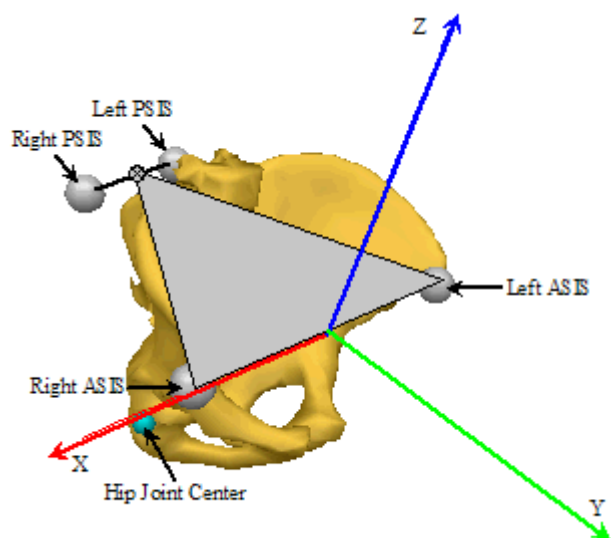


Coda Pelvis

The CODA pelvis refers to a pelvis segment model used by Charnwood Dynamics. The pelvis segment is defined using the anatomical locations of the ASIS (Anterior Superior Iliac Spine) and the PSIS (Posterior Superior Iliac Spine), which are bony protuberances on the Pelvis bones that can be palpated on most (but not all) subjects. They are particularly useful if the subject is very thin, a cadaver, or a skeleton, and historically have been the reference points for defining the segment coordinate system for many experimental studies focused on determining regression equations for locating the hip joint centres. **Unfortunately, these landmarks are not easily palpated, or more importantly, cannot have motion capture markers placed accurately on them, for overweight subjects.** This challenge notwithstanding, the CODA pelvis and HELEN HAYES pelvis segments are still popular in many laboratories.

Segment Definition



Pelvis Origin

The origin of the pelvis segment coordinate system is defined as the mid-point between the ASIS markers. When creating the Coda pelvis the user can enter the offset of the radius of the motion capture markers. This will create the ORIGIN at the midpoint of the ASIS anatomically rather than the mid-point of the motion capture markers. The value of the marker radius gets stored as a [Subject/Data Metric](#) called TARGET_RADIUS_ASIS.

Pelvis Orientation

The (x-y) plane of the segment coordinate system is defined as the plane passing through the right and left ASIS markers, and the mid-point of the right and left PSIS markers.

- The x-axis is defined from the ORIGIN towards the Right ASIS.

- The z-axis is perpendicular to the (x-y) plane.
- The y-axis is then the cross product of the z-axis and x-axis.

If the markers have been placed accurately, the pelvis segment coordinate system will typically be tilted forward about 20 degrees, which is unfortunate for the calculation of the hip angle, but can be resolved using virtual segments ([see Segment Examples 5](#)).

NOTE: The midpoint of the PSIS markers is the same point as the SACRUM marker used for the Helen Hayes pelvis. Therefore, if a Helen Hayes markers set was used for the motion capture, a CODA pelvis can be created using the SACRUM marker twice (once for the left PSIS and once for the right PSIS).

Hip Joint Landmarks

Estimates for the Right and Left Hip Joint Center are represented as Landmarks that are created automatically when the CODA pelvis segment is created. The location of the landmark is defined as:

- **RHJC**=(0.36*ASIS_Distance,-0.19*ASIS_Distance,-0.3*ASIS_Distance)
- **LHJC**=(-0.36*ASIS_Distance,-0.19*ASIS_Distance,-0.3*ASIS_Distance)

These estimates are adapted from the articles

- Bell AL, Pederson DR, and Brand RA (1989) Prediction of hip joint center location from external landmarks. Human Movement Science. 8:3-16:
- Bell AL, Pedersen DR, Brand RA (1990) A Comparison of the Accuracy of Several hip Center Location Prediction Methods. J Biomech. 23, 617-621.

NOTE: If the ASIS markers have been placed medial or lateral to the palpated landmark because the subject is overweight or because the markers can not be placed at these locations, it is important to measure the inter-ASIS distance and enter this value into the Subject Properties TAB.

Specifying the ASIS distance

For some subjects the ASIS markers may be difficult to place precisely on the ASIS, so they get placed laterally. This results in an ASIS distance that is too big, which directly affects the location of the Hip Landmark. The ASIS distance is a [Model Metric](#) value that can be modified by:

1. Switching to the Model Metrics Tab.

Subject Data / Metrics			
Subject Data			
Name	Editable	Value	Express
Mass	YES	88.5	88.5
Height	YES	1.775	1.775
Gravity	YES	9.81	9.81
Segment_to_COFP_Distance	YES	0.2	0.2
ASIS_Distance	YES	0.250745	ASIS_D
ASIS_Distance_Calculated	NO	0.250745	0.25074
Target_Radius_ASIS	YES	0	0.000
RPV_Depth	NO	0.199773	0.19977
RPV_ML_Direction	NO	1	1.00000
RPV_AP_Direction	NO	1	1.00000
RFT_Distal_Radius	YES	0.02	.02
RPV_Axial_Direction	NO	1	1.00000
LFT_Distal_Radius	YES	0.02	.02
VirtualLab_Distal_Radius	YES	0.001	.001
VirtualLab_Proximal_Radius	YES	0.001	.001
RFT_Proximal_Radius	NO	0.045042	0.04504
RFT_Seg_Length	NO	0.151814	0.15181
LFT_Proximal_Radius	NO	0.0475963	0.04759
LFT_Seg_Length	NO	0.143599	0.14359
VirtualLab_Seg_Length	NO	0.1	0.1
RPV_Seg_Length	NO	0.125372	0.12537
RPV_Segment_Depth	YES	0.0998866	0.09988
RTH_Distal_Radius	NO	0.0552671	0.05526

Add New Item Modify Selected Item

2. Selecting the ASIS_Distance item and select the Modify button.

Enter New Value for ASIS_Distance

Name
ASIS_Distance

Value or Expression
ASIS_Distance_Calculated

OK Cancel

3. Entering the measured value of the ASIS distance.

Enter New Value for ASIS_Distance

Name

ASIS_Distance

Value or Expression

0.23

OK

Cancel

The hip landmark will be based on this ASIS distance.

Define a Coda Pelvis relative to anatomical landmarks

See the following [example](#) to see how the Coda pelvis segment can be defined to adjust for the fact that the ASIS markers actually sit posteriorly to the ASIS anatomical landmarks.

See Also

Return to the Segments overview page for a general description of the [pelvis segment](#).

Alternative pelvis segment definitions include:

- [Visual3D Pelvis](#)
- CODA Pelvis (this page)
- [Helen Hayes \(Davis\) Pelvis](#)
- [Visual3D Composite Pelvis](#)

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