Posturography

Posturography is a general name that includes techniques used to quantify (assess the degree) and qualitatively assess (determine the nature of) postural balance, i.e. standing balance, under static (static posturography) *or* dynamic conditions on a moving platform (*dynamic posturography*).

Static posturography

Static posturography, sometimes considered a mere objectification of the Romberg test, is based on the principle of measuring fluctuations in the coordinates of the center of support forces during the examinee's standing. Unlike subjective observation, however, this is an objective method, i.e. an unencumbered subjective interpretation, the results of which can be documented graphically and above all numerically. This allows more accurate assessment of balance disorder, comparison and archiving of results.

Dynamic posturography

Dynamic posturography is a more complex method of objective measurement of postural balance. It is used to quantify adaptive CNS mechanisms involved in the regulation of posture and balance under natural and non-physiological conditions. These mechanisms include the mechanism of sensory inputs (sight, somatosensory – especially touch and proprioception, vestibular system), central processing and motor response. Posturography is also used in balance rehabilitation.

Links

References

- DRŠATA, Jakub. *Počítačová posturografie v diagnostice a rehabilitaci závrativých stavů.* Hradec Králové, 2007, Disertační práce