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A Neural Network for Stance Phase detection in smart cane users



J.R Caro-Romero, J. Ballesteros, F. Garcia-Lagos,

C. Urdiales and F. Sandoval



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HOW TO ASSESS CONDITION IN PEOPLE?



@brandalley.fr



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HOW TO ASSESS CONDITION IN PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES?



recomendación



@orthostream.com



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GAIT ASSESSMENT

Gold standard method

Non-invasive

Multiple measurements can be recorded simultaneously

Information on functional abilities

Guide rehabilitative and treatment plans

Improve functional outcome following a treatment

Feedback to patients on progress

Evidence of its benefits



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GAIT ASSESSMENT

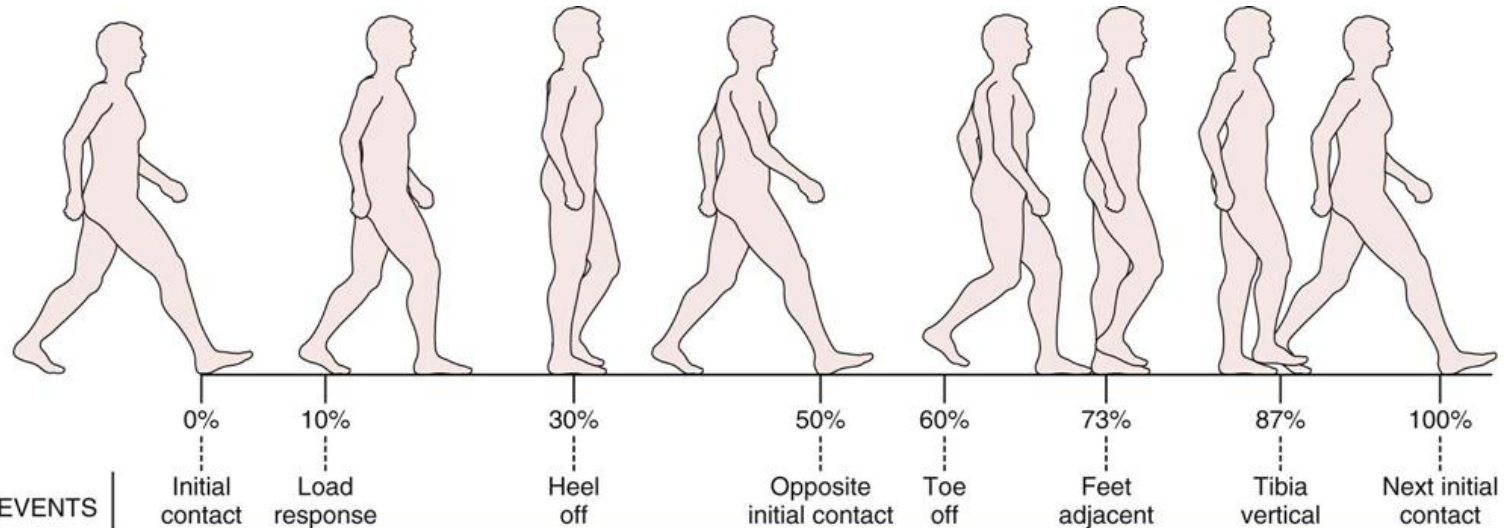
- Vestibular disorder
- Parkinson
- Amputees
- Neurologic rehabilitation
- Spinal Cord Injury
- Stroke disorder
- Fall estimation



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GAIT ASSESSMENT



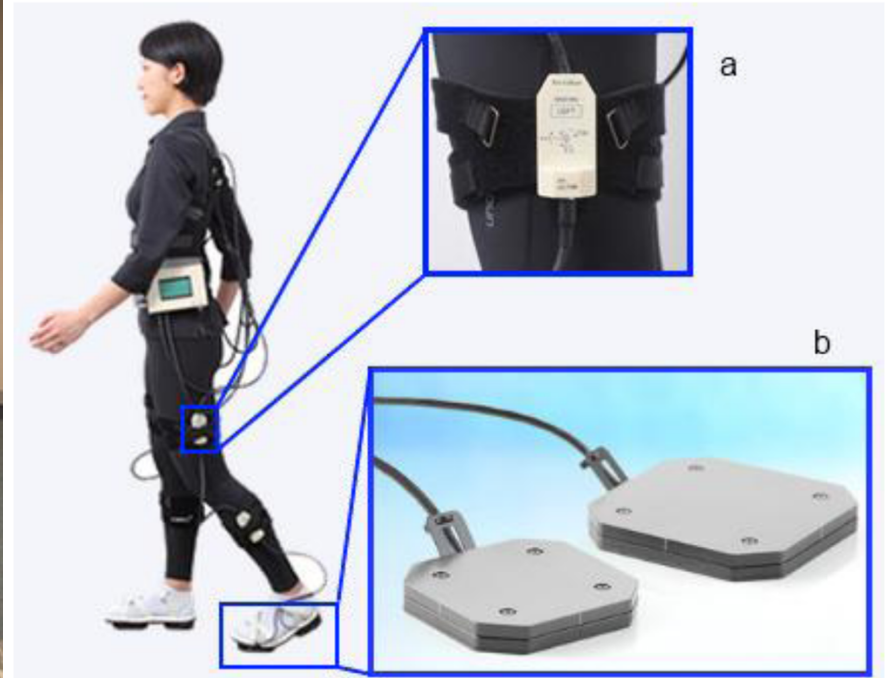
EVENTS	Initial contact	Load response	Heel off	Opposite initial contact	Toe off	Feet adjacent	Tibia vertical	Next initial contact
PERIODS	Loading response	Mid stance	Terminal stance	Pre swing	Initial swing	Mid swing	Terminal swing	
TASKS	Weight acceptance	Single-limb support			Limb advancement			
PHASES	Stance phase					Swing phase		
CYCLE	Right gait cycle							



GAIT ASSESSMENT



@Maikos-Gait and Motion Analysis Lab



@MOVE-IT - EIT Health



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GAIT ASSESSMENT



@CSM 2017: San Antonio, Texas



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MOBILITY ASSISTIVE DEVICES



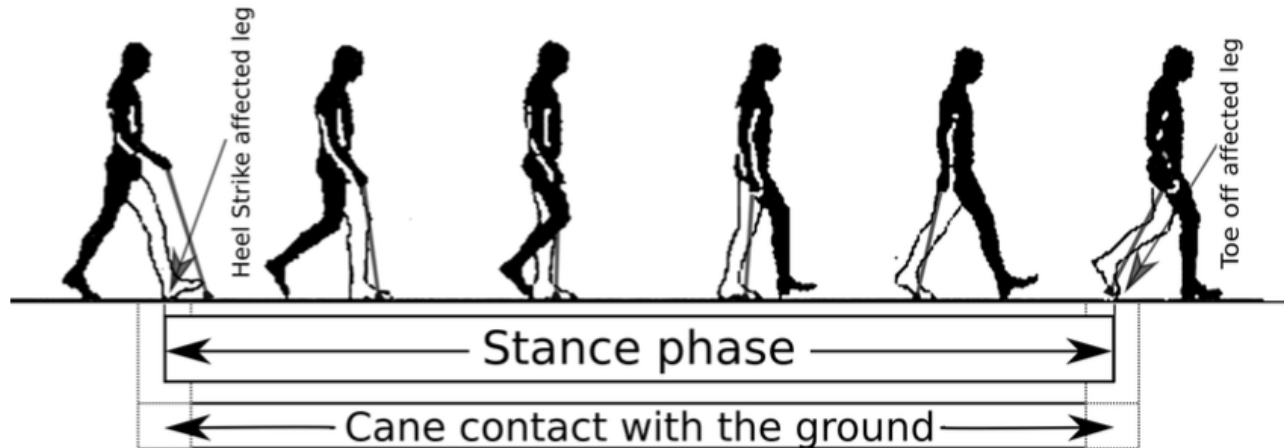
@walkagain.com



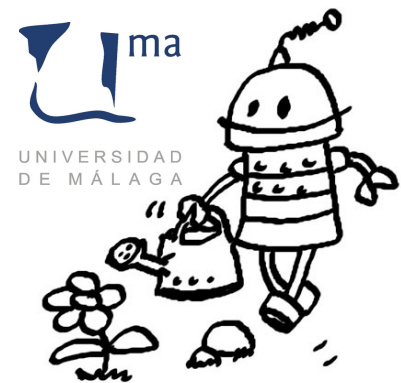
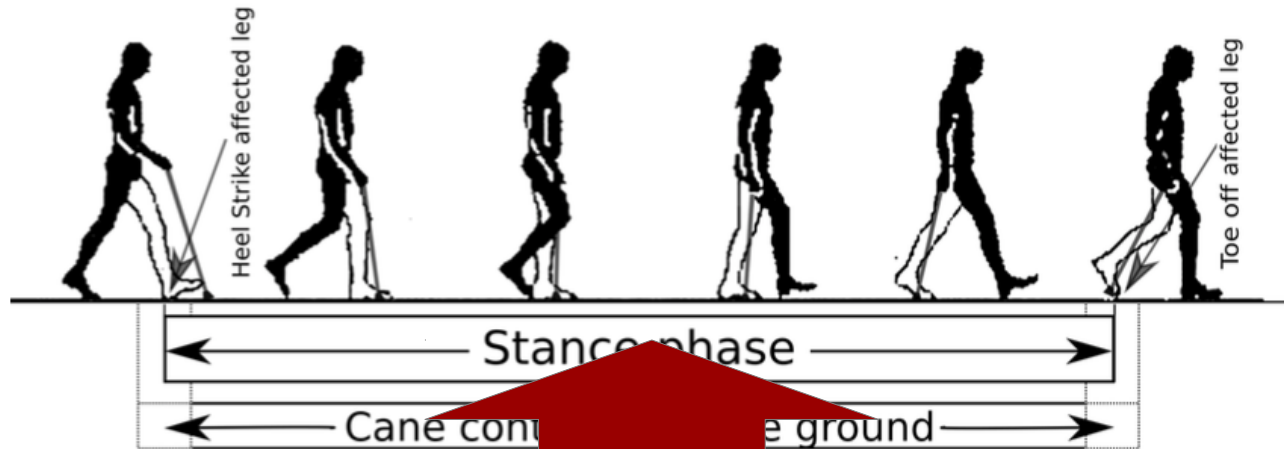
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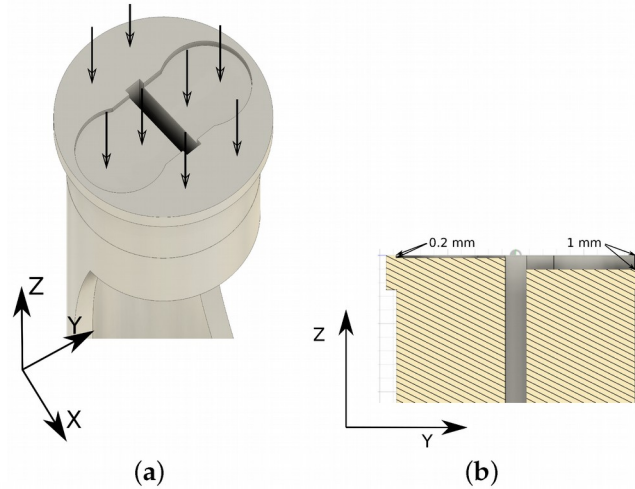
GAIT CYCLE (AFFECTED STANCE PHASE)



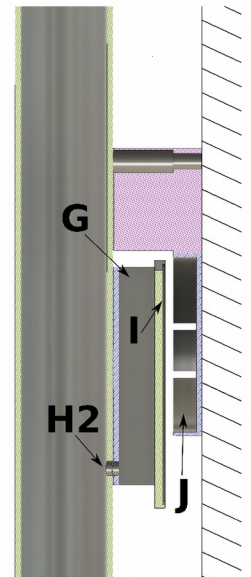
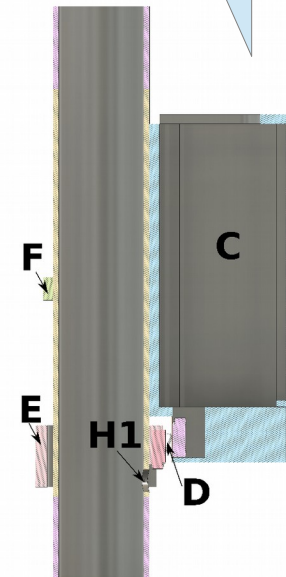
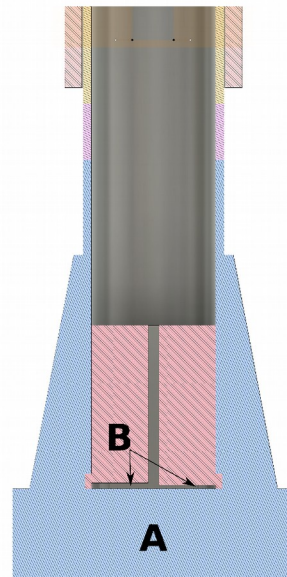
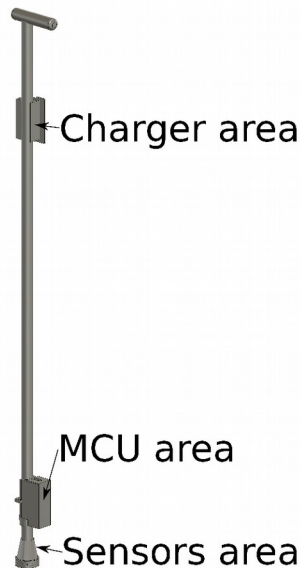
GAIT CYCLE (AFFECTED STANCE PHASE)



MEASURING GAIT WITH A CANE



**INCREASE
SENSOR
RANGE**



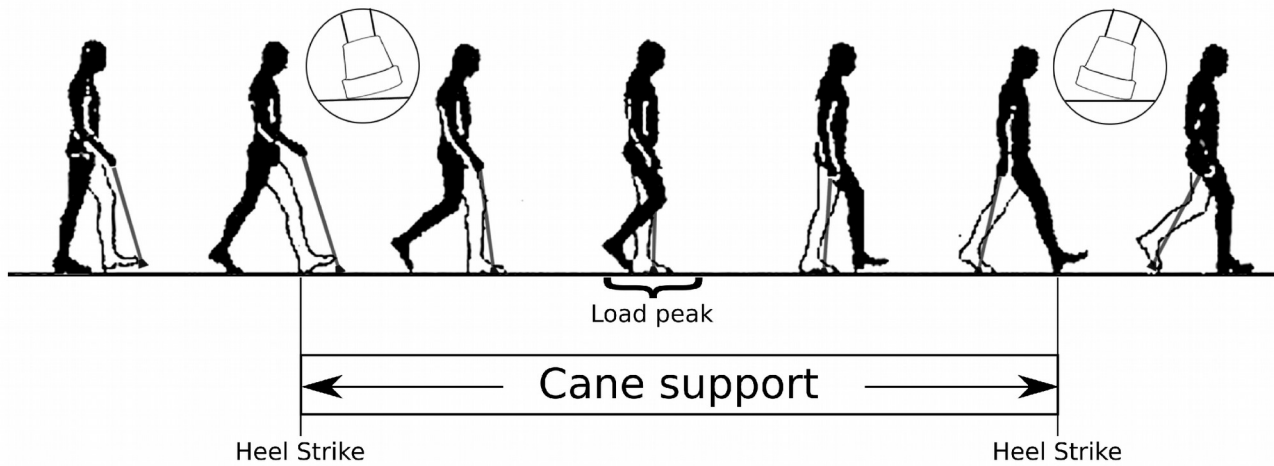
(a) General View

(b) Sensors Area

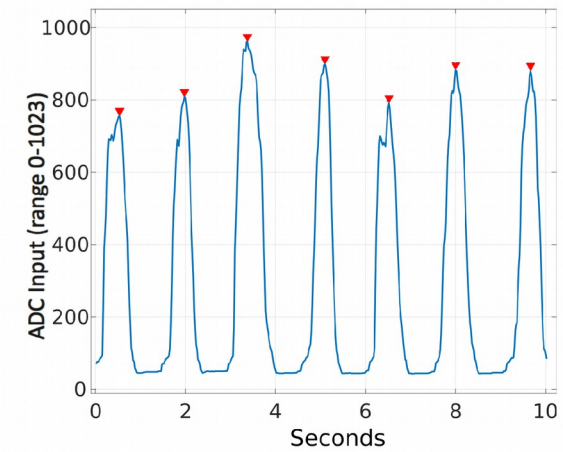
(c) MCU area

(d) Charger area

MEASURING GAIT WITH A CANE



(a)



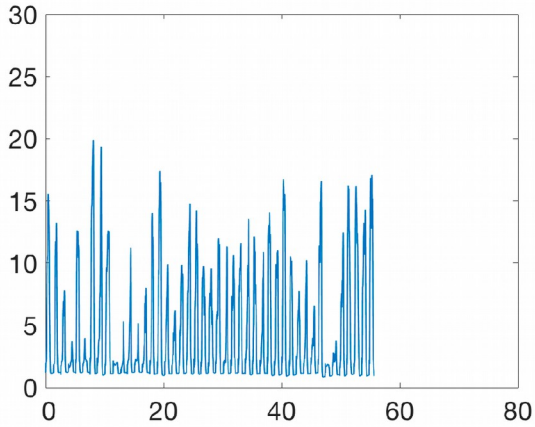
(b)



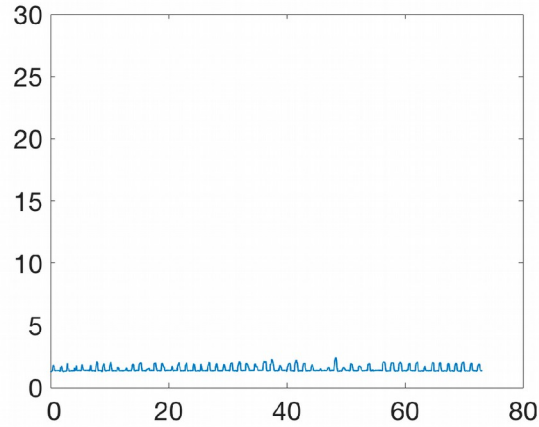
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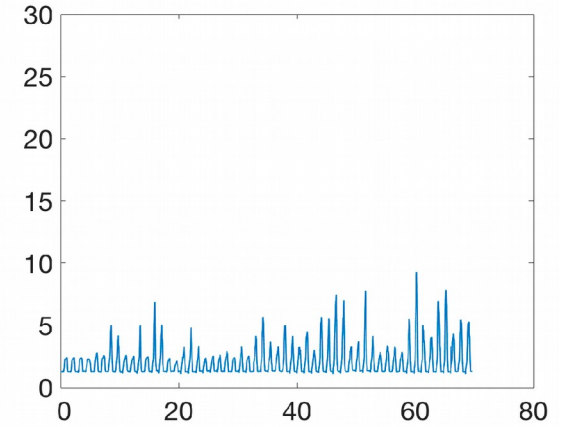
ISSUES WITH THRESHOLDING



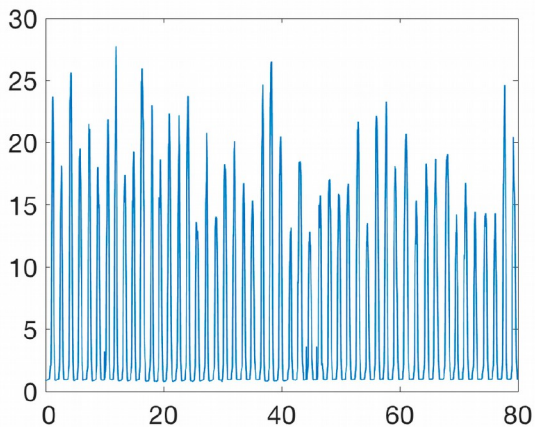
(a) User 1



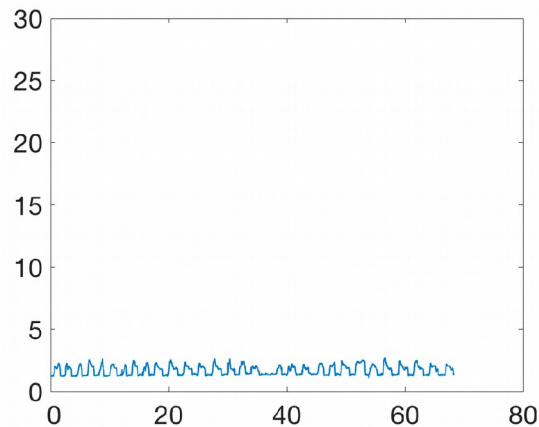
(b) User 2



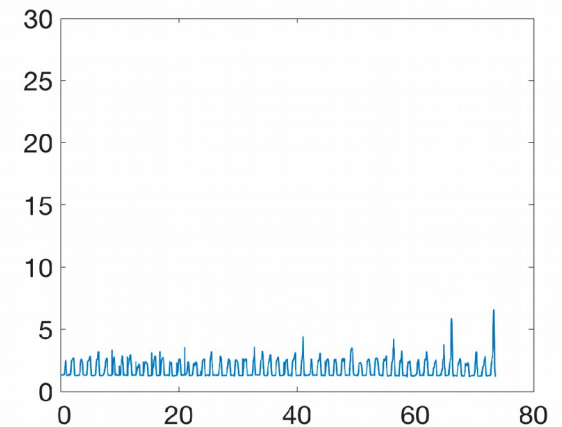
(c) User 3



(d) User 4



(e) User 5

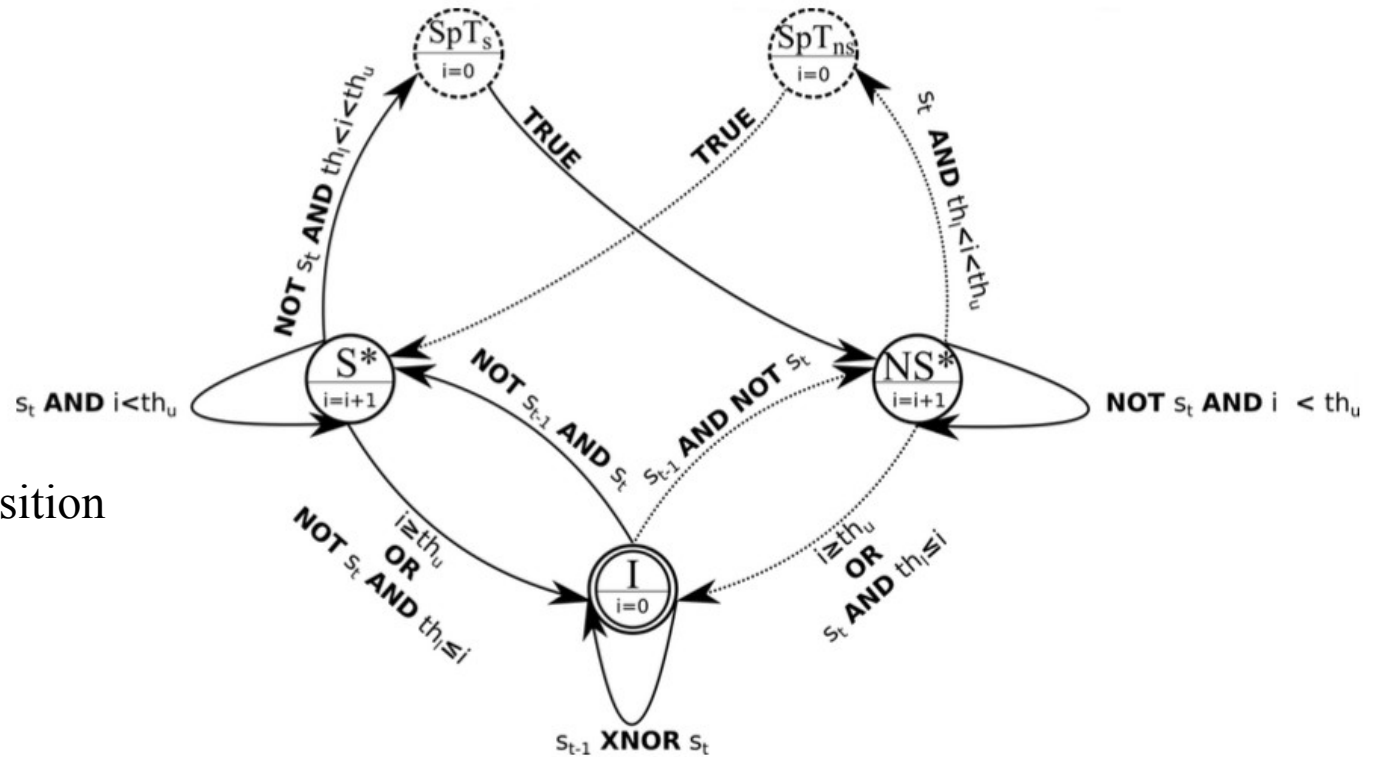


(f) User 6

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

States are:

- I:** Idle
- S*:** Support
- NS*:** Non Support
- SpTns:** Support Transition to NS*
- SpTs:** Support Transition to S*

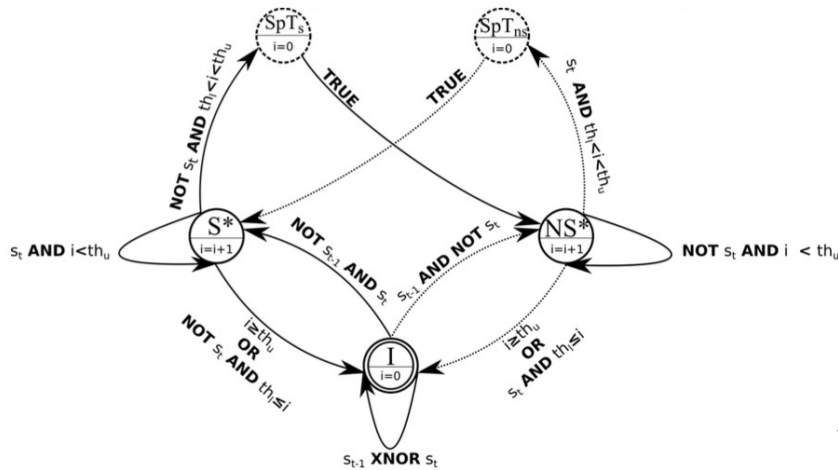


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POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Best solution meeting performance criteria
(accuracy, sensitivity and specificity).



Sensor Threshold to determine activity: $S_{th} = 15s$

Time Threshold to revert to Idle state:

Average cane support time (elderly cane users)

$0.77 \pm 0.09s$ (male)

$0.67 \pm 0.08s$ (female)

(for normal distribution)

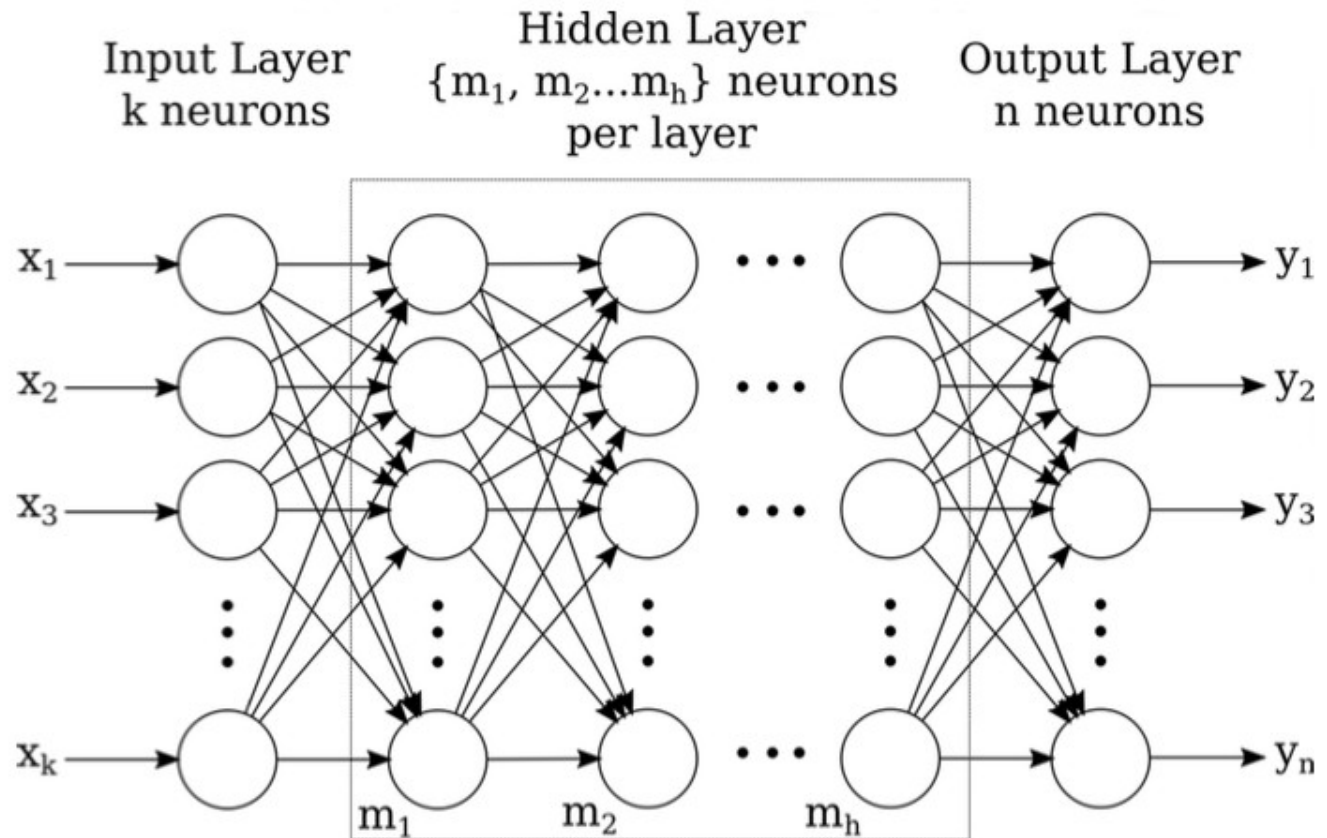
$th_l = 0.51s$ / $th_h = 0.95s$ (95% population)



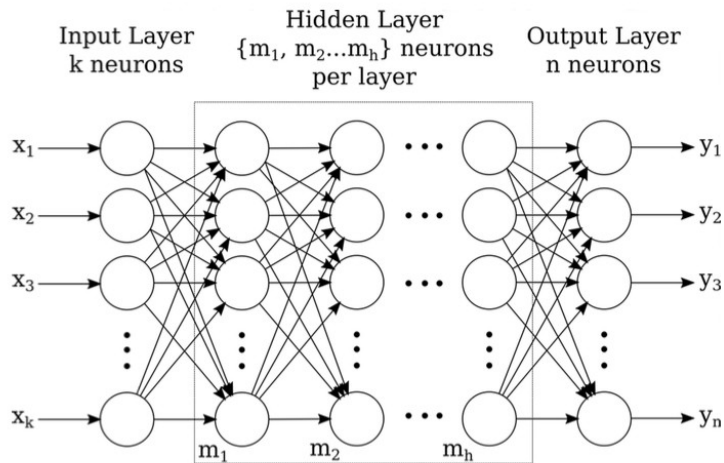
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POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS



POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS



Least computationally expensive NN meeting performance criteria (accuracy, sensitivity and specificity).

Training: Levenberg-Marquardt
Backpropagation
Number of Hidden Layers: 1
Activ. Func. Hidden Layer: Sigmoid and Softmax

Table 1. Condition and characteristics per users

Id	Age	Gender	Gait Speed	Physical Issues
1	80	M	0.615 m/s	Visual impairment; osteoarthritis; low back pain
2	87	M	0.498 m/s	Osteoarthritis (left knee)
3	86	M	0.687 m/s	Heart surgery; Lower limbs weakness
4	91	M	0.597 m/s	Vestibular disorder
5	74	M	0.792 m/s	Right knee prosthesis

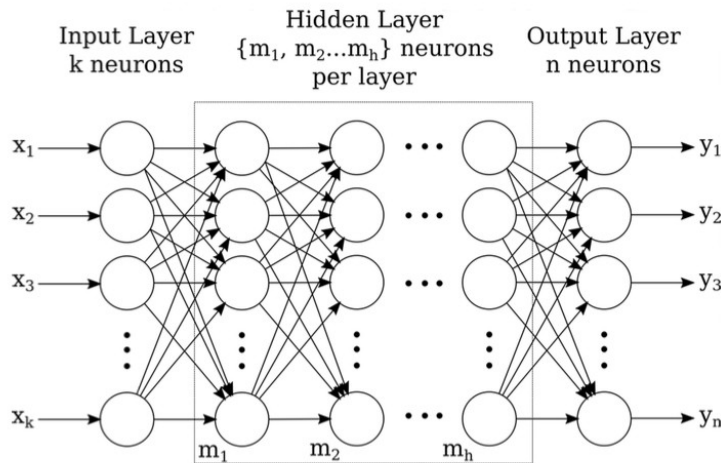
Benchmarking: 200 FPS video camera



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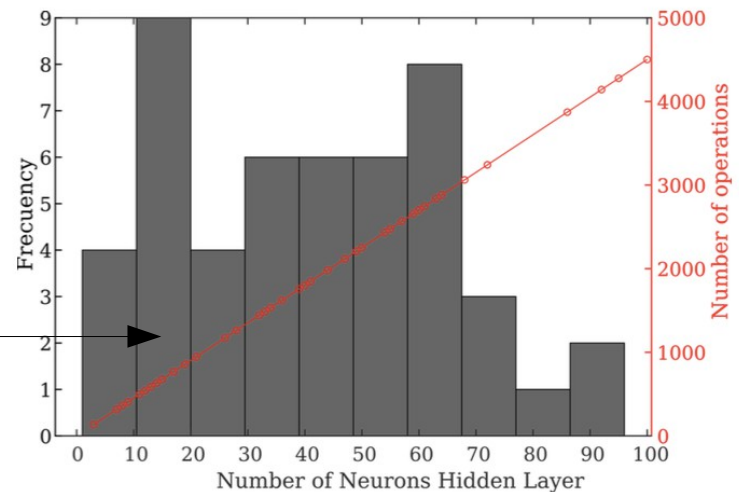


POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS



Least computationally expensive NN meeting performance criteria (accuracy, sensitivity and specificity).

(5-fold validation)

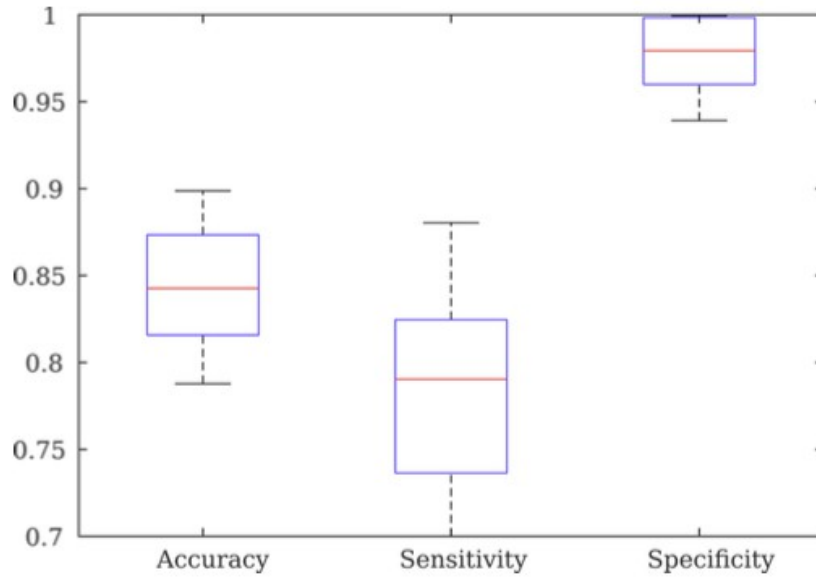


17 neurons in hidden layer

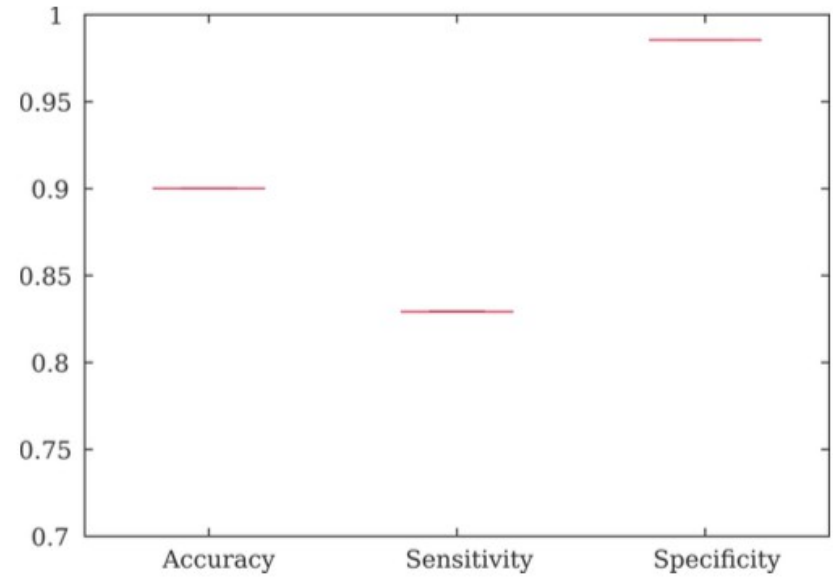
Fig. 4. Best MLP structures out of 50 tests



RESULTS: FSM VS MLP



(a) FSM



(b) MLP



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RESULTS: FSM VS MLP

		Volunteers					Average
		1	2	3	4	5	
FSM	Accuracy	0.8987	0.8649	0.7878	0.8251	0.8426	0.8438
	Specificity	0.9392	0.9994	0.9668	0.998	0.9793	0.9766
	Sensitivity	0.8804	0.8061	0.6948	0.7503	0.7903	0.7844
MLP	Accuracy	0.9583	0.8802	0.8762	0.8996	0.8861	0.9001
	Specificity	0.9996	0.9922	0.9596	0.9776	0.9986	0.9855
	Sensitivity	0.9004	0.7921	0.8263	0.8385	0.7888	0.8292



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RESULTS: FSM VS MLP

TRUE NEGATIVE RATE

		Volunteers					Average
		1	2	3	4	5	
FSM	Accuracy	0.8987	0.8649	0.7878	0.8251	0.8426	0.8438
	Specificity	0.9392	0.9994	0.9668	0.998	0.9793	0.9766
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	Specificity	0.9996	0.9922	0.9596	0.9776	0.9986	0.9855
	Sensitivity	0.9004	0.7921	0.8263	0.8385	0.7888	0.8292

← Worse condition
(in terms of gait speed) →



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CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

- Thresholding for support based gait assessment is not valid for users with **high asymmetries** not those who **support little weight** on the cane
- MLP (1 input neuron, 10-20 neurons in hidden layer and 1 output neuron) achieve **90% accuracy using less than 800 operations.**
- **MLP adapts better to persons' condition**, i.e. results present lower variance
- Only 5 volunteers were tested. **Further tests** are needed to confirm results and, then, extract more gait parameters.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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