<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrumental Balance Test</th>
<th>Description, Advantage, Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Computerized Dynamic Posturography (CDP)     | • Assessment technique to quantify and differentiate among possible sensory, motor, and central adaptive impairments to balance control.  
• The cost of the equipment can be substantial. |
| Posturography utilizing force plates\(^{18}\) | • Monitor the trajectory of the center of pressure (CoP).  
• The CoP trajectory reflects the body sway during standing and the ability of the neuromusculoskeletal systems to integrate information from multiple sensory systems.  
• The correlation between the parameters of posturography and clinical balance assessment is moderate suggesting that these two measures might measure different aspects of balance control. |
| Trunk sway measured by Angular Velocity Sensors (AVS)\(^{19}\) | • Portable device mounted on the back of the patient (estimated location of center of mass) measuring the trunk sway.  
• The main advantage is recording trunk sway over long time in real-life environment.  
• Unlike motion analysis, the AVS can only measure changes relative to initial position but not absolute position. The values measured with AVS showed correlation with the values of posturography. |