subjects, matched in age and adopting a similar body-weight distribution, were also included. Contribution indices quantifying the respective involvement of hip and ankle mechanisms in the production of the CPRes displacements were then computed [1].

**Results**—Along the AP axis, compared to healthy subjects (0.96 ± 0.03 a.u.), the contribution indices are decreased in hemiparetic patients (0.88 ± 0.10 a.u.; t = 4.52, P < 0.001). This decrease is related to the distance along the AP axis between the two plantar mean positions.

**Discussion**—These results emphasize this particular postural strategy soliciting in greater proportion the more proximal muscles of the pelvis and the trunk and to the expense of the more distal muscles of the legs. Mobilizing these muscles might be an interesting goal in the perspective of targeted rehabilitation protocols.

**References**


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**Posture and chronic gonalgia in the elderly: Contribution of osteopathic treatment**

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