

In vivo Three-Dimensional Determination of OA Brace Effectiveness

Richard D. Komistek, PhD¹

¹University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN

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Send Correspondence To:

Richard D Komistek, PhD
University of Tennessee
310 Perkins Hall,
Knoxville, TN 37996
Phone: (865) 974-2093
Fax: (865) 946-1787
Email: rkomiste@utk.edu

DATA ANALYSIS

Once the subjects have completed the activity, the fluoroscopic videos will be stored digitally and specific frames of interest will be captured from the video and exported into the preprocessing software.

Our 3D to 2D registration technique will be used to overlay the 3D models of the bones on their projection in the 2D fluoroscopic image. The fluoroscopic video would be digitized into frames and corrected for distortion. From here, the distortion-free images would be used with the 3D to 2D registration technique to extract in vivo patient femorotibial kinematics, which involves overlaying the 3D models of the components on their projection in the 2D fluoroscopic image.

Statistical analysis of the data will be carried out to analyze the two cohorts. All variables will be denoted as continuous. The data will be first checked for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Only when the data is found to be normally distributed will parametric tests be used; otherwise, non-parametric tests will be used. The data will also be tested for equality of variance using the Barlett's test and Levene's test. The final selection criterion for the type of test to conduct will be based on the check for normality, as well as the check for equal variance. Therefore, for all the continuous variables, the following tests will be used:

1. Student's t-test (when the data is normally distributed and has equal variance).
2. Welch Anova test (when the data is normally distributed but has unequal variance).
3. Wilcoxon Mann Whitney U-test (when the data is not normally distributed).

All statistical tests will be carried out at 95% confidence level ($\alpha=0.05$) and will be performed using JMP® Statistical Discovery™ (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC) software.