



BILAN FONCTIONNEL DE LA CHEVILLE

Nom et prénom :	VILLANUEVA VARGAS GERMAN RAFAEL
Date de naissance :	07/04/1992
Sexe :	M
Taille :	200cm
Poids :	100kg
Côté opéré :	Gauche
Date de l'opération :	12/10/1996
Type d'intervention chirurgicale :	LOBOTISATION DE

Date du rapport : 01/07/2025

Date du test numero T1 : 30/06/2025

Cabinet Kinesithérapie SCP 9 bis - 9 bis Route de Launaguet, 31200 Toulouse
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Legende tableau	Bon	Moyen	Insuffisant
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Amplitudes articulaires	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1
Flexion Plantaire (°)	115	152
Flexion Dorsale - Test WBLT (cm)	98	64
Flexion Dorsale (°)	352.8	230.4

Périmètres	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1
Mollet (cm)	77	29
Sommet rotule +10(cm)	134	38
Sommet rotule +20(cm)	69	56

	T1
Test ALR-RSI	73/100

Tests et ratios de force isométrique

	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Fmax releveurs (N)	115	33	-71%

	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Fmax soleaire (N)	36	25	-31%

Ratio Everseurs / Inverseurs	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
FMax Everseurs (N)	29	25	-14%
FMax Inverseurs (N)	80	61	-24%
Ratio	0.36	0.41	

Tests de sauts verticaux

Test Squat Jump Bipodal	Hauteur de saut (cm)	RFDMax membre sain (N.s)	RFDMax membre opéré (N.s)	Asymétrie RFDMax
T1	147	12	112	833%

Test CMJ Bipodal	Hauteur de saut (cm)	RSI Modifié	RFD Deceleration membre sain (N.s-1)	RFD Deceleration membre opéré (N.s-1)	Asymétrie RFD Deceleration
T1	162	810.00	13	12	-8%

Test DropJump Bipodal	Hauteur de saut (cm)	RSI	RFDMax membre sain(N.s)	RFDMax membre opéré (N.s)	Asymétrie RFDMax
T1	15	0.50	6	3	-50%

Test CMJ Unipodal	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Hauteur de saut (cm)	263	78	-70%

Test DropJump Unipodal	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Hauteur de saut (cm)	61	4	-93%
RFDMax (N.s)	47	5	-89%
Temps de contact (ms)	54	6	-89%

Test de Sauts Repetes 10-5	Hauteur moyenne (cm)	P moyenne (W-kg-1)	RSI moyen	% Repartition des forces	
T1	16	21	2	sain	opéré
				43%	57%

Tests fonctionnels

Single leg landing	Observation

	Bon controle du tronc
1er controle du genou :	Bon controle du genou dans le plan frontal
2e controle du genou :	Récéption avec angle de flexion suffisant, bon amorti
Repartition de la charge au niveau du pied	Centrée au medio pied
	Récéption exagérée sur avant du pied

Test Broad Jump	T1
Distance saut (cm)	78

Hop Test	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Distance saut (cm)	43	44	2%

Triple Hop Test	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Distance totale sauts (cm)	19	19	0%

Cross Over Hop Test	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Distance totale sauts (cm)	75	46	-39%

Heel Rise Test	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Distance totale sauts (cm)	123	34	-72%

Single Leg Isometric Heel Raise Hold	Membre sain T1	Membre opéré T1	Asymétrie T1
Distance totale sauts (cm)	104	13	-88%

Photos ajoutées



María Beneyto ... · 2nd

R&D Engineer en Robotnik
Automation SLL

Christian Chávez Vásquez is a mutual
connection

Point precision

1σ Euclidian distance variation for a point between consecutive measurements at focus distance, D. ⁷

Local Planarity Precision

1σ Euclidian distance variation from a plane for a set of points within a smaller local region at focus distance, D. ^{8 10}

Global Planarity Trueness Error

Average deviation from a plane in field of view at focus distance, D. ^{9 10}

Dimension Trueness Error

70-percentile dimension error in field of view at focus distance, D, and typical temperature range. ¹¹

70-percentile dimension error in field of view with optimal working distance and typical temperature range. ¹¹

70-percentile dimension error in field of view with optimal working distance and full temperature range. ¹¹

Note: The term “accuracy” is composed of a precision component and a trueness component as described in ISO 5725.

⁶ Some trueness changes may be experienced during warm-up phase.

⁷ Point precision is found by measuring an individual point’s capture-to-capture⁵ variation in the point cloud over multiple consecutive measurements.

⁸ Local planarity precision is defined as the average standard deviation of all individual local standard deviations across the entire field of view. An individual local standard deviation is found by measuring the standard deviation of a set of points within a smaller local region.

across the entire field-of-view. An individual local standard deviation is found by measuring the distance from a fitted plane of all individual points within a small local region, e.g., 50 by 50. ⁹ Global planarity trueness error is found by measuring the distance of all individual points to a flat reference surface. Can also be interpreted as flatness.

¹⁰ Measured using the unfiltered, raw output of a single-acquisition 3D capture on a Lambda 900. Post processing filters, such as Gaussian filter, can further suppress noise to great effect.

¹¹ Dimension trueness error is found by measuring the error of multiple calibrated reference objects on a reference cloud. A reference distance can be 5 to 50 cm. The calibrated reference object is measured at the entire field of view and operating distance, and during exposure of thermal and mechanical stress, temperature change, vibration, and shock.



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