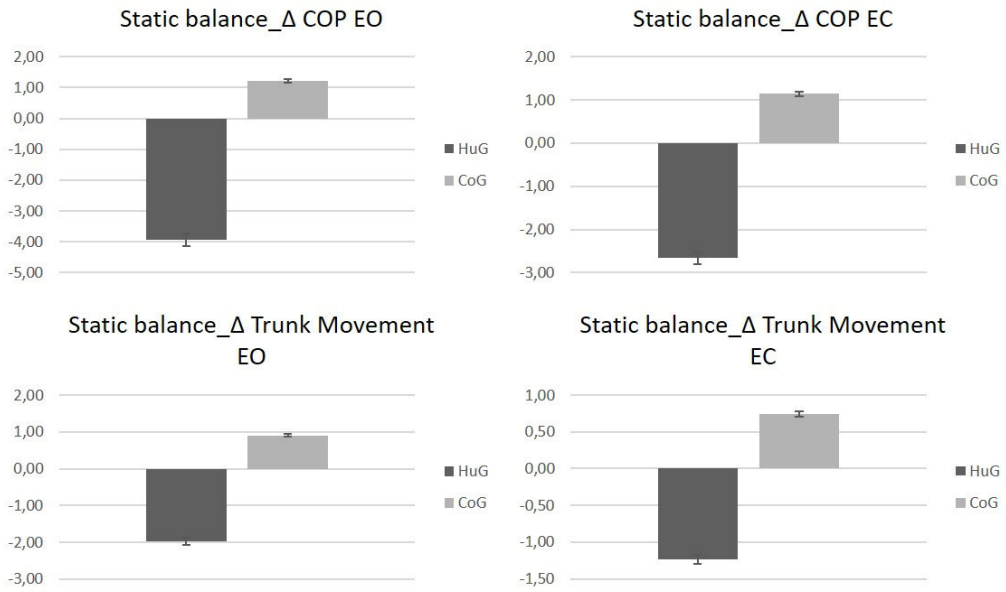
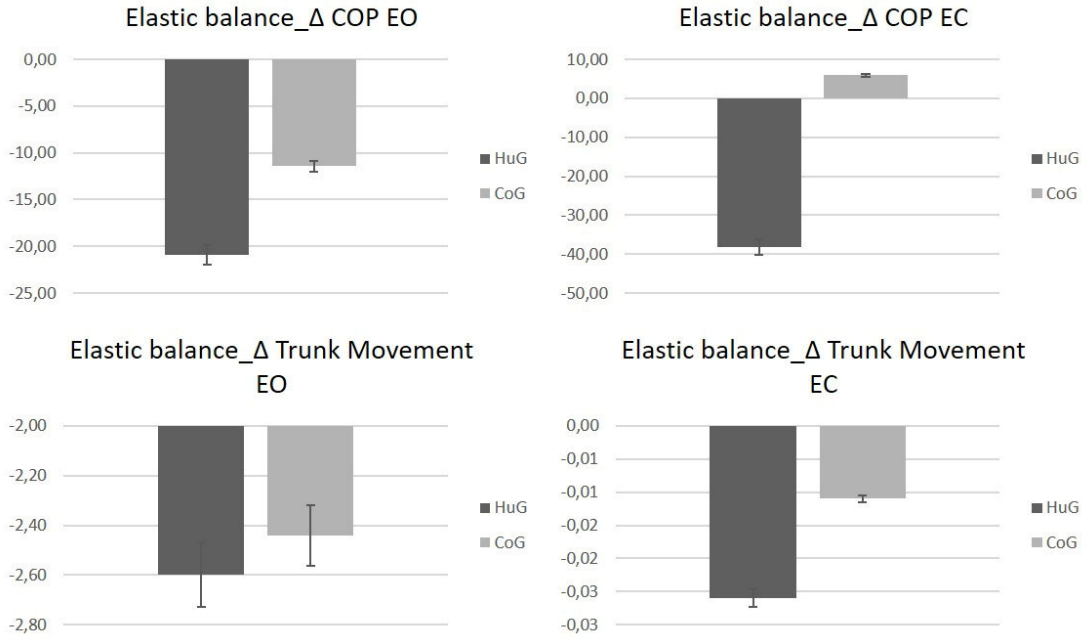
Supplementary file

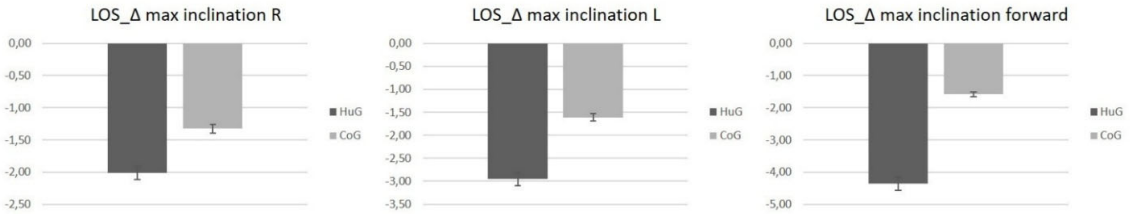
Supplementary Figure S1. Comparison of results from T0 and T1 between HuG and CoG in static balance (Center of Pressure displacements in 30 seconds with eyes open, EO, and eyes closed, EC, trunk movement with EO and EC). The decrease in COP path values at EO ($p = 0.050$) and EC ($p = 0.031$) is indicative of the decrease in COP displacement, and thus greater stability. Similarly, the decrease in trunk movement with EO ($p = 0.046$) and EC ($p = 0.011$) is indicative of trunk stabilization.



Supplementary Figure S2. Comparison of results from T0 and T1 between HuG and CoG in elastic balance (Center of Pressure displacements in 30 seconds with eyes open and eyes closed, trunk movement with eyes open and eyes closed). The decrease in COP path values at EO ($p = 0.004$) and EC ($p = 0.031$) is indicative of the decrease in COP displacement, and thus greater stability in dynamic condition. Similarly, the decrease in trunk movement with EO ($p < 0.001$) and EC ($p < 0.001$) is indicative of trunk stabilization in dynamic condition.



Supplementary Figure S3. Comparison of results from T0 and T1 between HuG and CoG in LOS assessmet (maximun trunk inclination right, left and forward). Decreased values of trunk inclination to the right (p = 0.004), left (p = 0.013) and forward (p = 0.047) are indicative of greater trunk control during wide movements within one's base of support.



Supplementary Figure S4. Comparison of results from T0 and T1 between HuG and CoG in static balance with raised seat (Center of Pressure displacements in 30 seconds with eyes closed, trunk movement with eyes open and eyes closed). The decrease in COP path values with EC ($p = 0.031$) is indicative of decreased COP displacement and thus increased stability under conditions involving a decreased base of support. Similarly, the decrease in trunk movement with EO ($p = 0.047$) and EC ($p = 0.050$) is indicative of trunk stabilization considering decreased base of support.

