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Spatio-temporal gait during fat ground walking and obstacle crossing one year after bariatric surgery

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Obesity negatively impacts motor function leading to an increase in fall risk. Massive weight loss improves some aspects of gait on at ground. However, we have little information about whether gait changes during at ground walking and during more complex motor tasks beyond at ground walking (e.g., crossing obstacles). e purpose of this study was to examine how massive weight loss a er Roux-en-Y bariatric surgery in uences gait during at ground walking and obstacle crossing one year post bariatric surgery. Nineteen adult females walked under 5conditions: Initial baseline walking on at ground, crossing 3 obstacle heights and nal baseline walking on at ground for a total of 25 trials. Spatio-temporal gait parameters were collected simultaneously using a gait carpet and with body-worn sensors. Gait improved post-surgery with the strongest e ect observed for double limb support time