

Association between Height of the Forefoot Transverse Arch and Kinetics or Kinematics of Ankle Joint during Gait

Tomofumi Matsushita¹, Yuto Tashiro¹, Yusuke Suzuki¹, Seishiro Tasaka¹, Keisuke Matsubara¹, Mirei Kawagoe¹, Yuki Yokota¹, Takuya Sonoda¹, Yasuaki Nakayama¹, Takahiko Fukumoto² and Tomoki Aoyama^{1*}

¹Department of Physical Therapy, Human Health Sciences, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

²Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Health Science, Kio University, Japan

*Corresponding author: Tomoki Aoyama, Department of Physical Therapy, Human Health Sciences, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, Tel: +81-075-751-3952; Fax: +81-75-751-3909; E-mail: blue0324@gmail.com

Rec date: Feb 09, 2017; Acc date: Feb 24, 2017; Pub date: Mar 03, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Matsushita T, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Objective: Most studies on arch biomechanics focus on the medial longitudinal arch (MLA) and its function; however, there are fewer studies on the forefoot transverse arch (FTA) biomechanics and its function is not well understood. This study aimed at investigating the function of FTA on foot kinetics and kinematics during gait.

Methods: Nineteen healthy participants (10 men, 9 women) with a mean age of 25.8 years were recruited. Each measurement was performed with the participants' dominant foot. For evaluating FTA, transverse arch index (TAI) was measured using ultrasonic diagnostic equipment, which represented the relative height of FTA. Measurements were performed in a two-stance condition: 90% of weight bearing (90% WB), and 10% of weight bearing (10% WB). For evaluating MLA, arch height ratio (AHR) were measured with a ruler. A three-dimensional motion analysis system was used to capture and analyze foot kinetics and kinematics. Participants were instructed to walk barefoot along a 7 m walkway at regular walking pace (110 steps/minute). To examine the function of FTA, spearman's correlation coefficients were calculated for non-parametric variables (TAI at 10% WB with foot kinetics and kinematics), to examine the relationship between MLA and FTA, (TAI at 10% WB with AHR), to examine flexibility of FTA, (the difference between TAI in 90% and 10% WB with vertical ground reaction force (GRFV) in the terminal stance).

Results: A significant positive correlation was observed between TAI and max GRFV in the terminal stance ($r=0.50$, $P=0.03$). There was no significant difference between TAI at 10% WB and AHR, A significant negative correlation was observed between the difference in TAI at 90% and 10% WB and, max GRFV in the terminal stance ($r=-0.64$, $P=0.003$).

Conclusions: The present study showed that GRFV in the terminal stance was positively correlated with the height of FTA, and that flexibility of FTA has relative to GRFV in the terminal stance during gait. It is important to measure flexibility of FTA as well as height of FTA so as to predict the risk of forefoot injury.

Keywords Forefoot transverse arch; Kinetics; Metatarsalgia; Gait; Flexibility; Three-dimensional motion analysis words; Transverse arch index.

Introduction

An abnormal foot posture can cause lower extremity injury by forming a kinematic chain. The structure of foot posture can be represented by three arches [1] the medial longitudinal arch (MLA), the lateral longitudinal arch, and the forefoot transverse arch (FTA). The functions of these arches are absorption and distribution of forces and stabilizing the body [2,3]. Most studies on arch biomechanics have been conducted on MLA and its function is well understood [4]. However, there are only a few studies on FTA biomechanics and its function is not understood well.

In the stance phase of normal gait cycle, the forefoot region forming the FTA provides stability during mid-stance, and a rigid lever during terminal stance [5]. It also plays an important role in spring action and assists lever arm in pushing off therefore, producing concentrated

stress. Indeed, the highest ground reaction force (GRF) is estimated to be beneath the forefoot during gait [6], which can lead to a variety of foot pathologies if FTA affects foot kinetics and kinematics. Excessive pressure in the foot is implicated in the development of ulcers [7], and bone malalignment as in rheumatoid arthritis is associated with metatarsalgia [8]. Thus, it is important to elucidate how FTA influences foot kinematics and kinetics in terms of preventing risks of foot injury.

However, there are different opinions on the existence or flexibility of FTA [9-13]. According to Kapandji, alignment of FTA elevates the 2nd to 4th metatarsal heads (MTH) [9], while in another study, the peak plantar pressure occurred under the 2nd, 3rd and 4th MTH during normal gait [10-12], which denies the existence of FTA during the stance phase. We hypothesized that a reason behind this disagreement is the lack of integrated measuring methods. For the measurement of FTA, various methods are used such as plantar pressure measurements [10-12], 3D surface scan [14] and X-ray photography [13]. However, plantar pressure measurements and 3D surface scan cannot evaluate the shape of MTH, hence denying the existence of FTA. Although X-ray photography is a useful method that

can evaluate the shape of MTH, it is associated with risks of radiation exposure and is challenging. However, ultrasonography is more useful for safely and easily evaluating the shape of MTH [15,16].

In addition, it is important to consider the influence of MLA for investigating the function of FTA. Lower MLA demonstrates greater inversion and adduction excursion of the rear foot compared to those with normal-arched feet [17]. MLA and FTA are supported by common muscles and ligaments including the following: fibularis longus, tibialis posterior and plantar ligaments. Therefore MLA and FTA heights may have correlation and must consider the influence of MLA for investing the function of FTA.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the functions of FTA on foot kinetics and kinematics and elucidate the existence or flexibility of FTA during gait. We used ultrasonography for evaluating the structure of FTA and a three-dimensional motion analysis system to analyze the foot kinetics and kinematics data.

Methods

Participants

Ethical approval was obtained from the Kyoto university Human Ethics Committee (ID number: R0450) and all participants provided informed consent in writing. Nineteen healthy participants (10 men, 9 women) with a mean age of 25 years were recruited. Their demographic data are presented in Table 1. Participants were excluded if they had forefoot pain and history of chronic rheumatoid arthritis, fracture and dislocation of lower extremity joint.

Participants	Mean SD (n=19)
Gender (F,M)	10,9
Age (years)	25 ± 4.0
Height (cm)	165 ± 8.7
Weight (kg)	61 ± 11
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	21.7 ± 2.7
Arch height ratio	0.337 ± 0.030

Table 1: Morphological characteristics of the participants.

Foot posture assessment

Each measurement was performed with the participants' dominant foot by which previous study has shown that there were significant differences in muscle morphology, strength, balance, and gait between limbs that can be partly explained [18-21]. Each subject was instructed to stand with subject's feet shoulder-width apart.

Forefoot transverse arch

For evaluating FTA, the medial sesamoid bone (MS) and 5th MTH length (MS-5th MTH length), transverse arch height (TAH) and transverse arch index (TAI) were measured using ultrasonic diagnostic equipment [15,16].

TAI represents the relative height of FTA. After the jelly (GEL-SCAN-KA, Hitachi Aloka Medical) was applied, a 9-MHz-linear-transducer (EUP-L53L, Hitachi Aloka Medical) in a custom-made

platform (Figure 1) was positioned in a line through two points, the sesamoid bones and the 5th metatarsal head (MTH) which are reproducible anatomical landmarks (Figure 2).

The topmost echogenic line represented plantar skin, and a region of moderate intensity represented the soft tissue beneath the MTH. The line with strongest intensity represented the plantar metatarsal head (Figure 2).

Measurements were defined as follows: MS-5thMTH length (mm), a length between two points of MS and 5th MTH; TAH(mm), the longest length of metatarsal heads to the MS-5th MTH; TAI (%), TAH (mm)/MS-5th MTH length (mm) × 100 (Figure 3). Measurements were performed in the 2-stance condition: 90% of weight bearing (90% WB), and 10% of weight bearing (10% WB).

Digital weight scale (HD-660, TANITA) were inserted to the platform surface of ultrasonic diagnostic equipment. Images were analyzed by the Image J software (National Institute for Health).

Medial longitudinal arch

The medial longitudinal arch, dorsum height (DORS), truncated foot length (TFL) and arch height ratio (AHR) were measured with a ruler [22,23]. They were defined as follows: DORS (mm), the height of dorsum of the foot from the floor (at 50% of the foot length); TFL(mm), the individual's truncated foot length; AHR(%), DORS (mm)/TFL(mm) × 100 (Figure 4).

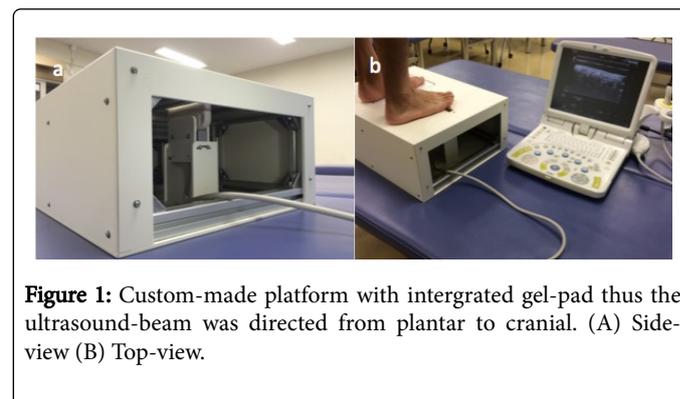


Figure 1: Custom-made platform with intergrated gel-pad thus the ultrasound-beam was directed from plantar to cranial. (A) Side-view (B) Top-view.

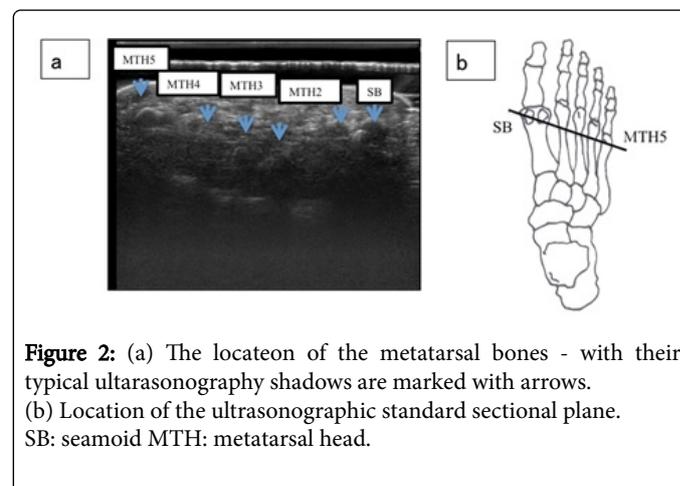


Figure 2: (a) The locateon of the metatarsal bones - with their typical ultrasonography shadows are marked with arrows. (b) Location of the ultrasonographic standard sectional plane. SB: seamoid MTH: metatarsal head.

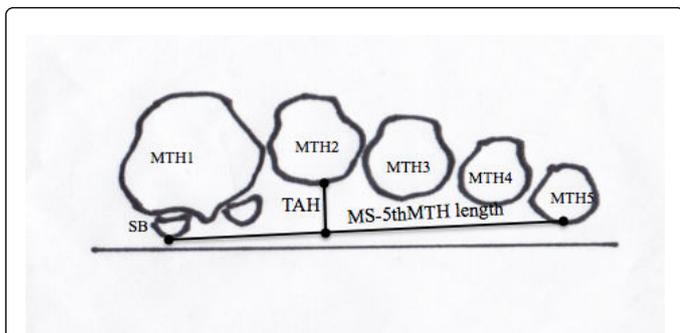


Figure 3: Schematic of the corresponding sonogram with reference lines for Transverse arch height (TAH) and the medial sesamoid bone (MS) and 5th MTH length (MS-5th MTH) shown.

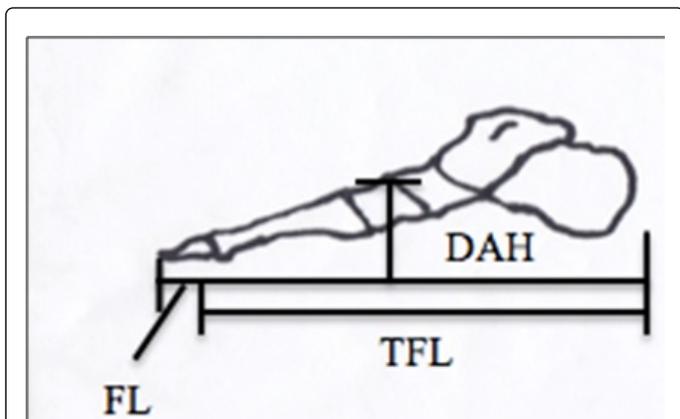


Figure 4: Schematic of anatomical landmarks used to determine the measurements of the foot. FL: Foot length, TFL: Truncated foot length, DAH: Dorsum arch height.

Motion analysis

A three-dimensional motion analysis system (Vicon Motion Systems Ltd., Oxford, UK) was used to capture and analyze foot kinematics and kinetics at a sampling rate of 200 Hz and a fourth-order Butterworth low-pass filter with a 6-Hz cutoff, along with force plates (Kistler Japan Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan) to capture ground reaction forces and identify gait cycle events at a sampling rate of 1000 Hz and a low-pass filter (20 Hz). The marker trajectories and force platform data were captured synchronously using the Vicon Nexus software package (Vicon Motion Systems Ltd., Oxford, UK).

Participants were required to attend a trial at the gait laboratory. A few measurements were taken for calculation of the joint center before the trial: height, weight, length of the leg, along with width of the knee and ankle. To obtain the data of lower extremity kinematics, retro-reflective markers were attached in accordance with the Plug in Gait (PIG).

Participants were instructed to walk barefoot along a 7-m walkway at regular walking pace (110 steps/minute). To regulate the speed of participants with metronome, plenty of practice was performed before the trial. Five suitable trials were collected for each dominant foot. We

extracted one gait cycle, and divided the stance stage into four gait cycles based on the definition of phases according to Perry [24]: loading response (2 ~ 12% of walking cycle), mid-stance (12 ~ 31%), terminal stance (31 ~ 50%), and pre-swing (50 ~ 62%). In addition, we extracted foot kinetics and kinematics variables, the maximum and minimum of ground reaction force, ankle joint moment, and angles to the three axes in each walking cycle. Ground reaction force and ankle moment were standardized by weight (kg), while the ankle angle was standardized by the angle in resting position. Polarity for each data corresponded to the PIG model of foot angles (dorsiflexion; +, adduction; +, medial rotation; +).

Statistical analysis

To examine the functions of FTA and influence of MLA, spearman's correlation coefficients were calculated to correlate TAI with foot kinematics and kinetics at each stance phase, (TAI of 10% WB with AHR), after the Shapiro-Wilk test determined a normal distribution of the datasets.

To examine the relationship between the FTA flexibility and GRFV, spearman's correlation coefficients were calculated for the difference between TAI in 90% and 10% WB, and GRFV in the terminal stance.

Statistical significance was determined as $P < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics, version 20.0 (IBM Corp, Armonk, NY).

Results

Foot kinetics and kinematics

A significant positive correlation was observed between TAI and max vertical GRF in the terminal stance ($r=0.50$, $P=0.03$) (Table 2, Figure 5). There was no significant difference between AHR and TAI ($r=-0.02$, $P=0.93$). Additionally, there were no significant differences between TAI and moment or angle of ankle joint (i.e., dorsiflexion/plantar-flexion, abduction/adduction and internal/external rotation moment and angle in the foot) in each stance phase (Table 2).

		LR	MS	TS	PS	
Plane	Kinetic and kinematic variables	10% WB TAI				
		r				
Frontal	Moment	Abd-Add max	0.1	-0.19	0.05	-0.07
Sagittal		Df-Pf max	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.02
Tranverse		Mr-Lr max	-0.23	0.28	0	-0.19
Frontal		Abd-Add min	0.11	0.04	-0.15	0.35
Sagittal		Df-Pf min	-0.03	0.08	0.04	-0.01
Tranverse		Mr-Lr min	-0.45	-0.15	0.19	-0.43
Frontal	Angle	Abd-Add max	0.25	0.42	0.35	0.25
Sagittal		F-E max	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.22
Tranverse		Mr-Lr max	-0.18	-0.32	-0.18	-0.13
Frontal		Abd-Add min	0.27	0.19	0.3	-0.23
Sagittal		F-E min	0.17	0.4	0.14	0.09

Tranverse		Mr-Lr min	-0.26	-0.27	-0.32	-0.13
Frontal	GRF	ML max	0.2	-0.06	0	0.02
Sagittal		AP max	-0.18	-0.01	0.32	0.19
Tranverse		V max	0.04	0.05	0.50 *	0.42
Frontal		ML min	-0.04	-0.06	0.16	0.21
Sagittal		AP min	-0.17	-0.15	0	0.34
Tranverse		V min	0.03	0.16	0.15	-0.09

*P<0.05, **P<0.01

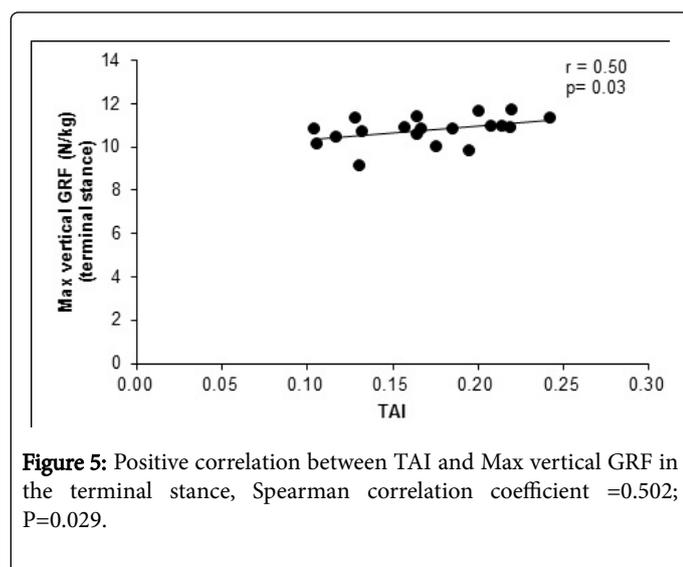
LR:loading response, MS:mid stance, TS:terminal stance, PS: pre swing,

TAI: Transverse arch index, Abd: Abduction, Add: AdductionDF: Dorsiflexion PF: Plantar flexion

Mr: medial rotation Lr: Lateral roation F: FlexionE: Extension

GRF: ground reaction force AP: anterior-posterior ML: medio-lateral V:vertical

Table 2: The correlation between TAI and moment of ankle joint every phase of gait cycle in spearman correlation coefficient.



Flexibility of FTA

A significant negative correlation was observed between the difference of TAI in 90% and 10% WB and max GRFV in the terminal stance ($r=-0.64$, $P=0.003$).

Discussion

The aim of this study is to investigate the association between FTA and foot kinetics or kinematics during gait. Our results demonstrate a significant association between the height of FTA and GRFV in the terminal stance, but no associations between FTA and MLA.

In the association between FTA and MLA, AHR in all subjects was not under 0.257, which is considered as low MLA [25]. It has been proposed that a factor of low MLA was related to plantar aponeurosis [26]. In addition Low FTA was related to plantar aponeurosis [27]. However MLA in this study showed standard range. Therefore we

considered that it is less affected by the plantar aponeurosis. Consequently, there is no associations between MLA and FTA.

GRFV in the terminal stance was positively correlated with TAI. During normal gait, GRFV has two peaks. The second peak, which is similar in magnitude to the first, is observed during the terminal stance. The GRFV influences walking efficiency and impulsive force [28], and thus, it is important to manage the GRFV for preventing foot injuries related to impulsive force. This correlation showed that higher FTA increases GRFV. We speculate on the basis of these results that FTA has a variety of flexibility during WB, hyper-flexibility FTA during gait flatten and absorb impulsive force which decrease GRFV, hypo-flexibility FTA during gait do not flatten and absorb impulsive force which increase GRFV. To confirm this reasoning, we investigated the relationship flexibility of FTA and GRFV in the terminal stance, regarded difference between the TAI of 90% and 10% WB as evaluation of flexibility. As a result, significant negative correlation was observed between the difference of TAI in 90% and 10% WB and max GRFV in the terminal stance. In general, FTA is considered to drop and splay during gait and plays a role in decreasing mechanical stress while increasing stability. Indeed, a previous study using a 3-dimensional motion capture system for FTA measurements indicated that the flattened FTA was flexible during weight bearing [29]. These results showed our reasoning was appropriate.

Moreover, in foot injury, high GRFV is believed to be an important cause of metatarsalgia. Our results suggest that higher and hypo-flexibility FTA might cause metatarsalgia. However, a previous study has shown that the mean position of heads in metatarsalgia patients was more inferior by 2 mm than that in symptom-free feet. In addition, after osteotomy, the mean position was 4.5 mm above the preoperative level [30]. We believe that these disagreements can be explained by one reasons, one of which is the measurement index. The previous study only evaluated the height of MTH height which was appropriate. However, height of FTA cannot accurately show its function because it does not account for the width of FTA. Even the same height of FTA may be associated with differences in function if the width of FTA is different, which in-turn may lead to differences in the flexibility of FTA.

A limitation of this study was that we recruited subjects who had no pain or history of lower extremity injury and hence did not gain more range of FTA data. In addition, although there were no significant observations with respect to the foot angle and moment in this study, the foot region consists of many joints and it is necessary to investigate each foot joint in more detail.

Conclusions

This study showed the function of FTA in subjects with normal-feet, and showed that GRFV in the terminal stance was positively correlated with FTA, and that flexibility of FTA has relative to GRFV in the terminal stance during gait. It is important to measure flexibility of FTA as well as height of FTA so as to predict the risk of forefoot injury. We expect that the results will facilitate development of drugs or awareness that can prevent the disease.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to the physical therapists who assisted TM in all the measurements.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

The study has not been funded by any external source.

References

- Williams PL, Bannister LH, Berry MM (1995) *Gray's anatomy*. New York: Churchill- Livingston (38 edn) pp: 204-318.
- Franco AH (1987) Pes cavus and pes planus: Analyses and treatment. *Phys Ther* 67: 688-694.
- Razeghi M, Batt M (2002) Foot type classification: a critical review of current methods. *Gait Postur* 15: 282- 291.
- Levinger P, Murley GS, Barton CJ, Cotchett MP, Mcsweeney SR, et al. (2010) A comparison of foot kinematics in people with normal- and flat-arched feet using the Oxford Foot Model. *Gait Postur* 32: 519-523.
- Kapandji IA (1985) *Funktionelle Anatomie der Gelenke*. Band: Untere Extremitat. Enke. Stuttgart 47: 148-165.
- Hicks JH (1955) The foot as a support. *Acta Anatomica* 25: 34-45.
- Cavanagh PR, Simoneau GG, Ulbrecht JS (1993) Ulceration, unsteadiness, and uncertainty: the biomechanical consequences of diabetes mellitus. *J Biomechanics* 26: 23-40.
- Roy KJ (1988) Force, pressure, and motion measurements in the foot: current concepts. *Clin Podiatr Med Surg* 5: 491-508.
- Kapandji IA (1970) *The physiology of the joints*. Edomburgh: Churchill Livingstone (2nd Edn.) pp: 196-219.
- Cavanagh PR, Rodgers MM, Liboshi A (1987) Pressure distribution under symptom-free feet during barefoot standing. *Foot Ankle* 7: 262-276.
- Luger EJ, Nissan M, Karpf A, Steinberg EL, Dekel S (1999) Patterns of weight distribution under the metatarsal heads. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 81: 199-202.
- Kanatli U, Yetkin H (2003) Evaluation of the transverse metatarsal arch of the foot with gait analysis. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg* 123: 148-150.
- Simonsen O, Vuust M, Understrup B, Hojbjerre M, Bottcher S, (2009) The transverse forefoot arch demonstrated by a novel X-ray projection. *Foot Ankle Surg* 15: 7-13.
- Mochimaru M, Kouchi M (2002) Shoe customization based on 3D deformation of a digital human. *The Engineering of Sport 4th International Conference* 4: 595-601.
- Wang TG, Hsiao TY, Wang TM, Shau YW, Wang CL (2003) Measurement of vertical alignment of metatarsal heads using a novel ultrasonographic device. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 29: 373-377.
- Tschauner C, Kohlmaier W (1997) Ultrasonographic evaluation of the transverse metatarsal arch. *Foot Ankle Surg* 3: 41-48.
- Buldt AK, Murley GS, Butterworth P, Levinger P, Menz HB, et al. (2013) The relationship between foot posture and lower limb kinematics during walking: A systematic review. *Gait Postur* 38: 363-372.
- Emery CA, Cassidy JD, Klassen TP, Rosychuk RJ, Rowe BH (2005) Development of a clinical static and dynamic standing balance measurement tool appropriate for use in adolescents. *Phys Ther* 85: 502-514.
- Tate CM, Williams GN, Barrance PJ, Buchanan TS (2006) Lower extremity muscle morphology in young athletes: An MRI-based analysis. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 38: 112-128.
- Hart S, Gabbard C (1997) Examining the stabilising characteristics of characteristics of footedness laterality. *Laterality* 2: 17-26.
- Bhushan B, Khan SM (2006) Laterality and accident proneness: A study of Locomotive drivers. *Laterality* 11: 395-404.
- Garbalosa JC, McClure MH, Catlin PA, Wooden M (1994) The frontal plane relationship of the forefoot to the rearfoot in an asymptomatic population. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther* 20: 200-206.
- LaPointe SJ, Peebles C, Nakra A, Hillstrom H (2001) The reliability of clinical and caliper-based calcaneal bisection measurements. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc* 91: 121-126.
- Perry J (1992) *Gait analysis: Normal and pathological function*. Thorofare. New Jersey: SLACK Inc: 381-411.
- Williams DS, McClay IS (2000) Measurements Used to Characterize the Foot and the Medial Longitudinal Arch: Reliability and Validity. *Phys Ther* 80: 864-871.
- Chu IT, Myerson MS, Nyska M, Parks BG (2001) Experimental flatfoot model: the contribution of dynamic loading. *Foot Ankle Int* 22: 220-225.
- Murphy GA, Pneumaticos SG, Kamaric E, Noble PC, Trevino SG, et al. (1998) Biomechanical consequences of sequential Plantar fascia release. *Foot Ankle Int* 19: 149-52.
- Agiouvasitis S, McCubbin JA Yun J, Mpitsos G, Pavol MJ (2009) Effects of Down syndrome on three- dimensional motion during walking at different speeds. *Gait Postur* 30: 345-350.
- Shintarou K, Yasuhiko H, Naka K, Ito K (2014) Flexibility of the transverse arch of the forefoot. *J Orthop Surg* 22: 46-51.
- Sharon M, Dreeben MD, Hammerman S, Bishop JO, Tullos HS (1989) Metatarsal Osteotomy for Primary Metatarsalgia: Radiographic and Pedobarographic Study. *Foot Ankle* 9: 214-218.