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New Perspectives in Human Movement Variability

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NEW PERSPECTIVES IN HUMAN MOVEMENT VARIABILITY

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Movement variability is defined as the normal variations that occur in motor performance across multiple repetitions of a task.2 Bernstein1 described movement variability quite eloquently as "repetition without repetition." Traditionally, movement variability has been linked to noise and error, being considered to be random and independent. This theoretical approach blends well with traditional statistical and assessment methods of movement variability that assume randomness and independence of observations. However, numerous studies have indicated that when movement is observed over time variations are closely related with each other neither being random nor independent. Practically, traditional methods can mask the temporal structure of movement variability and contain little information about how movement changes over time.

Importantly, a growing body of literature has shown that the variations seen in a wide variety of physiological systems may offer insight into the control of these motor systems. For example, they can enhance our understanding of the effect of various pathologies on movement allowing us to develop better prognostic and diagnostic biomedical engineering tools. Thus, many new methods have been presented recently to assess the temporal structure of movement variability. These nonlinear methods can also allow us to develop alternative theoretical models to guide experimental designs and scientific inquiry.

Therefore, in this special issue we provide a thorough view of the state-of-the-art methods currently used in the mainstream biomechanics for evaluating and quantifying human movement variability. These new perspectives in human movement variability are further laborated in the light of the temporal structure of movement variability. It is our hope that this special issue will provide a thorough background in understanding of the fundamental concepts of human movement variability and their utility in solving particular problems in motor control, and related peripheral topics and fields in the biomedical engineering. Our collection of 14 papers from leading laboratories highlights these advances in distinct human movement arenas.

The articles featured in this special issue address several different motor control systems utilizing various nonlinear dynamical systems tools. The first article discusses the theory of optimal movement variability (Kaipust, McGrath, Mukherjee, and Stergiou) investigating the complexity and predictability of time series data of gait characteristics by

assessing fractal indexes in a dual task paradigm (detrended fluctuation analysis). Similarly, the second and third articles explore the fluctuation dynamics of cycling (Warlop, Bollens, Crevecoeur, Detrembleur, and Lejeune) and eye saccades using a regime-switching approach (Wong and Shelhamer). Fractal fluctuations of center-of-pressure data were determined in the fourthpaper to better understand the cascade dynamics (Palatinus, Dixon, and Kelty-Stephen). The fifth (Ihlen and Vereijken) and sixth (Kuznetsov, Bonnette, Gao, and Riley) articles propel us into the new frontier of the multifractal scaling analyses perhaps more fitting for postural stability modeling than the monofractal scaling methods. The seventh article investigates the utility of fractalscaling analysis in biofeedback training during walking (Tirosh, Cambell, Begg, and Sparrow). The next three articles employed varied linear and nonlinear methods (maximal Lyapunov exponents using Wolf's and Rosenstein's methods, approximate entropy, and detrended fluctuation analysis) to explore the notions of complexity and stability. The eighth article (Huisinga, Mancini, George, and Horak) probed the movement variability of walking using a trunk accelerometer data of patients with Multiple Sclerosis and healthy controls. The ninth article (Nessler, McMillan, Schoulten, Shallow, Stewart, and De Leone) elaborates on the nonlinear dynamics of desynchronized gait with an interesting walking protocol—side-by-side treadmill walking. The tenth article (Myers, Johanning, Pipinos, Schmid, and Stergiou) evaluates gait variability changes post vascular occlusion using complementary linear and nonlinear analyses. The next set of articles describes independent linear and nonlinear methods to assess characteristics related to movement variability. The eleventh article (Kurz, Arpin, Davies, and Harbourne) elaborates on the stochastic and deterministic components within the COP movement variability of children with balance impairments using a Langevin equation methodology. The next article (Ramdani, Tallon, Bernard, and Blain) discusses an interesting approach of differentiating older fallers and non-fallers utilizing the recurrence quantification analysis. The thirteenth article (Roerdink, Ridderikhoff, Peper, and Beek) exploits informational timing and neuromuscular properties in the control of rhythmic movements. In the last article of our special issue, footfall placement variability is investigated using a novel Fourier based variability concept (Socie, Sandroff, Pula, Hsiao-Wecksler, Motl, and Sosnoff).

We hope that you will find these articles stimulating and informative, and timely in your research in understanding human movement variability.

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