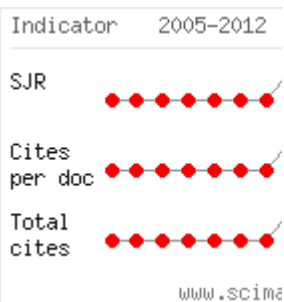


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## The study of vertical ground reaction during walk of Czech women

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to find whether it is possible to explain different plantar loading during absorption and propulsive stages of stance in the observed persons by means of basic body indicators or time characteristics of gait. Fifty-one healthy women participated in the study; their age range was between 30 and 60 years of age. The women were divided into two groups according to whether they reached higher values of vertical ground reaction during absorption (group A, 8

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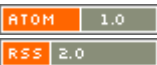
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women, 16 %) or propulsive (group B, 43 women, 84 %) stage of stance. Capacitive pressure insoles in the shoe were used (PedarX, Novel Munich).

During laboratory survey each woman performed monitored natural walk. Three stances of each leg were assessed, always from between the third and eighth steps. Five parameters had been chosen for monitoring, three recording force characteristics of gait and two time parameters. Group A reached relative value of 121 % of BW during the first stage and 110 % of BW during the second one. Group B reached 105 % in the initial stage, and 117 % of BW in the other stage. A significant difference was found for F1 parameter between groups A and B, not for the second part of stage. Group A manifested shorter duration of both stages of stance (not significantly different from group B). The level of relationship between stance duration as well as its stages and force manifestations in both groups of women was very low (from  $r = 0.010$  to  $0.015$ ). Only in group A, the weight of the women correlated with relative values of both F1 and F2 ( $r = -0.795$ ,  $r = -0.625$  resp.).

Key words: GROUND REACTION; STANCE; WALK; WOMEN

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