Impaired grip strength is related to altered modulation of intermuscular coupling in post-stroke subjects: a pilot study

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Introduction



→ Modification of cortical activity

(Pichiorri et al., 2018; Ray et al., 2017; Rossiter et al., 2014)

→ Impairment of voluntary motor function

Force production capacity (Andrew & Bohannon, 2000)

(Andrew & Bonannon, 2000)

Intermuscular coordination / coupling disorder ?

Methods

- Participants
 - 4 chronic stroke patients
 - 10 healthy subjects (Charissou et al., 2017)
- Electromyography:
 - Extensor carpi radialis
 - Flexor carpi radialis
- Net fingers force
- Intermuscular coherence (IMC):
 - Time-Frequency analysis
 - Beta frequency-band [13-35 Hz]

Task: maximal fingers flexion in two kinematic configurations: *Power* and *Press* (Charissou et al., 2017)

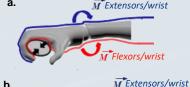




Fig 1: Isometric flexion task of the fingers. With **a**. gripping (Power) and **b**. pressing the fingers on a flat surface (*Press*). M_{Extensors/wrist} et M_{Flexors/wrist} are the moments of force produced around the wrist joint.

Results

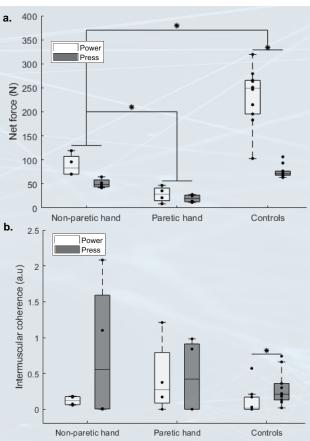


Fig 2: **a.** Net force production and **b.** intermuscular coherence **b.** in power (white) and press (gray) configuration for the non-paretic and paretic hand of stroke patients and for dominant hand of control subjects.

Discussion



Lower net fingers force in stroke patients

Absence of **modulation of IMC** and **net force** according to kinematic configurations

Disruption of **common neural inputs** to agonist and antagonistic muscles (De Luca & Erim, 2002)

Impaired **muscle selectivity** in stroke patients (Dewald et al., 1995)

Contribution to impaired grip strength



Alteration of motor control of upper limb function in both hemi-bodies (Arya, 2014)



Stroke Conclusion

→ Loss of ability to modulate intermuscular coordination + net force production → Contribution to impaired motor function → Therapies should promote modifications of IMC Perspectives: Concomitant study of intermuscular and corticomuscular interactions to better characterizing the central motor control mechanisms altered by stroke.