



Amputation Rehabilitation and Prosthetic Rx

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Educational Objectives

- Review amputation epidemiology
- Describe the Phases of Amputation Rehabilitation
- Compare prosthetic components
- Contrast Lower vs Upper Limb
- Review Prosthetic Prescription

Amputation a definition

- Amputation surgery should be considered a reconstructive procedure intended to create a functional residual limb capable of pain free weight bearing and function:
 - Meticulous technique and gentle tissue handling
 - Avoidance of skin grafts and adherent scars
 - Minimal periosteal stripping with balance of muscle forces should always be attempted

Prevalence of Amputation

- Based on data from the NHIS-D there are 1.2 - 1.9 million persons living in the U.S. with limb loss
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nhis_dis.htm
- The patient population with limb amputations is expected to double in 25 years

Estimating prevalence of limb loss: 2005 to 2050 Arch PMR, Mar 2008

Incidence of Amputation

- There are approximately 50,000 new major limb amputations every year in the US

National Health Interview Survey, 2005

- Worldwide estimated number of new amputations range between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 per year

International comparison of LE amputation rates Ann Vasc Surg 2009

- US rate for LE amputation 47/100,000 vs. 5/100,000 UE amputation

<http://www.amputee-coalition.org/people-speak-out/background.html>

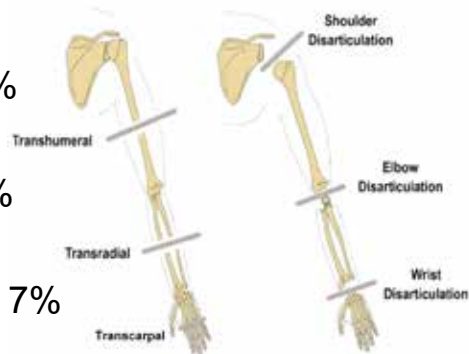
Esquenazi, Disability and Rehabilitation 2004

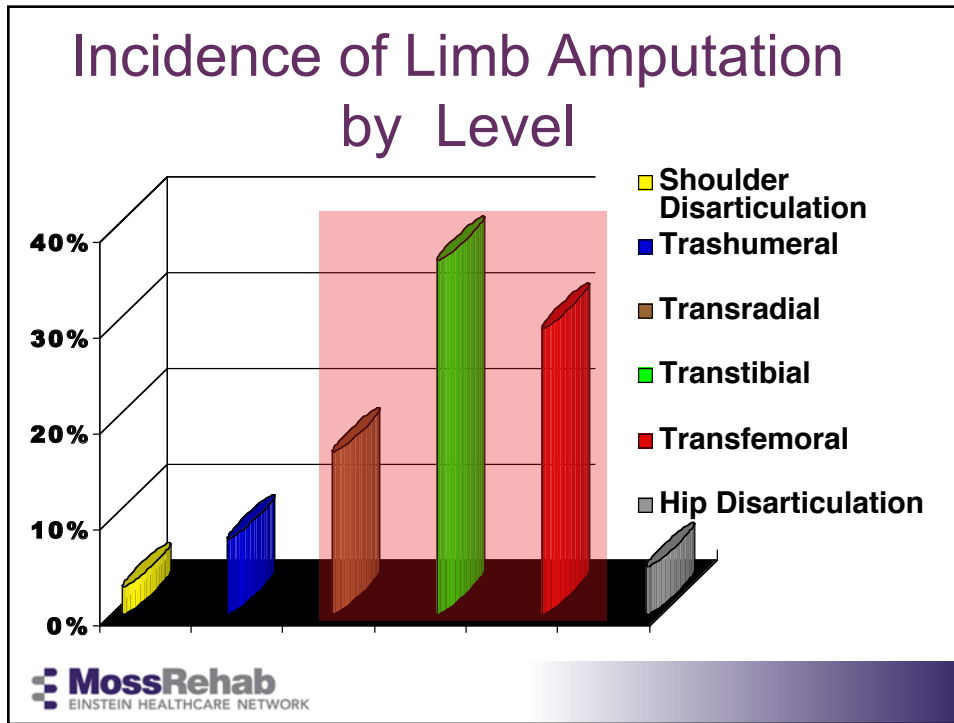


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Upper Limb Amputation Levels

- Transcarpal 18%
- Wrist Disarticulation 10%
- Transradial 31%
- Elbow Disarticulation 5%
- Transhumeral 27%
- Shoulder Disarticulation 7%
- Forequarter 2%





Prevalence of UL Amputation

Of the 5/100,000 UE amputations in the US

3.8/100,000 were trauma related,

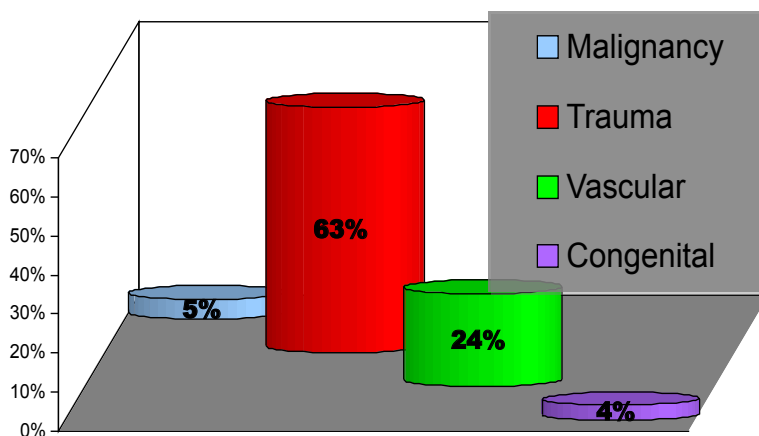
1.3/100,000 were dysvascular related,

<1/100,000 were congenital or cancer related.

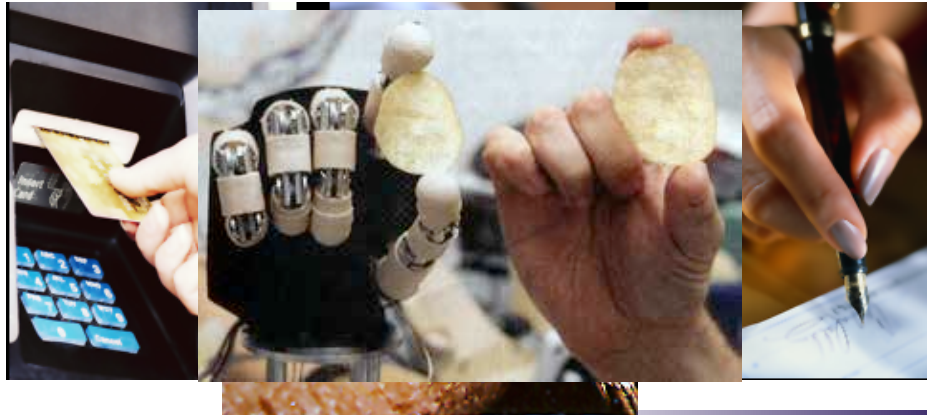
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Esquenazi, Disability and Rehabilitation 2004

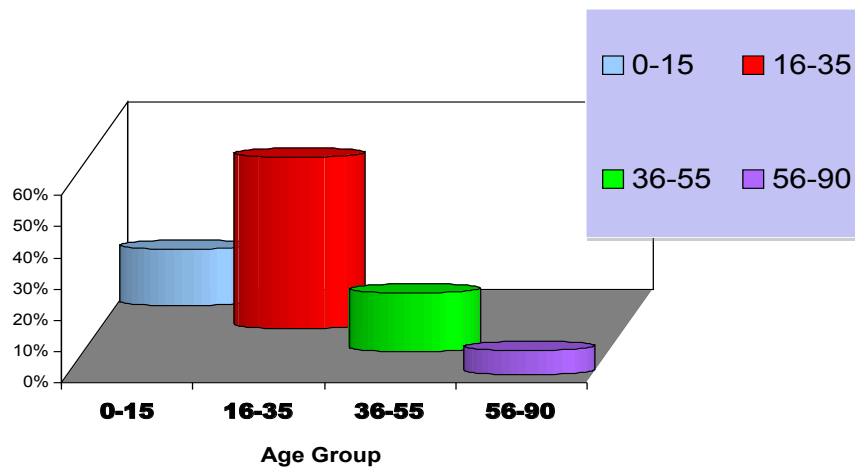
Causes of Upper Limb Amputation at MossRehab n=67



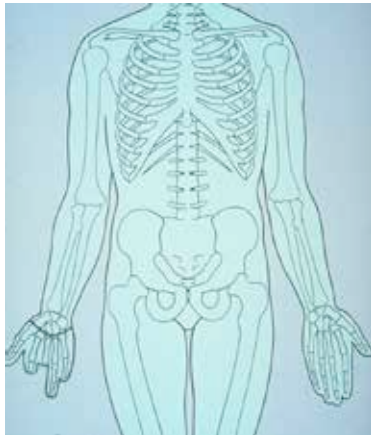
The human hand is a complex instrument with 80 degrees of freedom



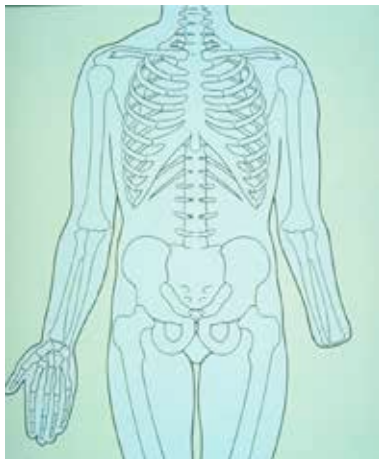
Upper Limb Amputation by Age Distribution



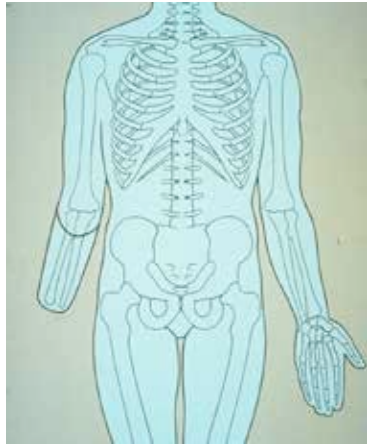
Transcarpal



Wrist Disarticulation



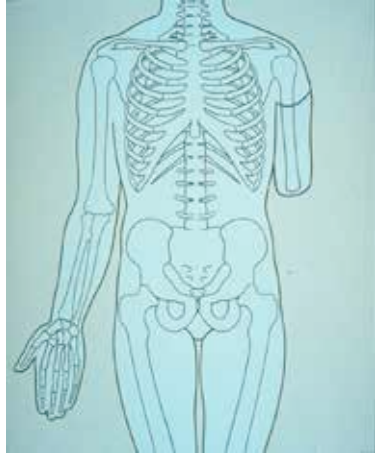
Transradial



Elbow Disarticulation



Transhumeral



Shoulder Disarticulation



Forequarter Amputation



Other injuries and Complications



Prosthetic Control Options



External Power

- Myoelectric
- Switch control
- Tension *
- Brain Interface*



Body Power

- Voluntary opening
- Voluntary closing



Cosmetic (Passive)

- Prefabricated
- Customized
- Custom

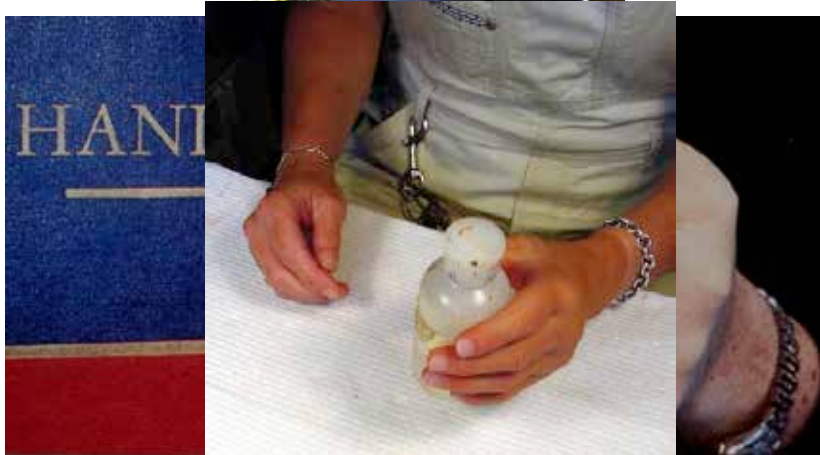


Hybrid

- External power
- Body power
- Cosmetic

Passive Terminal Devices

- **Cosmetic Restoration**



Terminal Device Activation Systems

Body Powered

- Voluntary Opening
- Voluntary Closing

External Powered

- Electric



Active Terminal Devices

Body Power

Voluntary Opening, Hook



Active Terminal Devices:

BP Voluntary Opening, Hook

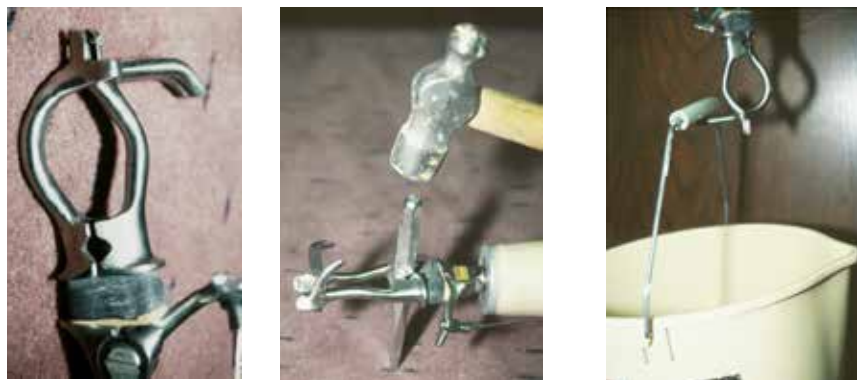


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Active Terminal Devices:

BP Voluntary Opening Farmers Hook



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Active Terminal Devices: BP Voluntary Closing, Hook



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Active Terminal Devices: BP Voluntary Closing, Hook



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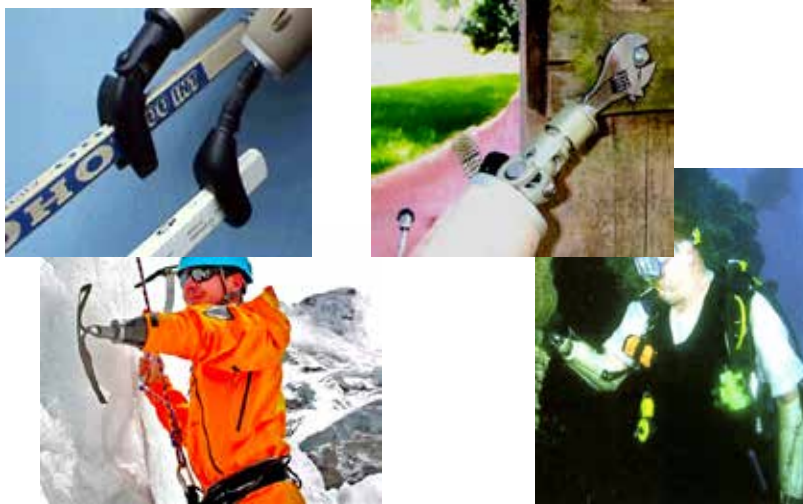
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Active Terminal Devices: Body Power, VO & VC Hands



More Acceptable Cosmesis

BP Function Specific Prosthetic Devices



Partial Hand



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Partial Hand



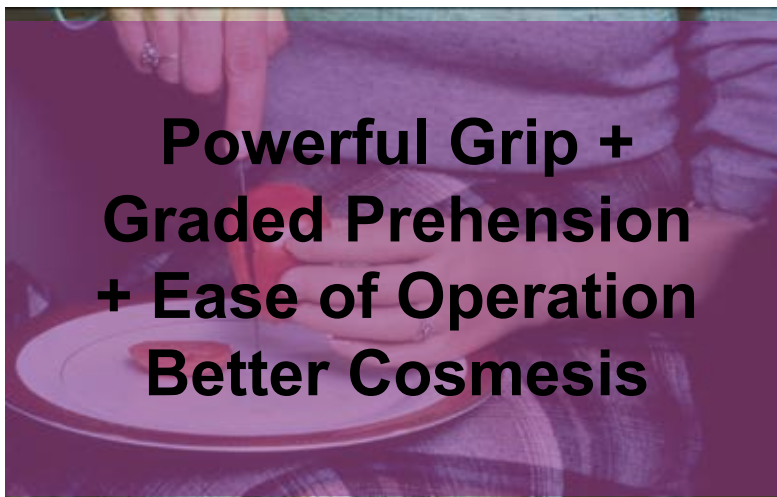
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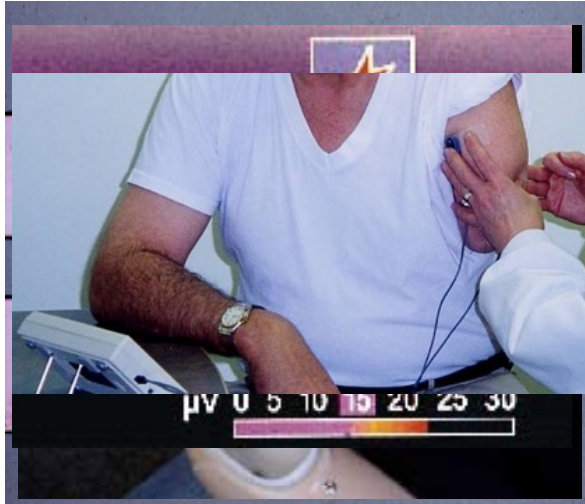
Partial Hand 3D Printing



External Power Terminal Devices



Myoelectric Control System



Makes use of remaining muscle signals after amputation to control prosthetic functions

External Powered UL prosthetic use





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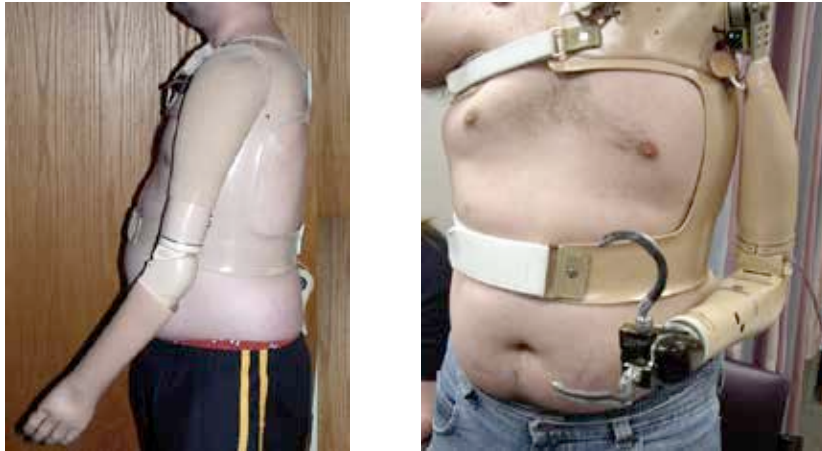
BP vs Myo Comparison



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Myorelectric Control hand vs hook



Multi Articulate Hands 5 motors

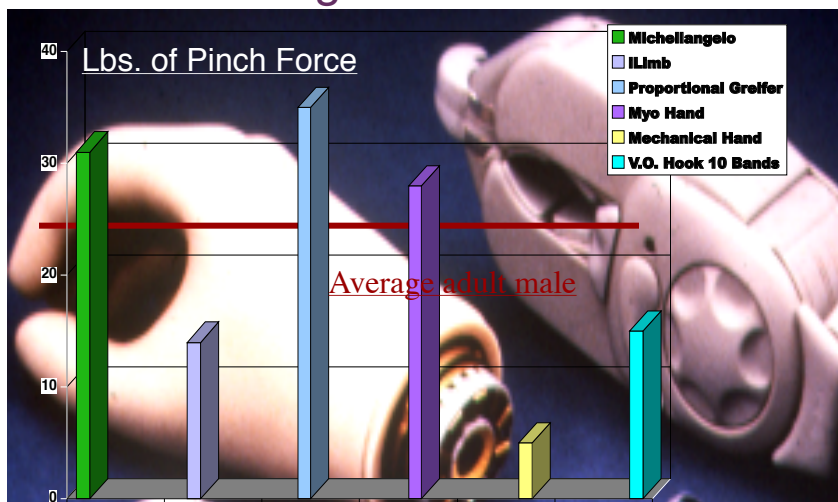
- From lateral or tip pinch to multiple grip styles

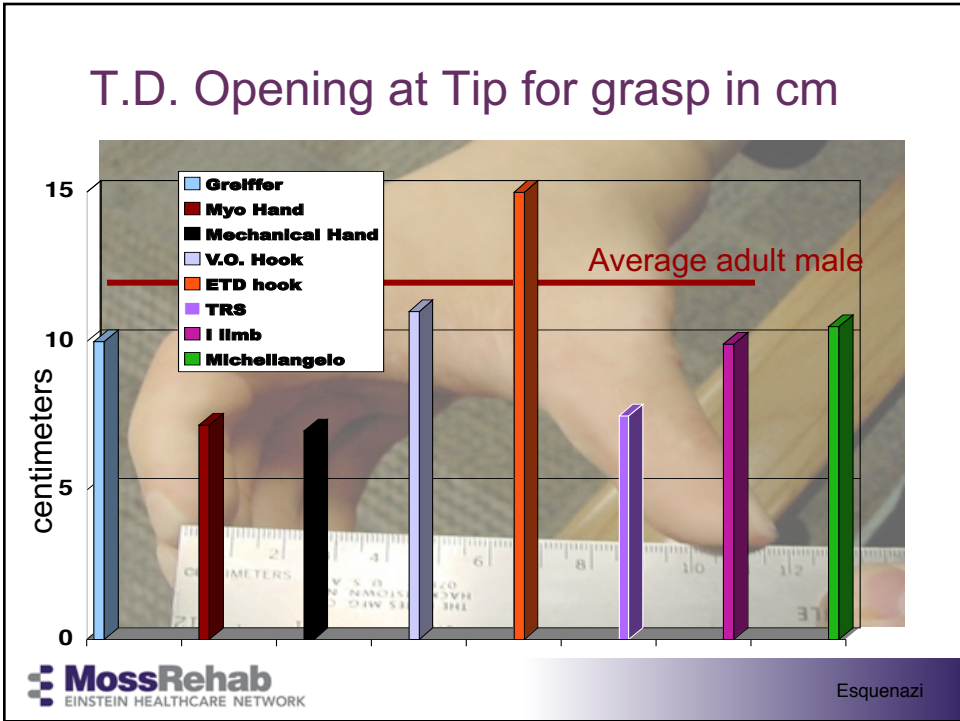
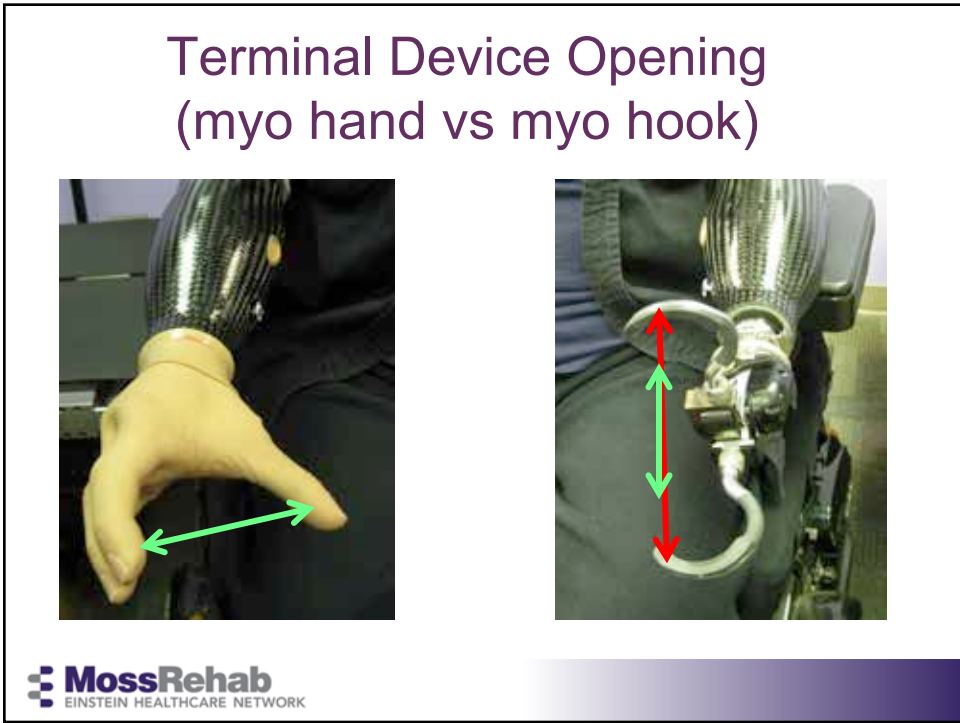


Myoelectric Multi Articulation 5 motors

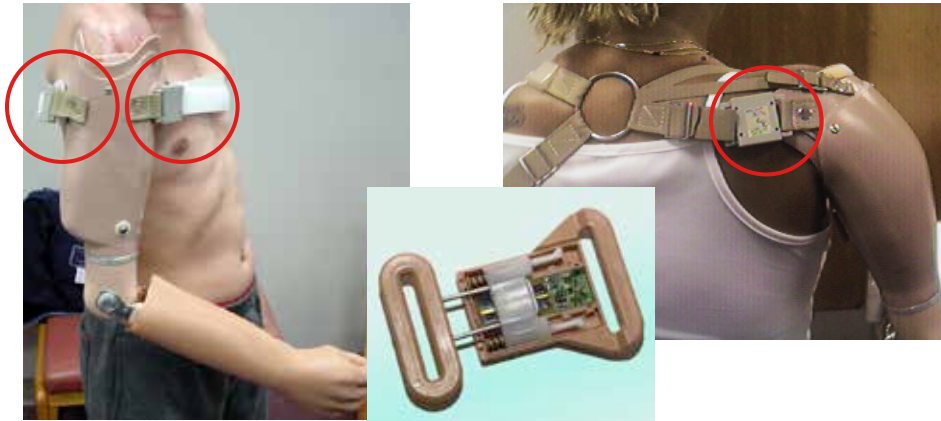


Comparative T.D. Force Generation Single Motor





Switch Control External Power Prostheses



Myoelectric Control External Power Bilateral Shoulder Disarticulation



Independence in ADLs is the goal Passive Function Terminal Devices

Univ



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Wrist Components



External flexion



External flexion



Internal flexion



Friction rotation

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Wrist Flexion



BP Spring Wrist Rotation



Electric Wrist Rotation



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Electric Wrist Rotation



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Electric Wrist Rotation



Elbow Components

- Mechanical
- Electro-Mechanical
- Spring assisted
- External power
 - Switches and sensors
 - Myoelectric controls

Mechanical Elbow Designs

- Single Axis
- Polycentric
- Step-up Hinges
- Stump Activated
- Locks
- External Locking
- Internal Locking Elbow



Electronic Elbows



Boston



ErgoArm Otto Bock



Utah 3

Bilateral Electric Wrist Rotation



Shoulder Components

- Bulkhead
- Flexion-Abduction
- Universal Joint



Hybrid prosthesis Forequarter Amputation



**63% of persons with
Upper Extremity amputation
use a
Body Powered Prosthesis**

Prosthetic Suspension Systems

Harness

Anatomical

Suction

Friction

Prosthetic Harness Function

Suspension

Activation of TD

Activation of Elbow

Actuation of elbow lock

How does a BP prosthesis works

- VO TD is closed by rubber bands
- VO TD is opened by tension on harness via Bowden control cable
- TD closes when harness relaxes
- For TH, elbow flexes then locked before TD opens



Terminal Device Body Powered Activation Systems



Body Powered Control Systems

| | Terminal Device | Elbow Flexion | Elbow Lock |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Shoulder Disarticulation | Biscapular abduction & Latissimus Dorsi | Biscapular abduction & Latissimus Dorsi | Scapular elevation |
| Transhumeral | Biscapular Abduction & Humeral Flexion | Biscapular Abduction & Humeral Flexion | Shoulder Depression & Humeral Abduction & Extension |
| Transradial | Biscapular Abduction & Humeral Flexion | NA | NA |

TRA BP Harness



Figure 8 Harness Functions

- Suspension,
- TD Activation

TRA Harness Functions



Figure 9 Harness Function

- TD Activation
- No suspension

THA Harness Functions

Elbow Locking

- Shoulder elevation



Dual Control Harness Functions

- Suspension,
- Elbow Activation,
- TD Activation

Elbow must be locked to activate terminal device

Alternative Harness System



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Shoulder Disarticulation Harness External Powered Prosthesis



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TR Anatomical Suspension Supracondylar Münster socket



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TR Anatomical Suspension Supracondylar Northwestern



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TR Anatomical Flexible Suspension



Silicone Suspension

- Useful in cases where skin is delicate 2nd to scars
- Short residual limb friction provides suspension



Silicone Suspension for TR body powered prosthesis

Improves the
suspension and
comfort for some
transradial amputees



Suction Suspension

Myoelectric systems can be suspended
with suction



Suction & Friction Suspension for myoelectric THA



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Myoelectric Control Socket Design



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Bilateral Shoulder Disarticulation



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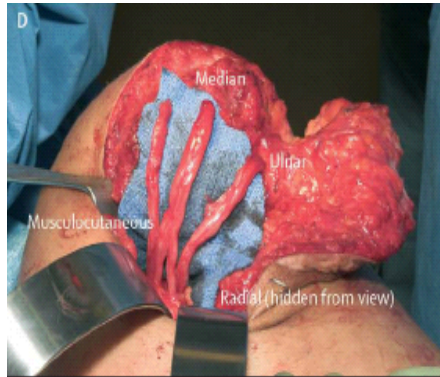
Innovative Suspensions Osseointegration



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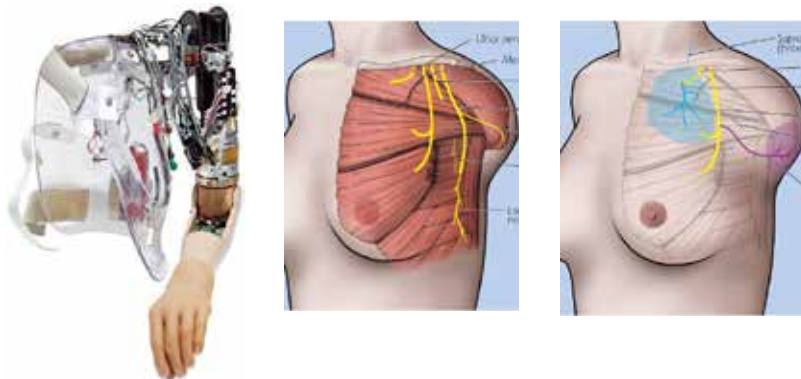
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Targeted Muscle Re-innervation (TMR)

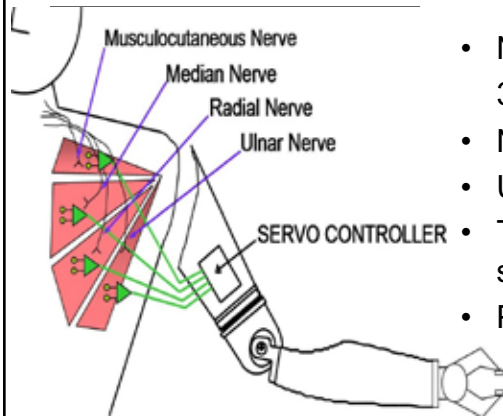


- Kuiken, et al; 2004
- Performed so far in +/- 20 patients
- Dissection of musculocutaneous, radial, ulnar, and median nerves
- Reimplanted on pectoralis and serratus muscles
- Allows simultaneous control of multiple prosthetic joints

Targeted Reinnervation



Targeted Muscle Re-innervation (TMR)



- Nerves must regenerate: 3 months for detectable signal
- Need intact brachial plexus
- Utilizes existing technology
- Time to proficiency much shorter, once training starts
- Potential for sensory feedback

The Evolution of the Transhumeral Prosthesis

22 movements

3 movements

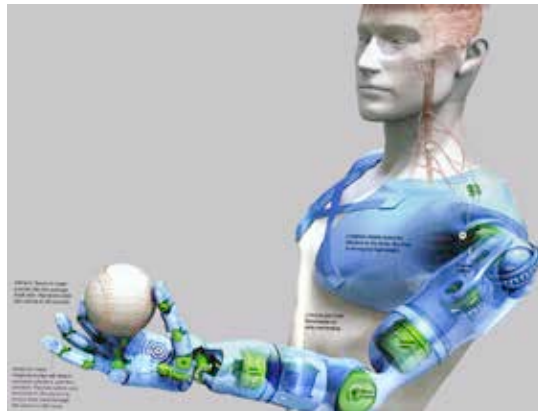
7 movements



7 Movements Demonstration



Future Developments 22 Movements

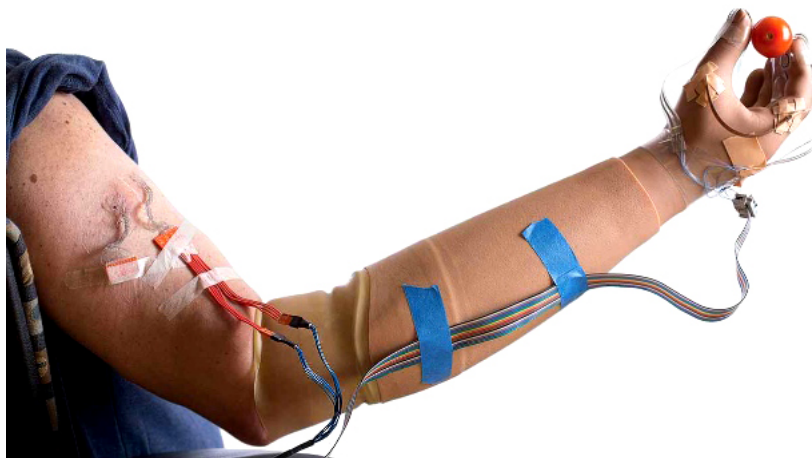


Drinking Function Differences



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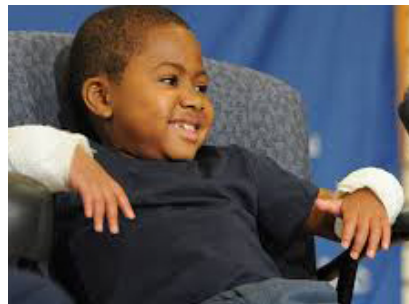
Sensory feedback



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Upper Limb Transplantation



Courtesy of Dr. Scott Levin

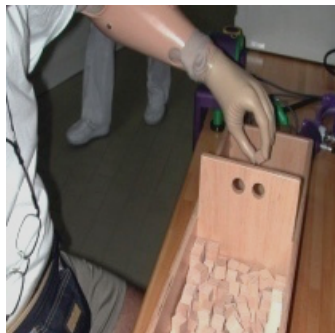
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Upper Limb Transplantation



Prosthetic Training



Training Bilateral TR



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Training Self Feeding bilateral SD



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Training Quadrilateral amputation driving



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Toileting and Showering



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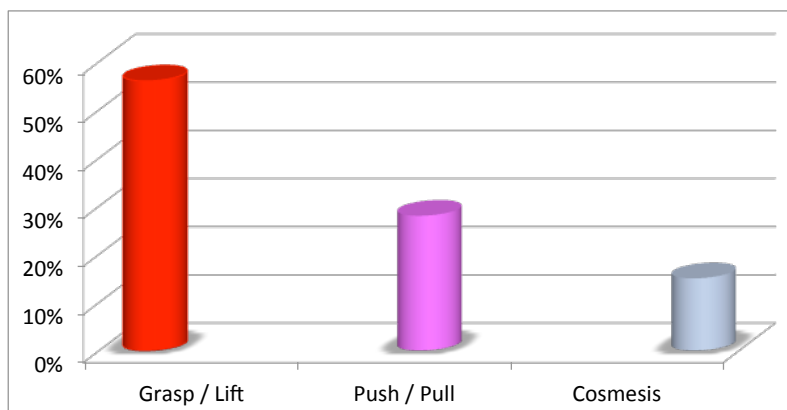
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Virtual Reality Rehabilitation



Self Management interventions for amputees in a virtual world environment. Winkler, Cooper, Esquenazi 2016

Primary use of UL prosthesis



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Function and prosthetic device

| | | Vietnam | | OIF/OEF | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | | # | % | # | % |
| Unilateral Upper Limb | | N = 47 | | 50 | |
| Prosthesis used to perform: | Majority of daily tasks | 13 | 27.7 | 18 | 36.0 |
| | Minority of daily tasks | 20 | 42.6 | 20 | 40.0 |
| Total | | 33 | 70.3 | 38 | 76.0 |
| No prosthesis used | | 14 | 29.8 | 12 | 24.0 |
| Unilateral Lower Limb | | N = 178 | | 172 | |
| Prosthesis used to perform (by functional level): | Do not walk (1, 2) | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Household walker (3) | 15 | 8.4 | 10 | 5.8 |
| | Community walker (4) | 34 | 19.1 | 23 | 13.4 |
| | Varying speed walker (5) | 63 | 35.4 | 39 | 22.7 |
| | Low-impact activities (6) | 29 | 16.3 | 44 | 25.6 |
| | High-impact activities (7) | 7 | 3.9 | 45 | 26.2 |
| Total | | 150 | 84.3 | 162 | 94.2*** |
| No prosthesis used | | 28 | 15.7 | 10 | 5.8** |

*p < 0.05

** p < 0.01

*** p < 0.001

Service Members and Veterans with Major Traumatic Limb Loss from the Vietnam and OIF/OEF Conflicts: Survey Methods, Participants, and Summary Findings JRRD 2010, Reiber, G et al. and the Prosthetics Expert Panel



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Unilateral Upper Limb Loss: Satisfaction and Prosthetic Device Use in Vietnam and OIF/OEF Soldiers

- Prostheses use is more frequent for TRA or distal levels
- Other hand is used more often in a compensatory fashion for higher levels.
- Most use prostheses (70% Vietnam and 76% OIF/OEF).
- BP devices are favored by the Vietnam cohort, while OIF/OEF cohort use both myoelectric and BP devices
- Frequency of prosthetic rejection due to dissatisfaction is high for the Vietnam cohort (23%) and higher for the OIF/OEF cohort (45%)



McFarland, Winkler, Jones, Heinemann, Esquenazi, Reiber. JRRD 2010.

Principle Causes of UL Prostheses Rejection

- Decreased shoulder mobility
- Brachial plexopathy
- Delay in initial prosthetic fitting > 6 months
- Pain
- Hot and humid weather

Other Reasons for Rejection:

- Limited usefulness
- Late fitting
- Excessive weight
- Socket discomfort
- Poor cosmesis
- Poor satisfaction
- Not enough training to become proficient user



| Comparison of Upper Limb Prostheses | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Passive | Body-Powered | Battery Powered |
| Lightest | Mod. Lightweight | Heaviest |
| Better cosmesis | Worst cosmesis | Mod. Cosmesis |
| Minimal sensory | Best sensory feedback | Limited sensory feedback |
| No harnessing | Most harnessing | Less or no harnessing |
| May be high cost | Moderate cost | Most costly |
| Passive function | Functional | Functional |
| No energy expenditure | Most energy expenditure | Less energy expenditure |
| May stain easily | Most durable | More maintenance required |
| | Choice of terminal devices | Choice of TD and elbows |
| No body movement required | Most body movement to operate | Least body movement to operate |
| No grasp | Weaker grasp (VC) | Stronger grasp (active) |
| | | Possible longer training time |

Body-Powered Advantages

- Heavy Duty Construction
- Proprioception
- Less Expensive
- Lighter in Weight
- Reduced Cost and Maintenance

Body-Powered Disadvantages

- Limited grip force
(shoulder strength and # rubber bands tolerance)
- Functional envelope (ROM) is limited
- Harness can be uncomfortable and restrictive
- Less cosmesis
- Possible over-use, nerve entrapment syndrome

Brachial Plexus Injury

