

Video posturography near the limit of stability

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Statements

1. Patients with vestibular deficits need more vigorous body movements than healthy subjects to control balance within the same range of velocities and orientation of the body centre of gravity.
2. The contribution of the sensory inputs toward postural control varies considerably between individuals in both healthy subjects as well as in patients with peripheral vestibular deficits. This aspect hinders the discrimination between normal and abnormal patterns.
3. Healthy subjects make use of a wide range of movement strategies involving movements of all body parts for balance control near the limit of stability that are not essentially different from the strategies used by patients with peripheral vestibular deficits.
4. As a full 6D detection of movements is now technically possible through video or magnetic induction techniques we recommend to quantify balance control in six dimensions and to describe movement strategies by a multi-segment analysis.
5. We suggest that it might be better to study the sensory contribution to balance control by creating stimulus conditions which hardly require motor abilities: return from dynamic posturography to stabilometry with emphasis on perception of spatial orientation.
6. If the cochlear function is lost no other organ can take over to optimise hearing. If the vestibular labyrinthine function is lost, other sensory systems partly substitute to optimise balance control, gaze stabilisation and spatial orientation. May be this physiological fact prevented the initiation of research to develop vestibular implants.
7. Most of our concepts in life and believes are developed through the culture we have been raised in. If we are more aware of this fact, we might accept differences with other cultures more easy.
8. Humans have various receptors, of which the signals are processed physically but also mentally. The process of satisfaction of these receptors stands behind the needs from this life.
9. Why are we here, what does it all mean and what, if anything are we supposed to do on earth? If we admit that nothing in our life is for free, this implies that life is not given for free as well.
10. To sit on the president chair and to hear every day that you are the best will certainly induce the "president chair disease". This is the tragedy of the leaders of developing countries.
11. History taught us that all great civilisations came to an end. It would therefore also be in the interest of the current leading civilisation to help other civilisations to develop without interfering with their traditions and believes.