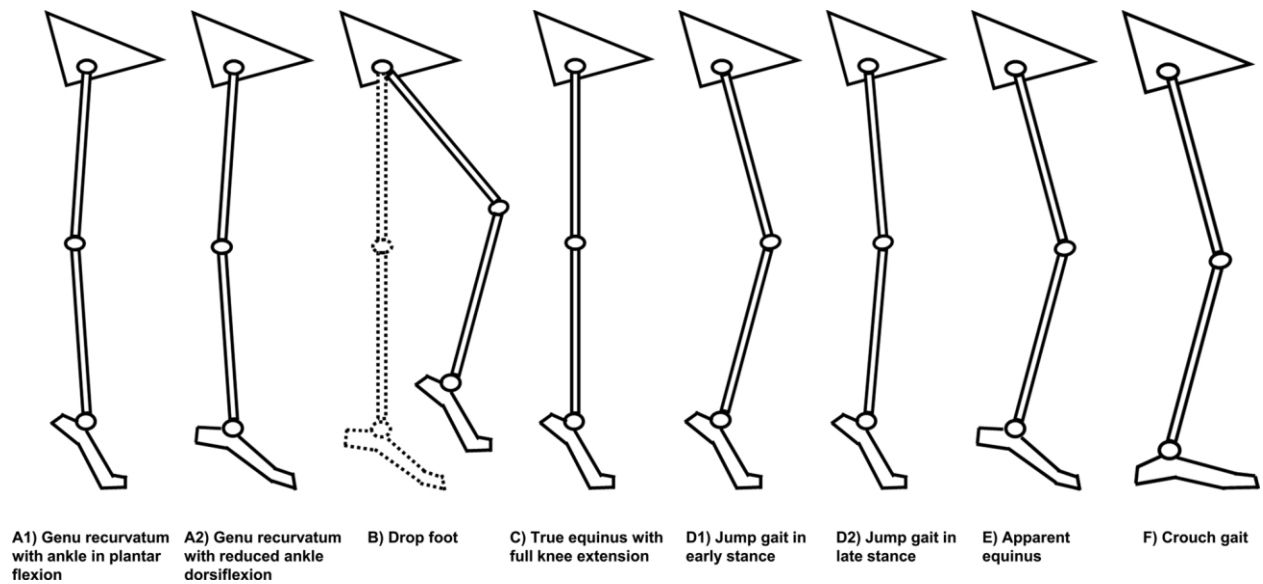
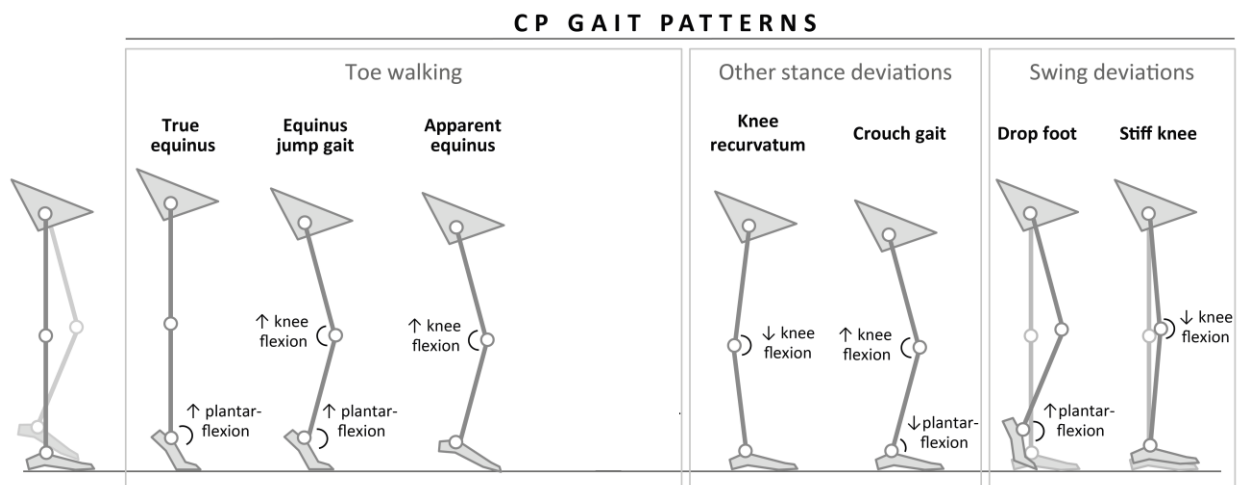


Gait Pattern	Originally introduced by	Description
A) Genu recurvatum	Simon et al.	Full knee extension or hyperextension during stance, with almost normal hip motion during stance and impaired ankle
B) Drop foot	Winters et al.	Drop foot during swing but adequate dorsiflexion range of motion, increased knee flexion at terminate swing, initial contact and loading response, hip hyperflexion during swing and increased lordosis throughout the GC
C) True equinus	Rodda et al.	Ankle in equinus during stance, full knee extension, full hip extension, pelvis within normal range of motion or anterior tilt
D) Jump gait	Rodda et al.	Ankle in equinus, particularly in late stance. Knee and hip in hyperflexion in early stance, followed by extension to a variable degree in late stance, pelvis within normal range of motion or anterior tilt
E) Apparent equinus	Rodda et al.	Ankle normal range of motion, knee and hip in hyperflexion throughout stance, pelvis within normal range of motion or anterior tilt
F) Crouch gait	Rodda et al.	Ankle in excessive dorsiflexion throughout stance, knee and hip in hyperflexion, pelvis in normal range of motion, anterior or posterior tilt
G) Stiff-knee gait	Kerrigan et al.	Reduced knee flexion in swing is significant as it contributes to toe drag and creates a large moment of inertia during swing



Adapted from: Papageorgiou E, Nieuwenhuys A, Vandekerckhove I, Van Campenhout A, Ortibus E, Desloovere K. Systematic review on gait classifications in children with cerebral palsy: An update. *Gait Posture*. 2019 Mar;69:209-223. doi: 10.1016/j.gaitpost.2019.01.038. Epub 2019 Jan 29. PMID: 30851621.



Adapted from: Sloot, L. H. (2016). Advanced technologies to assess motor dysfunction in children with cerebral palsy. [Phd-Thesis - Research and graduation internal, VU University]. [Link](#)