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**Improving spatiotemporal parameters
in obstacle crossing in people with
Parkinson's disease: Study Protocol for
a Randomized Controlled Trial**

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Improving spatiotemporal parameters in obstacle crossing in people with Parkinson's disease: Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

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RESUMO

Quedas representam um desafio significativo para pacientes e profissionais de saúde, podendo resultar em mobilidade reduzida, diminuição da independência e menor qualidade de vida. Este estudo propõe um protocolo de treinamento para aprimorar a travessia de obstáculos em indivíduos com Doença de Parkinson (DP). Incorporamos ao nosso protocolo princípios de controle motor, como a Taxonomia de Gentile e a Teoria de Sistemas Dinâmicos. O objetivo deste estudo é avaliar a viabilidade, segurança, melhoria percebida na mobilidade, aceitação e uso futuro. O ensaio clínico randomizado divide-se em dois grupos: um experimental, submetido ao protocolo de travessia de obstáculos, e um controle, com protocolo de atividade física regular para melhoria da marcha. A amostra inclui indivíduos com DP, randomizados em ambos os grupos, avaliados quanto à qualidade de vida, confiança nas atividades diárias e força funcional dos membros inferiores. O protocolo terá oito semanas, com frequência de duas vezes por semana e duração de 45 minutos por sessão. Ao focar exclusivamente na viabilidade, segurança e aceitação, buscamos compreender a aplicabilidade prática dessa abordagem. A análise das respostas dos participantes quanto à aceitação e percepção de segurança fornecerá insights cruciais para refinamentos futuros. Integrando princípios de controle motor, como a Taxonomia de Gentile e a Teoria de Sistemas Dinâmicos, buscamos proporcionar uma intervenção abrangente e adaptável. Hipotetizamos que nosso protocolo de dois meses será mais eficaz do que exercícios regulares de volume e intensidade semelhantes que buscam aprimorar estratégias de movimento durante a travessia de obstáculos.

Palavras-chave: Doença de Parkinson. Caminhada sobre obstáculos. Quedas. Controle motor. Taxonomia de Gentile. Teoria de Sistemas Dinâmicos. Ensaio clínico.

ABSTRACT

Falls present a significant challenge for patients and healthcare professionals, potentially resulting in reduced mobility, decreased independence, and diminished quality of life. This study introduces a training protocol aimed at enhancing obstacle crossing in individuals with Parkinson's Disease (PD). The protocol integrates motor control principles, including Gentile's Taxonomy and Dynamic Systems Theory. The aim is to assess the feasibility, safety, perceived improvement in mobility, and acceptance of this protocol. The randomized clinical trial comprises two groups, an experimental group undergoing obstacle-crossing protocol and a control group following a regular physical activity protocol for gait improvement. The sample includes PD individuals randomized into both groups, evaluated for quality of life, confidence in daily activities, and lower limb functional strength. The protocol spans eight weeks, with sessions twice a week lasting 45 minutes each. By focusing exclusively on feasibility, safety, and acceptance, the study seeks to comprehend the practical applicability of this approach. Analysis of participant responses regarding acceptance and safety perception will provide crucial insights for future refinements. Integrating motor control principles such as Gentile's Taxonomy and Dynamic Systems Theory, the study aims to offer a comprehensive and adaptable intervention. We hypothesize that our two-month protocol will be more effective than similar-volume and intensity regular exercises in improving movement strategies during obstacle crossing.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease. Obstacle crossing. Falls. Motor control. Gentile's taxonomy. Dynamic Systems Theory. Clinical trial.

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LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS E SIGLAS

PD - Parkinson's Disease

DST - Dynamic Systems Theory

RCT - Randomized controlled trial

MoCA - Montreal Cognitive Assessment

H&Y - Hoehn & Yahr

DBS - Deep brain stimulation

UPDRS III - Unified Parkinson's disease rating scale, motor subscale

NFOG-Q - New Freezing of Gait Questionnaire

PDQ-39 - Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire

ABC - Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale

FTSTS - Five times sit-to-stand test

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ARTIGO

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ARTIGO NA ÍNTEGRA

Abstract

Falls present a significant challenge for patients and healthcare professionals, potentially resulting in reduced mobility, decreased independence, and diminished quality of life. This study introduces a training protocol aimed at enhancing obstacle crossing in individuals with Parkinson's Disease (PD). The protocol integrates motor control principles, including Gentile's Taxonomy and Dynamic Systems Theory. The aim is to assess the feasibility, safety, perceived improvement in mobility, and acceptance of this protocol. The randomized clinical trial comprises two groups, an experimental group undergoing obstacle-crossing protocol and a control group following a regular physical activity protocol for gait improvement. The sample includes PD individuals randomized into both groups, evaluated for quality of life, confidence in daily activities, and lower limb functional strength. The protocol spans eight weeks, with sessions twice a week lasting 45 minutes each. By focusing exclusively on feasibility, safety, and acceptance, the study seeks to comprehend the practical applicability of this approach. Analysis of participant responses regarding acceptance and safety perception will provide crucial insights for future refinements. Integrating motor control principles such as Gentile's Taxonomy and Dynamic Systems Theory, the study aims to offer a comprehensive and adaptable intervention. We hypothesize that our two-month protocol will be more effective than similar-volume and intensity regular exercises in improving movement strategies during obstacle crossing.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease; Obstacle crossing; Gentile's taxonomy; Dynamic Systems Theory; Clinical trial.

Introduction

Parkinson disease (PD) is the most common neurodegenerative movement disorder worldwide, affecting 1% of those over 60 (Balestrino et al., 2020). PD is characterized by a set of motor symptoms, including bradykinesia (slowness of movement) and or tremor, rigidity, and postural instability (Tysnes et al., 2017). The gradual loss of postural reflexes leads to difficulties in balance and walking, significantly increasing the risk of falls. Over 70%

of individuals with PD experience at least one fall per year, and 50% experience multiple falls (Brown et al., 2010). Falls present a significant challenge for patients and healthcare providers as they can result in reduced functional mobility, diminished independence, and a lower quality of life (Ramos et al., 2020).

People with PD encounter numerous daily challenges, especially when engaged in tasks like crossing or avoiding obstacles (i.e., obstacle gait). People with PD present different spatiotemporal parameters while crossing obstacles compared to control pairs (Stegemöller et al., 2012). For example, people with PD place their feet closer to the obstacle after crossing it and cross the obstacle slower than people without PD (Orcioli-Silva et al., 2018). Data from our research group has demonstrated that they also increase their crossing step width, probably to enhance stability during obstacle negotiation and reach a point high enough to overcome obstacles (Caparrós-Manosalva et al., 2023). Notably, slowing the crossing time poses particular challenges. It often involves longer step durations and single limb support times, potentially increasing the risk of tripping or losing balance when crossing obstacles, especially for taller obstacles (Alcock et al., 2018).

The accurate correlation between regular spatiotemporal gait parameters and crossing obstacles during gait remains unclear (Caparrós-Manosalva et al., 2023). Further studies are needed to explore the impact of obstacle walking on regular gait in PD patients and determine the transferability of observed improvements in specific gait parameters. By acknowledging the existence of multiple motor solutions to achieve a specific motor task (Honarvar et al., 2021), the training program can incorporate various gait patterns and strategies that cater to individual variations and impairments commonly found in PD. In our approach, we decide to use Gentile's taxonomy (Gentile, 2000). Gentile presented a systematic classification system to categorize motor skills and movement according to two general dimensions of physical actions (Laguna et al., 2008). This taxonomy categorizes motor skills based on environmental context and action function dimensions, defining 16 skill categories with a systematic progression in task difficulty, aligning with motor learning principles of progression and variable practice (Wüest et al., 2014). The hierarchy of easier skills at the top left (1A) and increasing challenges moving rightward or downward (4D) supports motor learning principles and allows for task variations within each category. Gentile's taxonomy will be implemented in our protocol, offering a systematic and adaptable approach that considers individual needs and task requirements for enhanced effectiveness in Parkinson's rehabilitation.

Incorporating Dynamic Systems Theory (DST) into our training protocol proves indispensable, addressing the intricate dynamics among individuals, their tasks, and environments (Kenyon et al., 2011). In the context of PD, it's crucial to understand how this condition disrupts sensory-motor systems, resulting in impaired gait and obstacle negotiation (Stegemöller et al., 2012). The DST considers sensory-perceptual challenges (i.e., visual and perceptual skills for environmental scanning, body awareness, and touch). Additionally, cognitive aspects, such as attentional demands and dual-task conditions, are systematically addressed, catering to safety concerns and social interactions. Environmental considerations, both regulatory (i.e., obstacle height and obstacle width) and non-regulatory (i.e., surface type, lighting, footwear), are integrated into our protocol. By adopting a tailored rehabilitation strategy rooted in the analysis of the task, environment constraints, and individual factors and constraints, our protocol aligns with the core principles of DST (Holt et al., 2010), providing a robust foundation for effective PD rehabilitation.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no protocols developed and tested to improve obstacle crossing in people with PD. Our study aims to assess the feasibility, safety, self-perceived improvement in mobility, acceptance, and future use of a new protocol integrating motor control principles. Specifically Gentile's taxonomy and DST, basing our protocol on a task-oriented training with adequate variability, practice, specificity, dose and progression. In the future trial, we will verify the effects of this protocol on obstacle-crossing spatiotemporal parameters. We hypothesize that our 2 month protocol will be more effective than regular exercises (i.e., resistance training and gait training) to improve movement strategies during obstacle crossing (i.e., increase obstacle crossing speed and step length and reduce step width and step height variability).

Materials and Methods

2.1 Study design

This is a protocol study for a future randomized clinical trial (RCT) and a feasibility clinical trial. The study will be registered on ClinicalTrials.gov and submitted for review to

the Universidade Federal de Ciências e Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA) research ethics committee. All recommendations from the Spirit (Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials) and the Extension of the Consort 2010 statement for Pilot and Feasibility Randomized Trials were followed. The sample will consist of individuals diagnosed with PD, who will be randomly allocated into two groups:

Experimental Group – Participants allocated to obstacle gait protocol (n=20)

Control Group – Participants under regular and planned physical activity programs aimed at improving gait (n=20)

Location and setting

Our protocol will be conducted in the UFCSPA physiotherapy laboratory. Both groups will take place in laboratory 805 of building III and laboratory 814 of building II of the university. Patient recruitment will be carried out through online methods, reaching out to university centers, communities, and organizations focused on individuals with PD.

2.2 Eligibility

People with a confirmed clinical diagnosis of idiopathic PD based on medical standards based on the UK Brain Bank Criteria (Rajput et al., 1993), aged between 50 and 90 years, scored ≥ 26 on the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (Castanho et al., 2014), with stable medication/exercise routines for at least four weeks before the study will be included. Participants must also have a Hoehn & Yahr (H&Y) scale score between 1-4, report some level of difficulty in mobility, but still manage to walk about ten meters, with or without auxiliary devices. To be part of the study, eligible participants must answer “yes” to at least one of these questions: Do you have trouble walking? Have you fallen or almost fallen in the last year? Are you afraid of falling?

Those who agree to participate and sign the Informed Consent Form will be included. Individuals with a history of past musculoskeletal issues, other neurological disorders, or clinical conditions that visibly affect walking, as well as those with deep brain stimulation

(DBS) devices, will be excluded. We will exclude from the study participants who don't complete 75% of the treatment for any reason.

2.3 Sample and Settings

The sample will be selected through convenience. Interested individuals will be contacted by phone for initial eligibility screening. Those meeting the eligibility criteria will be invited to participate in the study and will receive the Informed Consent Form.

Participants will be randomly divided into two groups in a 1:1 location ratio. Following initial screening, a randomization sequence will be generated using Microsoft Excel by a blinded researcher. The randomization will be done in blocks. Out of the 40 eligible patients, we will randomize in blocks of 10 individuals (i.e., 5 for the experimental group and 5 for the control group). Participants will be stratified based on modified Hoehn and Yahr (H&Y) scale scores, categorizing participants into mild (scores 1.0 to 2.5), moderate (score 3.0), and severe (score 4.0) disease severity stages. Participant allocation will be concealed, numbered sequentially, and sealed in opaque envelopes prepared before the experiment starts. Subsequently, therapists will open envelopes and inform participants about their group assignment. Participants will be instructed not to reveal their group to blinded researchers conducting pre- and post-treatment assessments. Despite the inherent challenges in fully concealing participant and therapist allocation due to the intervention's nature, the researcher overseeing all assessments will remain blind to group assignments.

To characterize the sample, motor symptoms and the severity of PD will be assessed by a trained evaluator using the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS - Part III) and the H&Y scale, respectively. The occurrence of freezing of gait episodes will be evaluated using the New Freezing of Gait Questionnaire (NFOG-Q).

2.4 Interventions

General aspects

The obstacle walking protocol for the intervention group aligns with DST. It categorizes tasks based on characteristics like continuity, base stability, upper limb use, attention, and movement variety. Biomechanical factors, regulatory conditions (directly

shaping movement), and non-regulatory conditions (indirectly affecting performance) are considered within the environment, which includes stationary and moving settings.

Individual constraints in three categories (action, perception, cognition) are also addressed. Action constraints involve motor system impairments. Perception constraints impact sensory information integration, potentially affecting environmental interpretation and body position awareness. Cognitive constraints relate to attention, emotions, and motivation, including fear of falling and environmental stimulus awareness.

The protocol considers the individual's postural control needs concerning the task and environment (Table 1). Additionally, we consider all spatiotemporal parameters of obstacle walking, which are shown in Figure 1. Task difficulty and progression rely on Gentile's Task Taxonomy, which ranges from stability tasks with no upper limb manipulation in a static environment to more complex, dynamic tasks with mobility, manipulation, or environmental variability (Table 2). Gentile's taxonomy establishes a systematic progression of motor skills across levels (i.e., 1A-4D). The taxonomy outlines two dimensions for skill progression, including environmental context and action function. Environmental context involves regulatory conditions (i.e., stationary or in-motion) and intertrial variability. Action function focuses on body orientation (i.e., transport or stability) and object manipulation.

The control group will participate in a regular and planned physical activity program that aims to improve regular gait in people with PD (Table 3). The control protocol was developed by physiotherapists from the Movement Analysis Research Group in Rehabilitation at UFCSPA and adheres to general kinesiotherapy principles and doesn't focus on Dynamic Systems Theory. The progression of exercise difficulty in the control group will be based on performance analysis every 4 sessions. Patients who show no hesitation or risk of falls during exercise execution will be eligible to advance in the training. Furthermore, patients in advanced stages will continue to perform exercises from earlier phases.

Both protocols will have similar volume and intensity, lasting approximately 45 minutes, conducted twice weekly with a minimum 48-hour interval between sessions. There will be 16 treatment sessions over eight weeks.

Blood pressure and heart rate will be measured before, during (at each protocol's midpoint), and after each session. Participants will report their subjective effort perception using the Borg Scale at the midpoint and the end of each protocol (Cabral et al., 2020). Our

protocol will maintain a moderate to high intensity (i.e., moderate to high intensity between 12-15 on the Rating of Perceived Exertion Scale - 6 to 20). Across most studies, moderate intensity exercise was defined as 60% to 75% of maximum heart rate, whereas high intensity exercise was defined as 75% to 85% of maximum heart rate (Marusiak et al., 2019). The training sessions will be conducted by four researchers who have undergone prior training, ensuring the safety of the participants. Furthermore, the patients will use a gait belt for fall prevention.

The protocol of this research followed the recommendations of the checklist Template for Intervention Description and Replication (Hoffmann et al., 2014).

2.5 Outcomes

Primary Outcomes

The primary outcome will be feasibility, safety, self-perceived improvement in mobility, acceptance, and future use, which will be assessed through a structured interview comprising eight questions divided into two domains: feasibility and safety (items 1-5) and self-perceived improvement in mobility, acceptance, and future use (items 6-8) - based on a previous study by our research group in movement analysis and neurological rehabilitation. Within each domain, scores will range from one to ten, with higher scores indicating greater safety, satisfaction, acceptability, and positive effects. Adverse events, discomfort, near-falls, and falls during protocol execution will be recorded. Adherence data will also be recorded (attendance). All this information will be documented in a spreadsheet for subsequent analysis.

Secondary Outcomes

Secondary outcomes include quality of life, confidence in daily activities, and lower limb functional strength. These outcomes were selected based on their relationship with fall incidence and fear of falling.

Quality of life will be assessed using the Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire - 39 (PDQ-39) (Lana et al., 2007). This questionnaire evaluates health-related quality of life in people with PD across eight distinct sections: mobility (10 items); activities of daily living (6

items); emotional well-being (6 items); stigma (4 items); social support (3 items); cognition (4 items); communication (3 items); and bodily discomfort (3 items). Patients rate how often they experienced certain events in the last month (e.g., difficulty walking 100 meters) on a five-point Likert scale: never/occasionally/sometimes/often/always or unable to do at all.

Confidence in performing daily activities will be assessed using the Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale (ABC), measuring self-efficacy in performing activities without losing balance (Marques et al., 2013). A higher percentage score indicates greater physical functioning, with scores $> 80\%$ indicating a high level of functioning, 50% to 80% indicating moderate functioning, and $< 50\%$ indicating low functioning. A score $< 67\%$ suggests a substantial risk of falls.

Lower limb functional strength will be evaluated using the Five Times Sit-to-Stand Test (Ftsts). This test requires a sturdy chair with back and arm support, positioned against a wall or supported by an assistant. Participants will be instructed to sit with their backs against the chair, arms crossed over the chest (or hands placed on the chair or assistive device), and feet flat on the floor comfortably. They will be asked to stand up and sit down in the chair five times as quickly as possible. The test starts with the verbal command "Go" and ends when their buttocks touch the chair seat after the fifth repetition. We will emphasize that participants should rise to full orthostasis and not lean against the chair during repetitions. Participants will be familiarized with the test and then three effective sets will be performed. The evaluator will record the time taken to complete the test, and the mean performance will be used for analysis.

2.6 Instruments and Procedures

The assessment of participants will include a comprehensive evaluation. This will be conducted in the Movement Analysis and Rehabilitation Laboratory at UFCSPA. On the first day, a patient identification form will be completed, which includes full name, date of birth, place of origin, gender, occupation, contact phone number, education level, clinical diagnosis, physical activity (training volume), time since diagnosis, and types of treatments and medications currently in use. Patients will also provide information regarding falls and fear of falling.

All participants with PD will be assessed and treated during the "ON" period of L-Dopa medication (up to three hours after medication ingestion). Interventions will be

administered individually. Patients will be evaluated before (up to seven days before the start of interventions) and after treatment (up to 48 hours after the treatment period ends). To characterize the sample, motor symptoms and severity of PD will be assessed by a trained evaluator using the following:

Movement Disorder Society, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) Part III

The UPDRS III evaluates patients' condition by considering their self-reported symptoms and clinical observations. This assessment comprises 42 items, categorized into four sections: mental state, behavior and mood, daily life activities, motor examination, and complications related to medication. Each item is rated on a scale from zero to four, with higher scores indicating greater disease impact, while lower scores signify normal functioning. The 14 items within the motor examination section (numbered 18 to 31) were adapted from the original Columbia scale version. The UPDRS is a recognized and valid scale, providing reliable insights into PD (Goetz et al., 2008).

Modified Hoehn & Yahr scale

The H&Y scale assesses PD severity. This scale primarily considers general signs and symptoms to categorize disability levels. Based on motor impairment and balance dysfunction, classification of PD severity includes mild (1.0 to 2.5), moderate (3.0), and severe (4.0 to 5.0). (Goetz et al., 2004)

New Freezing of Gait Questionnaire

The NFOG-Q is a valid self-reported questionnaire that assesses the clinical aspects of freezing, including its frequency and duration, and evaluates its impact on the quality of life when reflecting on the past month. The total score varies from zero to 28 points, and participants need to provide ratings of FOG occurrence in both ON and OFF medication states. This questionnaire is concise, straightforward to administer, and doesn't require any additional equipment (Hulzinga et al., 2020).

2.7 Data management and analysis

The sample size was calculated to estimate an effect size measure of the group assessment interaction of $f=0.25$ (corresponding to a medium effect size). Considering two groups and pre- and post-assessments, a significance level of 0.05, and 80% power, 17 participants in each group will be required (20 if we add 15% for potential losses). Sample size calculation was performed using GPower 3.1.9.7 software.

Data normality will be tested using Shapiro-Wilk tests, and variance homogeneity will be assessed using Levene's statistics. Pearson's Chi-Square test will be used to compare descriptive characteristics between groups.

The primary outcome (non-normal distribution) will be analyzed using the Generalized Linear Model (GLM). Secondary outcomes will be analyzed using the Generalized Estimation Equation (GEE). For losses and exclusions, an intention-to-treat analysis will be applied. All results will be considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$. SPSS® Statistics 20.0 (Chicago, IL, USA) will be used for the analyses.

Discussion

Our study aims to describe the protocol in detail and test its feasibility and safety, also evaluating other outcomes related to falls and fear of falling. Given the frequent falls in older adults with PD and the absence of specific guidelines addressing their unique risks (Montero-Odasso et al., 2022), it is crucial to develop targeted interventions. This protocol aligns with emerging strategies mentioned in the international falls guideline (Montero-Odasso et al., 2022), offering a direct response to the need for effective approaches in reducing falls among individuals with PD.

Exercise programs offer significant advantages for both healthy aging and PD (Rebelo-Marques et al., 2018). Recommendations by the American Physical Therapy Association include a wide range of intervention strategies, such as mobility exercises, gait and balance training, cued exercises, and high-intensity aerobic and resistance training (Osborne et al., 2022). High-quality evidence suggests that gait training provides benefits in reducing falls, particularly when administered 2 to 3 times per week with 45-minute sessions

(Pelosin et al., 2017). However, we lack information on the most effective physical therapy strategy to enhance gait performance and mitigate fall risk.

The examination of gait variables in individuals with PD revealed a cautious crossing strategy characterized by greater foot-obstacle distance and slower gait crossing speed. This results in an extended single-leg support phase and heightened demand for postural control (Caparrós-Manosalva et al., 2023). Additionally, the kinematic analysis highlights several significant biomechanical deficiencies in PD patients when single and dual-task gait (Pinto et al., 2020), such as reduced hip flexion, knee extension, and dorsiflexion in the late swing phase, limited knee flexion in the early swing phase, and restricted plantarflexion at the swing onset. Segmenting obstacle negotiation into phases enables comprehensive gait cycle evaluation, helping to identify specific challenges in each phase and develop targeted interventions. Our method of progression based on Gentile's Taxonomy (Gentile, 2000) ensures that patients advance from simpler tasks to more complex scenarios, aligning with motor control theory and fostering success at each stage of rehabilitation. The discussion of postural control, coordination, muscle power, and range of motion aligns with the biomechanical and kinematic considerations essential for success in obstacle walking.

In summary, we aim to provide a detailed description of the training protocol, assessing its safety, feasibility, and applicability. As a secondary objective, we seek to evaluate the risk and fear of falls among individuals with PD. By adopting a task-specific approach grounded in contemporary motor learning and control principles, our hypothesis anticipates improvements in regular gait performance, fostering increased safety and confidence. This study addresses a critical gap in targeted interventions for older adults with PD, aligning with international falls guidelines and contributing to the development of effective strategies in fall reduction. Additionally, our focus on gait variables and biomechanical deficiencies, coupled with the systematic progression based on Gentile's Taxonomy, ensures a comprehensive evaluation and success-oriented rehabilitation at each stage.

Declaration of interest statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise.

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TABLE 1 - Task analysis: Obstacle Crossing Gait

<i>Component of the task</i>	<i>Specific Task Requirements</i>
Upper-extremity function	As the open chain leg moves forward to avoid obstacles, the arm on the opposite side moves in the opposite direction to counterbalance the position of the center of mass.
Upper-extremity demands	- Bilateral, reciprocal upper- and lower-extremity movements; - Bilateral coordination.
Lower-extremity range of motion	Active hip and knee flexion to < 90 degrees and ankle dorsiflexion beyond neutral during the open-chain;
Lower-extremity muscle activity	- Active movement into hip and knee extension and ankle plantarflexion in the closed-chain; - Concentric muscle activity of hip flexors and dorsiflexion (strength 3/5 to move the extremity against gravity during open-chain); - Sufficient muscle power of the hip and knee extensors and ankle plantarflexors to propel the body during the closed-chain portion of the task.
Trunk demands	- Trunk must be maintained upright; - Lateral trunk flexion (same side as the moving lower extremity in the open-chain); - Trunk elongation (same side as the weight bearing lower extremity in the closed-chain); - Slight rotation with flexion at the lower trunk in the open-chain.
Sensory demands	- Visual and perceptual skills to scan the environment for other people and obstacles; - Patients must rely on tactile

	sensations in their feet to perceive changes in ground texture, which aids in anticipating obstacles. ● Awareness of body and extremity position in space;
Attentional demands	● Potential safety concerns outdoors, demanding a high level of attention; ● Dual-task conditions - attend to postural control issues and to cognitive factors such as making safety judgments related to people and objects ● Social Interaction

TABLE 2 - Gentile's taxonomy and exercises progression

1A Stationary Regulatory Conditions and No intertrial Variability Body Stability/No Object Manipulation	1B Stationary Regulatory Conditions and No intertrial Variability Body Stability/Object Manipulation	1C Stationary Regulatory Conditions and No intertrial Variability Body Transport/No Object Manipulation	1D Stationary Regulatory Conditions and No intertrial Variability Body Transport/Object Manipulation
1) Alternating hip flexion with flexed knee in sitting position. 2) Alternating hip flexion. The patient must support the heel on a cone placed on a step diagonally across from him/her. 3) Alternating hip flexion in a sitting position. The patient must remove the gluteal support with the chair from the leg that is performing flexion (+ External focus with theraband). 4) Alternating hip flexion in standing position. The patient must support the heel on a cone placed on two steps diagonally across from him/her. 5) Bilateral plantarflexion in standing position with extended knees. 6) Sit and stand. 7) Maintain a half-kneeling posture	1) Alternating hip flexion in standing position. The patient should hold a bag. 2) Alternating hip flexion in standing position. The patient should raise the contralateral arm to the flexed leg and pick up an object positioned at shoulder height on the side. (Pick up the object and place it on the other side). 3) Plantarflexion in standing position with a small step. The patient should hold a dumbbell in only one hand. 4) Sit and stand while holding a stick at shoulder height. 5) In a half-kneeling position, throw a ball, rotating the trunk toward the therapist, who will always be in the same place. The therapist returns the ball to the patient's hands. 6) On a four-point	1) Alternating hip flexion in sitting position. Crossing over the obstacle with one leg at a time in a clockwise direction while rotating the body on the bench. After clearing each obstacle, the patient should stand up and squat from the bench. 2) Regular walking while looking at a fixed point in the distance. 3) Lateral walking with a mini-band between knees (Focus on slightly tilting the trunk to the opposite side of the movement). 4) Side step + bilateral plantarflexion + reaching on appointment with the hand while maintaining plantarflexion. We will use an external focus on the wall and position it at 80% of the patient's maximum shoulder	1) Side step while overcoming obstacles near a shelf of objects + dual task of rearranging objects on the shelf in a specific order with equal objects. 2) Step down an inclined surface always with the same object. 3) Alternate step-up while holding a dumbbell with one hand. 4) Regular walking while holding an object with both hands (holding a bag or bouncing a ball on the ground). 5) Sit and stand + overcoming an obstacle with a side step + hip flexion and heel support on a cone + holding an object with both hands.. (Circle with chairs and side obstacles). 6) Walking with equal and constant obstacles while

(Facilitate with hand support at shoulder height). 8) On a four-point kneeling position, perform pelvic anteversion and retroversion, and lateral trunk tilts. Criteria = The patient should be able to maintain stationary marching or a half-kneeling posture for 30 seconds.	kneeling position, the patient must reach for an object in front, return to the 4 point position with the object, and then return the object in the same spot, alternating hands during the exercise. Criteria = The patient can sit and stand 5 times with the stick in hand/Can perform object manipulation in unipedal support (Exercise 2).	flexion range; 5) Sit and stand + overcoming an obstacle with a side step + hip flexion and heel support on a cone. (Circle with chairs and side obstacles). 6) Walking with equal and stationary obstacles. At the end of the route, turn 180° and return through the same route. We will use external focus to increase step length. Criteria = The patient can complete the round trip of the obstacle course without colliding with any of the obstacles (Exercise 6).	transferring an object from one hand to the other. At the end of the route, turn 180° and return through the same route. We will use external focus to increase step length. Criteria = The patient can complete the round trip of the obstacle course without colliding with any of the obstacles (Exercise 6).
2A Stationary Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Stability/No Object Manipulation 1) Sit and stand (Vary initial position height, vary base width, vary height of only one lower limb). 2) Maintain unipedal support on different surfaces.	2B Stationary Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Stability/Object Manipulation 1) Alternating hip flexion in standing position. The patient must pass a sphere under the flexed leg and catch it with the opposite hand. (Vary the size and texture of the sphere).	2C Stationary Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Transport/No Object Manipulation 1) Alternating hip flexion in sitting position. Crossing over the obstacle with one leg at a time. The therapist directs the patient on the direction of the movements. For each	2D Stationary Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Transport/Object Manipulation 1) Alternating hip flexion in a standing position. Crossing over a lateral obstacle with one leg at a time. For each obstacle the patient crosses, they should perform a squat and

3) Variation between hip flexion with knee extended and flexed in standing position. The therapist will use the analogy of kicking and kneeling to announce the exercise, the therapist randomly specifies which leg and whether the patient performs a kick or knee. 4) Hip flexion + abduction (simulate pedaling) + support heel on an object positioned diagonally. The height and shape of the object vary with each attempt. 5) On a four-point kneeling position, the patient must alternately raise limbs according to the therapist's command (Variability, can ask to raise arm and leg). 6) Change postures between kneeling, half-kneeling, four-point kneeling position, side sitting, and standing. The therapist varies posture in random order and can also perform postures as a form of learning by observation.	2) Maintain unipedal support while manipulating a small sphere (Can pass it from one hand to the other or have to throw it to the therapist who will always be in the same position). 3) Standing position with a mini-band between knees next to a shelf of objects. The therapist instructs the patient to reach for an object on the shelf with one hand and reposition it outside the shelf on a bench or step near the patient. 4) Patient must maintain a kneeling or half-kneeling posture with eyes closed and hold an object with variable shapes and textures. 5) In unipedal support, perform lateral trunk tilt to the side opposite the hip in flexion. The goal is to grab an object at hip height and below, positioned next to the patient. The therapist can vary the objects to be handled or give instructions such as placing the object on the floor or on a bench adjusted to knee height.	obstacle the patient crosses, they should stand up from the bench. The therapist may ask the patient to perform a lateral step over the obstacle and then sit again (Variability). 2) Sit and Stand + place the foot forward in a colored circle. The therapist says "right" or "left" leg and the color of the circle where the patient should step forward. 3) Walking with directional changes. The patient walks in a straight line, but the therapist indicates random changes in direction. 4) Walking with obstacles, varying height, width, shape, and color with each patient attempt. (Set up a circuit without the patient seeing). At the end of the route, turn 180° and return through the same route. 5) The patient starts in a standing position with one step in front and another on each side. The therapist indicates which step the patient should step on and off, alternating between	subsequently plantarflexion. The patient should be holding a cup filled with one hand. The patient is instructed not to spill the contents of the cup (Objects and material weight can be varied). 2) Sit and Stand + place the foot forward in a colored circle. The therapist says "right" or "left" leg and the color of the circle where the patient should step forward. The patient will be holding an object with both hands. 3) Walking with directional changes. The patient walks in a straight line, but the therapist indicates random changes in direction. Hold a spoon with a small ball (Instruct the patient not to drop the ball during walking). 4) Walking with obstacles, varying height, width, shape, and color with each patient attempt. (Set up a circuit without the patient seeing). At the end of the route, turn 180° and return through the same route. Different
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Criteria = The patient can maintain balance without assistance in all proposed postures for level 2A.	Criteria = Maintains unipedal support for more than 5 seconds while holding an object with both hands or the patient can do the exercise 5 while maintaining balance.	the front and side steps. The therapist can also add plantarflexion or lunge squats movement when the patient steps onto the step. Criteria = The patient performs exercises 4 and 5 without significant hesitation or loss of balance during task execution.	spheres will be scattered along the course; the patient must pick them up and throw them to the therapist, who will be in different positions for each attempt. 5) The patient must navigate the rehabilitation corner steps while holding an object with one hand (The other hand can be used for support). The therapist asks the patient to switch the object between hands, and the shape and weight of the object can also be varied. Criteria = The patient can complete the rehabilitation corner step course going up and down both the ramp and stairs (They can use one hand for support during the task).
3A In Motion Regulatory Conditions and No Intertrial Variability Body Stability/No Object Manipulation 1) Maintain a four-point kneeling posture with hands supported on a bosu ball.	3B In Motion Regulatory Conditions and No Intertrial Variability Body Stability/Object Manipulation 1) Maintain a half-kneeling posture while receiving a ball thrown by the therapist. (The therapist always	3C In Motion Regulatory Conditions and No Intertrial Variability Body Transport/No Object Manipulation 1) The patient must have one foot on the ground and the other on a bosu ball. The bosu ball will be surrounded by	3D In Motion Regulatory Conditions and No Intertrial Variability Body Transport/Object Manipulation 1) The patient must have one foot on the ground and the other on a bosu ball. The bosu ball will be surrounded by

2) Sit and stand in a busy environment (group training or external environment). 3) Maintain a standing position posture and gradually lift one supporting foot while on an inflatable balance disc. 4) Perform alternate hip flexion in standing position (Stationary marching). The patient must perform trunk inclinations and rotations while trying to keep their gaze fixed on an object moving constantly around them. 5) Regular walking on a treadmill at a constant speed; (Maintain the patient between 12 and 13 on the Borg Scale). 6) Lateral walking on a treadmill at a constant speed. Place fixed visual markers on the treadmill. The patient should avoid stepping on the markers. Criteria = Perform the treadmill exercises without significant hesitation or loss of	throws the same ball at shoulder height without variation). 2) Perform bilateral plantarflexion in an upright position while holding an Aqua bag. 3) Perform weight transfer between lower limbs while on a trampoline. The patient should be holding an object with one or both hands. 4) The patient maintains a standing posture and later a single-leg stance while holding a stick with both hands at shoulder height. The therapist throws the same sphere always at the center of the stick to destabilize the patient's posture. 5) Regular walking on a treadmill at a constant speed; (Maintain the patient between 12 and 13 on the Borg Scale); The patient must hold a phone while typing only a sentence dictated by the therapist. 6) Lateral walking on a treadmill at a constant speed. The patient must be holding a full cup with one hand, and	obstacles. The patient must maintain single-leg balance on the bosu while overcoming obstacles with the other leg. 2) The patient must stand up from a bench, walk in a straight line, then walk backward and sit down again; The therapist positions themselves very close to the patient during task execution, creating a regulatory condition in movement. 3) Zigzag displacement with suspended dynamic obstacles. Hang lightweight obstacles so that they sway gently. The patient performs a zigzag displacement pattern, adjusting to constantly moving obstacles. 4) Walking with fixed obstacles. The patient must traverse the course while keeping their gaze fixed on an object or person moving constantly. Only the forward course will be completed. 5) Lateral step over a constantly moving rope + plantarflexion	obstacles. The patient must maintain single-leg balance on the bosu while overcoming obstacles with the other leg. The patient should be holding a full cup with one hand, and the patient will be instructed not to spill the cup's contents (Use materials like styrofoam). 2) The patient must stand up from a bench, walk in a straight line, then walk backward and sit down again; The patient must be carrying a ball. At the end of the forward course, they will squat and, upon rising, throw the ball against the wall and catch it again. The therapist positions themselves very close to the patient during task execution, creating a regulatory condition in movement. 3) Zigzag displacement (Use fixed markers on the ground as a visual track) with suspended dynamic obstacles. The patient must pass an object from one hand to another, avoiding contact with the suspended
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balance/The patient did not touch the sides of the treadmill during the exercises.	the patient will be instructed not to spill the cup's contents. (Use materials like styrofoam) Criteria = Successfully complete the lateral walking course without spilling the cup's contents/Perform walking at X km/h for 1 minute (Increase walking speed).	with each step; Perform only one round trip (There will be only one moving rope). Criteria = The patient can complete the walking course with obstacles without stumbling or bumping into objects while looking at a moving point (Exercise 4).	objects. 4) Walking with fixed obstacles. The patient must traverse the course while holding an aqua bag in their hands. At the end of the route, turn 180° and return through the same route. 5) Lateral step over a constantly moving rope + with each step, squat to pick up a ball from the floor. Upon rising, throw the ball at a fixed target on the wall. Criteria = The patient can perform exercises 4 and 5 without bumping into obstacles and the rope.
4A In Motion Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Stability/No Object Manipulation 1) Alternating elevation of the upper limbs in a prone position on the Swiss ball. The therapist can also request movements such as pelvic anteversion or retroversion and elevation of the lower limbs. 2) Maintain an upright posture and	4B In Motion Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Stability/Object Manipulation 1) Maintain a half-kneeling posture while receiving and throwing the ball to the therapist. The therapist will ask the patient to rotate the trunk to throw the ball. The therapist can vary the weight, size, and position of the ball when throwing it to the patient.	4C In Motion Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Transport/No Object Manipulation 1) Within the laboratory, the patient should navigate a straight path while avoiding collisions with moving obstacles (ball, remote controlled car...). 2) In the laboratory, the patient will traverse a circuit by stepping only within	4D In Motion Regulatory Conditions and Intertrial Variability Body Transport/Object Manipulation 1) Inside the laboratory, the patient must navigate a straight path while avoiding collisions with moving obstacles (ball, remote-controlled car...). Hold a spoon with a small ball. The therapist will instruct the patient not to drop the ball during the crossing obstacle

subsequently a single-leg support on different irregular bases with each attempt. 3) The patient must stand up from a chair. The therapist will throw a ball towards the patient, and they must perform a hip flexion movement with the intention of hitting the ball. 4) Regular walking on a treadmill with speed progression. 5) Lateral walking on a treadmill with constant speed. The therapist will place obstacles of different shapes and sizes on the treadmill. The patient will be instructed to avoid the obstacles while maintaining balance on the treadmill. Criteria = The patient is able to balance in a prone position on the swiss ball/The patient is able to avoid all obstacles while performing exercise 5.	2) Perform stationary marching while on a trampoline. The patient must focus on pelvic tilts while marching. Hold a spoon with a small ball. The therapist will instruct the patient not to drop the ball during stationary marching. 3) The patient maintains an upright posture and later a single-leg support while holding a stick with both hands at shoulder height. The therapist throws a swiss ball at the stick, varying the position to destabilize the patient's posture. 4) Regular walking on a treadmill with speed progression. The patient must hold a phone while typing random words dictated by the therapist. 5) Lateral walking on a treadmill with constant speed. The therapist will place obstacles of different shapes and sizes on the treadmill; The patient should be holding a full cup with one hand. The patient will be instructed to avoid	hula hoops placed on the floor. When the therapist says so, the patient must perform a squat and execute a small jump to the next hula hoop. The therapist can position several hula hoops scattered on the floor. 3) Walk in an outdoor environment outside the laboratory, such as the university square. 4) The patient must go up and down ramps and staircases within the university. 5) The patient must walk through the university square while overcoming or avoiding obstacles positioned on an uneven surface (grass). Criteria = The patient does not experience hesitation or a high risk of falls while exercising in open and busy environments.	walking. 2) In the laboratory, the patient will traverse a circuit by stepping only within hula hoops placed on the floor. When the therapist says so, the patient must perform a squat and execute a small jump to the next hula hoop. The therapist can choose music and ask the patient to try spinning the hula hoop around themselves. 3) Walk in an outdoor environment outside the laboratory, such as the university square. The patient must hold a phone while typing random words dictated by the therapist. 4) The patient must go up and down ramps and staircases within the university. The patient must be holding a full cup with one hand. The patient will be instructed to go up and down ramps and staircases and not spill the cup's contents (Use materials like styrofoam). 5) The patient must walk through the university square
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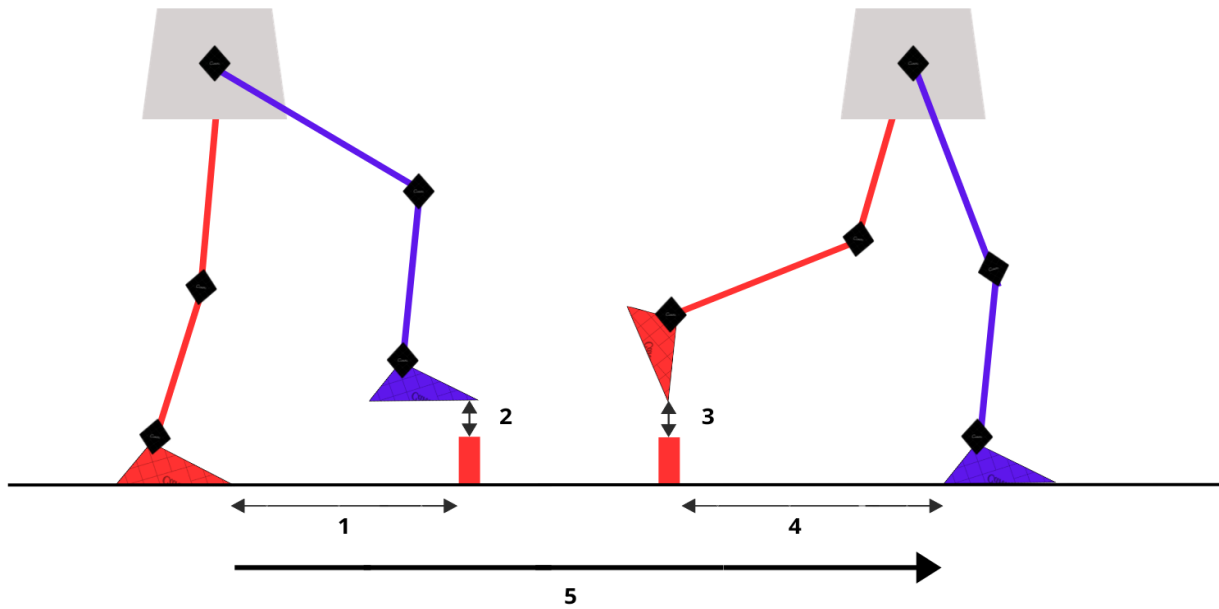
	obstacles and not spill the cup's contents (Use materials like styrofoam). Criteria = The patient can type 3 or more words while walking on the treadmill/The patient performs exercise 5 without bumping into obstacles and spilling the cup's contents.		while overcoming or avoiding obstacles positioned on an uneven surface (grass). In addition to getting around obstacles, the patient will be given the task of throwing balls while walking. The therapist may specify a certain pattern or sequence with the ball. Criteria = The patient does not present hesitation or high risk of falls during exercise in open and busy environments, even if manipulating different objects.
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TABLE 3 - Regular gait conventional physiotherapy protocol

PHASE 1 4 sessions (2x per week), 45 minutes	½ Session: patient on the mat Lower limb stretches: posterior chain in dorsal decubitus (DD) and anterior chain in lateral decubitus (DL). DD: active exercises for hip, knee, and ankle flexion and extension. DD: trunk dissociation with the assistance of a ball on lower limbs. DD: hip abduction with resistance from an elastic band. DD: pelvic lift exercise. ½ Session: patient seated and/or standing Seated: trunk rotation. Sit-to-stand exercise. Unilateral weight transfer training on the step. Plantar and dorsiflexion exercise in orthostasis.
PHASE 2 4 sessions (2x per week), 45 minutes	½ Session: patient on the mat Abdominal exercises. Four-point kneeling position with limb elevation. ½ Session: patient seated and/or standing Sit-to-stand exercise on an unstable surface. Step up/down exercise. Plantarflexion and dorsiflexion exercise in orthostasis on a single support.
PHASE 3 8 sessions (2x per week), 45 minutes	Two weeks: Sit-to-stand exercise on an unstable surface. Obstacle step training (stationary): anterior, posterior, and lateral. Trunk dissociation in orthostasis. Two weeks: Walking with obstacle training; Posterior walking training; Dual-task walking training; Lateral walking training;

DD: Dorsal decubitus; LD: Lateral decubitus

FIGURE 1 - Spatiotemporal parameters in obstacle walking



1 - Trailing foot placement before obstacle (TFBO); 2 - Leading toe clearance (LTC); 3 - Trailing toe clearance (TTC); 4 - Leading foot placement after the obstacle (LFAO); 5 - Crossing Speed (CS).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS - JOURNAL OF MOTOR BEHAVIOR

Contents

- About the Journal
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About the Journal

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APPENDIX B

MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MoCA) - Versão Experimental Brasileira

MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MOCA)
Versão Experimental Brasileira

Nome: _____ Data de nascimento: ____/____/____
Escolaridade: _____ Data de avaliação: ____/____/____
Sexo: _____ Idade: _____

VISUOESPACIAL / EXECUTIVA		Copiar o cubo		Desenhar um RELÓGIO (onze horas e dez minutos) (3 pontos)		Pontos
				[] [] [] Contorno Números Ponteiros		___/5
NOMEAÇÃO						
						___/3
MEMÓRIA						
Leia a lista de palavras. O sujeito deve repeti-las, faça duas tentativas. Evocar após 5 minutos.		Rosto Veludo Igreja Margarida Vermelho		Sem Pontuação		
1ª tentativa						
2ª tentativa						
ATENÇÃO						
Leia a sequência de números (1 número por segundo)		O sujeito deve repetir a sequência em ordem direta [] 2 1 8 5 4		O sujeito deve repetir a sequência em ordem indireta [] 7 4 2		___/2
Leia a série de letras. O sujeito deve bater com a mão (na mesa) cada vez que ouvir a letra "A". Não se atribuem pontos se ≥ 2 erros. [] FBACMNAAJKLBAFAKDEAAAJAMOFAB						
Subtração de 7 começando pelo 100 [] 93 [] 86 [] 79 [] 72 [] 65 4 ou 5 subtrações corretas: 3 pontos; 2 ou 3 corretas 2 pontos; 1 correta 1 ponto; 0 correta 0 ponto						
LINGUAGEM						
Repetir: Eu somente sei que é João quem será ajudado hoje. []		O gato sempre se esconde embaixo do Sofá quando o cachorro está na sala. []				___/2
Fluência verbal: dizer o maior número possível de palavras que comecem pela letra F (1 minuto). [] _____ (N ≥ 11 palavras)						
ABSTRAÇÃO						
Semelhança p. ex. entre banana e laranja = fruta []		trem - bicicleta []		relógio - régua		___/2
EVOCAÇÃO TARDIA						
Deve recordar as palavras SEM PISTAS		Rosto Veludo Igreja Margarida Vermelho		Pontuação apenas para evocação SEM PISTAS		___/5
Pista de categoria						
Pista de múltipla escolha						
OPCIONAL						
ORIENTAÇÃO						
[] Dia do mês [] Mês [] Ano [] Dia da semana [] Lugar [] Cidade						___/6
© Z. Nasreddine MD www.mocatest.org Versão experimental Brasileira: Ana Luisa Rosas Sarmiento Paulo Henrique Ferreira Bertolucci - José Roberto Wajman (UNIFESP-SP 2007)						TOTAL Adicionar 1 pt se ≤ 12 anos de escolaridade ___/30

APPENDIX C

TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO (TCLE)

Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido (TCLE)

Você está sendo convidado(a) a participar da pesquisa **“Marcha com obstáculos em pessoas com doença de Parkinson – É possível modificar os parâmetros para melhorar a locomoção e a qualidade de vida, reduzir o risco de quedas e medo de cair?”**

Este estudo faz parte de uma pesquisa do *Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Reabilitação da Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA)* aprovada pelo *Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa (CEP)* desta mesma universidade. A proposta desse documento é explicar as etapas dessa pesquisa e solicitar seu consentimento para participar da mesma. Por favor, leia o documento com bastante atenção e solicite orientação quantas vezes forem necessárias a fim de esclarecer todas as suas dúvidas.

Você está sendo convidado(a) a participar deste estudo porque você foi diagnosticado(a) com doença de Parkinson. É comum ocorrerem alguns sintomas que afetam a locomoção, aumentando a suscetibilidade a cair impactando de forma negativa a qualidade de vida. Para auxiliar na melhora dos sintomas motores, a fisioterapia baseada na terapia orientada à tarefa para formulação de exercícios terapêuticos têm sido cada vez mais estudada em pessoas com doença de Parkinson. A fim de melhorar esses sintomas, é de suma importância a investigação de protocolos de treinamento e verificar se esses podem auxiliar de certa forma, principalmente ao que se refere à marcha (caminhar) a fim de reduzir o risco de quedas e o medo de cair.

Assim, essa pesquisa foi dividida em duas etapas, sendo os objetivos da etapa 1 desenvolver e testar um protocolo de tratamento fisioterapêutico focado na melhora do desempenho da marcha com obstáculos para pessoas com doença de Parkinson e, da etapa 2 avaliar os efeitos do treinamento desenvolvido na etapa 1 na qualidade de vida, no risco de quedas, no medo de cair e na marcha de pessoas com doença de Parkinson.

Os participantes desta pesquisa serão divididos em dois grupos: PROTOCOLO INTERVENÇÃO ou PROTOCOLO CONTROLE (apenas o protocolo intervenção acontecerá

no laboratório 805 do Prédio III da universidade). Os treinamentos serão ministrados por 4 pesquisadores previamente treinados. Cada grupo irá realizar o treinamento do protocolo de marcha ou do protocolo controle **duas vezes por semana (45 minutos cada treinamento)**, com intervalo mínimo de 48 horas entre as sessões, durante **8 semanas**, totalizando **16 sessões de treinamento**. As progressões para cada tarefa serão determinadas individualmente de forma objetiva. Serão coletadas medidas de pressão arterial e frequência cardíaca antes, durante (no ponto médio de cada protocolo) e ao final das sessões. No momento médio e ao final da sessão lhe será questionada sua percepção de esforço físico. De forma geral, é orientado que você esteja vestindo uma roupa confortável e leve (evitar calça jeans) para realizar a atividade física proposta.

Para verificar os efeitos desses tratamentos, você será acompanhado pelo pesquisador responsável ao longo da pesquisa e serão realizadas algumas **avaliações em dois diferentes momentos na etapa 1**: (1) antes de iniciar a intervenção, (2) após terminar a última intervenção (depois de 8 semanas). Já, na **etapa 2 em três diferentes momentos**: (1) antes de iniciar a intervenção, (2) após terminar a última intervenção (depois de 8 semanas) e (3) um ano após o término da pesquisa. As avaliações antes e depois do tratamento serão realizadas juntamente com o pesquisador responsável e terão duração de em média 1 hora. A avaliação um ano após o término da pesquisa será realizada pelo telefone e você deverá responder algumas questões sobre possíveis quedas e seu medo de cair.

As avaliações da primeira etapa irão investigar a severidade dos sintomas motores da doença, o estadiamento da doença, o congelamento da marcha quando presente, a qualidade de vida, a confiança para realizar as atividades de vida diária e a força de pernas. Já na etapa 2, serão avaliadas, também, quedas, a mobilidade funcional e a marcha. Todas as instruções necessárias para as avaliações serão fornecidas para você. Recomendamos que você venha até a universidade acompanhado por um familiar e/ou cuidador.

Possíveis benefícios

Você poderá perceber possíveis benefícios decorrentes deste tratamento que poderão ajudar nos seus sintomas da doença de Parkinson, como melhora dos seus movimentos do corpo e disposição para realizar suas atividades de vida diária.

Custos pessoais

Você **não** terá despesas pessoais durante a realização deste estudo e não haverá compensação financeira relacionada à sua participação. No entanto, é garantido o ressarcimento de quaisquer danos ou despesas relacionadas a esta pesquisa.

Danos relacionados à pesquisa

A pesquisa apresenta alguns riscos aos participantes que podem ocorrer durante a intervenção, como dor muscular ou quedas, e/ou durante o preenchimento dos questionários, como desconforto em responder algumas perguntas. O participante terá autonomia para recusar o preenchimento de questionários específicos ou para não realizar movimentos que lhe gerem desconforto durante as intervenções. Em caso de quedas, os pesquisadores da equipe irão contatar o familiar/responsável imediatamente por meio de ligação telefônica, a fim de averiguar a situação e a necessidade de contato imediato com a equipe de emergência de Porto Alegre. Em caso de danos diretamente causados por procedimentos desta pesquisa, os participantes receberão uma consulta remota ou em domicílio do profissional de saúde específico para o caso, garantindo tratamento médico com as medicações necessárias ou tratamento fisioterapêutico e psicológico, se necessário.

Possível desistência

Sua participação neste estudo é totalmente voluntária, ou seja, você somente participa se quiser. Você pode desistir da participação a qualquer momento, sem que isto o prejudique ou o impeça de participar de pesquisas futuras. A equipe de pesquisa fornecerá a você todas as avaliações realizadas até o final de sua participação e estará disponível para qualquer suporte, se assim desejar.

Utilização de seus dados pessoais

Todas as informações colhidas e/ou resultados serão analisadas em caráter estritamente científico, mantendo-se a confidencialidade (segredo) de sua identidade a todo o momento, ou seja, em nenhum momento os dados que o identifique serão divulgados. Seus dados serão utilizados somente para esta pesquisa e ficarão armazenados em um banco de dados pelos pesquisadores durante cinco anos e, após, serão devidamente descartados. Os resultados desta pesquisa serão disponibilizados para publicação, contudo, sua identidade não será revelada.

Informações: Em qualquer etapa do estudo você terá acesso aos profissionais responsáveis pela pesquisa para esclarecimento de eventuais dúvidas que é: *Aline de Souza Pagnussat*,

pode ser encontrada na UFCSPA (Rua Sarmento Leite 245, Anexo 3, Sala 805) e nos respectivos telefones: (51) 3303 8912 e (51) 98114 5620. Em caso de dúvidas quanto aos seus direitos como participante deste estudo, o(a) senhor(a) pode entrar em contato com CEP da UFCSPA (Rua Sarmento Leite, 245, Anexo 3, Sala 605 e através do telefone (51) 3303 8804.

Declaração de consentimento

Concordo em participar, de forma voluntária, do estudo intitulado **“Marcha com obstáculos em pessoas com doença de Parkinson – É possível modificar os parâmetros para melhorar a locomoção e a qualidade de vida, reduzir o risco de quedas e medo de cair?”**.

Declaro que ficaram claros para mim quais são os propósitos do estudo, os procedimentos a serem realizados, seus desconfortos e riscos, as garantias de confidencialidade e de esclarecimentos permanentes. Tive oportunidade de perguntar sobre o estudo e todas as minhas dúvidas foram esclarecidas. Entendo que estou livre para decidir não participar desta pesquisa, sem nenhum prejuízo ou represália de qualquer natureza ou desistir da pesquisa a qualquer momento. Eu autorizo a utilização dos meus registros médicos (prontuário médico) pelo pesquisador, autoridades regulatórias e pelo CEP da instituição. Estou ciente que receberei, uma via deste TCLE para meu arquivo e/ou impressão pela pessoa que realizou a discussão sobre o termo de consentimento e quando aplicável pela testemunha e/ou representante legal. Entendo que ao assinar este documento, não estou abdicando de nenhum de meus direitos legais.

Assinale uma das opções abaixo a fim de enviar o presente documento aos pesquisadores:

☐ Concordo.

☐ Não concordo.

Nome do Participante: _____ Data: ____/____/____

Data: ____/____/____

ALINE DE SOUZA PAGNUSSAT – Pesquisadora Responsável

APPENDIX 2C**FICHA DE ANAMNESE****Identificação do Paciente:**

- Nome Completo: _____

- Data de Nascimento: ____/____/____

- Procedência: _____

- Sexo: ☐ Masculino ☐ Feminino

- Profissão: _____

- Telefone para Contato: () _____

- Escolaridade (anos): _____

Histórico Clínico:

- Diagnóstico Clínico: _____

- Tempo de Diagnóstico: _____

- Realização de Atividade Física:

- Você atualmente pratica atividade física? ☐ Sim ☐ Não

- Se sim, descreva o tipo de atividade, frequência semanal e duração por sessão:

- Atividade: _____

- Frequência: _____ vezes por semana

- Duração por Sessão: _____ minutos

- Tipos de Tratamento Anteriormente Realizados (se aplicável):

- Medicações em Uso Atualmente (dose):

Observações e Comentários Adicionais:

Nome do Avaliador e Data da Avaliação: _____

APPENDIX D

MDS-UPDRS- PARTE III - OFFICIAL MDS PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION

Parte III: Avaliação Motora		
Visão Geral: Esta parte da escala avalia os sinais motores da DP. Ao administrar a Parte III da MDS- UPDRS o avaliador deve cumprir as seguintes diretrizes: Na parte superior do formulário, marque se o paciente está utilizando medicação para o tratamento de sintomas da doença de Parkinson e, se estiver sob o uso de levodopa, o tempo desde a última dose. Se o paciente recebe tratamento para os sintomas da doença de Parkinson, marque também o estado clínico do paciente usando as seguintes definições: ON é estado funcional típico de quando os pacientes recebem medicação e têm uma boa resposta. OFF é o estado funcional típico de quando os pacientes têm uma má resposta apesar de tomarem medicação. O avaliador deve “pontuar o que vê”. É evidente que outros problemas médicos concomitantes, tais como um acidente vascular cerebral, paralisia, artrite, contratura, e problemas ortopédicos, tais como prótese da coxo-femoral ou joelho e escoliose, podem interferir com itens individuais da avaliação motora. Em situações em que é absolutamente impossível testar (ex., amputações, plegia, membro engessado), utilize a anotação "NA" para Não Aplicável. Nas demais circunstâncias, avalie cada tarefa que o paciente desempenha no contexto das suas comorbidades. Todos os itens devem ser pontuados com um valor inteiro (sem meios pontos, sem dados em falta). Instruções específicas são fornecidas para testar cada item. Estas devem ser seguidas em todas as circunstâncias. O avaliador demonstra enquanto descreve a tarefa que o paciente deve realizar e pontua a função imediatamente depois. Para os itens Espontaneidade Global de Movimento e Tremor de Repouso (3.14 e 3.17), estes itens foram colocados deliberadamente no final da escala porque a informação clínica pertinente para a pontuação será obtida durante toda a avaliação. No final da pontuação, indicar se discinesia (coreia ou distonia) esteve presente no momento da avaliação, e se assim for, se estes movimentos interferiram com a avaliação motora.		
3a O paciente usa medicação para o tratamento dos sintomas da doença de Parkinson? Não Sim		
3b Se o paciente recebe medicação para o tratamento dos sintomas da doença de Parkinson, marque o estado clínico do paciente usando as seguintes definições: ON: On é o estado funcional típico de quando os pacientes estão a tomar medicação e têm uma boa resposta. OFF: Off é o estado funcional típico de quando os pacientes têm uma resposta fraca apesar de tomarem medicação.		
3c O paciente usa Levodopa ?	Não	Sim
3.C1 Se sim, minutos desde a última dose de levodopa: _____		

3.1 FALA <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Escute a fala espontânea do paciente e participe da conversa se necessário. Tópicos sugeridos: pergunte sobre o trabalho do paciente, passatempos, exercício, ou como ele chegou ao consultório. Avalie o volume, modulação (prosódia) e a clareza, incluindo fala arrastada, palilalia (repetição de sílabas) e taquifemia (discurso rápido, juntando as sílabas). 0: Normal: Sem problemas de fala. 1: Discreto: Perda de modulação, dicção ou volume, mas todas as palavras são facilmente compreensíveis. 2: Ligeiro: Perda de modulação, dicção ou volume, com algumas palavras não claras, mas a frase como um todo é fácil de compreender. 3: Moderado: A fala é difícil de compreender ao ponto de algumas, mas não a maioria das frases, serem difíceis de compreender. 4: Grave: A maioria da fala é difícil de compreender ou ininteligível.	Pontuação:
3.2 EXPRESSÃO FACIAL <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Observe o paciente sentado em repouso durante 10 segundos, sem falar e também enquanto fala. Observe a frequência do piscar de olhos, face tipo máscara ou perda de expressão facial, sorriso espontâneo ou afastamento dos lábios. 0: Normal: Expressão facial normal. 1: Discreto: Mínima fâcies inexpressiva manifestada apenas pela diminuição na frequência do piscar de olhos. 2: Ligeiro: Além da diminuição da frequência do piscar de olhos, presença de fâcies inexpressiva na parte inferior da face, particularmente nos movimentos da boca, tal como menos sorriso espontâneo, mas sem afastamento dos lábios. 3: Moderado: Fâcies inexpressiva com afastamento dos lábios por algum tempo quando a boca está em repouso. 4: Grave: Fâcies inexpressiva com afastamento dos lábios na maior parte do tempo quando a boca está em repouso.	

3.3 RIGIDEZ <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> A rigidez é avaliada usando movimentos passivos lentos das grandes articulações com o paciente numa posição relaxada e o avaliador manipulando os membros e pescoço. Primeiro teste sem a manobra de ativação. Teste e pontue o pescoço e cada membro separadamente. Para os braços, teste as articulações do punho e cotovelos simultaneamente. Para as pernas teste as articulações coxo-femural e do joelho simultaneamente. Se não for detectada rigidez, use uma manobra de ativação tais como bater o primeiro e o segundo dedo, abrir/fechar a mão, ou toque do calcanhar, no membro que não está sendo testado. Explique ao paciente que deve tentar relaxar o máximo possível enquanto é testada a rigidez. 0: Normal: Sem rigidez. 1: Discreto: Rigidez apenas detectada com uma manobra de ativação. 2: Ligeiro: Rigidez detectada sem a manobra de ativação, mas a amplitude total de movimento é facilmente alcançada. 3: Moderado: Rigidez detectada sem a manobra de ativação; amplitude total alcançada com esforço. 4: Grave: Rigidez detectada sem a manobra de ativação e amplitude total de movimento não alcançada.	Pontuação: Pescoço MSD MS E MI D MIE
3.4 BATER DOS DEDOS DA MÃO (PINÇA) <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Cada mão é testada separadamente. Faça a demonstração da tarefa, mas não realize a tarefa enquanto o paciente é testado. Instrua o paciente para que toque com o indicador no polegar 10 vezes, o mais rápido e amplo possível. Pontue cada lado separadamente, avaliando velocidade, amplitude, hesitações, interrupções e diminuição da amplitude. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) o ritmo regular é interrompido com uma ou duas interrupções ou hesitações nos movimentos; b) lentidão mínima; c) a amplitude diminui perto do fim das 10 repetições. 3: Moderado: Qualquer um dos seguintes: a) mais de 5 interrupções durante os movimentos ou pelo menos uma pausa mais longa (bloqueio); b) lentidão moderada; c) a amplitude diminui após o primeiro movimento. 4: Grave: Não consegue ou quase não consegue executar a tarefa devido à lentidão, interrupções ou decrementos.	D E

3.5 MOVIMENTOS DAS MÃOS <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Cada mão é testada separadamente. Faça a demonstração da tarefa, mas não realize a tarefa enquanto o paciente é testado. Instrua o paciente a fechar a mão com força com o braço fletido ao nível do cotovelo de forma que a palma da mão esteja virada para o avaliador. Peça ao paciente para abrir a mão 10 vezes o mais rápido e amplo possível. Se o paciente não fechar a mão firmemente ou não abrir a mão por completo, lembre-o de o fazer. Pontue cada lado separadamente, avaliando velocidade, amplitude, hesitações, interrupções e diminuições da amplitude. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) o ritmo regular é interrompido com uma ou duas interrupções ou hesitações dos movimentos; b) lentidão mínima; c) a amplitude diminui perto do fim da tarefa. 2: Ligeiro: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) 3 a 5 interrupções durante o movimento; b) lentidão ligeira; c) a amplitude diminui no meio da tarefa. 3: Moderado: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) mais de 5 interrupções durante o movimento ou pelo menos uma pausa mais prolongada (bloqueio); b) lentidão moderada; c) a amplitude diminui após a primeira sequência de abrir e fechar. E 4: Grave: Não consegue ou quase não consegue executar a tarefa devido à lentidão, interrupções ou decrementos.	Pontuação: D E
3.6 MOVIMENTOS DE PRONAÇÃO-SUPINAÇÃO DAS MÃOS <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Cada mão é testada separadamente. Faça a demonstração da tarefa, mas não realize a tarefa enquanto o paciente é testado. Instrua o paciente a estender o braço em frente ao seu corpo com a palma da mão virada para baixo; depois a virar a palma da mão para cima e para baixo alternadamente 10 vezes o mais rápido e amplo possível. Pontue cada lado separadamente, avaliando velocidade, amplitude, hesitações, interrupções e diminuições da amplitude. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) o ritmo regular é interrompido com uma ou duas interrupções ou hesitações dos movimentos; b) lentidão mínima; c) a amplitude diminui perto do fim da sequência. 2: Ligeiro: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) 3 a 5 interrupções durante o movimento; b) lentidão ligeira; c) a amplitude diminui no meio da sequência. 3: Moderado: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) mais de 5 interrupções durante o movimento ou pelo menos uma pausa mais prolongada (bloqueio); b) lentidão moderada; c) a amplitude diminui após a primeira sequência de pronação-supinação. 4: Grave: Não consegue ou quase não consegue executar a tarefa devido à lentidão, interrupções ou decrementos.	D E

3.7 BATER DOS DEDOS DOS PÉS <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Coloque o paciente sentado numa cadeira de encosto reto e com braços, com ambos os pés no chão. Teste cada pé separadamente. Faça a demonstração da tarefa, mas não realize a tarefa enquanto o paciente é testado. Instrua o paciente a colocar o calcanhar no chão numa posição confortável e depois tocar com os dedos dos pés 10 vezes no chão, o mais rápido e amplo possível. Pontue cada lado separadamente, avaliando velocidade, amplitude, hesitações, interrupções e diminuições da amplitude. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) o ritmo regular é interrompido com uma ou duas interrupções ou hesitações dos movimentos; b) lentidão mínima; c) a amplitude diminui perto do fim das 10 repetições. 2: Ligeiro: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) 3 a 5 interrupções durante o movimento; b) lentidão ligeira; c) a amplitude diminui a meio da tarefa. 3: Moderado: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) mais de 5 interrupções durante a sequência ou pelo menos uma pausa mais prolongada (bloqueio); b) lentidão moderada; c) a amplitude diminui após a primeira repetição. 4: Grave: Não consegue ou quase não consegue executar a tarefa devido à lentidão, interrupções ou decrementos.	Pontuação: D E
3.8 AGILIDADE DAS PERNAS <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Coloque o paciente sentado numa cadeira de encosto reto e com braços, com ambos os pés confortavelmente no chão. Teste cada pé separadamente. Faça a demonstração da tarefa, mas não realize a tarefa enquanto o paciente é testado. Instrua o paciente a colocar o pé no chão numa posição confortável e depois a levantá-lo e batê-lo no chão 10 vezes, o mais rápido e alto possível. Pontue cada lado separadamente, avaliando velocidade, amplitude, hesitações, interrupções e diminuições da amplitude. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) o ritmo regular é interrompido com uma ou duas interrupções ou hesitações dos movimentos; b) lentidão discreta; c) a amplitude diminui perto do fim da tarefa. 2: Ligeiro: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) 3 a 5 interrupções durante os movimentos; b) lentidão ligeira; c) a amplitude diminui no meio da tarefa. 3: Moderado: Qualquer dos seguintes: a) mais de 5 interrupções durante a sequência ou pelo menos uma pausa mais prolongada (bloqueio); b) lentidão moderada; c) a amplitude diminui após o primeiro movimento. 4: Grave: Não consegue ou quase não consegue executar a tarefa devido à lentidão, interrupções ou decrementos.	D E

3.9 LEVANTAR-SE DA CADEIRA <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Coloque o paciente sentado numa cadeira de encosto reto e com braços, com ambos os pés no chão e costas no fundo da cadeira (se o paciente não for muito baixo). Peça ao paciente para cruzar os seus braços sobre o peito e depois levantar-se. Se o paciente não conseguir, tentar novamente até um máximo de duas vezes. Se ainda assim não conseguir, permitir ao paciente que se chegue à frente na cadeira para se levantar com os braços cruzados ao nível do peito. Permitir apenas uma tentativa nesta situação. Se sem sucesso, permitir que o paciente se empurre usando as mãos nos braços da cadeira. Permitir um máximo de três tentativas usando esta estratégia. Se ainda assim não conseguir, ajude o paciente a levantar-se. Após o paciente estar de pé, observe a postura para o item 3.13. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. Capaz de se levantar rapidamente sem hesitações. 1: Discreto: O levantar é mais lento que o normal; ou pode ser necessária mais que uma tentativa; ou pode ser necessário mover-se à frente na cadeira para se levantar. Sem necessidade de usar os braços da cadeira. 2: Ligeiro: Empurra-se para cima usando os braços da cadeira sem dificuldade. 3: Moderado: Necessita de se empurrar, mas tende a cair para trás; ou pode ter de tentar mais do que uma vez utilizando os braços da cadeira, mas consegue levantar-se sem ajuda. 4: Grave: Incapaz de se levantar sem ajuda.	Pontuação:
3.10 MARCHA <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> A avaliação da marcha é melhor realizada solicitando que o paciente caminhe para longe e depois em direção ao avaliador para que quer o lado direito, quer o lado esquerdo do corpo possam ser facilmente observados simultaneamente. O paciente deve andar pelo menos 10 metros (30 pés), depois dar a volta e regressar para junto do avaliador. Este item mede vários comportamentos: amplitude dos passos, velocidade dos passos, altura da elevação dos pés, contato do calcanhar durante a marcha, dar a volta, e o balanceio dos braços, mas não o bloqueio da marcha (freezing). Aproveite para avaliar o bloqueio da marcha (freezing) (próximo item 3.11) enquanto o paciente caminha. Observe postura para o item 3.13. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Marcha independente com mínima alteração. 2: Ligeiro: Marcha independente mas com alteração substancial. 3: Moderado: Precisa de um auxílio de marcha (bengala, muleta, andador) para andar em segurança, mas não de outra pessoa. 4: Grave: Incapaz de caminhar ou consegue apenas com ajuda de outra pessoa.	

3.11 BLOQUEIO NA MARCHA (FREEZING) <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Enquanto avalia a marcha, avalie também a presença de qualquer episódio de bloqueio na marcha (freezing). Procure hesitações no início e titubeação nos movimentos, especialmente quando se vira e atinge o final da tarefa. Na medida em que a segurança permitir, os pacientes NÃO podem usar truques sensoriais durante a avaliação. 0: Normal: Sem bloqueio na marcha (freezing). 1: Discreto: Bloqueio ao iniciar a marcha, ao se virar ou ao atravessar portas com apenas uma interrupção durante qualquer um destes eventos, mas depois continua sem bloqueios durante a marcha em linha reta. 2: Ligeiro: Bloqueio no início, nas voltas ou ao atravessar portas com mais de uma interrupção durante qualquer uma destas atividades, mas depois continua sem bloqueios durante a marcha em linha reta. 3: Moderado: Bloqueia uma vez durante a marcha em linha reta. 4: Grave: Bloqueia várias vezes durante a marcha em linha reta.	Pontuação:
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3.12 ESTABILIDADE POSTURAL <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Este teste avalia a resposta ao movimento súbito do corpo produzido por um puxão rápido e forte sobre os ombros, enquanto o paciente está de pé com os olhos abertos e os pés confortavelmente afastados e paralelos um ao outro. Teste a retropulsão. Posicione-se atrás do paciente e instrua-o sobre o que ocorrerá. Explique ao paciente que pode dar um passo atrás para evitar a queda. Deve haver uma parede sólida atrás do avaliador a, pelo menos, 1-2 metros de distância para permitir a observação do número de passos atrás. O primeiro puxão é uma demonstração instrutiva e é deliberadamente mais suave e não pontuado. Na segunda vez os ombros devem ser puxados rápida e bruscamente em direção ao avaliador com força suficiente para deslocar o centro de gravidade de modo a que o paciente tenha de dar um passo para trás. O avaliador deve estar preparado para amparar o paciente, mas deve estar suficientemente afastado para permitir espaço suficiente para o paciente dar vários passos e recuperar de forma independente. Não permita que o paciente flexione o corpo anormalmente em antecipação ao puxão. Observe o número de passos para trás ou a queda. Até inclusive dois passos para a recuperação é considerado normal, por isso uma pontuação anormal começa aos três passos. Se o paciente não compreender o teste, o avaliador pode repeti-lo para que a pontuação seja baseada numa avaliação que o avaliador sinta que reflete as limitações do paciente e não a falta de compreensão ou preparação. Observe a postura em pé para o item 3.13. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. Recupera com um ou dois passos. 1: Discreto: 3 a 5 passos, mas o paciente recupera sem ajuda. 2: Ligeiro: Mais de 5 passos, mas o paciente recupera sem ajuda. 3: Moderado: Mantém-se de pé em segurança, mas com ausência de resposta postural; cai se não for amparado pelo avaliador. 4: Grave: Muito instável, tende a perder o equilíbrio espontaneamente ou com um ligeiro puxão nos ombros.	Pontuação:
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3.13 POSTURA Instruções para o avaliador: A postura é avaliada com o paciente em posição ereta após se ter levantado da cadeira, durante a marcha, e enquanto são testados os reflexos posturais. Se notar uma postura incorreta, diga ao paciente para se posicionar direito e observe se a postura melhora (ver a opção 2 abaixo). Pontue a pior postura observada nestes três momentos de observação. Esteja atento à flexão e inclinação lateral. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: O paciente não está completamente ereto, mas a postura pode ser normal para uma pessoa mais idosa. 2: Ligeiro: Evidente flexão, escoliose ou inclinação lateral, mas o paciente consegue corrigir e adotar uma postura normal quando solicitado. 3: Moderado: Postura encurvada, escoliose ou inclinação lateral, que não pode ser voluntariamente corrigida pelo paciente até uma postura normal. 4: Grave: Flexão, escoliose ou inclinação com postura extremamente anormal.	Pontuação:
3.14: ESPONTANEIDADE GLOBAL DE MOVIMENTO (BRADICINESIA CORPORAL) <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Esta pontuação global combina todas as observações de lentidão, hesitação e pequena amplitude e pobreza de movimentos em geral, incluindo a redução da gesticulação e do cruzamento de pernas. Esta avaliação é baseada na impressão global do avaliador após observar os gestos espontâneos enquanto sentado, e a forma do levantar e andar. 0: Normal: Sem problemas. 1: Discreto: Lentidão global e pobreza de movimentos espontâneos discreta. 2: Ligeiro: Lentidão global e pobreza de movimentos espontâneos ligeira. 3: Moderado: Lentidão global e pobreza de movimentos espontâneos moderada. 4: Grave: Lentidão global e pobreza de movimentos espontâneos grave.	Pontuação:

3.15 TREMOR POSTURAL DAS MÃOS Instruções para o avaliador: Todo o tremor, incluindo o tremor de repouso reemergente, que está presente na postura é incluído nesta pontuação. Pontue cada mão separadamente. Pontue a maior amplitude observada. Instrua o paciente a estender os braços em frente do corpo com as palmas das mãos viradas para baixo. O punho deve estar reto e os dedos confortavelmente separados para que não se toquem. Observe esta postura durante 10 segundos. 0: Normal: Sem tremor. 1: Discreto: O tremor está presente mas tem menos de 1 cm de amplitude. 2: Ligeiro: O tremor tem pelo menos 1 cm mas menos de 3 cm de amplitude. 3: Moderado: O tremor tem pelo menos 3 cm, mas menos de 10 cm de amplitude. 4: Grave: O tremor tem pelo menos 10 cm de amplitude.	Pontuação: D E
3.16 TREMOR CINÉTICO DAS MÃOS Instruções para o avaliador: Este tremor é testado através da manobra de dedo-nariz. Iniciando com o braço estendido, peça ao paciente que execute pelo menos três manobras dedo-nariz com cada mão, chegando o mais longe possível para tocar o dedo do avaliador. A manobra dedo-ao-nariz deve ser executada com lentidão suficiente para que o tremor não seja ocultado, o que pode acontecer com movimentos muito rápidos do braço. Repetir com a outra mão, pontuando cada mão separadamente. O tremor pode estar presente durante o movimento ou quando se alcança qualquer um dos alvos (nariz ou dedo). Pontue a maior amplitude observada. 0: Normal: Sem tremor. 1: Discreto: O tremor está presente mas tem menos de 1 cm de amplitude. 2: Ligeiro: O tremor tem pelo menos 1 cm mas menos de 3 cm de amplitude. 3: Moderado: O tremor tem pelo menos 3 cm mas menos de 10 cm de amplitude. 4: Grave: O tremor tem pelo menos 10 cm de amplitude.	Pontuação: D E

3.18 PERSISTÊNCIA DO TREMOR DE REPOUSO <u>Instruções para o avaliador:</u> Este item recebe uma pontuação única para todo o tremor de repouso e foca-se na persistência do tremor de repouso durante o período de avaliação quando diferentes partes do corpo estão em repouso. Este item é pontuado deliberadamente no final da avaliação para que vários minutos de informação possam ser reunidos em uma única pontuação. 0: Normal: Sem tremor. 1: Discreto: Tremor de repouso presente durante $\leq 25\%$ do tempo de avaliação. 2: Ligeiro: Tremor de repouso presente durante 26-50% do tempo de avaliação. 3: Moderado: Tremor de repouso presente durante 51-75% do tempo de avaliação. 4: Grave: Tremor de repouso presente durante $> 75\%$ do tempo de avaliação.	Pontuação:
IMPACTO DAS DISCINESIAS NAS PONTUAÇÕES DA PARTE III A. Estiveram presentes discinesias (coreia ou distonia) durante a avaliação? Não Sim B. Se sim, estes movimentos interferiram com as suas pontuações? Não Sim	
ESTADIAMENTO DE HOEHN E YAHR 0: Assintomático. 1: Apenas envolvimento unilateral. 2: Envolvimento bilateral sem alteração do equilíbrio. 3: Envolvimento ligeiro a moderado, alguma instabilidade postural mas independente fisicamente; necessita de ajuda para recuperar do teste do puxão. 4: Incapacidade grave; ainda consegue andar ou ficar de pé sem ajuda. 5: Confinado a cadeira de rodas ou acamado, se não for ajudado.	Pontuação:

APPENDIX E**MODIFIED HOEHN AND YAHR SCALE**

Estágios	Sintomas
0	Nenhum sinal da doença.
1	Doença Unilateral.
1,5	Envolvimento unilateral e axial.
2	Doença bilateral e déficit de equilíbrio.
2,5	Doença bilateral leve, com recuperação no “teste do empurrão”.
3	Doença bilateral leve a moderada; alguma instabilidade postural; capacidade de viver independente.
4	Incapacidade grave, ainda capaz de caminhar ou permanecer de pé sem ajuda.
5	Confinado à cama ou cadeira de rodas a não ser que receba ajuda.

APPENDIX F

The TIDieR (Template for Intervention Description and Replication) Checklist*:

Information to include when describing an intervention and the location of the information

Item number	Item	Where located **	
		Primary paper (page or appendix number)	Other † (details)
	BRIEF NAME		
1.	Provide the name or a phrase that describes the intervention.	Page 6-7	
	WHY		
2.	Describe any rationale, theory, or goal of the elements essential to the intervention.	Page 3-4	
	WHAT		
3.	Materials: Describe any physical or informational materials used in the intervention, including those provided to participants or used in intervention delivery or in training of intervention providers. Provide information on where the materials can be accessed (e.g. online appendix, URL).	Page 9-10 Appendix C and 2C	
4.	Procedures: Describe each of the procedures, activities, and/or processes	Page 6-7 Tables 2 and 3	

used in the intervention, including any enabling or support activities.

WHO PROVIDED

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------------|
| 5. | For each category of intervention provider (e.g. psychologist, nursing assistant), describe their expertise, background and any specific training given. | <i>Page 8</i>
<i>Appendix C</i> |
|----|--|------------------------------------|

HOW

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 6. | Describe the modes of delivery (e.g. face-to-face or by some other mechanism, such as internet or telephone) of the intervention and whether it was provided individually or in a group. | <i>Page 4-5</i>
<i>Appendix C</i>
<i>Table 2</i> |
|----|--|--|

WHERE

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 7. | Describe the type(s) of location(s) where the intervention occurred, including any necessary infrastructure or relevant features. | <i>Page 4-5</i> |
|----|---|-----------------|

WHEN and HOW MUCH

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 8. | Describe the number of times the intervention was delivered and over what period of time including the number of sessions, their schedule, and their duration, intensity or dose. | <i>Page 7</i> |
|----|---|---------------|

TAILORING

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 9. | If the intervention was planned to be personalized, titrated or adapted, then describe what, why, when, and how. | <i>Page 6-7</i>
Tables 1 and 2 |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|

MODIFICATIONS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------|
| 10. [†] | If the intervention was modified during the course of the study, describe the changes (what, why, when, and how). | <i>NA</i> |
|------------------|---|-----------|

HOW WELL

- | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 11. | Planned: If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe how and by whom, and if any strategies were used to maintain or improve fidelity, describe them. | <i>Appendix G</i> |
| 12. [†] | Actual: If intervention adherence or fidelity was assessed, describe the extent to which the intervention was delivered as planned. | <i>NA</i> |
-

APPENDIX G

**VIABILIDADE, SEGURANÇA, AUTOPERCEPÇÃO DE MELHORA DA
LOCOMOÇÃO, ACEITAÇÃO E USO FUTURO**

Participante: _____

Data da avaliação: ____ / ____ / ____

Viabilidade e Segurança:	
1. Quanto você acha que este protocolo atendeu às suas expectativas para melhorar a caminhada?	
2. Quanto acha que este protocolo foi adequado à sua condição motora e cognitiva?	
3. Quanto você se sentiu seguro fazendo os exercícios deste protocolo?	
4. Quanto você se sentiu confortável fazendo os exercícios deste protocolo?	

5.	Como você avalia a sua experiência geral com este protocolo de tratamento?	
Autopercepção de Melhora da Locomoção, Aceitação e Uso Futuro:		
6.	Quanto você acha que sua caminhada melhorou depois deste protocolo?	
7.	Quão provável seria que você continuasse praticando este protocolo?	
8.	O quanto você recomendaria este protocolo a outras pessoas com as mesmas características que você?	

APPENDIX H**QUEDAS, QUASE-QUEDAS E MEDO DE CAIR****Quedas, quase-quedas e medo de cair:**

Uma queda é definida como um evento que resultou no indivíduo inadvertidamente chegando ao repouso no chão ou em um nível inferior, não devido a um evento intrínseco importante (por exemplo, convulsão, Acidente Vascular Cerebral ou perda de consciência) ou perigo (por exemplo, sofrer um golpe violento).

Q1. Você caiu no último ano? Quantas vezes?

☐ Não, não caí nenhuma vez

☐ Uma vez

☐ 1-5 vezes

☐ 5-10 vezes

☐ Mais do que 10 vezes

Q2. Você teve episódios de quase queda no último ano, quando você quase caiu mas foi capaz de evitar a queda completa?

☐ Não

☐ Sim

Q10. Você tem medo de cair?

☐ Não

☐ Sim

Q11. Se você respondeu SIM à questão anterior, como você quantifica o seu medo de cair (zero:nenhum medo - 100: medo extremo)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Meu medo de cair :



Q12. Na sua opinião, qual a chance de você cair nos próximos meses?

☐ Nenhuma chance

☐ Pequena chance

☐ Moderada chance

☐ Grande chance

Q13. Você deixa de fazer alguma coisa por medo de cair?

☐ Não, eu faço tudo normalmente

☐ Sim, eu evito algumas atividades por medo de cair

☐ Sim, eu evito várias atividades por medo de cair

☐ Sim, eu restrinjo muito minhas atividades por medo de cair