Review of: "[Case Report] Acquiring Walking with Lower Leg Prosthesis by Passive Shoulder Blades and Improved Trunk Range of Motion: A Case Report"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is a case report of a 75-year-old man who had undergone below-knee amputation due to arteriosclerotic thrombotic occlusion in his left popliteal artery after a car accident. The patient also had osteophyte deformity on the coronal plane of the middle and lower thoracic vertebrae, which could potentially affect his balance and gait ability. The aim of the study was to evaluate if training the range of motion of the scapulothoracic joint and trunk could improve the patient's gait balance despite his spinal deformity. The patient was instructed to perform self-training exercises that included trunk extension, flexion, rotation, and lateral bending. Exercise evaluation was performed using the Berg Balance Scale. The study found that the expansion of the range of motion of the trunk and scapulothoracic joint improved the patient's balance ability and allowed him to achieve independent walking with a prosthesis, despite his spinal deformity. The study suggests that improvement in trunk flexibility may be related to balance ability and that the range of motion of the scapulothoracic joint may affect the range of motion of the trunk, thereby improving balance ability.

This article needs substantial improvements in its presentation and writing style.

The introduction could benefit from some improvements. For example, some sentences could be rephrased to improve their readability and flow. Additionally, the introduction could be more explicit about the specific research question that the study aims to answer. It may also be useful to provide background information on the importance of walking ability and spinal segmental movements for patients with thoracic spinal deformity to contextualize the research question. It could benefit from more discussion of the limitations of previous research and how the current study seeks to address these limitations. This would help readers understand how the current study builds on previous research and contributes to the field.

There are a few areas where the discussion could be improved. For example, while the author notes that previous studies have reported a relationship between the range of motion of the scapulothoracic joint and rotation of the trunk, they do not provide specific details about these studies or how they relate to the case at hand. Additionally, the author mentions that further research is needed on the movement of the scapula, but does not suggest any specific areas for investigation or propose any hypotheses for future research.

Overall, the discussion is well-written and raises some interesting points, but it could benefit from more specific examples and suggestions for future research.