

Robotics to Retrain Human Gait and Posture

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Gait abnormalities are not uncommon ...



- How to improve gait and balance?
- Could robotics be of help?



Gait Rehabilitation after Stroke

- Stroke – leading cause of functional disability, ~ 4 M survivors
- Survivors have one-sided weakness, asymmetry in gait
- Foot drop, toes drag, pelvic elevation, lack of balance and falls

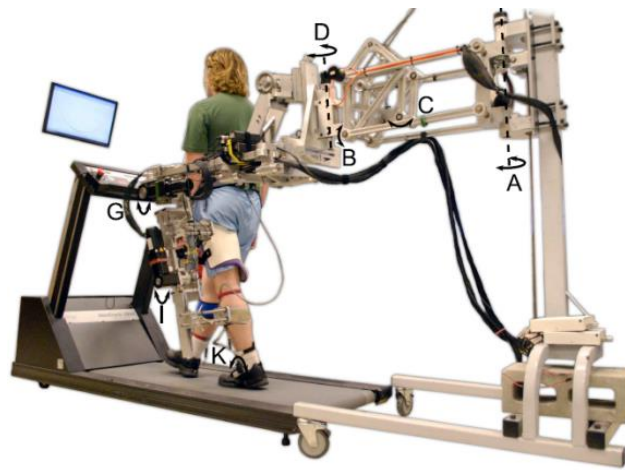
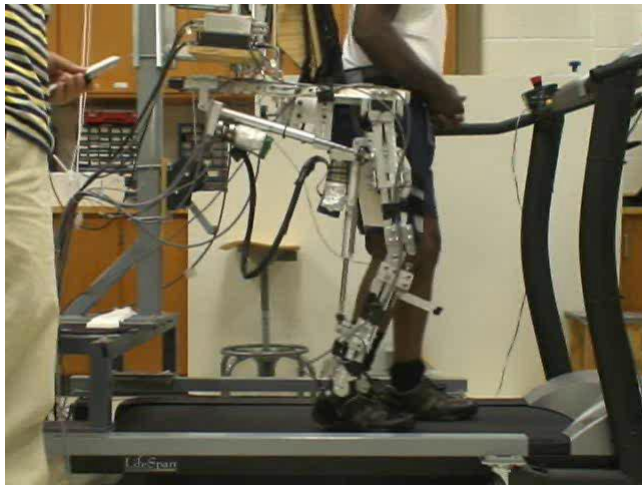


- Labor intensive
- Back injuries
- Expensive

Why Robotics?

- Robotics can help retrain movements by modulating forces according to motor learning principles.
- Robots have to be carefully designed to provide variable practice, intensity, and promote problem solving.
- Robots can quantify “progress” and can also be used to ask basic science questions, e.g., “What if?”

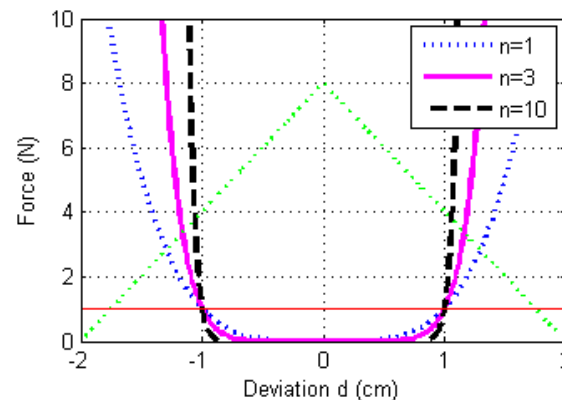
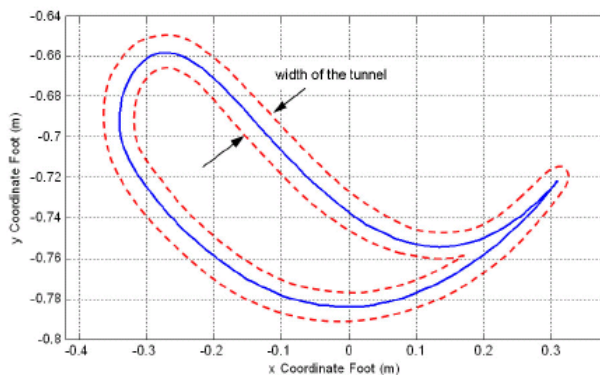
From ALEX to ALEX III ...



- Actuated hip/knee joints
- Other passive DOFs
- Visual feedback
- Force-tunnels

- ALEX II - All features of ALEX + Lunge DOF
- Used in either leg

- ALEX III – 12 active DOF, Bilateral design
- 4 active DOF at pelvis
- 4 active DOF each leg
- hip abduction & flexion
- Knee and Ankle control



Pilot Studies with ALEX – 36 Healthy Subjects

- Visual Guidance (VG), Kinetic Guidance (FFC), Visual + Kinetic (VG+FFC)
- How do these forms of feedback assist in learning/retention of new gait ?

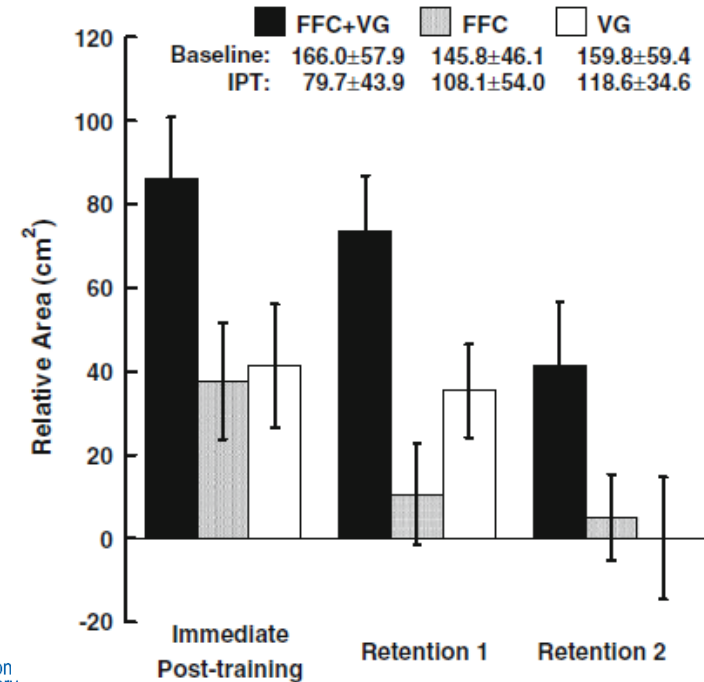
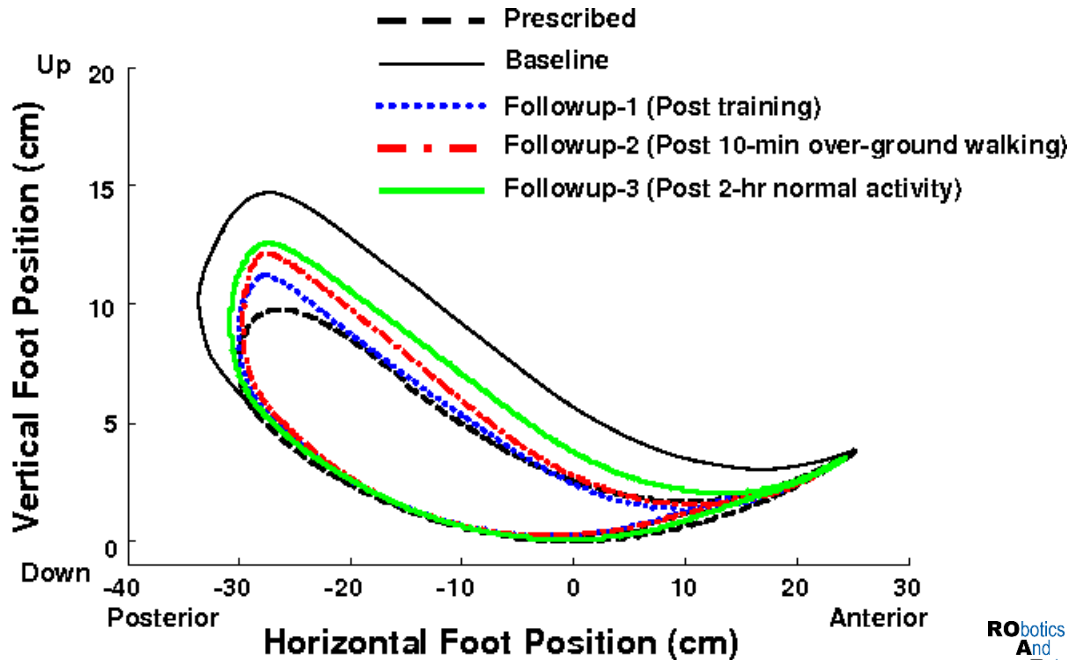
Table 1 Robot-assisted gait training procedure

Training/testing epoch	Time (min)	Visual guidance			Force-field constraint ^a		
		FFC + VG ^b	FFC	VG	FFC + VG	FFC	VG
Determination of preferred speed	5	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
<i>Baseline test</i>	3	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Training 1	10	On	Off	On	NW-HS	NW-HS	Off
Training 2	10	On	Off	On	NW-LS	NW-LS	Off
Training 3	10	On	Off	On	MW-HS	MW-HS	Off
Training 4	10	On	Off	On	MW-LS	MW-LS	Off
Training 5	10	On	Off	On	WW-HS	WW-HS	Off
Training 6	10	On	Off	On	WW-LS	WW-LS	Off
<i>Immediate post-training test</i>	3	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
<i>Retention test 1</i>	3	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
<i>Retention test 2</i>	3	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

^a Three levels of wall width: narrow (1 cm; NW), medium (2 cm; MW), and wide walls (4 cm; WW); Two levels of stiffness coefficients (KFn): high (0.760 N; HS) and low stiffness (0.125 N; LS)

^b Three experimental groups: visual guidance plus force-field constraint (FFC + VG), force-field constraint (FFC), and visual guidance only groups (VG)

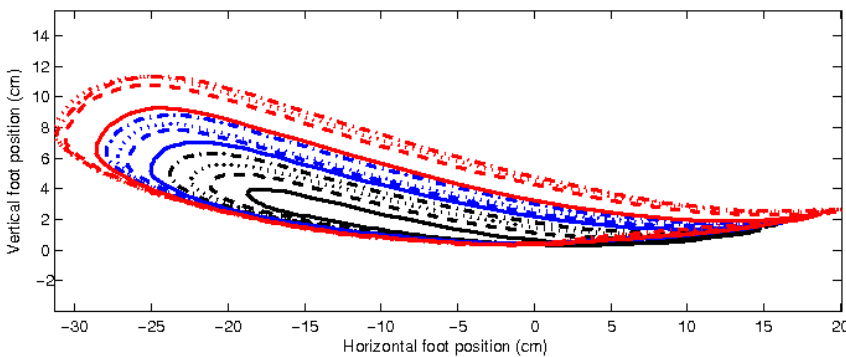
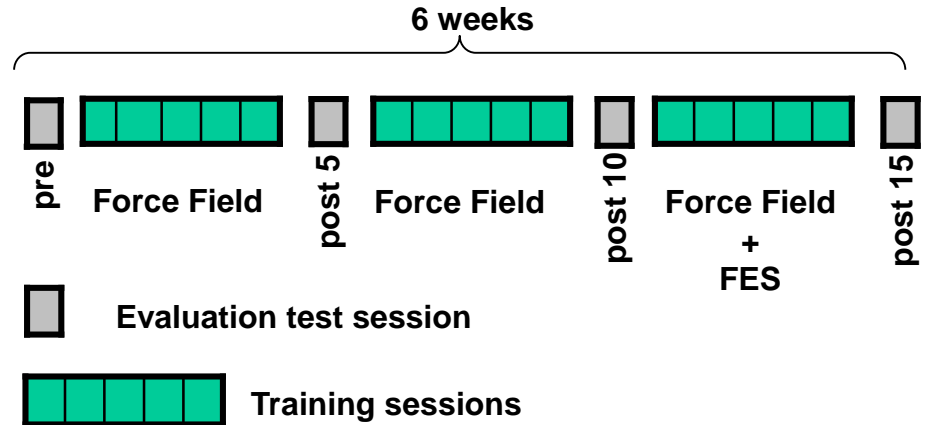
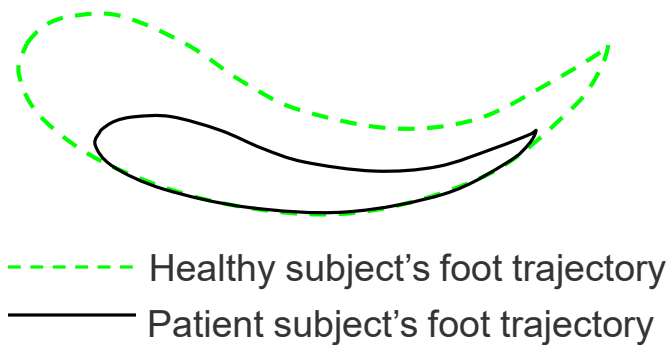
Study: Role of Feedback in Gait Training



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- Healthy subjects modified their foot path to a scaled-down trajectory after training
- Participants with compliant force field + visual guidance retained the modification longer than force field or visual guidance alone.
- Results provide a basis for retraining gait following stroke or other disorders.

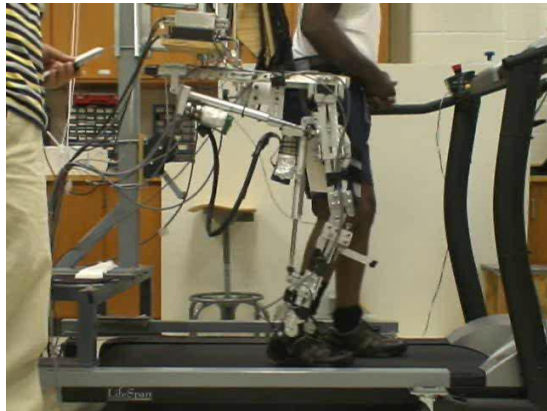
Chronic stroke patients: Can they learn to walk more normally after ALEX robotic training ?



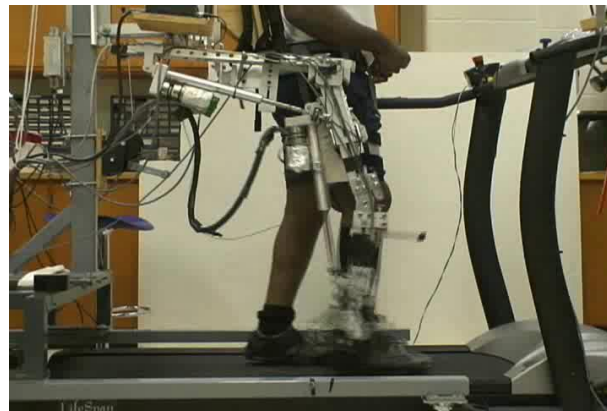
- 0% 0.9 mph 65% 1.3 mph — 75% 1.4 mph
- - - 20% 1.0 mph - - - 70% 1.4 mph - - - 80% 1.5 mph
- 30% 1.1 mph — 50% 1.2 mph 85% 1.5 mph
- - - 40% 1.2 mph - - - 60% 1.3 mph - - - 85% 1.6 mph

Sessions	Time (min)	Visual feedback	Force Field	Tunnel width (mm)	Stiffness (N)
Baseline	3	OFF	no	-	-
Pre-test	2	on	no	-	-
Training - 1	5	on	YES	10	0.76
Training - 2	5	on	YES	10	0.76
Training - 3	5	on	YES	10	0.125
Training - 4	5	on	YES	10	0.125
Mid-test	2	on	no	-	-
Training - 5	5	on	YES	20	0.76
Training - 6	5	on	YES	20	0.76
Training - 7	5	on	YES	20	0.125
Training - 8	5	on	YES	20	0.125
Post-test	2	on	no	-	-
Follow up 1	2	OFF	no	-	-
Follow up 2	2	OFF	no	-	-

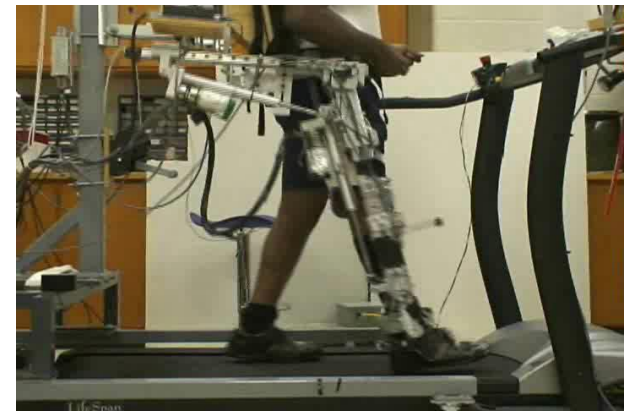
ALEX pre and post-training Videos of Stroke Patients



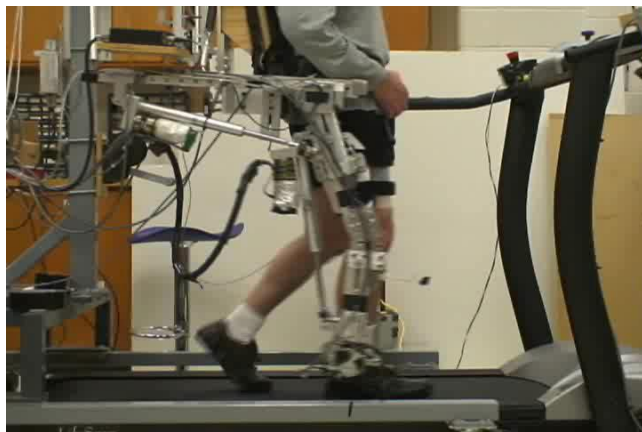
Session 2: 0.9 mph



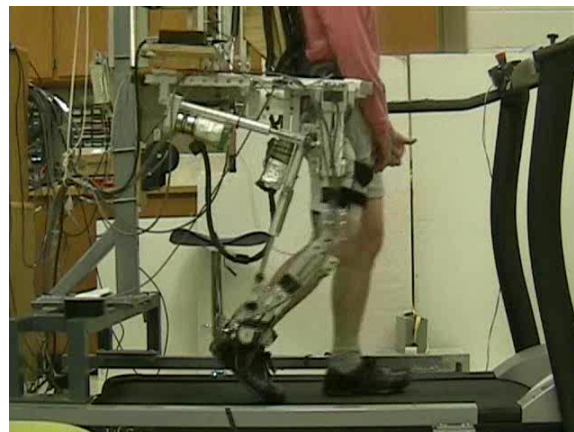
Post 15 Session training: 0.9 mph



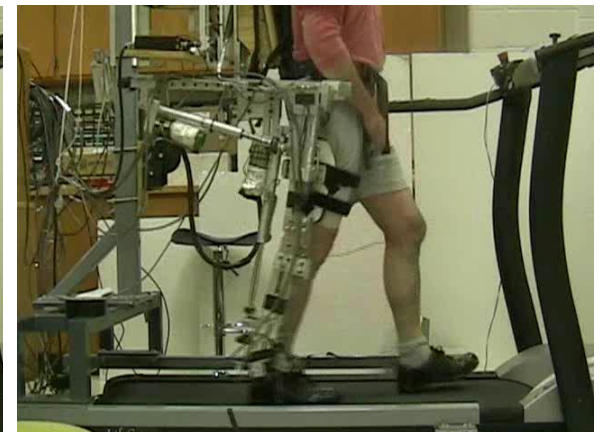
Post 15 Session training: 1.6 mph



Baseline: 1.3 mph

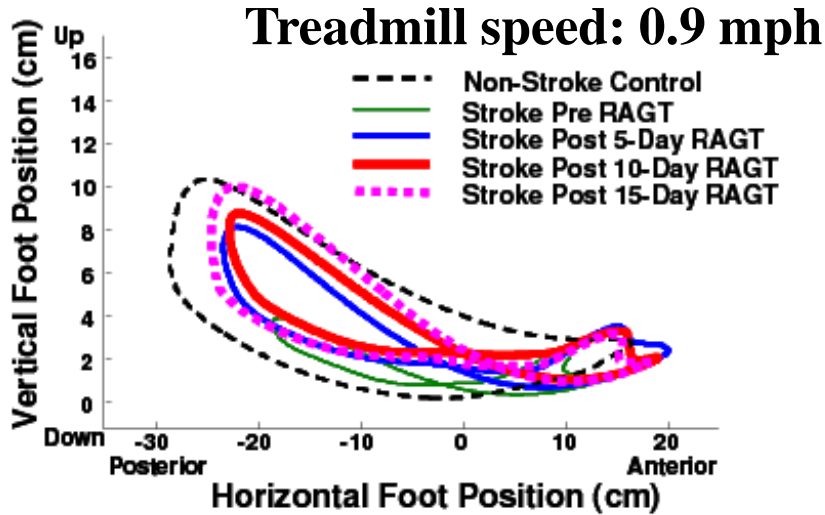


10 Session Training: 1.3 mph

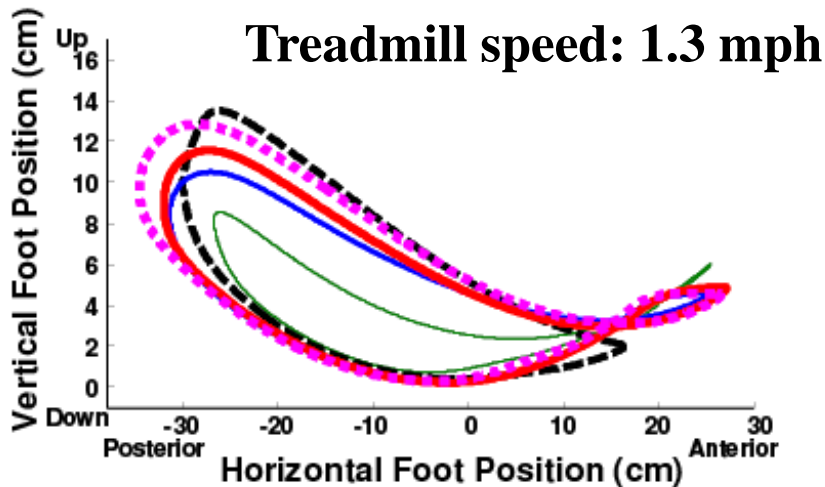
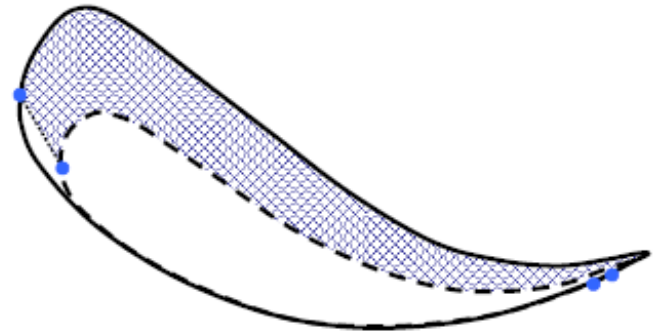


10 Session Training: 1.8 mph

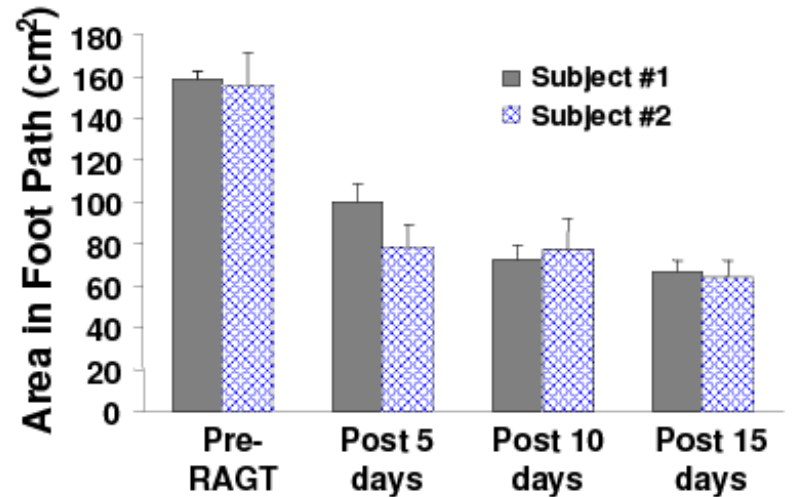
Pre, mid, & post-Training Data with ALEX



(a) Subject #1

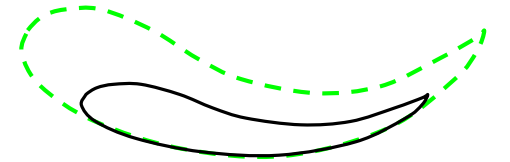
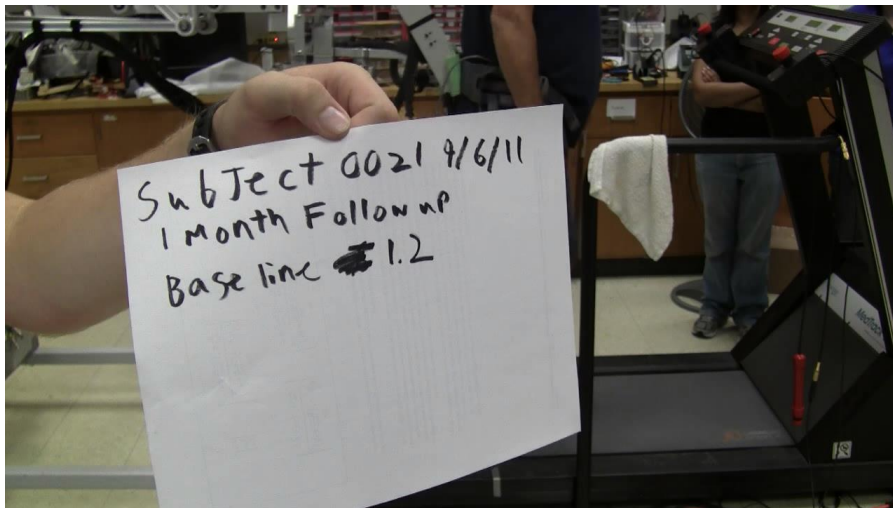
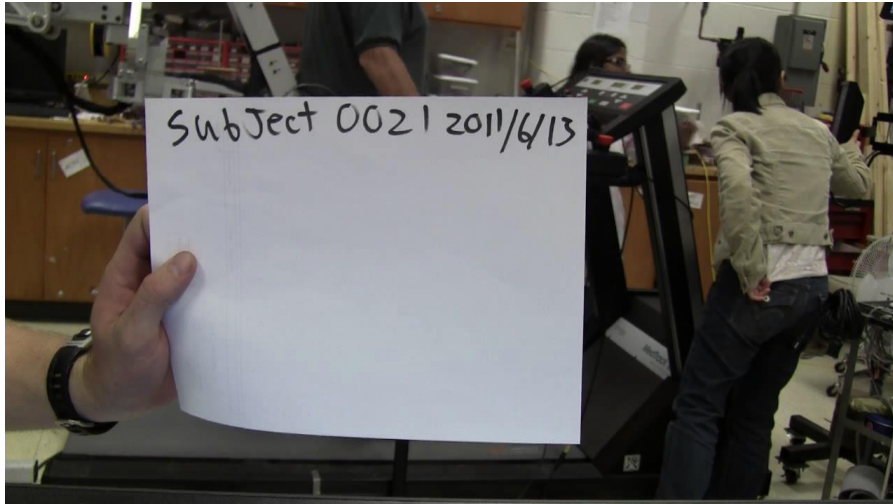


(b) Subject #2

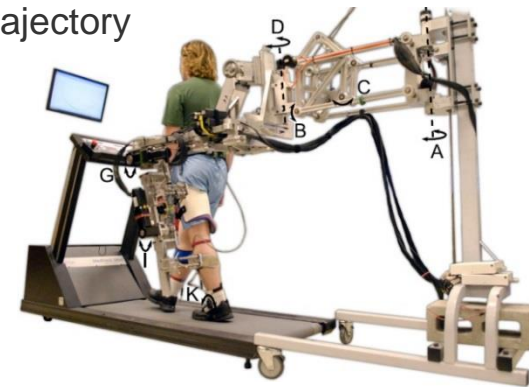


ALEX II: Gait Training of Stroke Patients

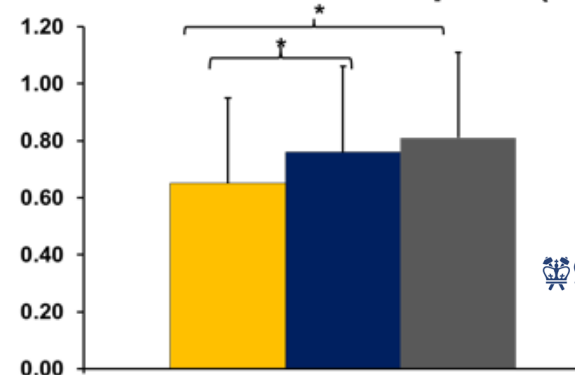
N=9, Six month follow up



--- Healthy ankle trajectory
— Patient ankle trajectory



Self-selected speed (m/s)



Srivastava, S., Kao, P.C., Kim, S.H., Stegall, P., Zanotto, D., Higginson, J., Agrawal, S. K., and Scholz, J. P., "Assist-as-needed Robot-aided Gait Training Improves Walking Function in Individuals Following Stroke", *IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering*, 2015, Vol. 23, No. 6, 956-963.

Exoskeletons are cool! What are the limitations?

- Not transparent to users
- Usually heavy, alters inertia
- Constrains degrees-of-freedom
- Joint alignment is an issue



Lokomat, Hocoma AG



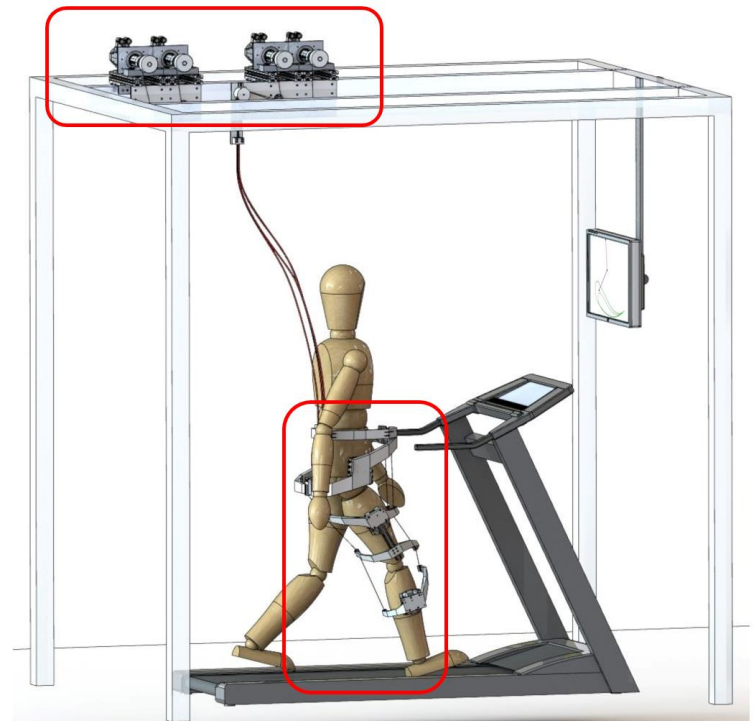
Alex II, Columbia U



Lopes, U of Twente

Design of C-ALEX ...

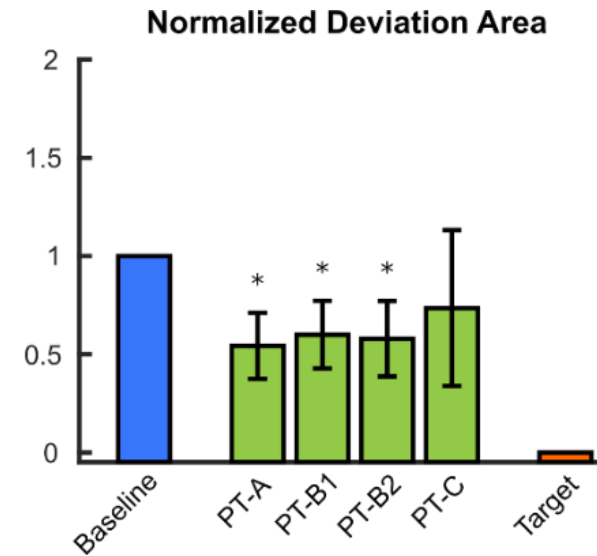
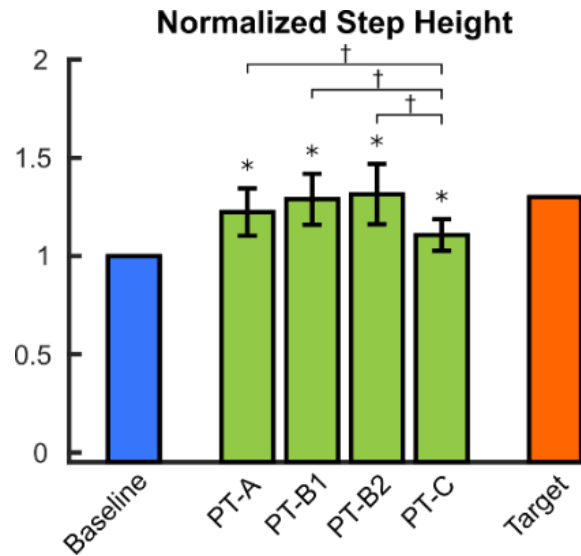
- No mechanical “skeleton”
 - 3 cuffs on pelvis / thigh / shank
- No restriction on natural joint motion
- Lightweight
 - 3D printed cuffs with sparse interior
 - Pelvis / Thigh / Shank: 2.7kg / 1.0kg / 0.6kg



	Degrees of Freedom			Moving Mass
	Pelvis	Hip	Knee	
Human	6	3	1	15% B.W.
C-Alex	6p	1a2p	1a	+1.6kg
Lokomat	1p(+2p)	1a	1a	+21kg
Alex II	5p	1a2p	1a	+30kg
Lopes	2a1p	2a	1a	+6kg

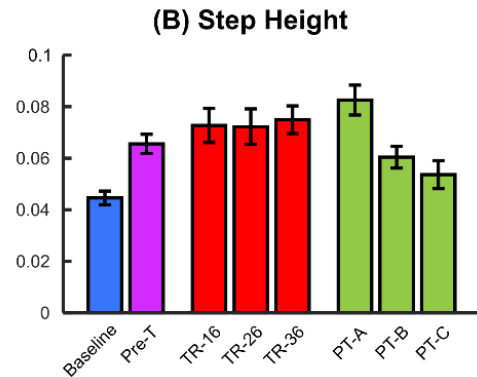
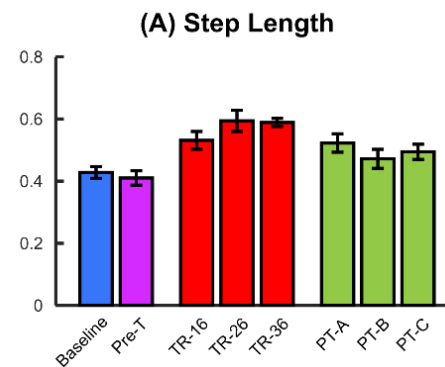
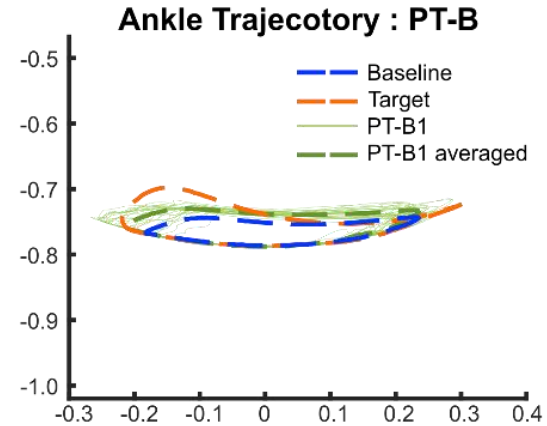
C-ALEX: Cable-driven Active Leg Exoskeleton

No rigid links, 1/10th weight of rigid exos, no joint alignment



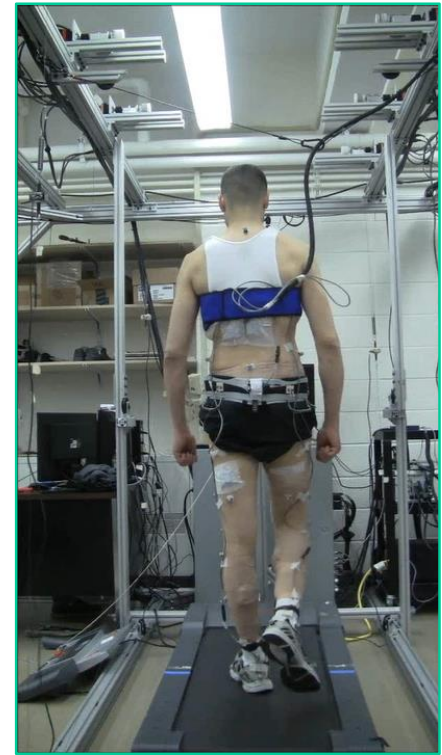
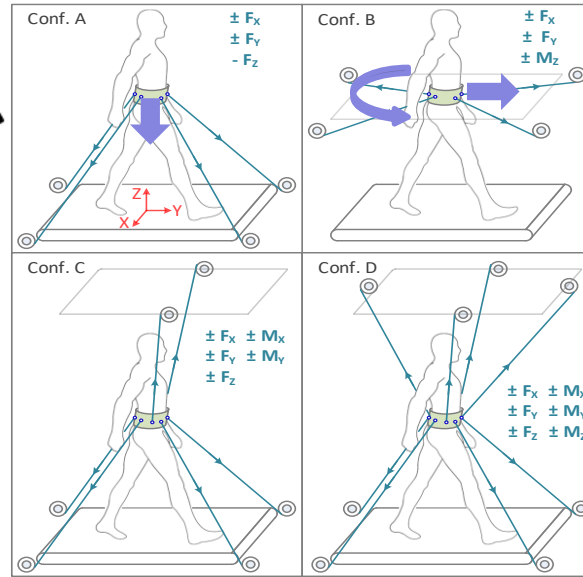
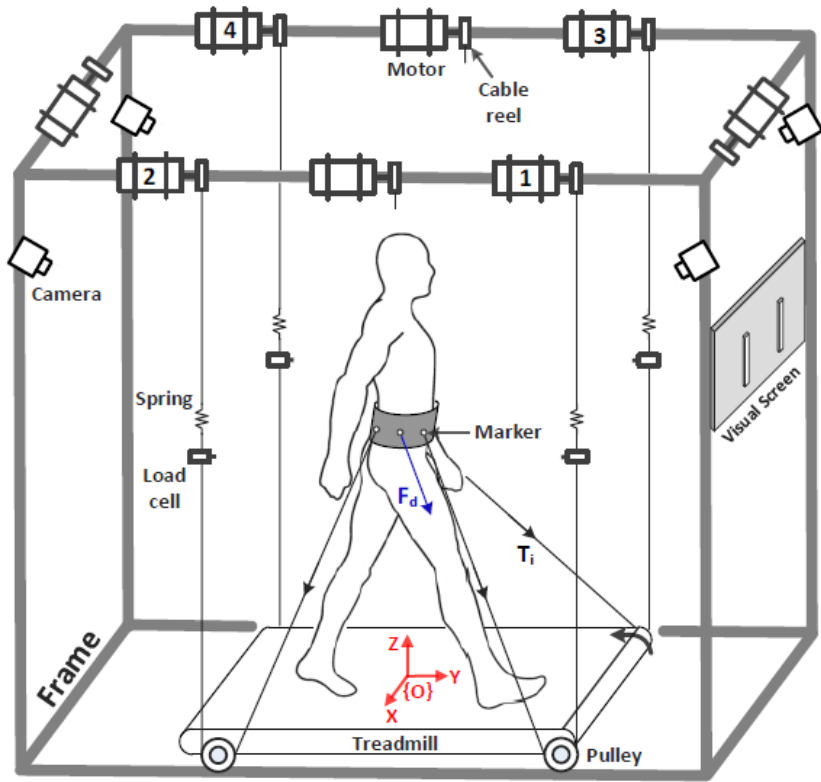
C-ALEX: Cable-driven Active Leg Exoskeleton

Retraining Stroke Gait: Pilot study (n=10) single session



TPAD: Applies controlled forces on pelvis

Training during stance phase of gait



- Foot is in stance 62% of gait cycle
- Continuous or intermittent forces
- Synchronize with gait events
- Constraint-induced training with forces during walking



Force asymmetry Experiment and Outcomes

Experiment: A 10% BW force was directed along the right leg.

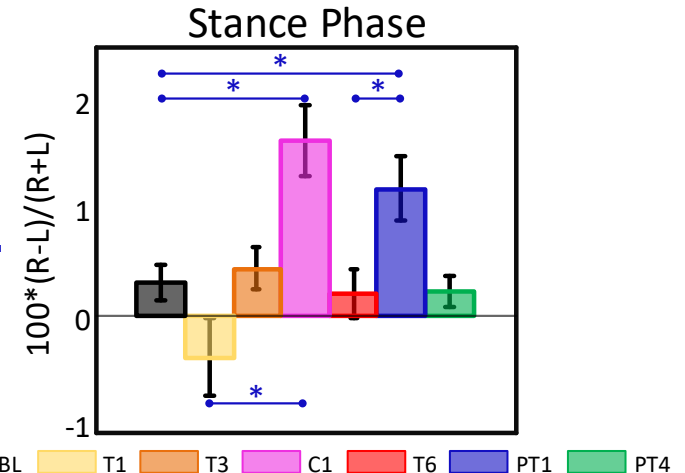
Details:

- 9 healthy sub. (20-35 yrs)
- Average weight: 71.5 kg
- Constant speed: 3.8 km/h



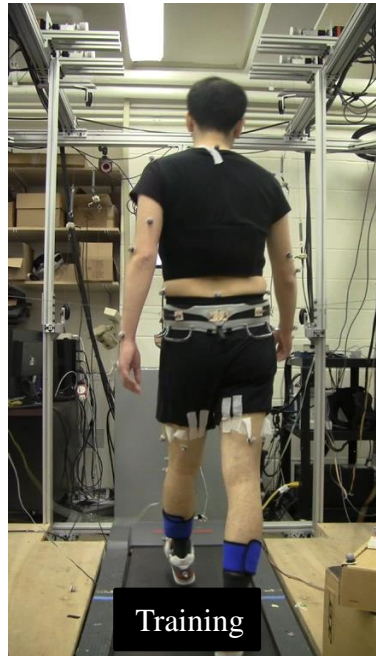
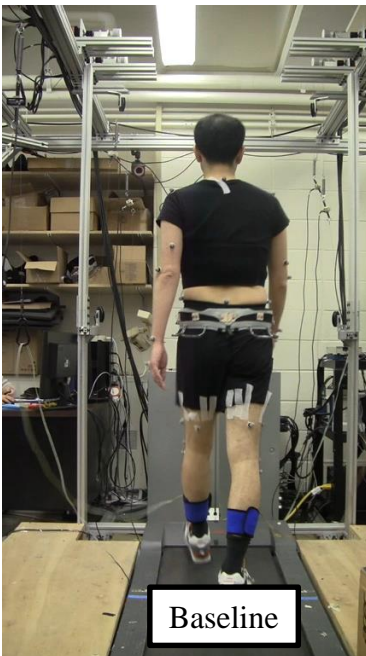
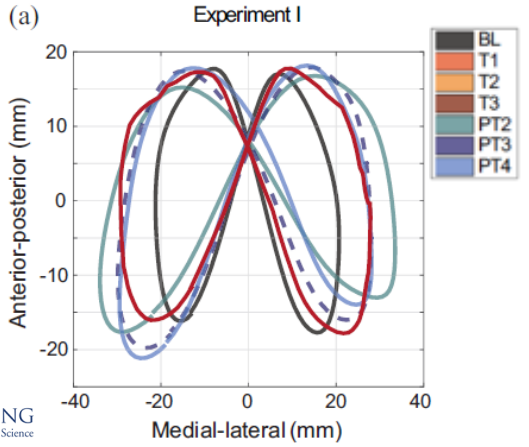
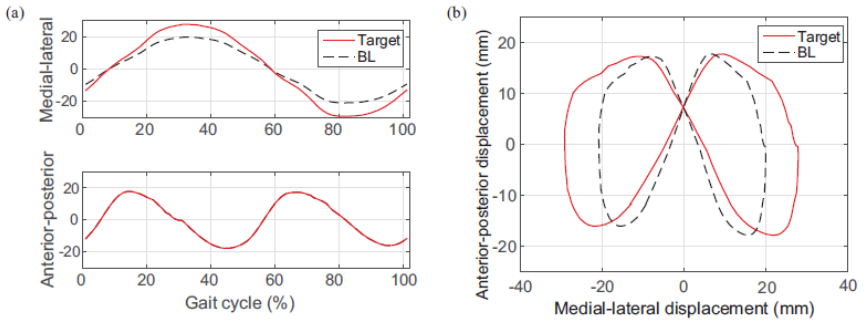
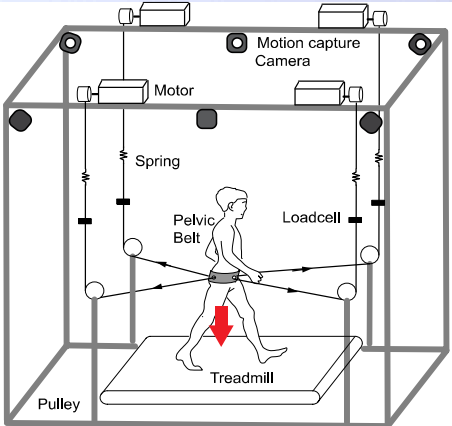
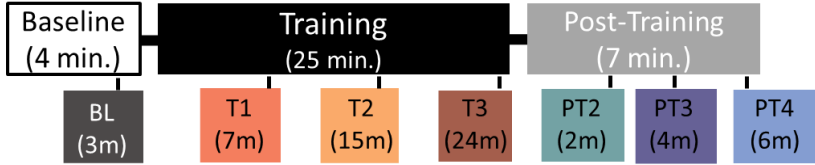
Results:

- Asymmetric pelvic motion.
- Longer right leg stance time.
- Higher right leg muscle activation.
- Potentially use this to train weak legs of hemiparetic patients.



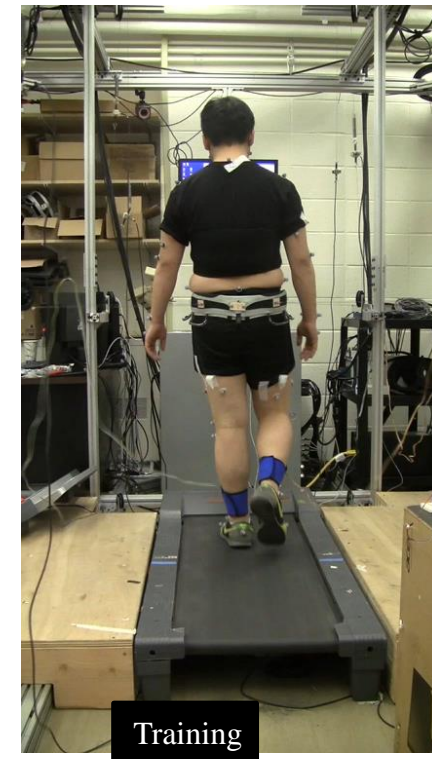
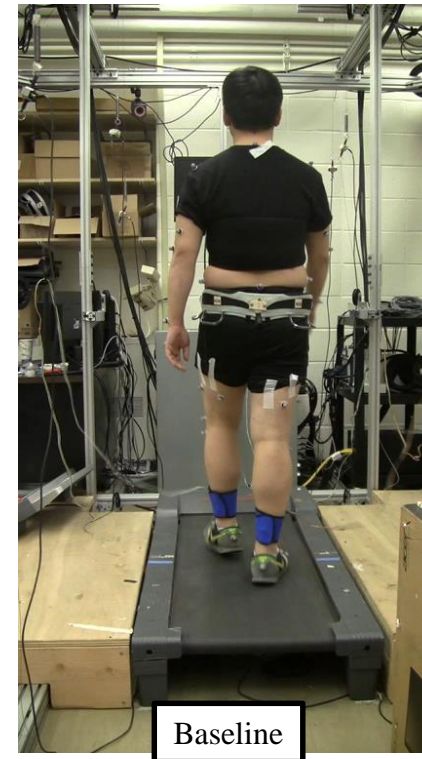
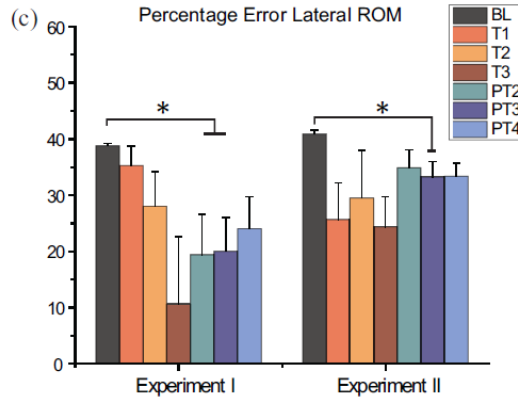
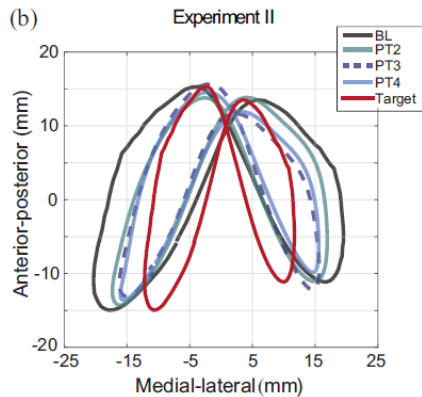
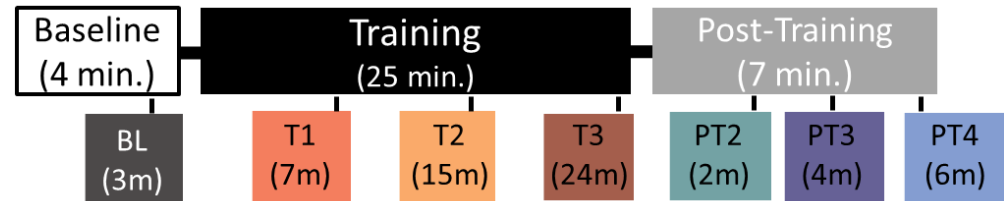
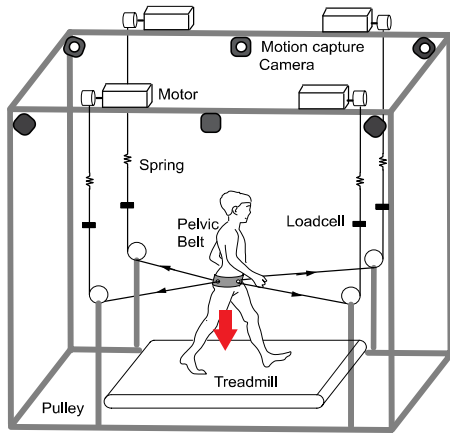
Closed-loop Force Control based on Pelvis Motion

Enlarge ML Template by 40% – Single Session



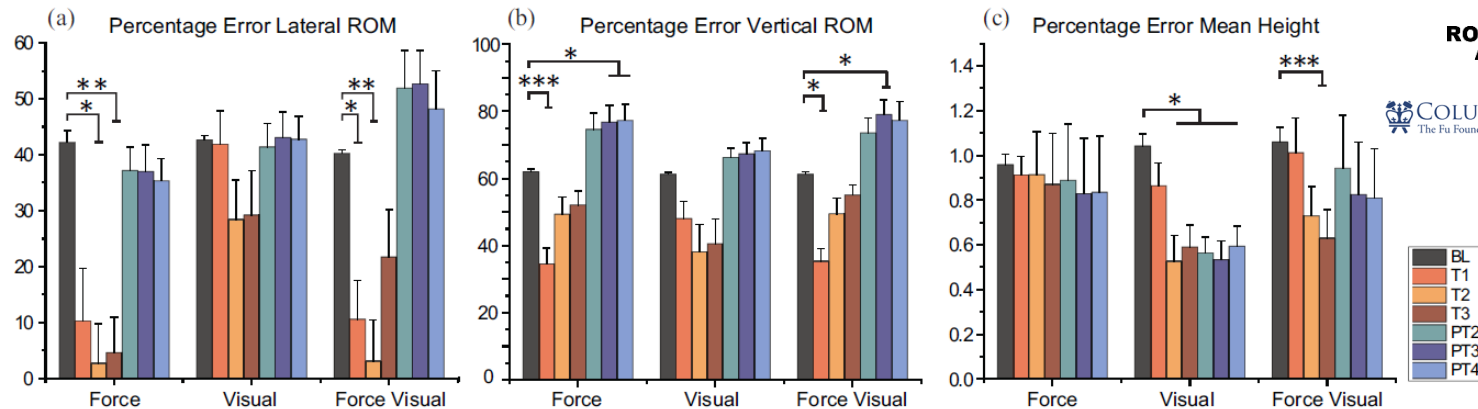
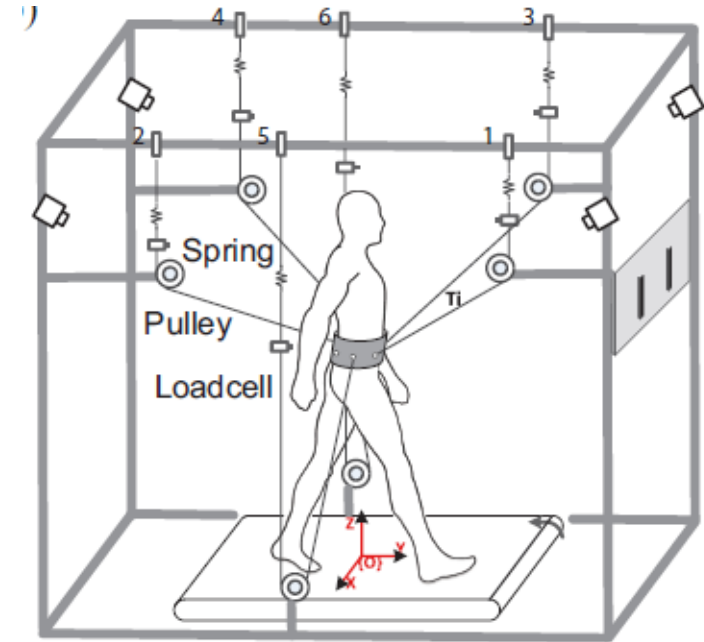
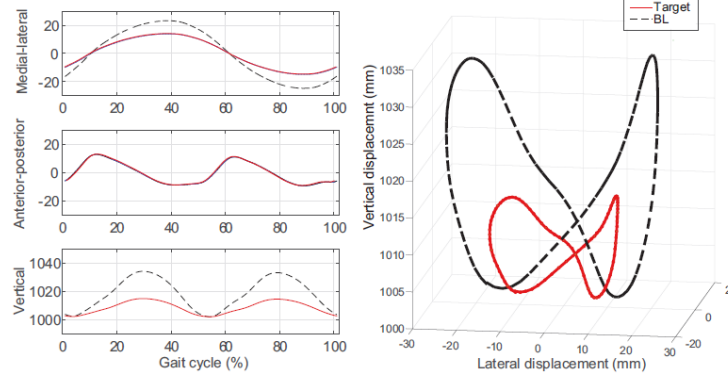
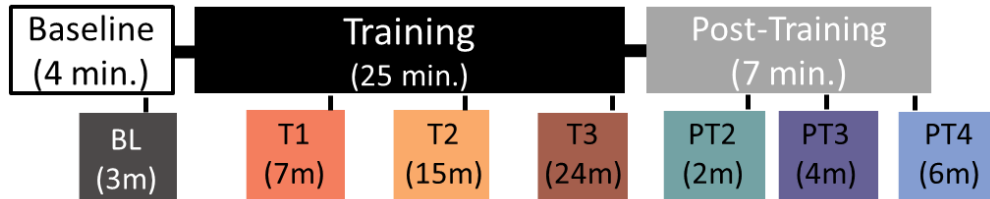
Closed-loop Force Control based on Pelvis Motion

Reduce ML Template by 40% – Single Session



Closed-loop Force Control based on Pelvis Motion

Change both Lateral and Vertical Templates: Motivated by CP Gait

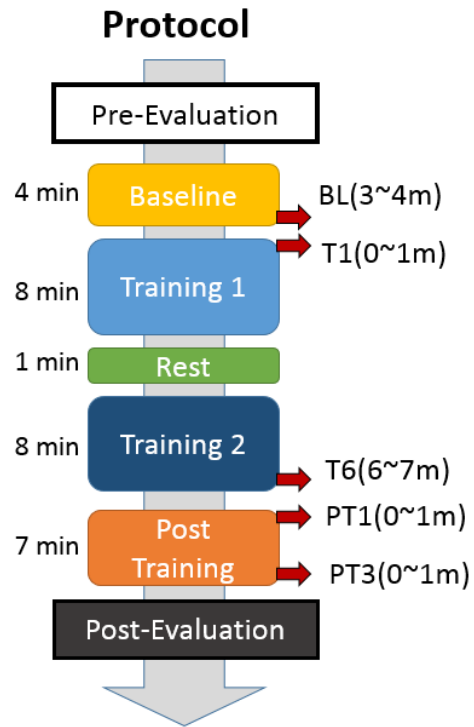


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Crouch Gait of Children with CP

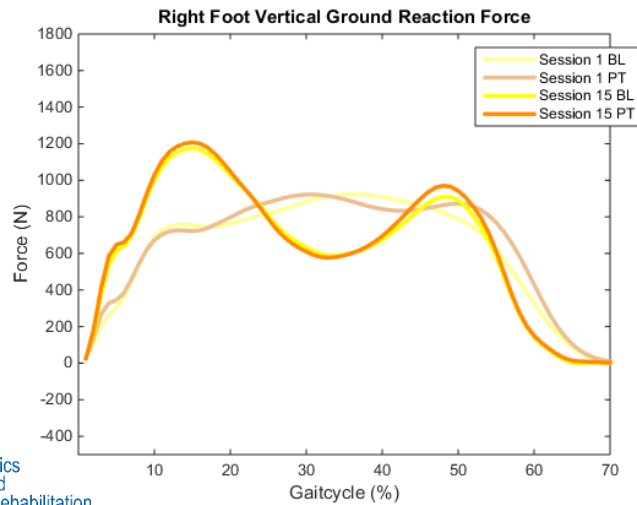
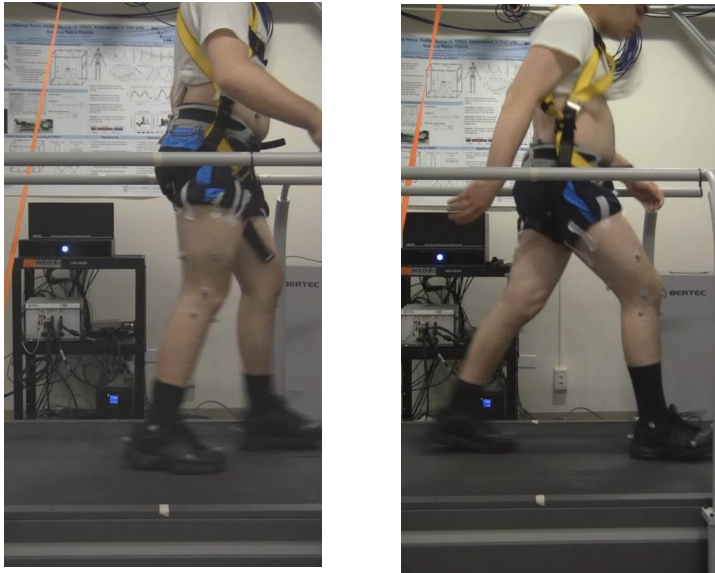
3 out of 1000 children are diagnosed with CP

- Many children with CP have flexed hips, knees, and ankles
- Slow speed, Energy intensive, Joint deterioration
- 10% BW force was applied downwards symmetrically across both legs – 15 training sessions



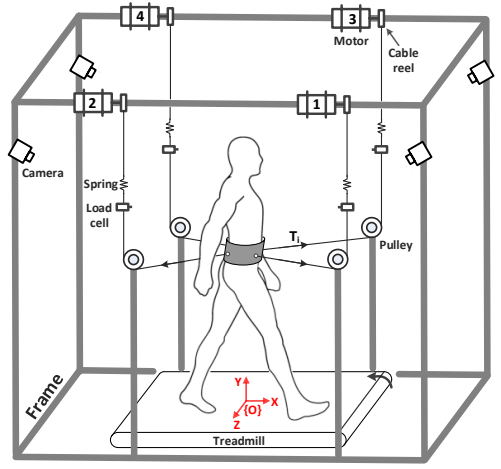
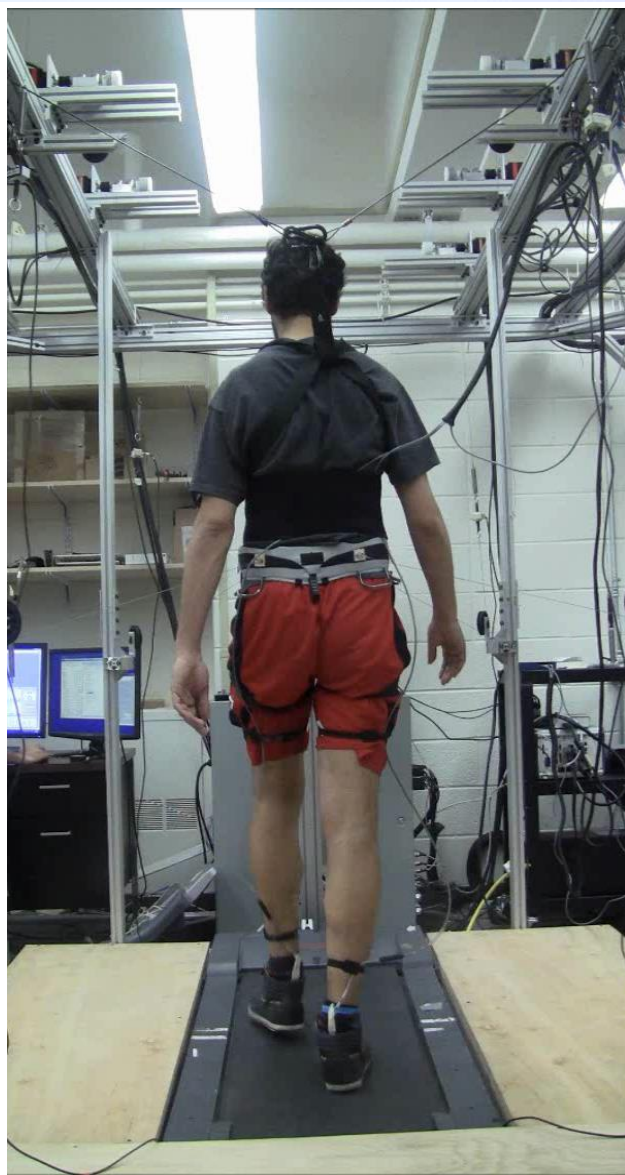
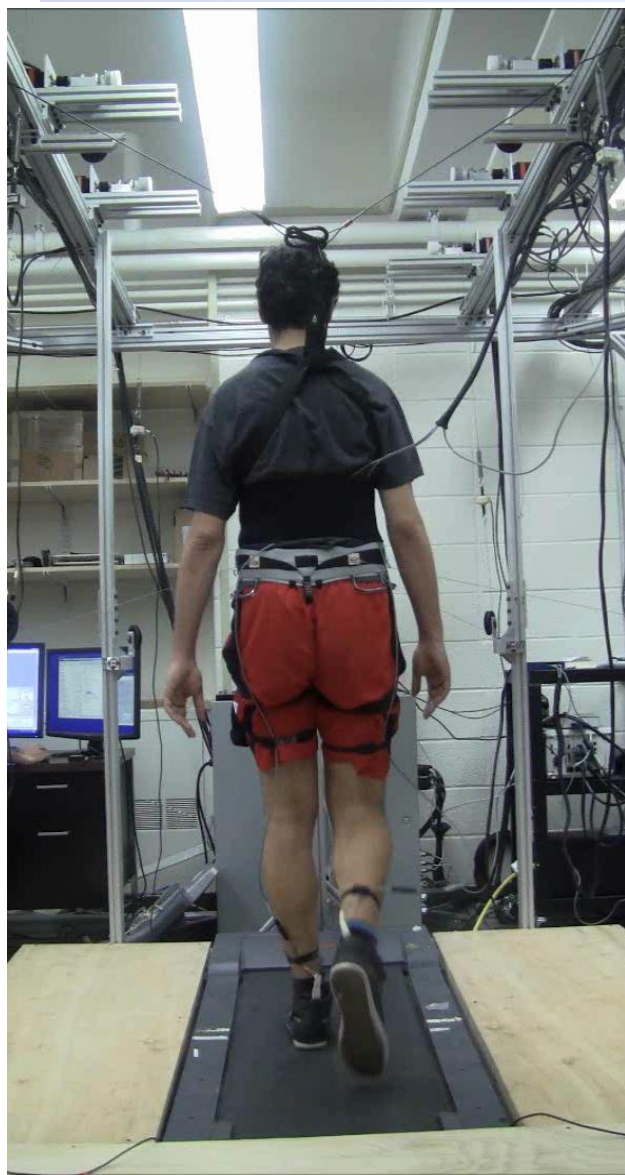
J. Kang, D. Martelli, V. Vashista, I. Martinez-Hernandez, H. Kim, S. K. Agrawal, "Robot-driven Downward Pelvic Pull to Improve Crouch Gait in Children with Cerebral Palsy," *Science Robotics*, Vol. 2, eaan2634, 2017.

Crouch Gait of Children with CP: Outcomes



Training elders to improve balance & prevent Falls

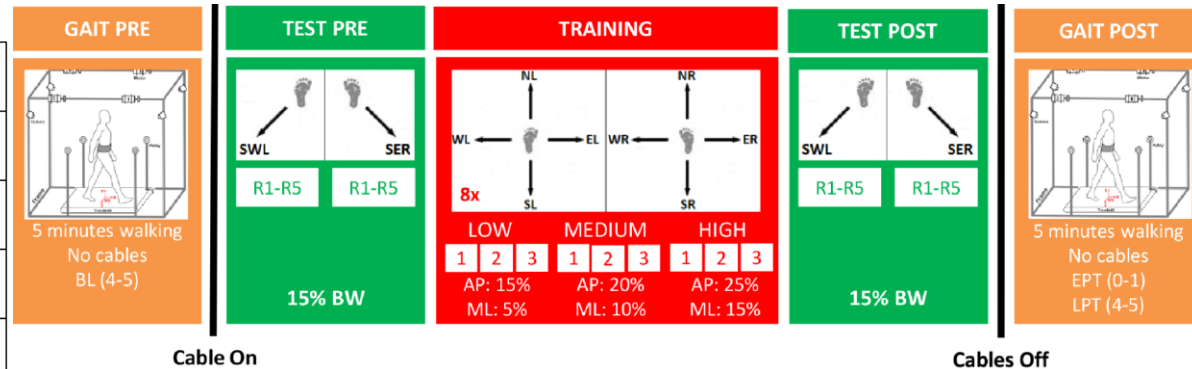
Tai-Chi is great but can we do better?



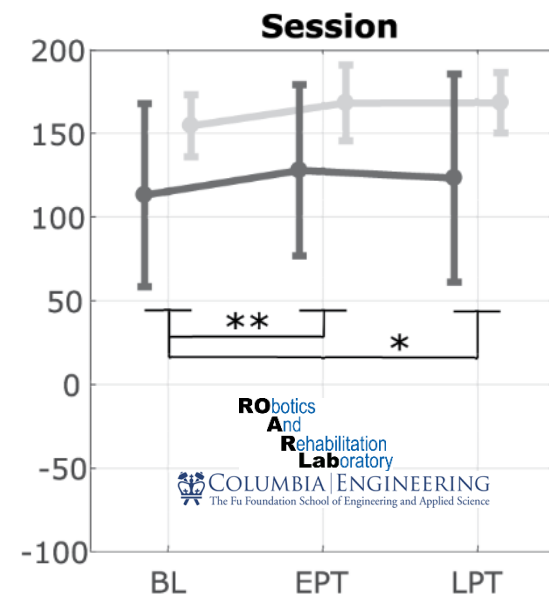
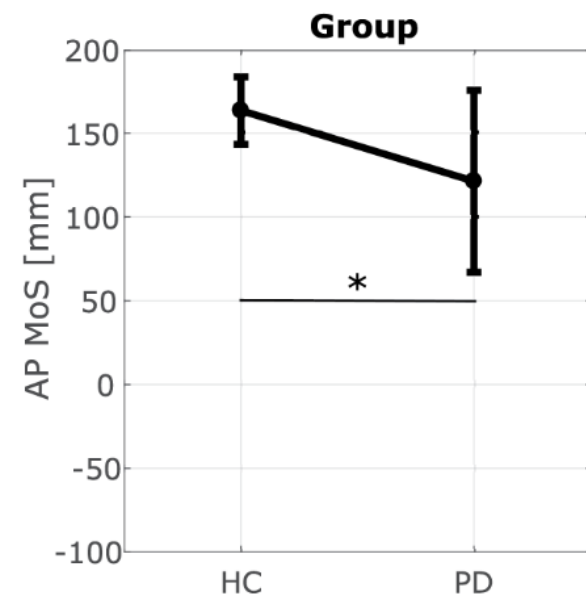
Perturbation Training of Parkinson Patients

Margin of Stability Trends are similar to controls ...

Variable	PD Group	HC Group	p-value
Age [years]	64.3 ± 7.4	64.7 ± 7.3	.924
Gender [male/female]	7/2	6/3	1
Height [cm]	169.6 ± 6.1	172.9 ± 6.1	.261
Weight [kg]	75.5 ± 15.7	75.6 ± 8.9	.993
TUG [s]	9.46 ± 3.70	7.81 ± 1.44	.230
5MWT [m/s]	1.39 ± 0.11	1.42 ± 0.15	.606
Treadmill Speed [m/s]	0.89 ± 0.12	0.9 ± 0.17	.871



New York City CBS Local News clip on "Perturbation Training of Balance in Parkinson Patients".



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Wrap Up: Posture training with pelvis and trunk



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M. I. Khan, V. Santamaria, S. K. Agrawal, "Improving Trunk-Pelvis Stability Using Active Force Control at the Trunk and Passive Resistance at the Pelvis," *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 2018, pp. 2569-2576.

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Thank you

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