

LIMITATIONS OF THE CONSTANT SCALE IN THE ASSESSMENT OF SHOULDER COMPENSATORY STRATEGIES

Additional material referring to the abstract Garofalo et al.

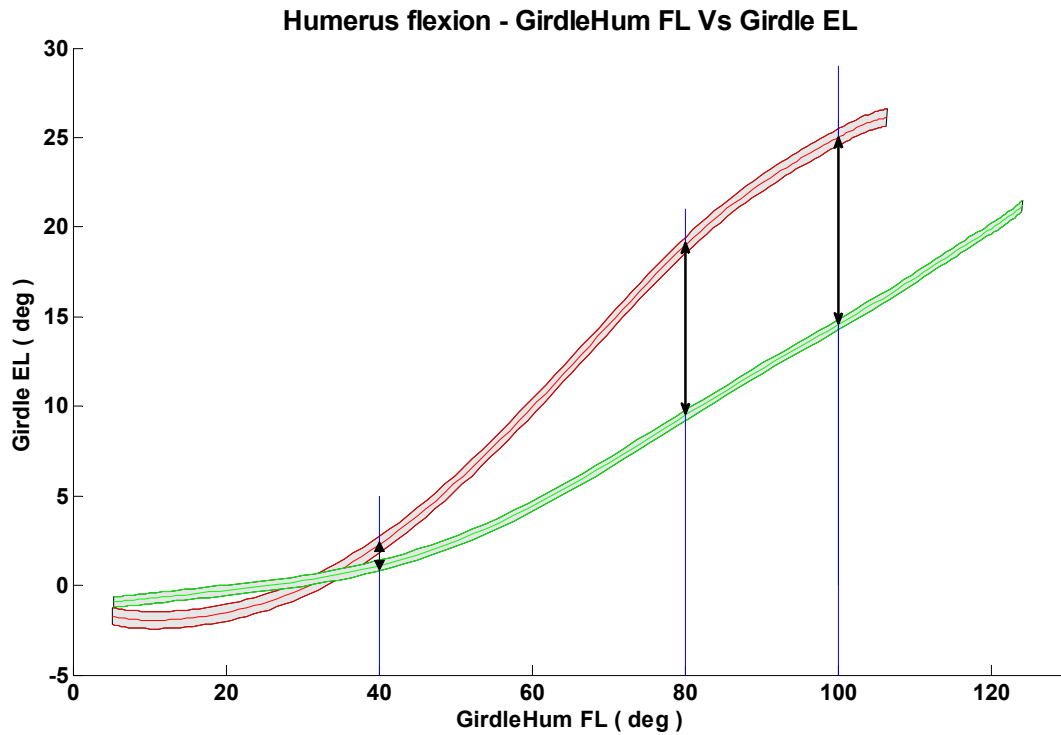


Figure 1 Example of the coordination plot relating the girdle elevation and the humerus flexion during the humerus flexion in the sagittal plane. Point to point mean curve and upper and lower curves are showed. The double arrows indicate the mean difference between the girdle elevation of the sound side (green band) and that of the affected side (red band), at 40°, 80° and 100° of humerus flexion.

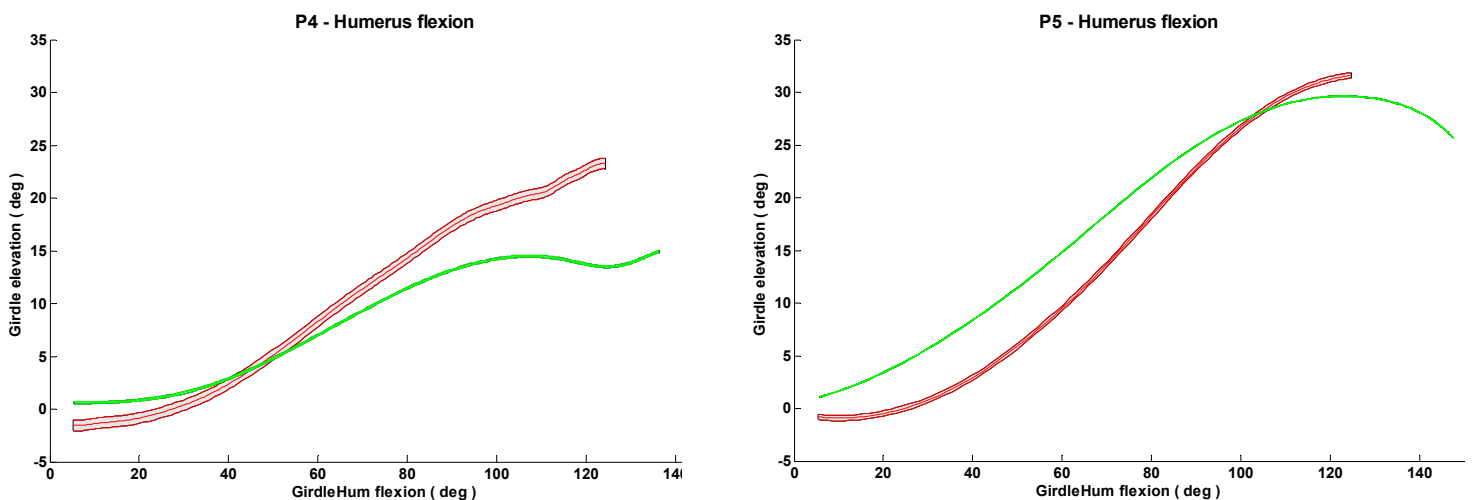


Figure 2 Correlation plots for P4 (left) and P5 (right) during the humerus flexion in the sagittal plane. The green band represents the sound side while the red one represents the affected side. P4 and P5 had very close CSs and identical HFSs but present different patterns for the compensatory movements: no compensation for P5 while marked for P4.

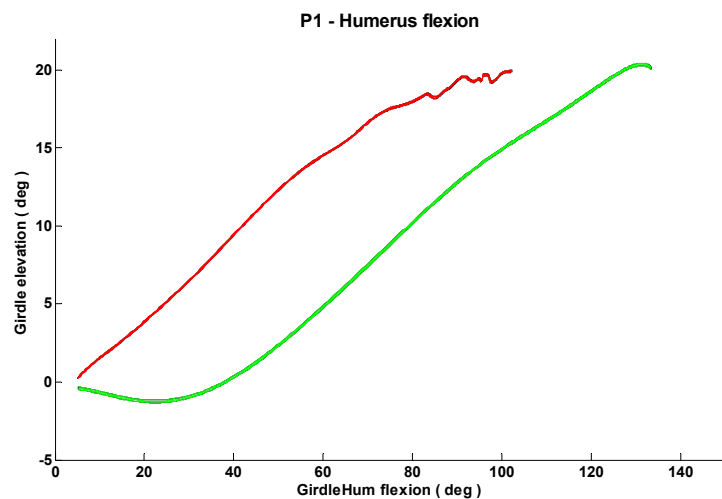
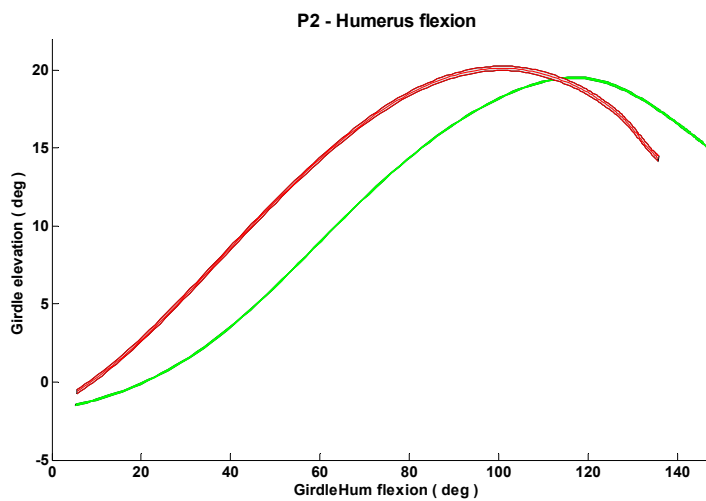


Figure 3 Correlation plots for P2 (left) and P1 (right) during the humerus flexion in the sagittal plane. The green band represents the sound side while the red one represents the affected side. P2 and P1 showed HFS=10/10 but present different patterns for the compensatory movements.

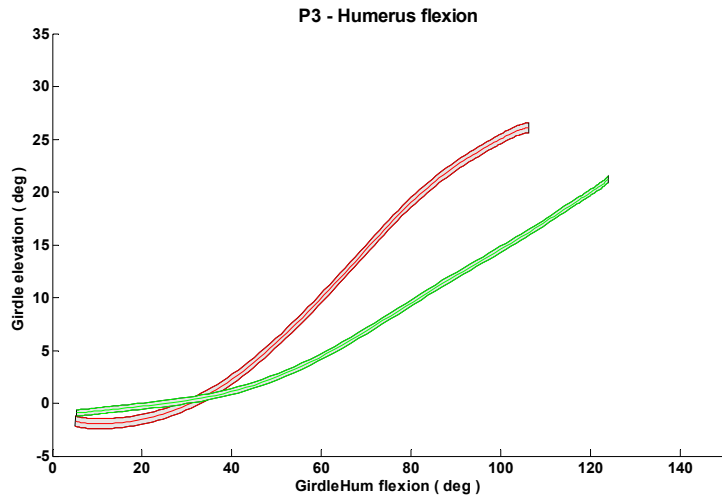
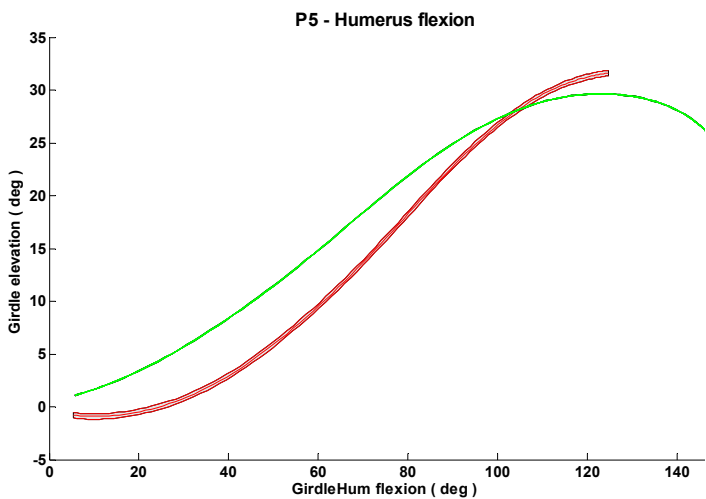


Figure 4 Correlation plots for P5 (left) and P3 (right) during the humerus flexion in the sagittal plane. The green band represents the sound side while the red one represents the affected side. P5 and P3 showed HFS=8/10 but present different patterns for the compensatory movements.