



1. Diagonal Pinch: the 5th and 1st fingers. The contact area is between the thumb and the index finger.

2. Pincer: the thumb and index finger. The contact area is between the thumb and the index finger.

3. Tripod Pinch: the thumb, index, and middle fingers. The contact area is between the thumb and the index and middle fingers.

4. Five-Finger Pinch: all five fingers. The contact area is between the thumb and the four fingers.

5. Diagonal Grip: the thumb and index finger. The contact area is between the thumb and the index finger.

6. Transverse Volar Grip: the palm of the hand. The contact area is the entire palm.

7. Spherical Volar Grip: the palm of the hand. The contact area is the entire palm.

8. Tripod Grip: the thumb, index, and middle fingers. The contact area is between the thumb and the index and middle fingers.

9. Pincer Grip: the thumb and index finger. The contact area is between the thumb and the index finger.

The sketches illustrate various hand grips and pinches, showing the contact points and the resulting force distribution. The labels and descriptions provide a clear understanding of each grip type and its application.

Table II. Guidelines for scoring of subtests

Score	Guidelines
4	Task in 60 seconds and to the prescribed hand-grip of normal quality
3	Task in 60 seconds and to the prescribed hand-grip of normal quality
2	Task in 60 seconds and to the prescribed hand-grip of normal quality
1	Task in 60 seconds and to the prescribed hand-grip of normal quality
0	Task not performed within 60 seconds

Table III. The 20 subtests comprising the Sollerman grip

Subtest	Description
1	Hand-grip of normal quality
2	Hand-grip of normal quality
3	Hand-grip of normal quality
4	Hand-grip of normal quality
5	Hand-grip of normal quality
6	Hand-grip of normal quality
7	Hand-grip of normal quality
8	Hand-grip of normal quality
9	Hand-grip of normal quality
10	Hand-grip of normal quality
11	Hand-grip of normal quality
12	Hand-grip of normal quality
13	Hand-grip of normal quality
14	Hand-grip of normal quality
15	Hand-grip of normal quality
16	Hand-grip of normal quality
17	Hand-grip of normal quality
18	Hand-grip of normal quality
19	Hand-grip of normal quality
20	Hand-grip of normal quality

Table IV. Diagnoses of patients in the evaluation study

Diagnosis	No. of patients
Rheumatic arthritis	10
Stroke	10
Spinal cord injury	10
Multiple sclerosis	10
Other	13

Correlation between disability rating and total test score in test series of patients

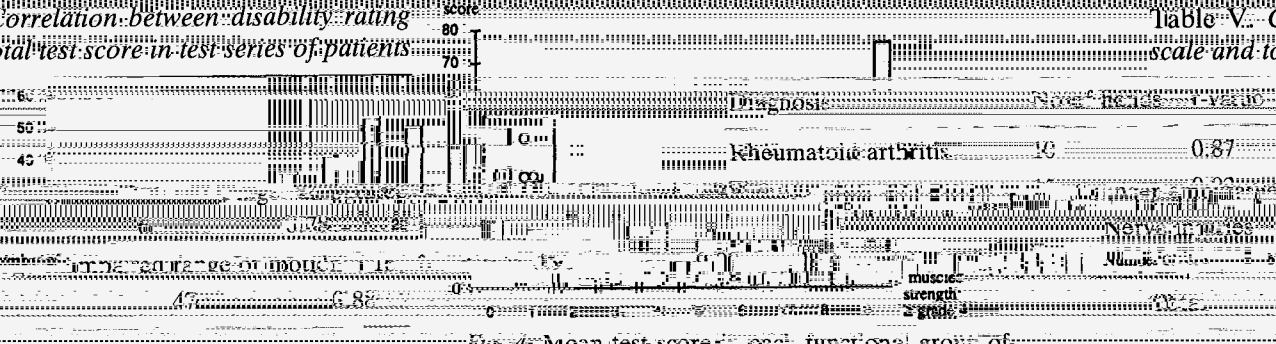


Fig. 4. Mean test score in each functional group of 73 tetraplegic arms.

Table V. Correlation between disability rating and total test score

Diagnosis	Correlation Coefficient
Rheumatic arthritis	0.87
Stroke	0.82
Spinal cord injury	0.78
Multiple sclerosis	0.75
Other	0.70

of hand function

Assessment

Assessment	Score
Flexion of the wrist	7
Extension of the wrist	8
Flexion of the fingers (Weak)	7
Extension of the fingers (Weak)	8
Partial opposition of the thumb	7
Full opposition of the thumb	8
Intrinsic extension of the fingers	7
Intrinsic flexion of the fingers	8

Effect of rotoform exercise on muscle fiber number

Table with columns C01-C09 and rows of numerical data, including values like 8, 18, 26, 4, 75, 37, 36, 13, 27, 49, 53, 58.

Number of muscle fibers in the rotoform

Detailed text describing the study's methodology, results, and discussion. The text is heavily obscured by horizontal noise lines.

DISCUSSION During the period 1987-1993, January 1994

Conclusion of the study and author information, including 'JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY' and 'AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY'.

the distal basic units (only pinch, lateral pinch, tripod, less than that calculated by means of a velocity-based method) are distinguished by the grip, five-finger pinch, diagonal, transverse ability rating scale. Nevertheless, the authors

are aware of the limitations of their study. They mention that the study was conducted with a small sample of participants and that the study was not randomized. They also mention that the study was not conducted in a laboratory setting and that the study was not conducted in a real-world setting.

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...Nine in the peg test... ...the perception of force in the hand... Mathiowetz V, Weber K, Kashman N, Villand 24 SP

...Weiss MW, Patten M, Richard... ...the perception of force in the hand... Mathiowetz V, Weber K, Kashman N, Villand 24 SP

Appendix: Description of tasks and testing procedures

Subject: ...the perception of force in the hand... Mathiowetz V, Weber K, Kashman N, Villand 24 SP

Material: One sheet

Procedure: The clinician holds the sheet in the box

the box

Blind grip: Bilateral

Use on the corner of Material: Two wooden blocks size 7.5 cm x 10 cm, respectively
the box with edges of 5 mm

Procedure: Pick up the block with firm grip and place on

the table in front

Blind grip: Bilateral

Blind grip: Bilateral

Procedure: Pick up the block with firm grip and place on the table in front

Blind grip: Bilateral

Blind grip: Bilateral

Material: Pick up flat strip, 100 mm

Material: One sheet of paper, 50 cm x 50 cm and 100 cm x 100 cm, respectively

Procedure: Pick up the sheet with moderate force

Material: One sheet of paper, 50 cm x 50 cm and 100 cm x 100 cm, respectively

Material: One lump of Play-Doh (plasticine)
Procedure: Pick up the lump of Play-Doh with moderate force

Material: Plate, knife and fork of commercial design. A lump of Play-Doh placed on the plate

Procedure: Pick up the knife and fork and cut the lump of Play-Doh into four pieces

Grip: Tripod pinch, diagonal/volar grip

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Step 1: Fold the paper in half lengthwise. Then fold the other end over to the other side. The paper should now be a long, narrow strip with the folded end on the left.

Materials: Paper and pen.
Procedure: Fold the paper in half lengthwise. Then fold the other end over to the other side. The paper should now be a long, narrow strip with the folded end on the left.

Step 2: Take the paper strip and place it on a flat surface. Then, starting from the left end, roll the paper into a tight coil. The coil should be about 2 inches in diameter and 4 inches long.

Materials: Paper strip.
Procedure: Take the paper strip and place it on a flat surface. Then, starting from the left end, roll the paper into a tight coil. The coil should be about 2 inches in diameter and 4 inches long.

Step 3: Pick up the receiver and hold it to the ear. The coil should be held in the hand. The receiver should be held to the ear. The coil should be held in the hand.

Materials: Hand-held receiver mounted on the wall. The hand is held in the hand.
Procedure: Pick up the receiver and hold it to the ear. The coil should be held in the hand. The receiver should be held to the ear. The coil should be held in the hand.

Step 4: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).
Materials: One liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).
Procedure: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).

Step 5: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).
Materials: Water. Water is held in the hand.
Procedure: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).

Step 6: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).
Materials: Water. Water is held in the hand.
Procedure: Pour water from one liter of water or juice package (fruit-juice).