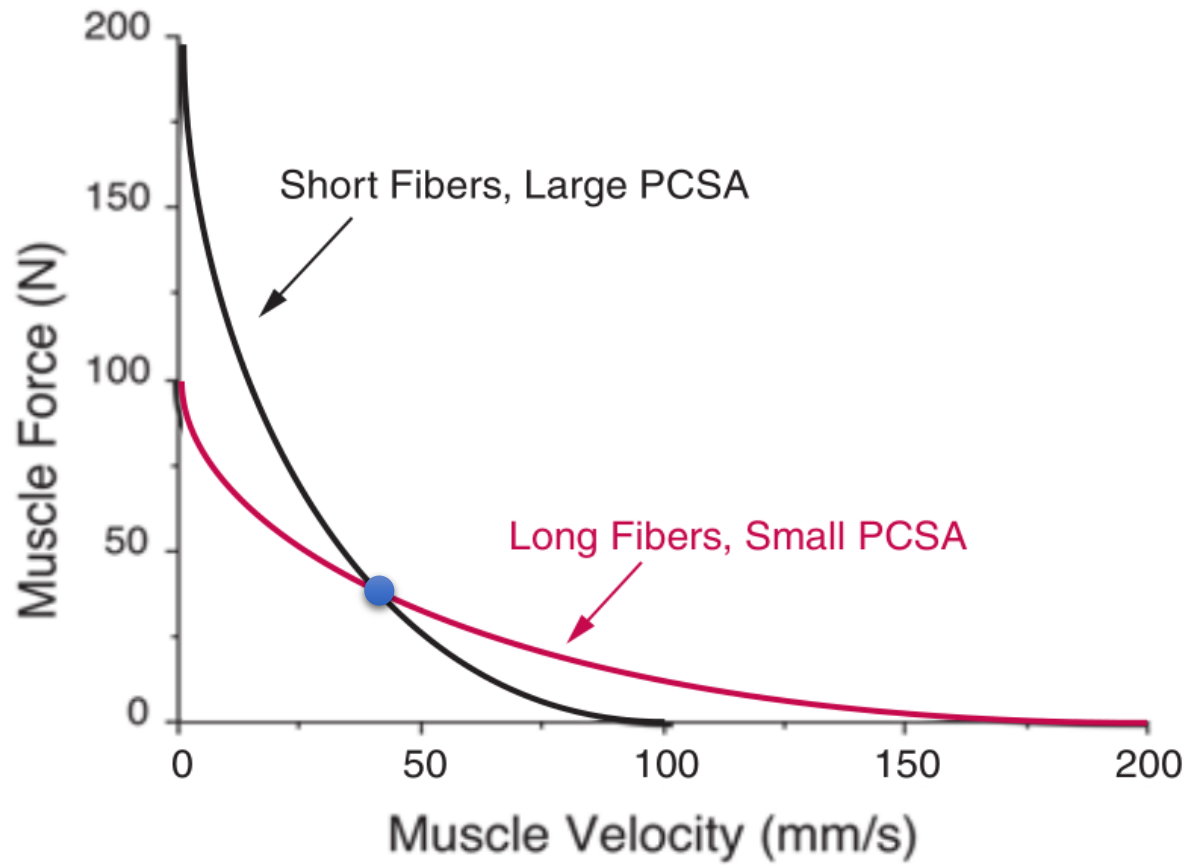


Gastrokinemius kas tendon
kompleksinin boyu
önce $\uparrow$, sonra sabit veya $\downarrow$

Gastrokinemius konsantrik
(boyu kısalarak) kasılır

Soleus & gastrokinemius

Kuvvet - kasılma hızı eğrisi

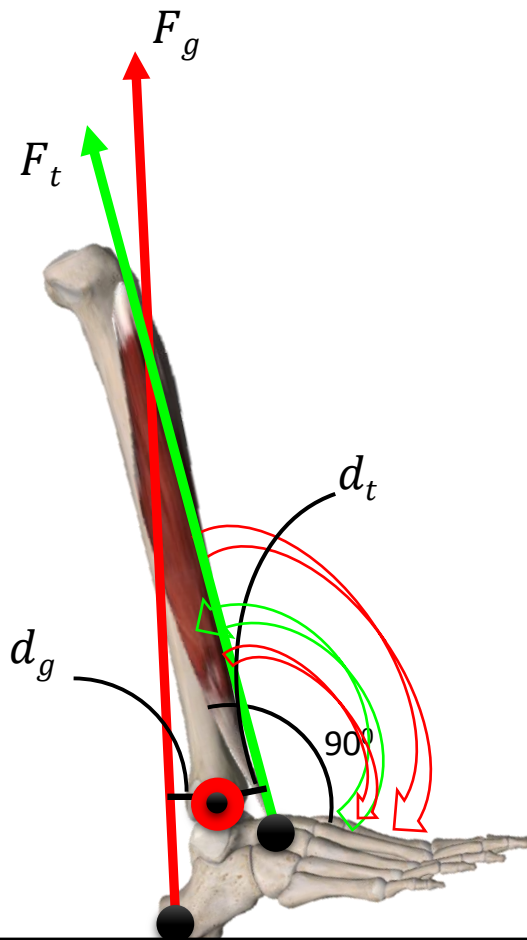


Gastrokinemius

Push off (hızlı plantarfleksiyon) sırasında gastrokinemius kasının soleusa göre etkisini artıran

- Tip II den zengin olması
- Kas lifi boyunun daha uzun olması
- Pennasyon açısının daha küçük olması

Mekanik - moment çifti & net moment



→ *plantar fleksiyon*

→ *dorsifleksiyon*

→ *net moment*

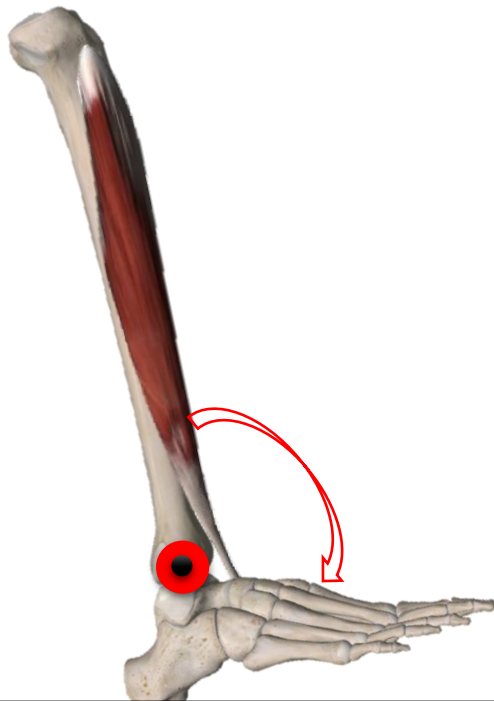
$$M_g = F_g \cdot d_g$$

$$M_t = F_t \cdot d_t$$

$$M_g > M_t$$

$$M_N = M_g - M_t$$

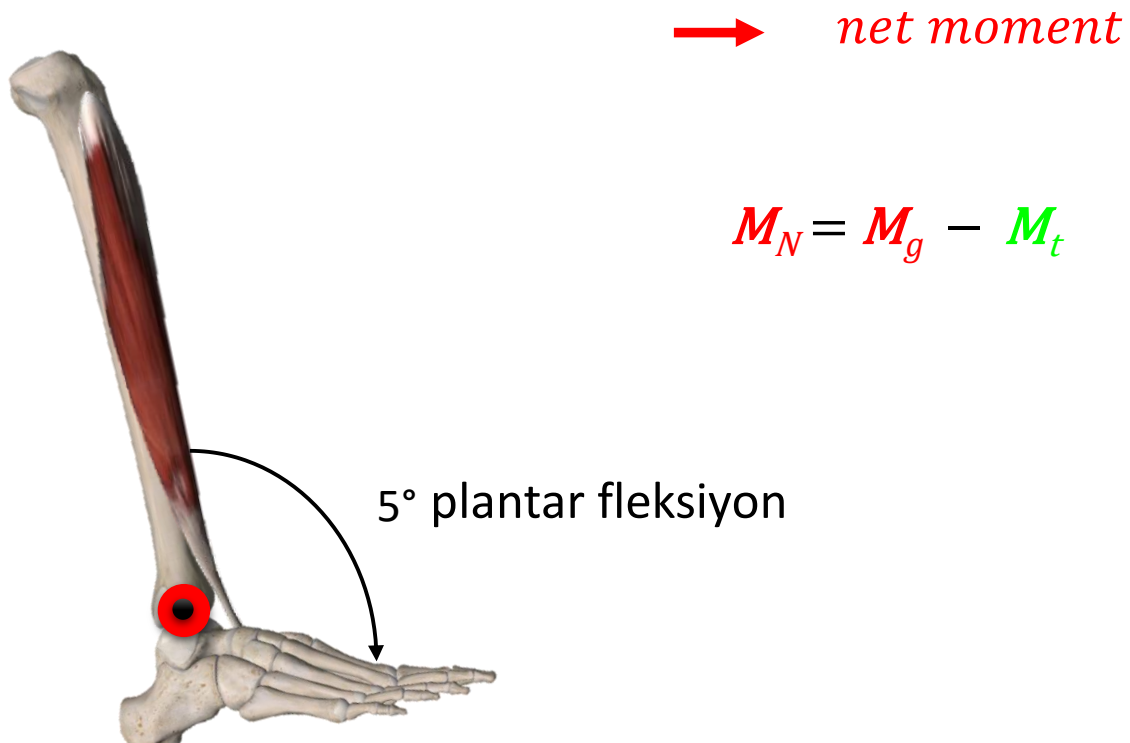
Mekanik - moment çifti & net moment



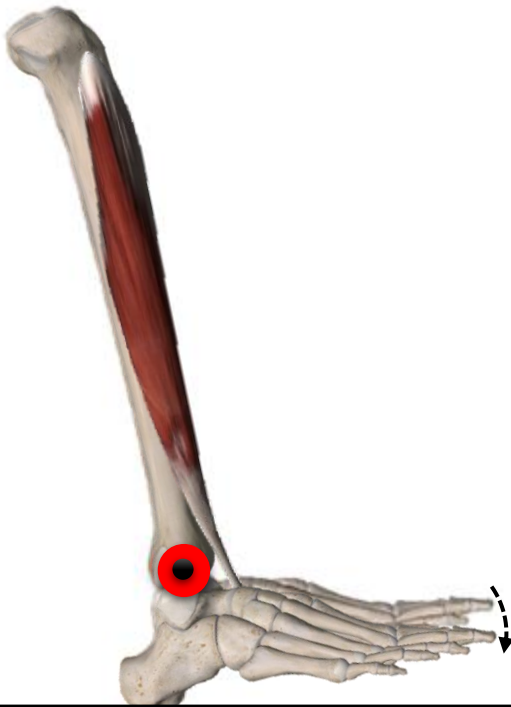
→ *net moment*

$$M_N = M_g - M_t$$

Mekanik - moment çifti & net moment



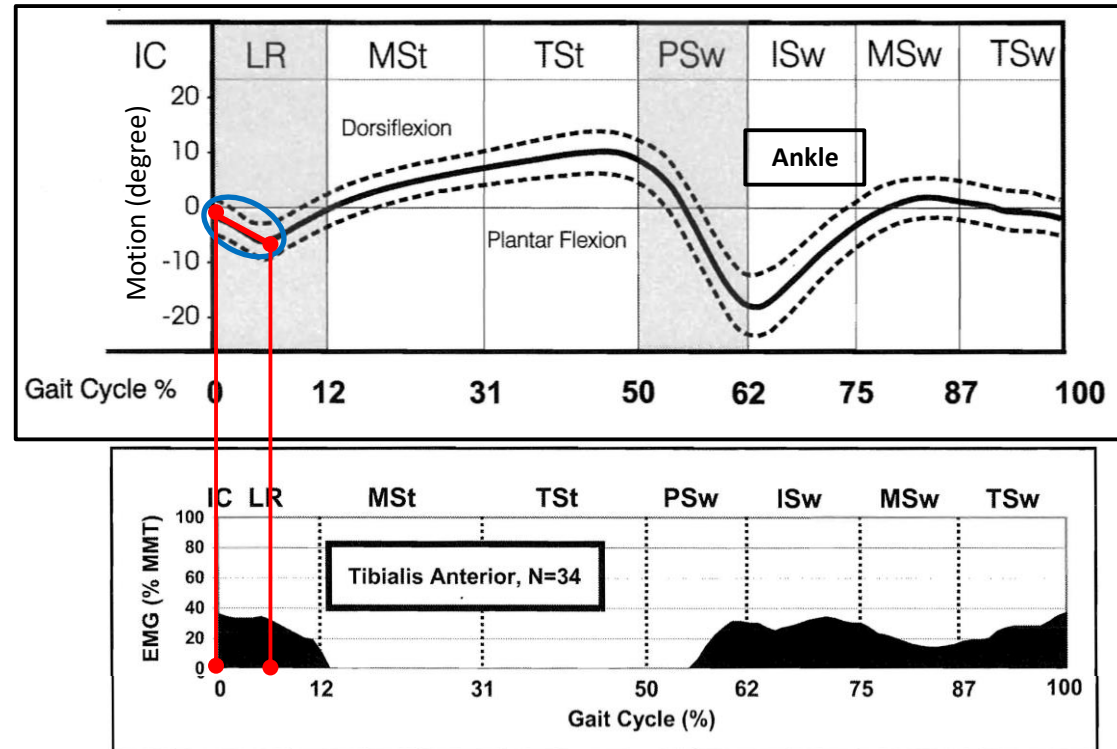
Mekanik - moment çifti & net moment



Tibialis anterior

Tibialis anterior kas tendon
kompleksi boyu ↑

Tibialis anterior kası
izometrik kasılır



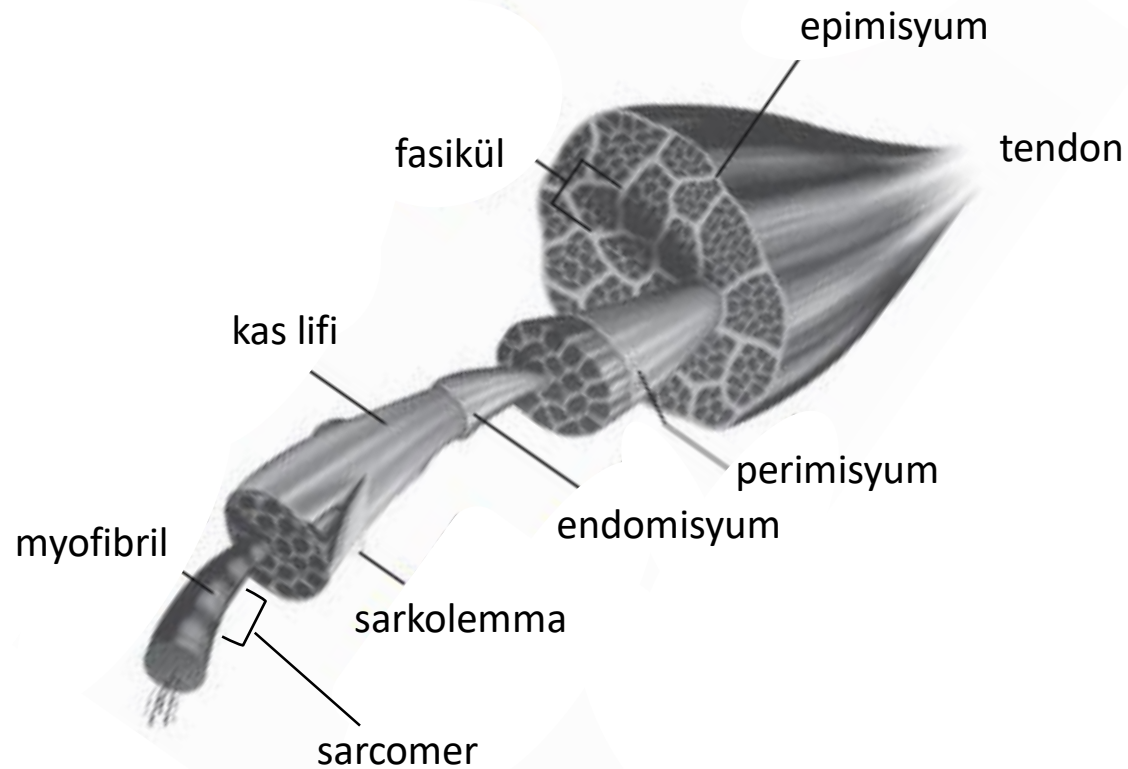
Kas - bağ doku

Görevi

- Kas liflerinin birbirleri arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi
- Kas lifleri ve segment arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi

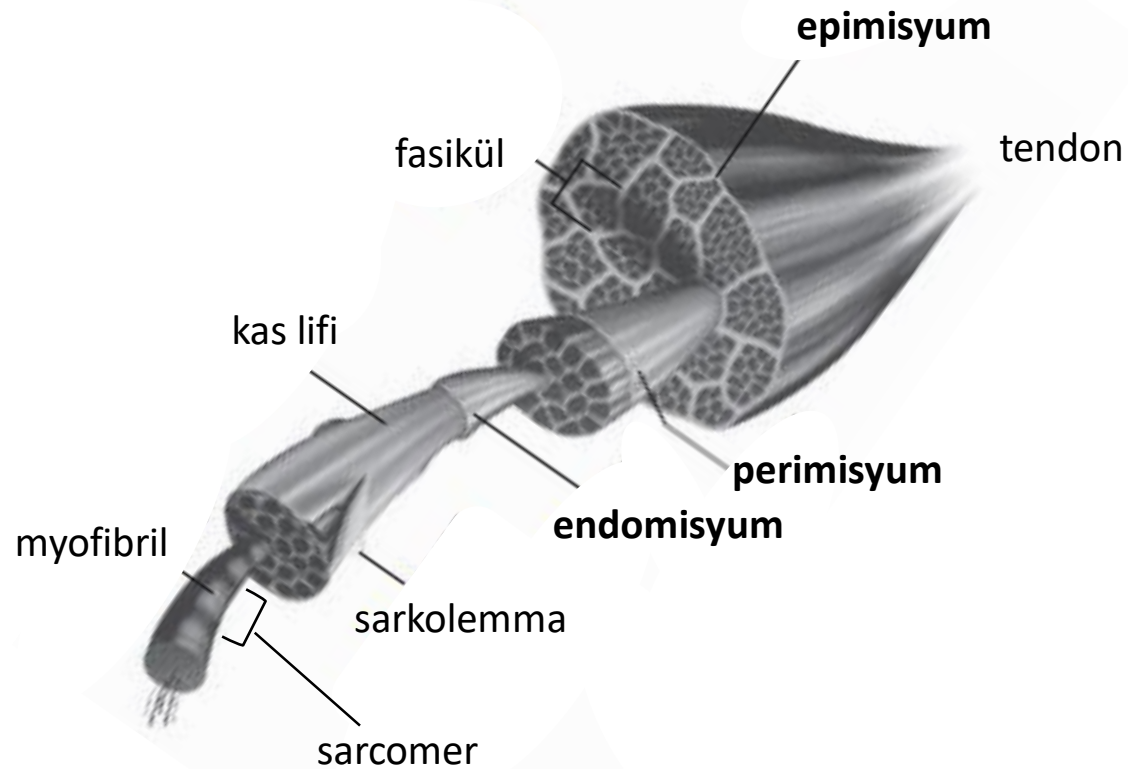
Kas - bađ doku - kuvvet/enerji transferi

Paralel elastik komponentler



Kas - bađ doku - kuvvet/enerji transferi

Seri elastik komponentler



Kas - bağ doku - kuvvet/enerji transferi

- Paralel



Lateral force
transmission

- Seri

Serial force
transmission

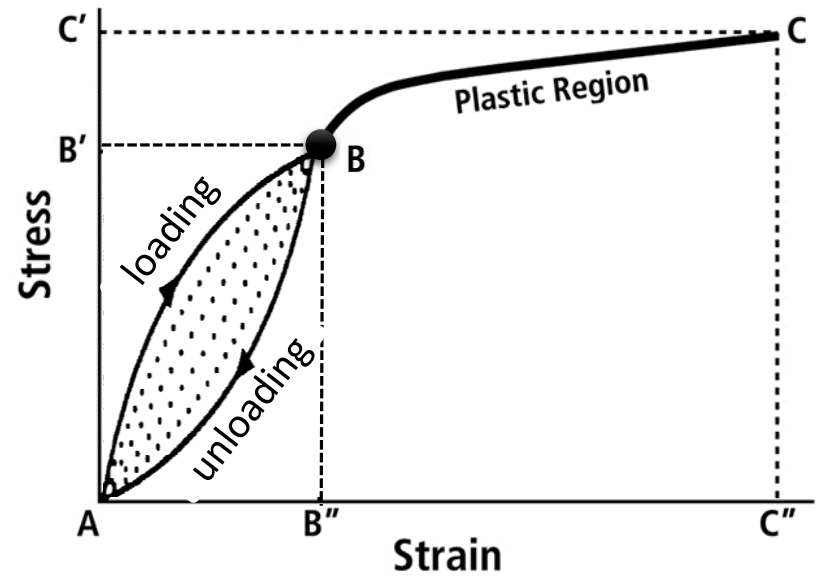
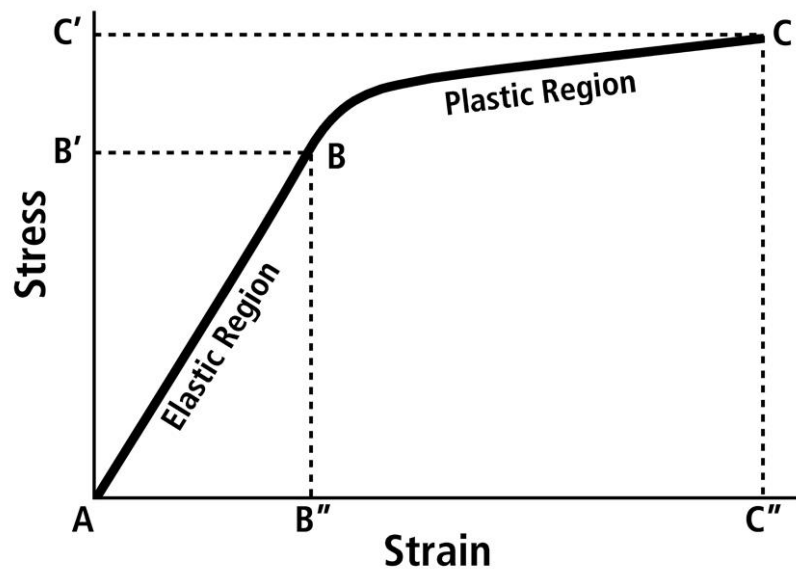


Kas - bağ doku

Görevi

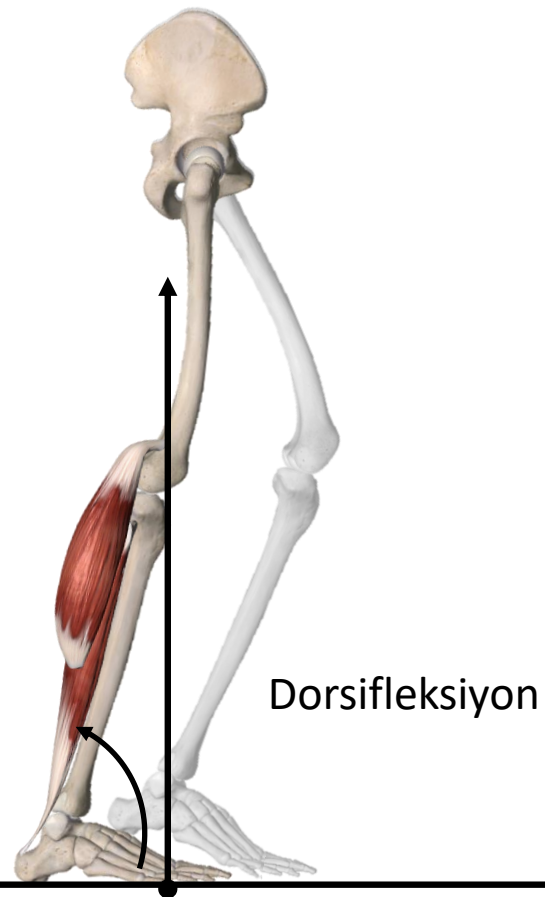
- Kas liflerinin birbirleri arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi
- Kas lifleri ve segment arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi
- Enerji depolanma

Kas - bağ doku - elastisite - enerji depolama



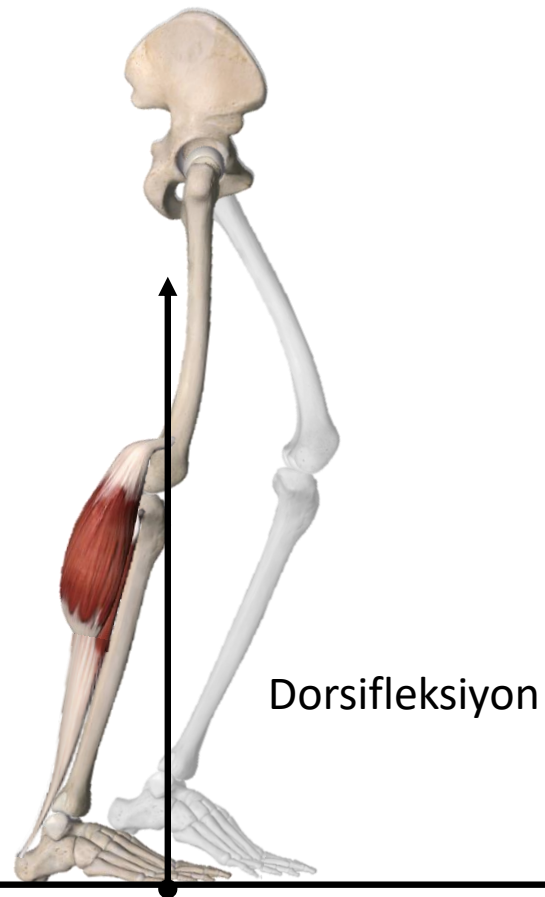
GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



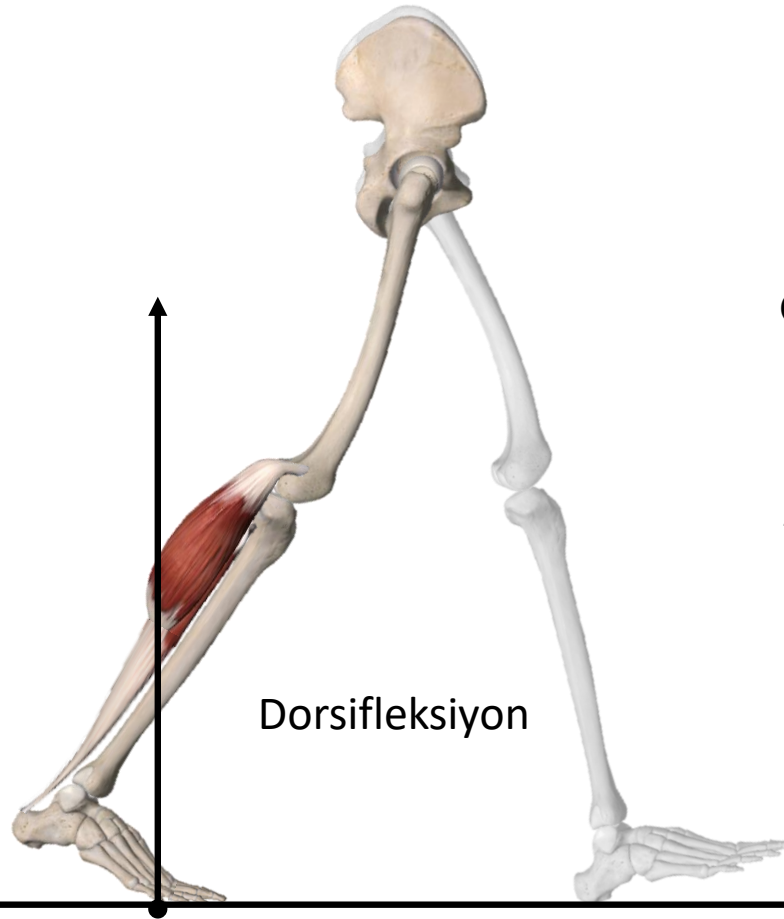
GC-31

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-50

Phases of a gait cycle

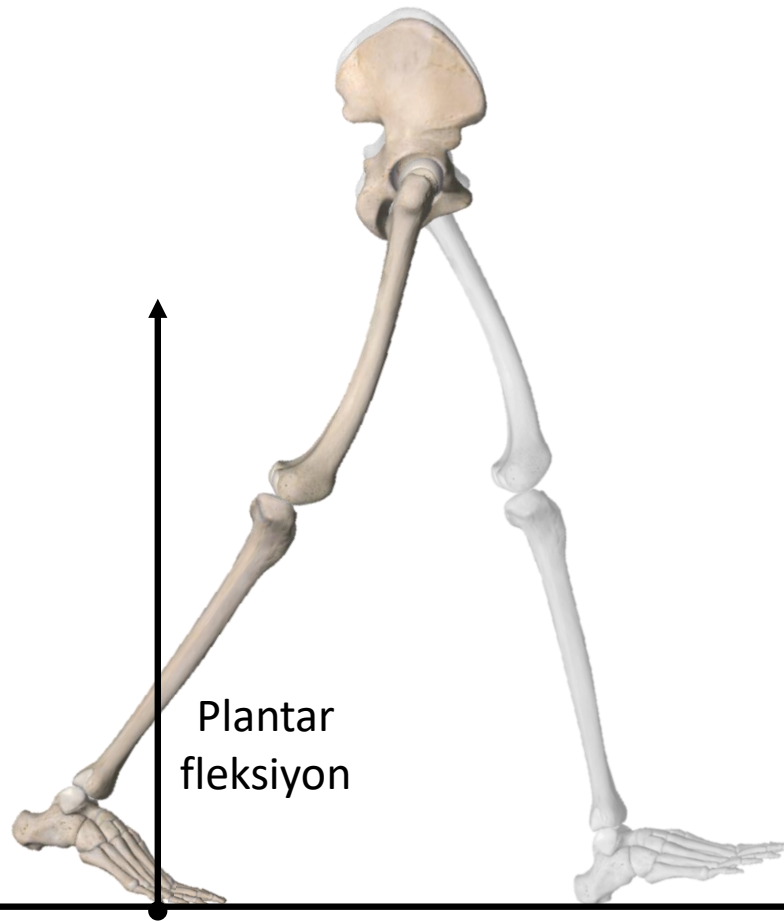


Gastrokinemius eksantrik
(boyu kısalarak) kasılır

Aşil tendonunun boyu uzar

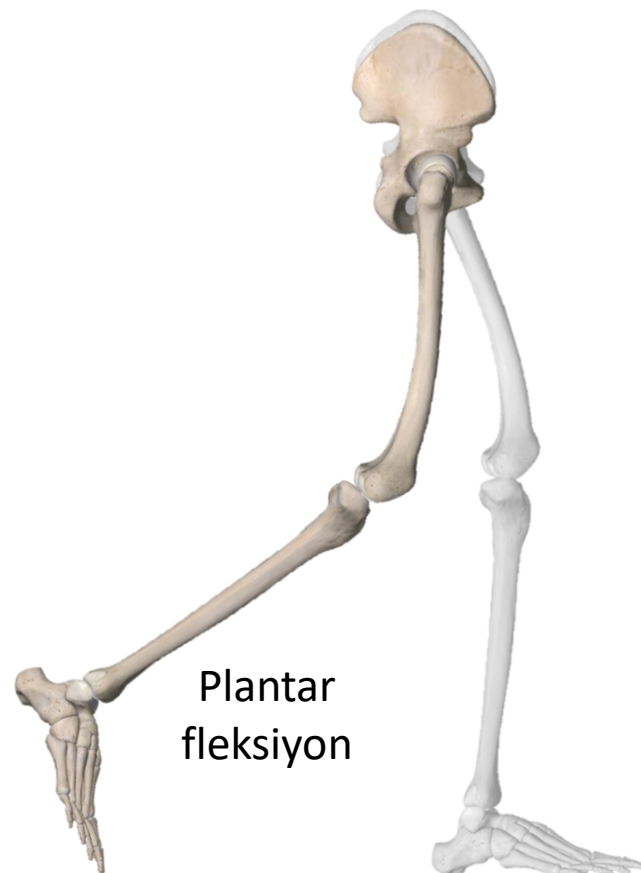
GC-50

Phases of a gait cycle



GC-62

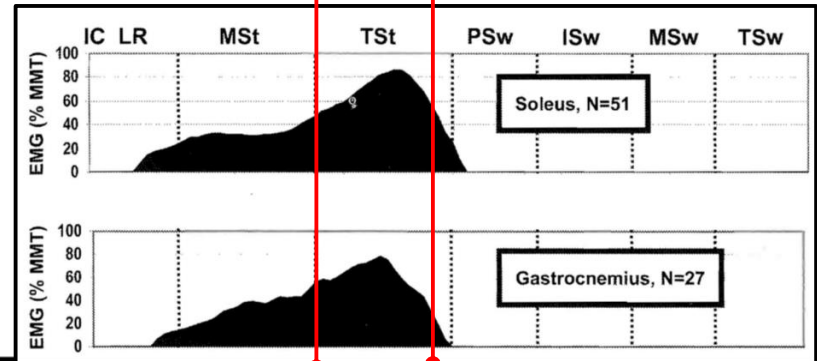
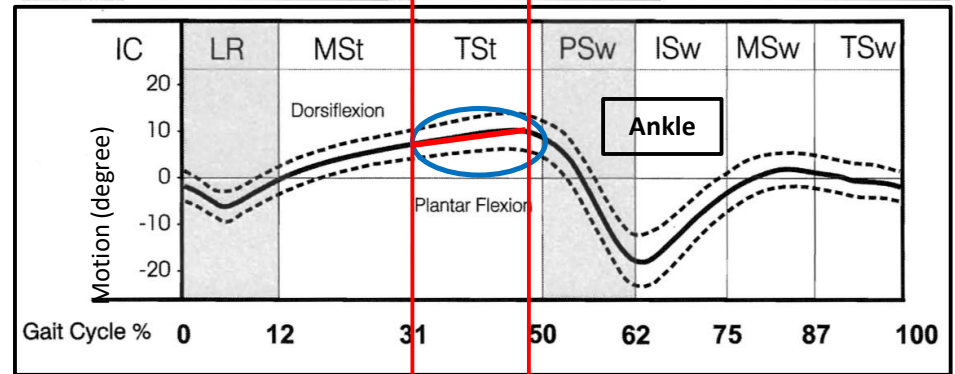
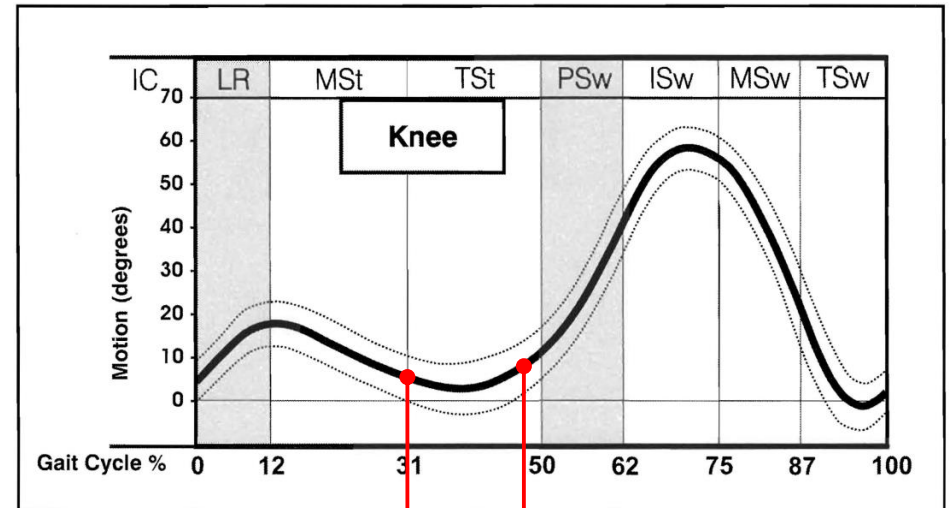
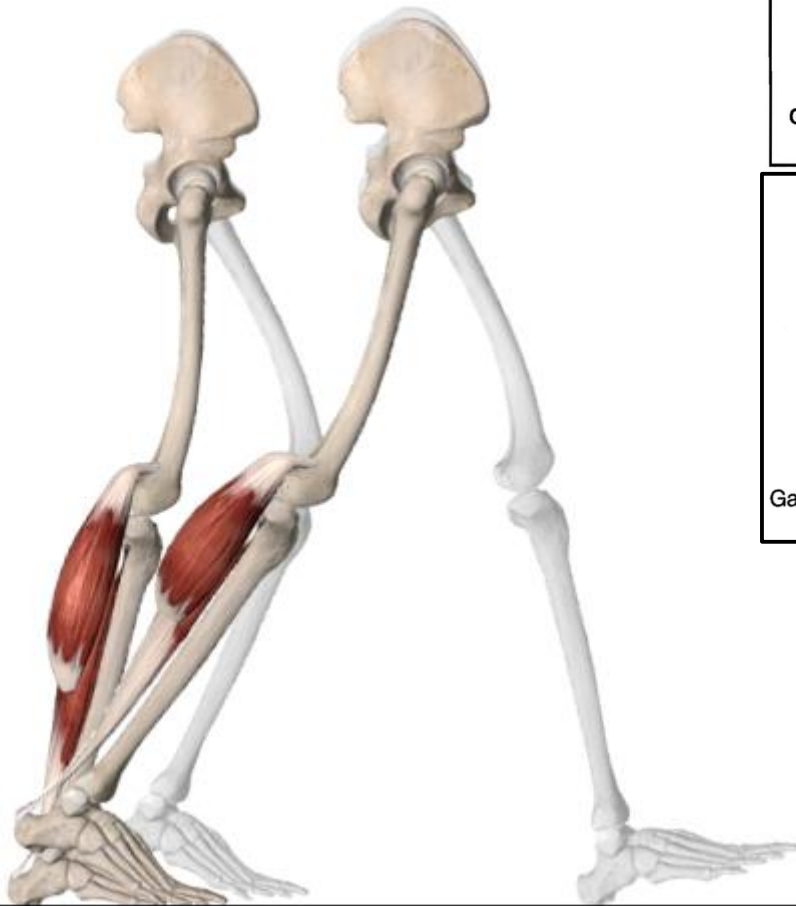
Phases of a gait cycle



Gastrokinemius

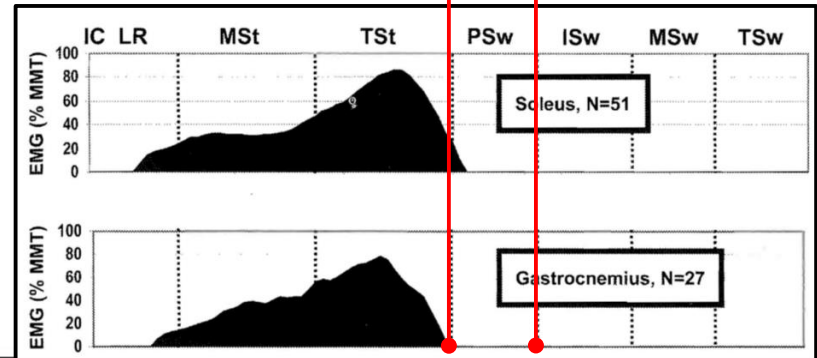
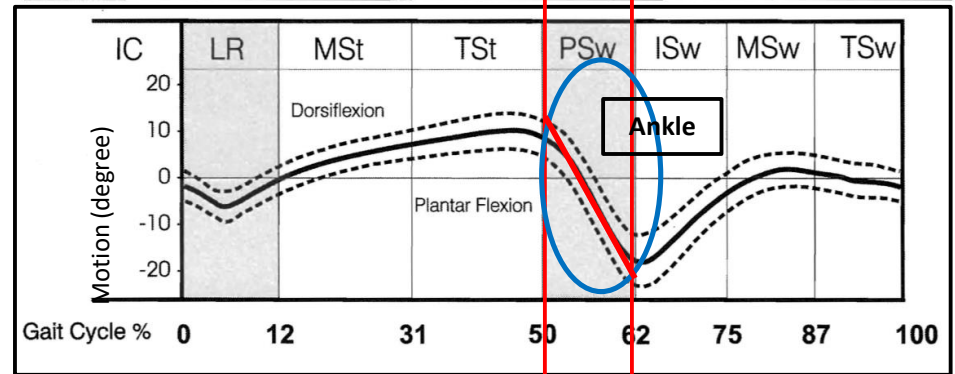
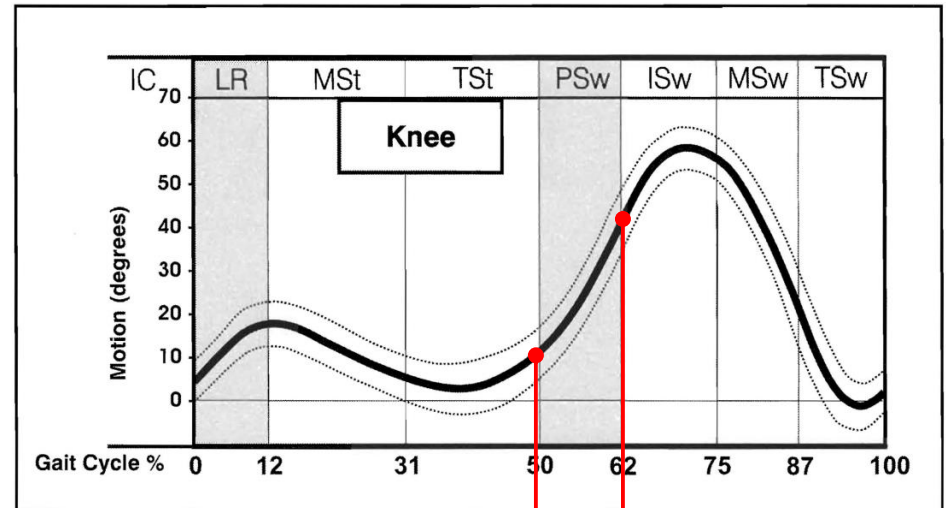
GC-31

GC-50



Gastrokinemius

GC-50 GC-62



Bükük diz & artmış posterior tilt & hamstring kontraktürü



Bükük diz & artmış posterior tilt & hamstring kontraktürü



Kas - bağ doku

Görevi

- Kas liflerinin birbirleri arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi
 - Kas lifleri ve segment arasındaki kuvvet ve enerji transferi
 - Enerji depolanma
-
- Yapısı
 - Devamlılık, ideal boy ve gerginlik
 - Viskoelastik özellik

VOLUME 1

JOHN ANTHONY HERRING, MD

TACHDJIAN'S

PEDIATRIC ORTHOPAEDICS

*from the Texas Scottish Rite
Hospital for Children*



5th Edition

ELSEVIER
SAUNDERS

Kas - bağ doku

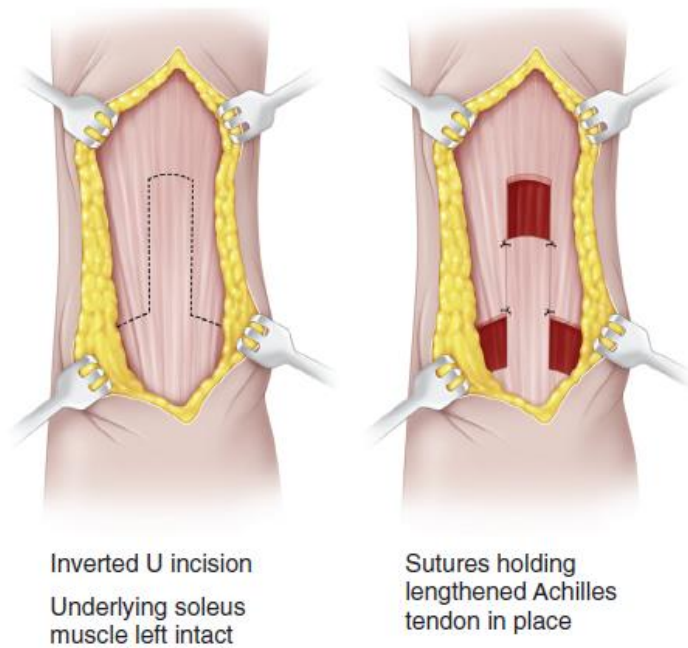


FIGURE 35-22 Tongue-in-groove lengthening of the gastrocnemius aponeurosis in its middle third, the Baker technique.

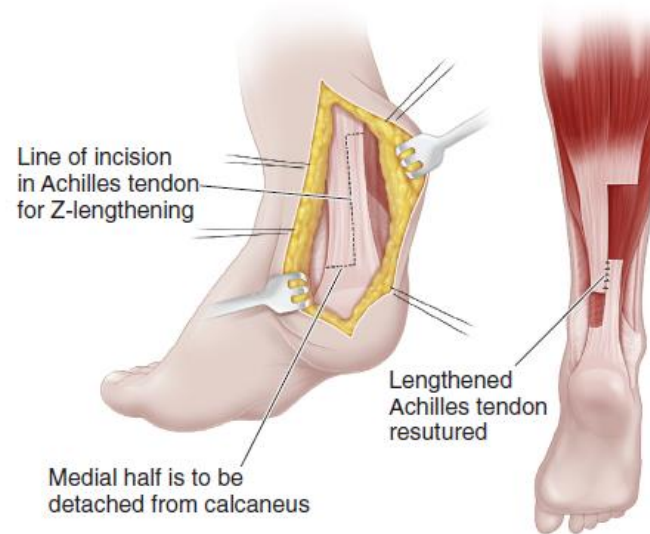


FIGURE 35-23 Z-lengthening of the Achilles tendon.

Kas - bağ doku

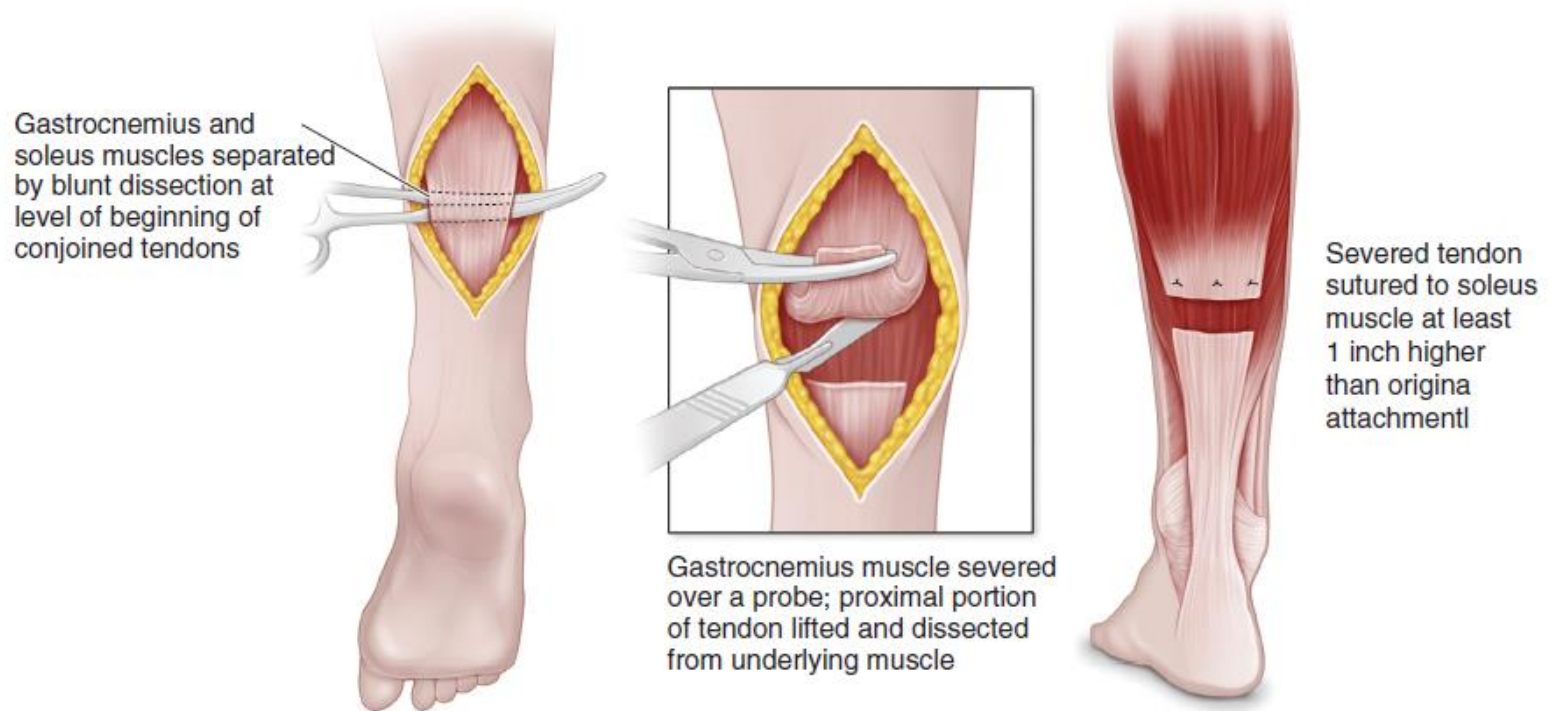


FIGURE 35-21 Distal recession of the gastrocnemius, Strayer technique.

Kas - bağ doku

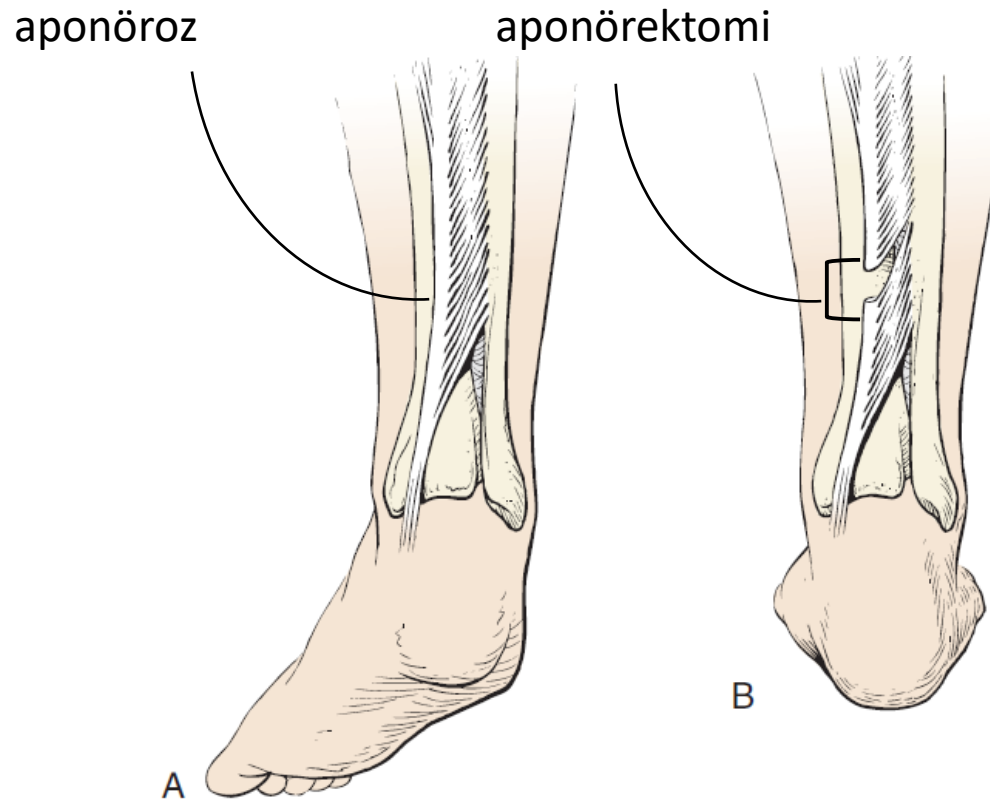
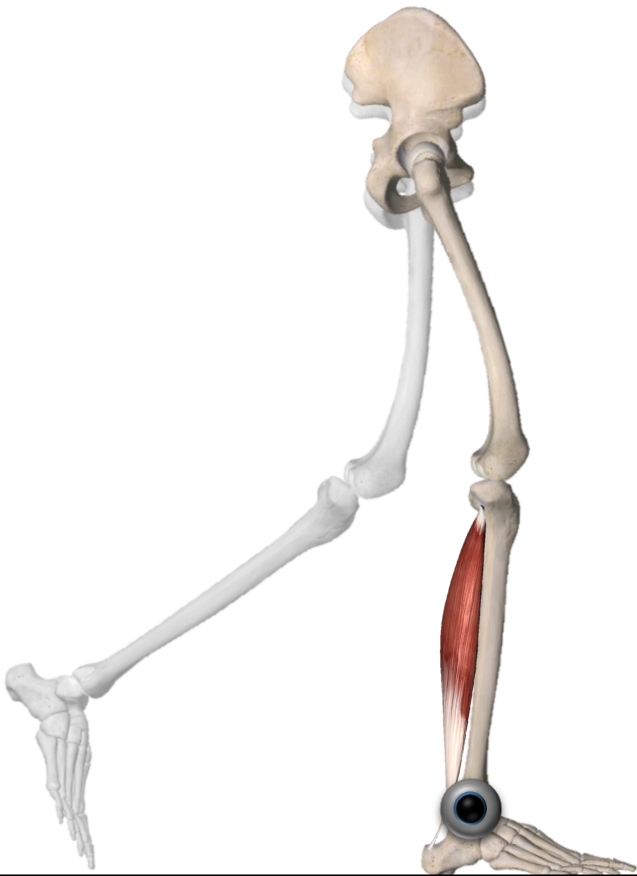


FIGURE 35-29 A and B, Intramuscular lengthening of the posterior tibial tendon can be performed in the distal third of the leg in patients with mild varus deformity.

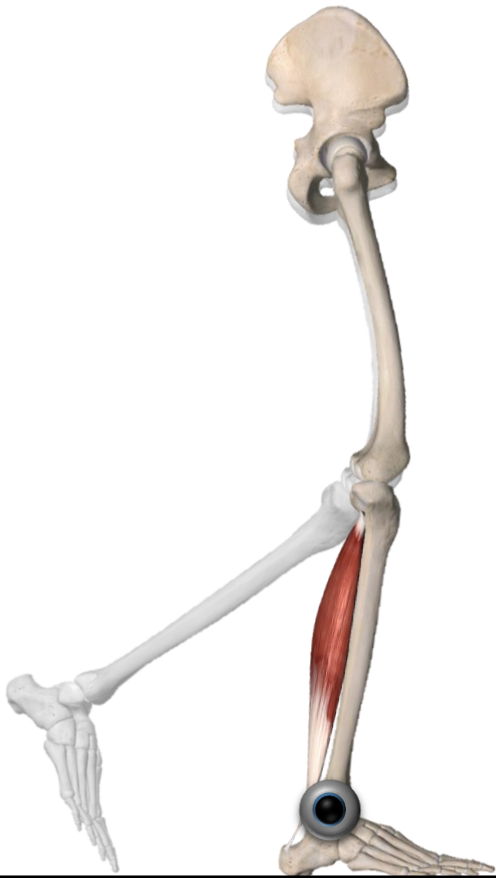
Stance period

Ankle rocker



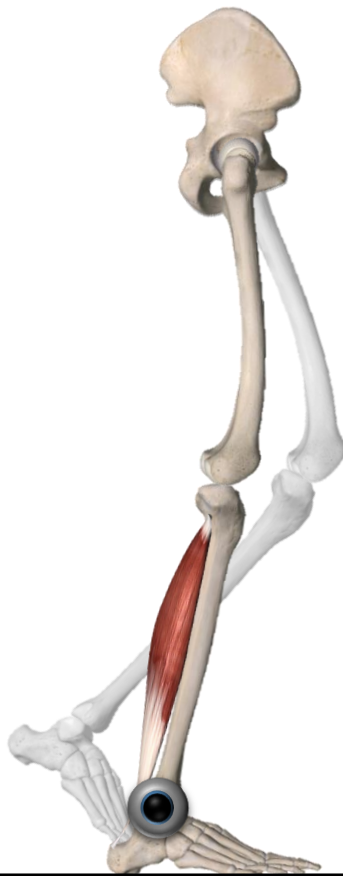
Stance period

Ankle rocker



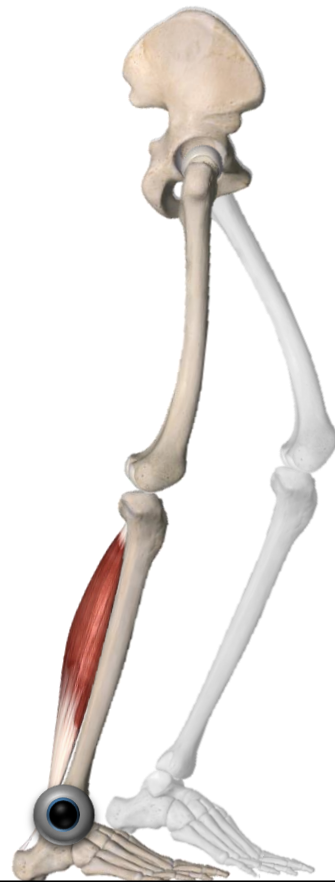
Stance period

Ankle rocker

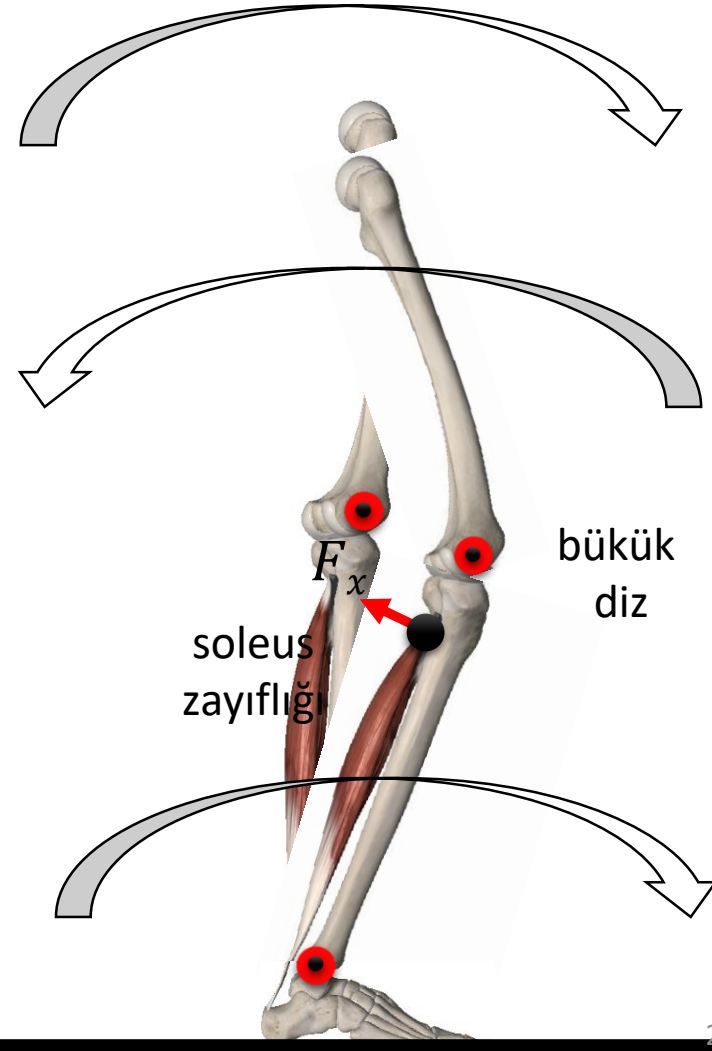
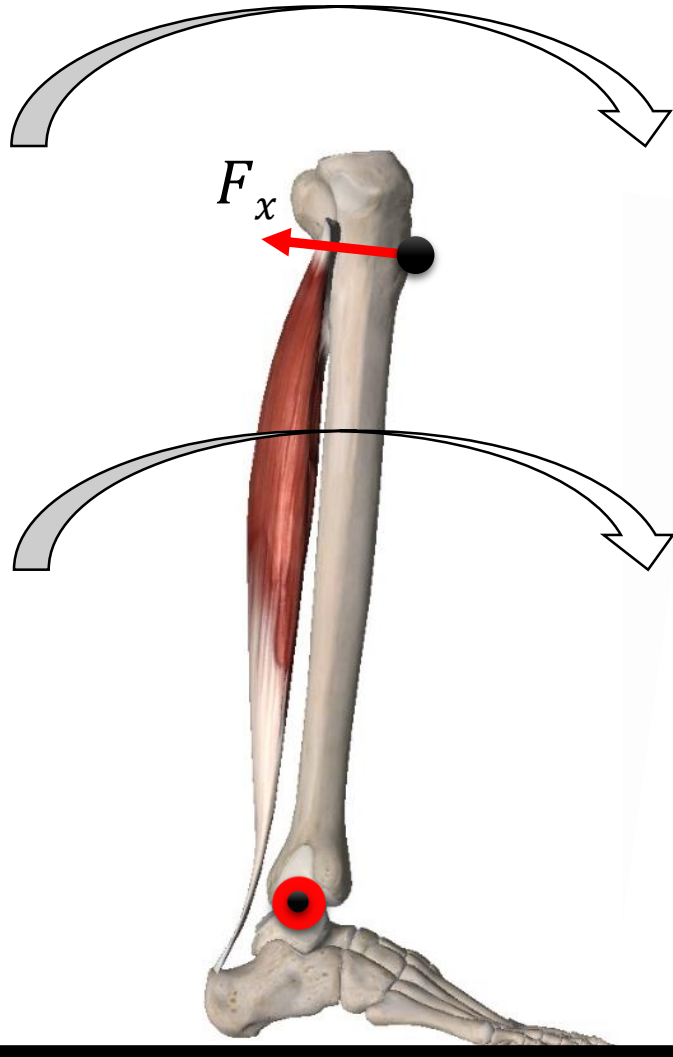


Stance period

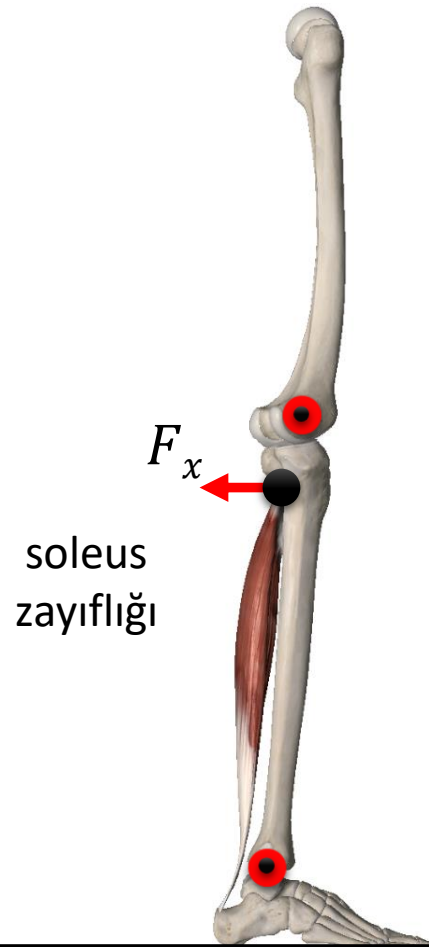
Ankle rocker



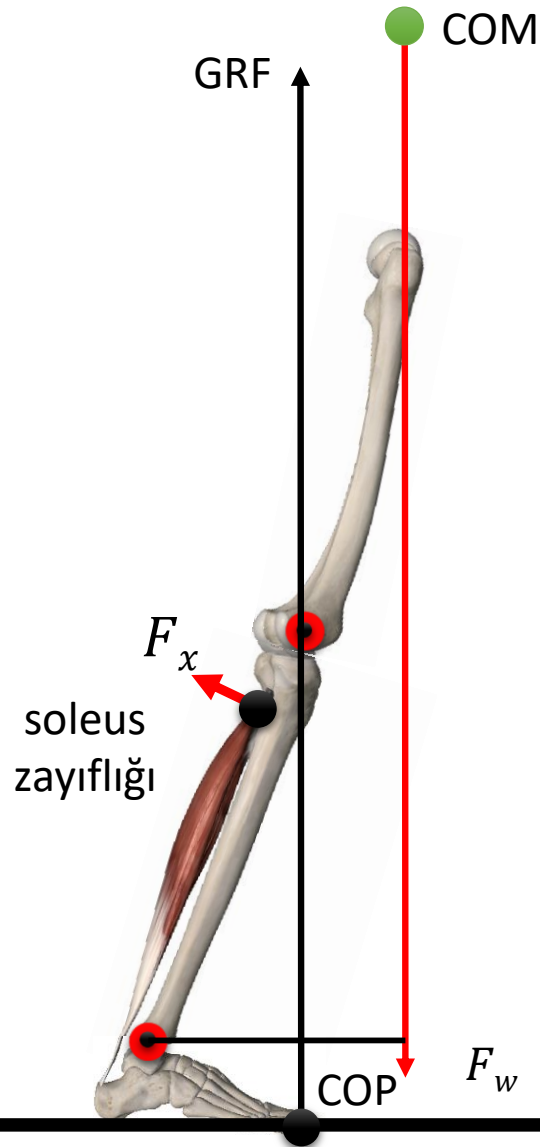
Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik



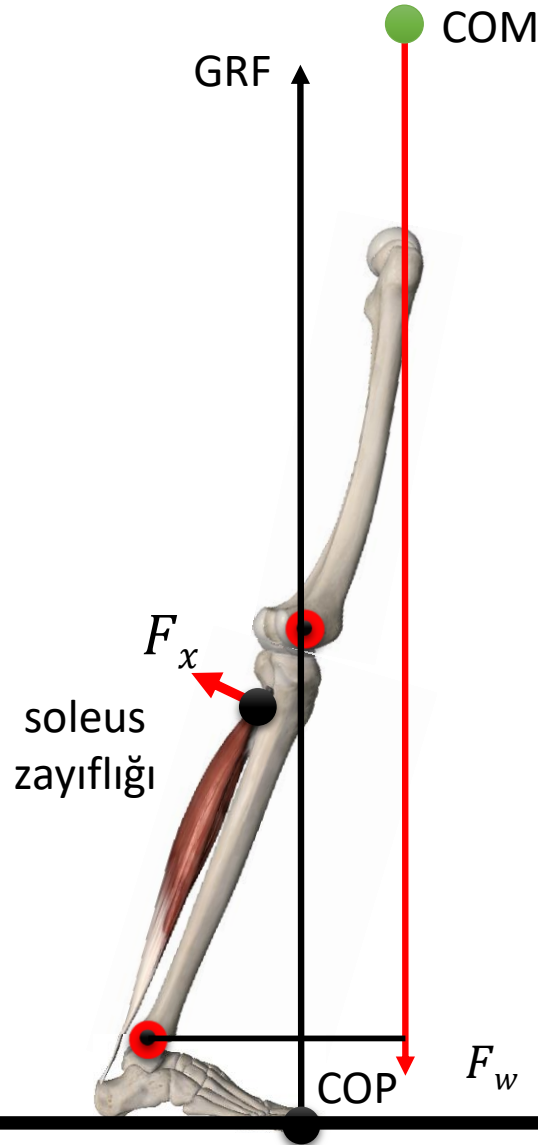
Kas - bađ doku - gevşeklik



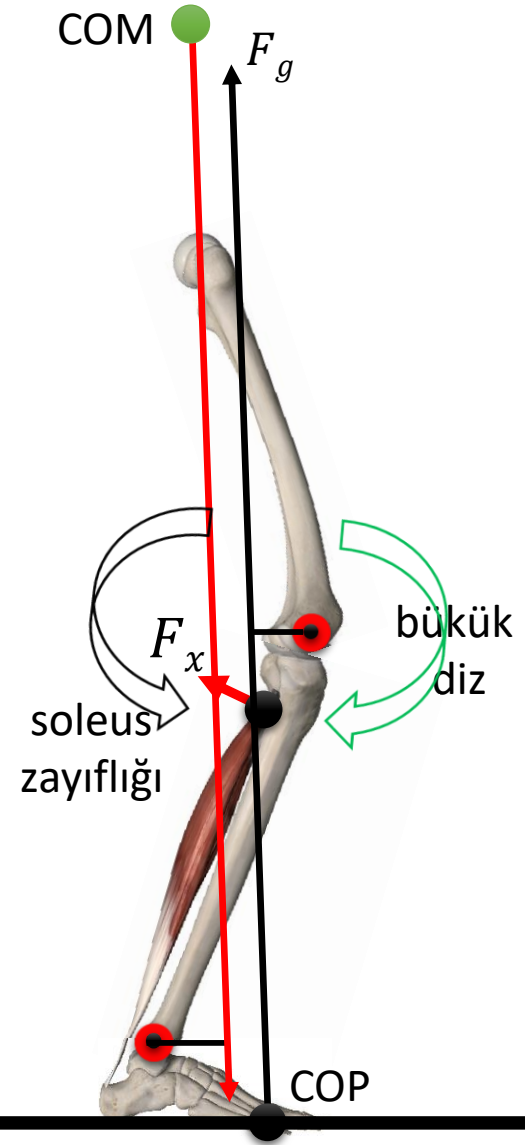
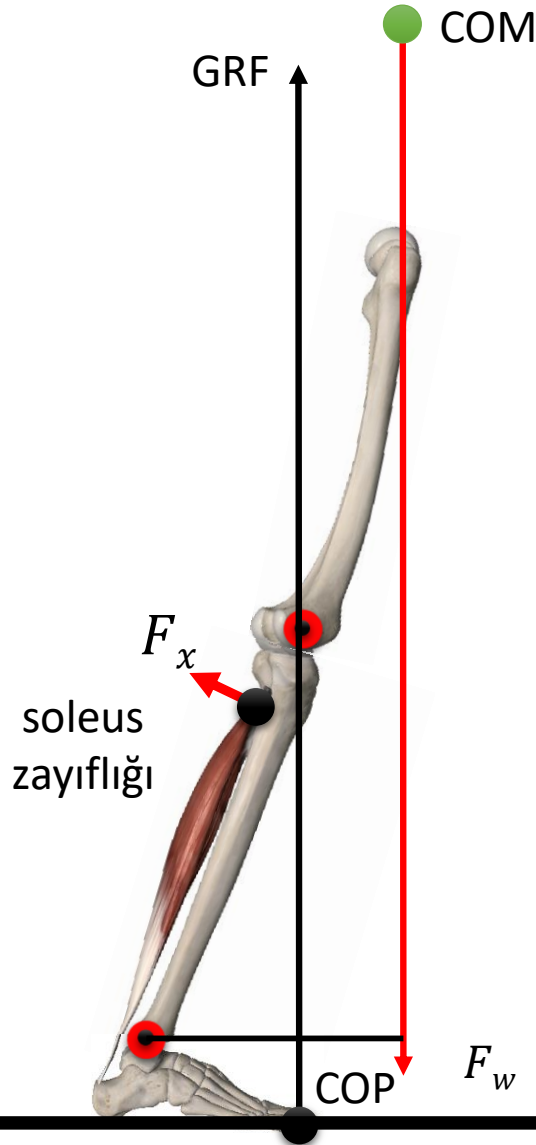
Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik



Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik

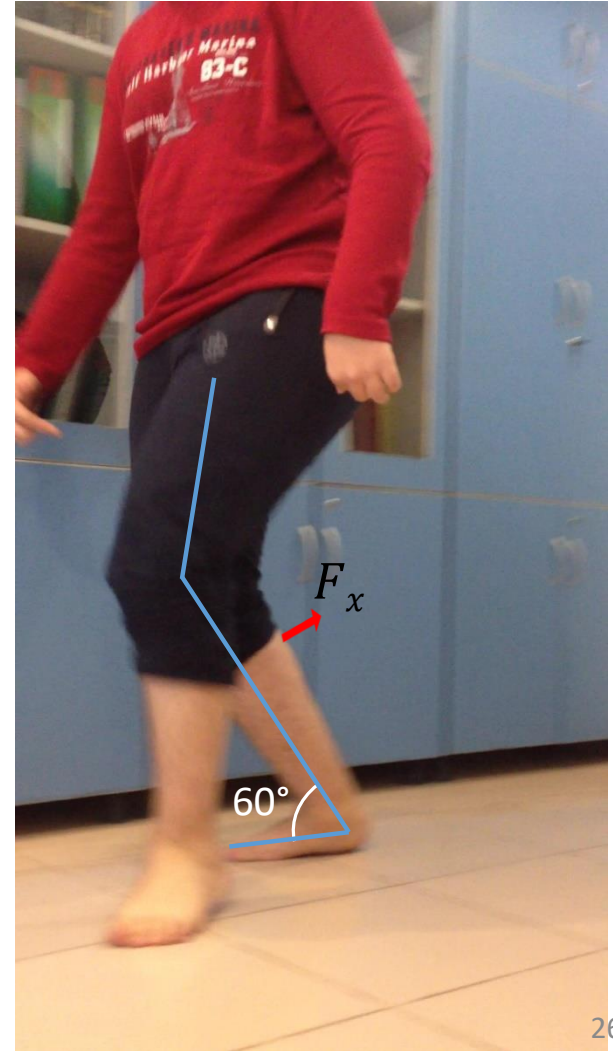


Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik

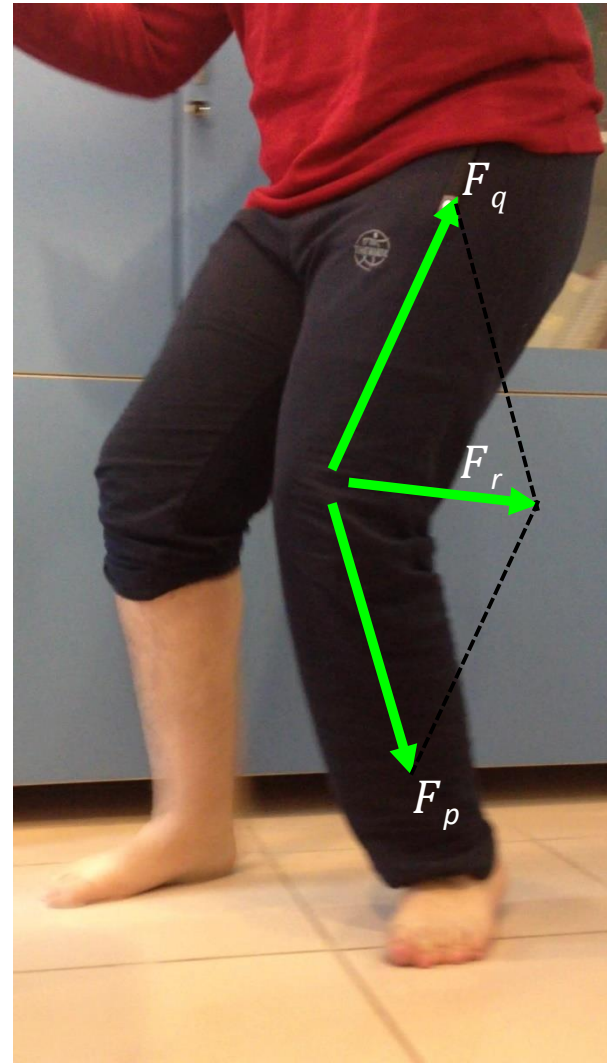


Kas - bađ doku - gevşeklik

Anormal aşıl tendon uzatma

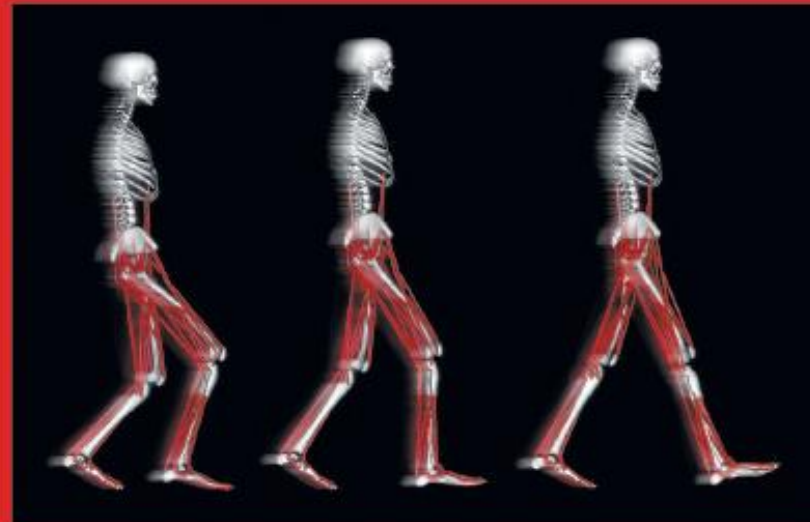


Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik



THE IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF GAIT PROBLEMS IN CEREBRAL PALSY

2nd edition



Edited by

**James R. Gage, Michael H. Schwartz, Steven E. Koop
and Tom F. Novacheck**

Kas - bağ doku - gevşeklik

extensor lag

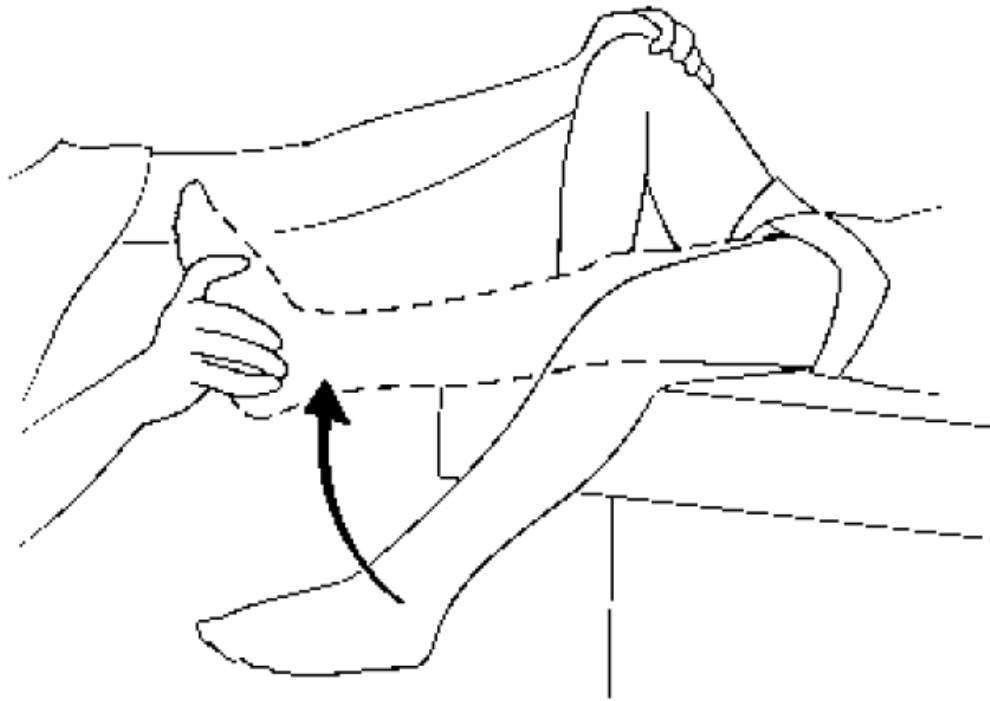


Fig. 3.1.6 Extensor lag. The patient is positioned supine. One knee is flexed and placed on the end of the mat to eliminate a total extension pattern. The patient is asked to straighten their free knee as far as possible. The difference between the active and passive knee extension is the extensor lag.

Kas - bağ doku - kontraktür

- Dinamik kontraktür
 - BoTX
- Statik
 - Cerrahi

www.isarcoprpm.com



turk))mus

 **ISPRM**
International Society of Physical
and Rehabilitation Medicine

**ISarcoPRM
DEBUT**

27 February 2021

ONLINE www.isarcoprpm.com



Teşekkürler