

Title	Infant stepping: a model to study sensory control of human locomotion	
Sub-theme (Please check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Complementary and Alternative Medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence-based Practice of Mind-Body Intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Mind-Body Interaction and Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Mind-Body Intervention: Community Health <input type="checkbox"/> Mind-Body Intervention: Psychosocial Health <input type="checkbox"/> Sensorimotor Performance <input type="checkbox"/> Sports Performance <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Chinese Medicine and Therapy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Translational Research in Mind-Brain-Body	
Speakers	Organizer (last name, first name, highest degree, one primary affiliation)	CHAN David, PhD, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Additional Presenters (last name, first name, highest degree, one primary affiliation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEE April, PhD, The WWW Hospital, Hong Kong • LI May, PhD, The WWW Hospital, Hong Kong
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To discuss the use of the human infant model to study sensorimotor control of locomotion. 2. To provide an overview of research findings on human infant stepping. 3. To discuss the relevance of the human infant stepping research in neurorehabilitation. 	
Level of Learning	<input type="checkbox"/> Introductory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced	
Abstract (be less than 200 words)	<p>Animal studies have shown that a specific neural circuitry in the spinal cord termed “the central pattern generator (CPG)” is able to produce the stereotypical stepping motions. Similar to other mammalian species, it is thought that the basic locomotor movements in humans are also generated by the CPG. However, functional locomotion requires the ability to adapt the walking pattern to the different environmental conditions and behavioral goals. The locomotor output produced by the CPG must therefore be modified by descending inputs and sensory information. Human infants before the age of one often demonstrate stepping behavior, and the descending motor tracts are far from mature at this stage, thus giving us an excellent opportunity to study how sensory information influences the locomotor output in humans. In this workshop, we will provide an overview of research</p>	

Outline of Workshop	findings related to human infant stepping and discuss their implications on the rehabilitation of individuals with neurological pathology.
	(Please state the subtopics/content and the time allotted to each.)
	Introduction (5 minutes) Lecture: the human infant model (10 minutes) Lecture: research findings on human infant stepping (25 minutes) Group Discussion: Implications on neurorehabilitation (15 minutes) Wrap-up (5 minutes)
Delivery Mode (Can check more than one)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lectures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Case Studies <input type="checkbox"/> Skill Demonstration <input type="checkbox"/> Hands on Practice
Keywords (Maximum 5)	Locomotion, infant, motor, sensory, rehabilitation
Funding Acknowledgement	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

- Please include a one-page curriculum vitae of the organizer and all speakers in your submission.

Joint Organizers



Department of Rehabilitation Sciences
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Physicians



The Hong Kong Polytechnic University



The Hong Kong College of Family Physicians