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MUSCLE FUNCTIONING BIOCAPACITY, HYPERSYNCHRONIZATION AND ELECTROMYOGRAM TYPE WITH ANOMALY OF THE SPINAL CORD

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SUMMARY

This paper presents the data of a study of 87 electromyograms of the lower limb muscles in 56 children with myelodysplasia. The electromyogram analysis includes biocapacity characterization and functioning muscle hypersynchronization of the proximal and distal lower limb, EMG type. Comparative figures reflect mainly the distal type of lesion in myelodysplasia on the background of the "mosaic" dysfunction neuro-muscular system. It has been concluded that the electromyographic data on the spastic syndrome indicate a diffuse (uneven) character of the myelodysplastic process that is inherent to it and differs it from the spastic form of cerebral palsy.

87

[1].

1:500 1:2000

1:1000.

[2].

[3].

2014,	17,	2 (66)	-
«	»,	-	16,2% (6), m.adductor longus – 13,5% (5)
:	1)	-	m.semitendinosus – 2,7% (1)
	:	I	
m.semitendinosus – 1954,0	, m.gluteus maximus – 1218,3	53	(53,5%).
m.rectus femoris – 1187,6	, m.adductor longus – 1068,0		: m.rectus femoris
	; 2)	-	– 27 (50,9%), m.biceps femoris – 12
	– m.tibialis anterior – 2237,1		(22,6%), m.gluteus maximus – 3 (5,7%), m.adductor
, m.gastrocnemius – 1874,5	, m.peroneus longus – 1268,0		longus – 6 (11,3%), m.semitendinosus – 3 (5,7%),
			m.gracilis – 2 (3,8%).
		I	46 (46,5%),
			m.tibialis anterior – 18 (39,1%),
			m.gastrocnemius – 37,0% (17
(m.biceps femoris) – 56,7%), m.peroneus longus 11
(m.gastrocnemius) – 44,9%			(23,9%).
(m.tibialis anterior) – 45,4%		II	
			– 24
	((88,9%), m.gastrocnemius
93	(6,5%).	-	– 14 (58,3%), m.tibialis
			anterior – 8 (33,3%),
:	4	-	m.peroneus longus
m.tibialis anterior.			m.soleus (4,2%).
m.tibialis anterior 2008,5	,		II
m.peroneus longus – 1369,0			
			m.rectus femoris m.gluteus maximus.
«	»	I	
			, m.adductor longus.
m.tibialis anterior	m.peroneus longus. 44	-	
	m.tibialis anterior – 20		» m.biceps femoris
(45,4%)	– (4,5%);		I-II (48,7%).
24	m.peroneus longus		
(16,7%).			m.gastrocnemius – I-II (56,7%)
1.			(58,3%),
	233		
	56		(
	I-II 104		(
(44,6%). I	99		(
(42,5%), II	– 27 (11,6%),		(
	I		
(1,3%).			
	I-II – 67		233
(64,4%),	– m.gastrocnemius –		
38 (56,7%);	m.tibialis anterior		
– 18 (26,9%),	– m.peroneus longus – 10		(3,4%),
(14,9%),	– m.soleus		
(1,5%).			
I-II			
– 37 (35,6%),			
m.biceps femoris – 18 (48,7%),			
m.gluteus maximus – 7 (18,9%).			
m.rectus femoris –	m.gastrocnemius (

),
 anterior m.tibialis
 . – m.peroneus longus.
 I-II II.
 3. -
 m.gluteus maximus. -
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 » , 78-79. - 2003.
 2. - 3. . . .
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 - « ».- 2007. – 616 .
 - 4. . . .
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