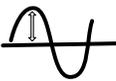


Movement Construct Definitions

Coordination	 Sequencing & Timing	The spatial organization and temporal structure of different body segments to complete a task. Including: Initiation, execution, and termination.	Ex: Delayed initiation; delayed stepping strategy; 180 degree phasing for arm swing.
	 Smoothness	The ability to complete a task in a continual fashion without interruptions in velocity or trajectory.	Ex: Hesitancy during reach task; jerkiness of limb advancement during swing phase; intention tremor.
Postural Control	 Verticality	The ability to orient the body in relation to the line of gravity.	Ex: Lateral trunk lean, head tilt.
	 Stability	The ability to control the body's center of mass in relation to the base of support.	Ex: Increased sway; loss of balance during reach.
	 Alignment	Biomechanical relationship of body segments to one another as well as to the base of support, in order to achieve the task.	Ex: Elevated shoulder, genu varus/valgus; retracted pelvis; scoliosis.
	 Amplitude	The extent or range of movement, either whole body or body segments, used to complete a task.	Ex: Low amplitude of arm swing; asymmetric step length in individuals with stroke.
	 Speed	Rate of change or velocity of segment or body displacement for task execution.	Ex: Time to walk 10 meters turn and walk back; time to complete reaching tasks.
	 Symptom Provocation	An observation or patient report of symptoms; movement that evokes a particular response.	Ex: Change in oxygen saturation, heart rate; patient reported measures pain, dizziness, fear.