Gait Training & Progression:

Pre-ambulation activities

Rehab 537-Week 4 July 14, 2008

Objectives:

- Be able to identify the goals of a progressive mat program preparing a patient/client for ambulation
- Be able to identify the four stages of motor control and how they can be incorporated into a preambulation mat program
- Be able to take a patient/client through the developmental sequence

Pre-ambulation mat program and progression goals:

- $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{g}}}$ To increase strength, coordination and ROM
- $\ensuremath{\blacksquare}$ Increase postural stability
 - sitting and standing
- Increase control during transitional movements
- □ Improve both static and dynamic balance

Sequenced according to the four stages of motor control

- Mobility
- Stability
- □ Controlled mobility
- Skill

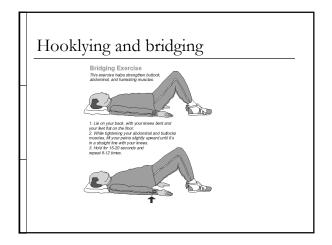
Four Stages of Motor Control

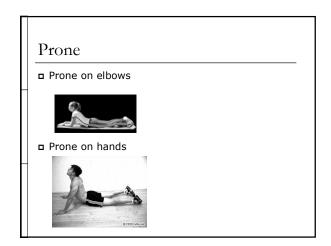
Mobility	Stability	Controlled Mobility	Skill
PROM	Muscle Stability	Weight Shifting	Locomotion
AROM	Postural Stability	Transitional Movements	Manipulation
			Communication

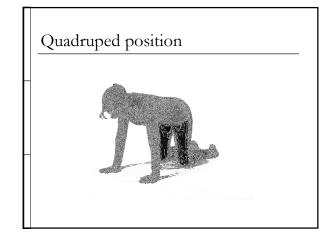
Large BOS \rightarrow Smaller BOS

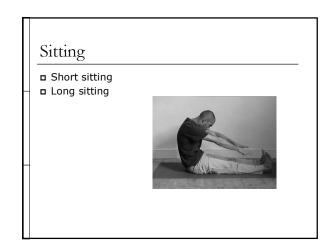
Low COG \rightarrow Higher COG

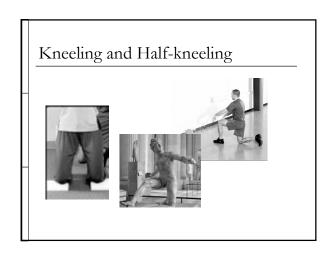
Rolling Log rolling Segmental rolling











Modified plantigrade/plantigrade

Standing





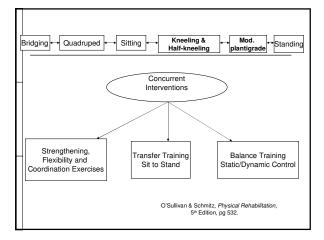


Mat/bed mobility for non-ambulatory patients

- □ Rolling without LE assistance
- Supine → prone
- □ Prone on elbows
- \blacksquare Supine \rightarrow long sitting
- □ Long sitting with and without UE support
- Long sitting push-ups and scooting
- □ Short sitting (edge of mat or EOB)

Mat/bed mobility for non-ambulatory patients (cont.)

- □ Quadruped position
- Kneeling
- Assistive devices (loops, push-up blocks)
- □ SCI mobility handout



Moving forward and getting out of chair

- Try to stand up sitting far back in the chair
- Now scoot forward and try standing up
- □ Is there a difference?
- □ Try having both feet even
- Stand up with one foot in front and one in
- Why is this difference important?