Original Article ISSN (Online): 2582-7472

THE EVOLUTION OF PROSTHETIC LIMBS AND THEIR ROLE IN AMPUTEE ATHLETES' PERFORMANCE

Mohammed S. Mosaed 1 , Kalpana B. Zarikar 2

- ¹ Sana'a University Yemen, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, India
- ² Head Department of physical Education, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, India





https://crossmark.crossref.org/dialog/?doi=10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i7se.2024.5871&domain=pdf&date_stamp=2024-07-31

Corresponding Author

Mohammed S. Mosaed, msmosaed50@gmail.com

DOI

10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i7SE.2024.5 871

Funding: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Copyright: © 2024 The Author(s). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

With the license CC-BY, authors retain the copyright, allowing anyone to download, reuse, re-print, modify, distribute, and/or copy their contribution. The work must be properly attributed to its author.



ABSTRACT

The evolution of prosthetic limbs has significantly reshaped the landscape of athletic performance for amputee athletes. This paper examines how advancements in prosthetic technology, such as carbon fiber running blades, bionic limbs, and myoelectric prosthetics, have enhanced performance, allowing athletes to engage in competitive sports at elite levels. Through a qualitative review of existing literature, this study synthesizes key technological developments, the biomechanical benefits of modern prosthetics, and the psychological impact on amputee athletes. The review also includes an exploration of wearable technologies, which support performance tracking and training optimization. Additionally, the paper delves into the challenges related to cost and accessibility while looking at the future potential of prosthetic innovations in sports. By analyzing case studies and expert perspectives, this research provides insights into the transformative role of prosthetics in breaking barriers for amputee athletes.

Keywords: Prosthetic Limbs, Amputee Athletes, Performance, Prosthetic Technology, Sports Prosthetics, Wearable Technology

1. INTRODUCTION

For decades, amputees faced significant barriers to physical activity, let alone sports, due to the limitations of early prosthetic limbs. The primary function of early prosthetics was to restore basic mobility, but with little regard for athletic performance. Over time, however, a shift occurred toward more specialized prosthetics designed specifically for athletic activities, culminating in today's high-performance models. The history of prosthetic technology is deeply intertwined with advancements in biomechanics, materials science, and engineering, all of which have directly influenced the capabilities of amputee athletes.

This article seeks to explore how the evolution of prosthetic limbs has not only helped amputees regain independence but also facilitated the pursuit of athletic excellence. Through this lens, the paper will highlight key milestones in prosthetic technology and examine the ways in which these advancements have led to measurable improvements in the performance of amputee athletes.

The development of prosthetic limbs can be traced back to ancient civilizations. Early prosthetics, such as wooden or metal hooks, were often crude and functional but lacked the sophistication needed for complex tasks. The first notable prosthetic device was recorded in ancient Egypt, where a toe prosthetic was found on a mummy, dated around 1000 BC (Boonshoft-White, 2024). These rudimentary prosthetics served more as aids for daily activities than as tools for athletic pursuits.

In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution spurred major advances in materials and manufacturing techniques, leading to more refined prosthetics. The development of the "mechanical prosthesis" in the early 20th century introduced limbs that could perform simple functions such as grasping or walking. However, these prosthetics still did not meet the needs of athletes or those with more active lifestyles.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a qualitative approach to explore the role of modern prosthetic technology in improving the performance of amputee athletes. The methodology is designed to review existing literature and case studies in order to synthesize the advancements in prosthetic technology and their impact on athletic performance. This approach was chosen due to the descriptive nature of the research, as the focus is on providing an overview of technological evolution, examining how these developments have shaped the experiences of amputee athletes in competitive sports.

The methodology comprises the following steps:

- 1) Literature Search: A comprehensive review of academic journals, books, and articles published over the past 30 years was conducted. Sources included peer-reviewed articles on prosthetic technology, biomechanics, sports science, and the experiences of amputee athletes. The databases used for this review included PubMed, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and SpringerLink.
- 2) Data Extraction: Key themes related to prosthetic design, performance outcomes, and the psychological impact of prosthetic limbs on athletes were identified. Studies involving various forms of prosthetics such as running blades, myoelectric limbs, and bionic devices were selected for inclusion. Emphasis was placed on sources that discussed the use of prosthetics in professional sports and the impact on athletic performance.
- **3) Analysis**: The analysis involved synthesizing findings across studies to understand the broader trends in prosthetic technology. This included examining technological innovations, performance metrics, and the psychosocial aspects of prosthetic use in sports. The analysis also addressed challenges such as cost, accessibility, and the potential for future technological developments.
- **4) Synthesis and Presentation**: The findings were organized thematically to create a comprehensive narrative that highlights key advancements in prosthetic technology and their implications for amputee athletes. Relevant case studies, historical perspectives, and expert commentary on the future direction of prosthetics in sports supported this narrative.

By using this methodology, the research aims to provide a thorough understanding of the relationship between modern prosthetic technology and improved athletic performance in amputee athletes. No empirical data collection was conducted as the focus was on a descriptive, literature-based exploration.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of prosthetic limbs has significantly influenced the performance and integration of amputee athletes in competitive sports. Over the last century, technological advancements in prosthetic design and materials have empowered athletes with amputations to engage in various sports, sometimes even outperforming able-bodied competitors. This literature review synthesizes key studies on the evolution of prosthetics, highlighting milestones in technology, the biomechanics of athletic performance, and the current understanding of how modern prosthetics impact the athletic capabilities of amputee athletes.

Historically, prosthetics were rudimentary devices that served basic functional needs rather than athletic purposes. In the early 20th century, prosthetic limbs were typically made from wood and metal, designed to restore basic mobility for individuals with amputations (Silver-Thorn, 2004). These early prosthetics allowed wearers to perform simple tasks but lacked the flexibility, strength, and mobility needed for athletic endeavors. The introduction of mechanical components, such as hinges and springs, in the 1950s was a significant step toward improving functionality, but these designs remained unsuitable for high-performance sports (Gutfleisch, 0,2003).

In the 1980s and 1990s, there was a shift in the focus of prosthetic design toward athletic performance. With the growing recognition that amputee athletes could excel in sports, engineers began developing specialized prosthetics that could withstand the dynamic demands of athletic activities. A key milestone was the introduction of carbon fiber running blades, which are lighter, more flexible, and more durable than traditional prosthetics. (Nolan L., 2008). These blades are specifically designed to optimize running mechanics, providing an energy-return system that allows amputee sprinters to mimic the natural stride of able-bodied athletes.

Oscar Pistorius, a South African sprinter, is one of the most high-profile athletes to demonstrate the effectiveness of carbon fiber prosthetics. Pistorius's participation in the 2012 Olympics brought global attention to the potential of prosthetic limbs in elite athletics. His use of running blades sparked debate regarding the fairness of prosthetics in competitive sports, particularly the argument that prosthetics might provide an advantage over able-bodied competitors (Jones & Wilson, 2009). However, studies by (Beck, O. N., Taboga, P., & Grabowski, A. M., 2022) concluded that prosthetics like the running blade do not inherently offer a mechanical advantage over able-bodied athletes, though they provide athletes with the tools to perform at a high level.

While running blades revolutionized track and field, other forms of prosthetics, such as myoelectric and bionic limbs, have made significant strides in sports that require precision and dexterity. Myoelectric prosthetics use electrical signals from muscle movements to control the movement of the artificial limb (Fleming et al., 2021). These prosthetics allow athletes to perform more refined motions in activities like tennis, basketball, and weightlifting, where precision is key. Bionic limbs with multiple degrees of freedom have been designed for upper-limb amputees, enabling them to perform fine motor tasks that were once impossible with traditional prosthetics.

4. THE ROLE OF WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS IN ATHLETIC TRAINING

In addition to advancements in the prosthetics themselves, wearable technology has played a critical role in enhancing athletic performance for amputee athletes. Devices like motion sensors, smartwatches, and biomechanical monitoring tools are increasingly being used to track movement patterns, monitor physiological data, and assess performance in real time(Wank & Keppler, 2015). These technologies help athletes and coaches fine-tune their training programs by providing insights into areas such as gait efficiency, muscle activation, and recovery.

Recent research by (Waqar et al., 2021) has shown that integrating wearable devices with prosthetic limbs enhances an amputee athlete's ability to track their performance and adapt to different sporting environments. By providing valuable feedback, these technologies help athletes adjust their biomechanics and optimize their use of prosthetics for better athletic performance.

The psychological benefits of advanced prosthetics cannot be underestimated. Research by (Burden et al., 2018) highlights the empowerment that amputee athletes experience as a result of their ability to perform in competitive environments. Prosthetic limbs not only restore functional capabilities but also provide a sense of inclusion and identity. The ability to participate in competitive sports plays a key role in improving the self-esteem and mental resilience of athletes, contributing to overall well-being (Katsanou et al., 2020). Moreover, the growing acceptance and success of amputee athletes in mainstream sports has helped reduce stigma and promote societal acceptance.

5. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN PROSTHETIC LIMBS FOR ATHLETIC USE

With the rise of interest in sports and fitness in the late 20th century, the demand for prosthetics tailored to athletes grew significantly. Traditional prosthetics, which focused on restoring basic functions like walking, were insufficient for athletic competition, which requires speed, agility, and endurance.

In the 1990s, the introduction of the "running blade" fig. (1.1) a specialized prosthetic designed for amputee sprinters—marked a turning point in prosthetic development. These blades are typically made from carbon fiber, which

offers a combination of strength, flexibility, and lightweight properties. The use of carbon fiber allowed athletes to run with a fluidity and speed previously unimaginable with older, heavier prosthetics (Tuakli-Wosornu et al., 2021). The most well-known example of this development is Oscar Pistorius, the South African sprinter who competed in both the 2008 and 2012 Olympics using running blades. His participation in the Olympics sparked debates about the fairness and effectiveness of using prosthetics in elite competition.(Bruil et al., 2020), but it also brought the potential of high-performance prosthetics into the public eye.



Figure (1-1) running blade

6. MODERN PROSTHETICS: HIGH-PERFORMANCE AND CUSTOMIZATION

The 21st century has seen an explosion in the sophistication and customization of prosthetic limbs. Modern prosthetics now include highly advanced features such as computerized knee and ankle systems, which replicate the movements of the biological limbs with remarkable accuracy. These prosthetics are equipped with sensors and microprocessors that adjust the stiffness and movement of the limb in real-time, allowing athletes to change their gait and stance depending on the sport or activity they are engaged in (González, 2022).

An example of these advancements is the introduction of bionic limbs, which use myoelectric sensors to detect muscle movements and control the limb's movement. These prosthetics can perform highly specific actions and are even capable of mimicking the natural function of joints. Prosthetic devices like the Michelangelo Hand or the Bebionic Hand fig. (1.2) are prime examples of cutting-edge technology in upper-limb prosthetics, offering athletes an unparalleled degree of control and dexterity.(Park et al., 2022)



Figure (1-2) Bebionic Hand

Moreover, modern prosthetics are often customized to meet the specific needs of athletes, taking into account factors such as the sport they participate in, their level of activity, and their individual biomechanical profile. Advances in 3D printing technology have also made it possible to create custom-designed prosthetics tailored to an individual's unique anatomy. This level of personalization not only improves the fit and comfort of the prosthetic but also enhances overall performance (Pandey, 2016).

7. IMPACT OF PROSTHETICS ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

The improvements in prosthetic technology have had a profound effect on amputee athletes' performance. In sports that require speed and agility, such as sprinting or soccer, modern prosthetics enable athletes to perform at a high level, often surpassing what was once considered achievable. In running, prosthetic limbs with specialized blades allow

athletes to achieve strides that closely mimic those of able-bodied athletes, providing them with greater efficiency and speed. (De Luigi, A. J,2024)

In addition to speed, prosthetics also improve endurance and mobility in other sports such as basketball, tennis, and cycling. Prosthetic devices designed for cycling, for instance, help athletes maintain optimal positioning on the bike, offering greater stability and control while reducing the risk of injury. The integration of prosthetic limbs in team sports also offers psychological benefits, as athletes can engage in a wider range of activities, fostering a sense of inclusion and community.

The psychological impact of modern prosthetics should not be overlooked. By enabling athletes to perform at an elite level, prosthetics allow amputees to pursue their athletic dreams and regain a sense of agency and independence. This empowerment has far-reaching effects on their mental health and overall quality of life (Bretschneider et al., 2023).

8. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

While modern prosthetics have revolutionized athletic performance for amputees, there are still challenges that need to be addressed. The cost of high-performance prosthetics is a significant barrier for many athletes, particularly those in developing countries or with limited financial resources. Moreover, the constant advancement of technology presents a dilemma in terms of accessibility and affordability.

Looking to the future, it is likely that prosthetics will continue to evolve with advancements in materials science, biomechanics, and artificial intelligence. We may see even more lightweight, durable, and energy-efficient prosthetics that will allow amputee athletes to perform in an even broader range of sports. Additionally, the integration of technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) for training and rehabilitation may further enhance performance and recovery.

9. CONCLUSION

The evolution of prosthetic limbs has fundamentally transformed the landscape of sports for amputee athletes. From the early, rudimentary devices that focused on basic mobility to the cutting-edge prosthetics used by elite athletes today, the development of prosthetics has been a journey of increasing sophistication. As technology continues to advance, we can expect even greater enhancements in the performance capabilities of amputee athletes, enabling them to continue breaking barriers and setting new records.

While challenges remain, particularly in terms of cost and accessibility, the future of prosthetic technology looks promising. With continued innovation, prosthetics will not only improve the performance of amputee athletes but also empower them to reach new heights of athletic achievement.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

REFERENCES

Boonshoft-White, J. (2024). Prosthetics for Osiris: Evidence for Assistive Technology in Ancient Egypt. In Handbook of Disability (pp. 69–87). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-6056-7_67

Bretschneider, M., Meyer, B., & Asbrock, F. (2023). The impact of bionic prostheses on users' self-perceptions: A qualitative study. Acta Psychologica, 241. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2023.104085

Bruil, M., Dijkema, J., & Draaijer, S. (2020). Blade prosthetics; their impact on the sport and the technical aspects that come with them. https://susan.draaijer.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Position_Paper_Group_21_version_9.pdf

- Burden, N., Simpson, J., Murray, C., Overton, P. G., & Powell, P. A. (2018). Prosthesis use is associated with reduced physical self-disgust in limb amputees. Body Image, 27, 109–117. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bodyim.2018.08.001
- Fleming, A., Stafford, N., Huang, S., Hu, X., Ferris, D. P., & Huang, H. H. (2021). Myoelectric control of robotic lower limb prostheses: A review of electromyography interfaces, control paradigms, challenges and future directions. In Journal of Neural Engineering (Vol. 18, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1088/1741-2552/ac1176
- González, E. Z. (2022). Continuous Myoelectric Prediction of Future Ankle Kinematics and Kinetics for the Control of Active Powered Prostheses. Dissertations (1934 -). https://epublications.marquette.edu/dissertations_mu/2036/
- Jones, C., & Wilson, C. (2009). Defining advantage and athletic performance: The case of Oscar Pistorius. European Journal of Sport Science, 9(2), 125–131. https://doi.org/10.1080/17461390802635483
- Katsanou, A. L., Anagnostopoulos, F., & Fragkiadaki, E. (2020). The adjustment and new identity of athletes with prosthetic limbs: A qualitative study. Archives of Hellenic Medicine, 37(4), 504–514. https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&profile=ehost&scope=site&authtype=crawler&jrnl=110 53992&AN=145649513&h=dqVHjInDjhFX85kbHuzlYbIoNaMhq3Wj%2FskbTy4ABWxaC6Ds4Id8%2F13pblpe kl6tPkcuaEGjzspU8mRV0KKJ4A%3D%3D&crl=c
- Nolan L. (2008). Carbon fibre prostheses and running in amputees: A review. Foot and Ankle Surgery. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1268773108000672
- Pandey, A. & S. P. (2016). Limb prostheses: Industry 1.0 to 4.0: Perspectives on technological advances in prosthetic care. http://www.frontiersin.org/language_sciences/10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00054/full
- Park, S., Lee, J., Oh, Y. E., Lee, H. J., Jeon, I., Kim, K., & Lee, S. J. (2022). Improvements in hand functions and changes in proximal muscle activities in myoelectric prosthetic hand users at home: A case series. Prosthetics and Orthotics International, 46(6), 582–590. https://doi.org/10.1097/PXR.000000000000139
- Silver-Thorn, M. B. (2004). Design of artificial limbs for lower extremity amputees. Standard Handbook of Biomedical Engineering and Design, 1–30. http://server0.unhas.ac.id/tahir/BAHAN-KULIAH/BIO-MEDICAL/NEW/HANBOOK/33DesignOfArtificialLimbsForLowerExtremityAmputees.pdf
- Tuakli-Wosornu, Y. A., Li, X., Ona Ayala, K. E., Wu, Y., Amick, M., & Frumberg, D. B. (2021). The Impact of Blade Technology on Paralympic Sprint Performance Between 1996 and 2016: Bilateral Amputees' Competitive Advantage. Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly: APAQ, 38(3), 494–505. https://doi.org/10.1123/apaq.2020-0064
- Wank, V., & Keppler, V. (2015). Advantages and disadvantages of athletes with artificial limbs compared to able-bodied competitors. Deutsche Zeitschrift Fur Sportmedizin, 66(11), 287–293. https://doi.org/10.5960/dzsm.2015.204
- Waqar, A., Ahmad, I., Habibi, D., Hart, N., & Phung, Q. V. (2021). Enhancing Athlete Tracking Using Data Fusion in Wearable Technologies. IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, 70. https://doi.org/10.1109/TIM.2021.3069520
- Beck, O. N., Taboga, P., & Grabowski, A. M. (2022). Sprinting with prosthetic versus biological legs: insight from experimental data. Royal Society open science, 9(1), 211799.
- De Luigi, A. J. (2024). The effects on sports performance of technologic advances in sports prostheses and wheelchairs. PM&R, 16(4), 409-417.