

## **Quantitative assessment of movements with inertial sensors in Parkinson's disease**

A major problem in the field of Parkinson's disease (PD) is that there is no objective assessment tool for PD symptoms to date. At the moment data are mostly collected with questionnaires, interviews, or clinical scales. This makes the assessment of changes in the course of the disease, due to training or due to medication very difficult for patients and medical staff. A way to solve this issue is the objective measurement of movements (in patients with PD) with (small) body-worn sensor units containing accelerometers, gyroscopes and magnetometers.

There are four main fields of applications of these sensor units in PD:

- 1) Measuring symptoms and instrumented clinical scales;
- 2) Instrumented functional assessments;
- 3) Quantification of daily activity;
- 4) Technology-assisted neurorehabilitation;

In the talk examples of these four fields of applications have been discussed.

PeerJ PrePrints

---

# Quantitative assessment of movements with inertial sensors in Parkinson's disease

Markus Hobert

---

Center for Neurology, University of Tuebingen

# Quantitative assessment with inertial sensors

---

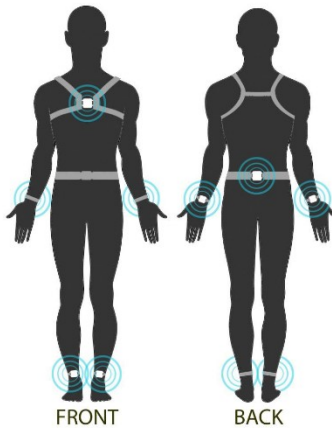
Objective measurement of movements with (small) body-worn sensor units containing accelerometers, gyroscopes and magnetometers

PeerJ PrePrints

1



[www.apdm.com](http://www.apdm.com)



2



[www.microberts.nl](http://www.microberts.nl)

3



[www.sense-park.eu](http://www.sense-park.eu)

# Parkinson's disease (PD)

---

...is defined by:

- bradykinesia ....

...and one of the following symptoms:

- rigidity,
- rest tremor,
- postural instability.



*W. R. Gowers: A Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System, 1886*

# Why inertial sensors in PD ?

---

Example of UPDRS items and rating by the audience.

PeerJ PrePrints

Videos with patients removed.

# Use of inertial sensors in PD for...

---

- instrumenting clinical scales and measuring symptoms
- instrumenting functional assessments
- quantification of daily activity
- technology-assisted neurorehabilitation

# Instrumenting clinical scales: UPDRS

---

Figure removed, see figure 1  
in Mera et al., J Neurosci  
Methods., 2012

UPDRS items “rest tremor”  
and “finger tapping”

# Measuring symptoms

---

bradykinesia and dyskinesia

PeerJ PrePrints  
Graphs removed, see figure 1 in  
Griffiths et al., Journal of  
Parkinsons disease, 2012



[http://www.innovation.gov.au/industry/PharmaceuticalsandHealthTechnologies/MedicalDevicesandTechnology/PublishingImages/DIISR\\_CaseStudy\\_02.gif](http://www.innovation.gov.au/industry/PharmaceuticalsandHealthTechnologies/MedicalDevicesandTechnology/PublishingImages/DIISR_CaseStudy_02.gif)

- A: healthy person
- B: bradykinetic PD patient
- C: dyskinetic PD patient



# Instrumenting functional tests:

## Timed Up & Go Test

---

Timed Up and Go Test, Video and accelerometer/gyroscope signal.

Video with patient removed.

# Instrumenting functional tests:

## Timed Up & Go Test

---

31 patients with postural instability and gait difficulty (PIGD)

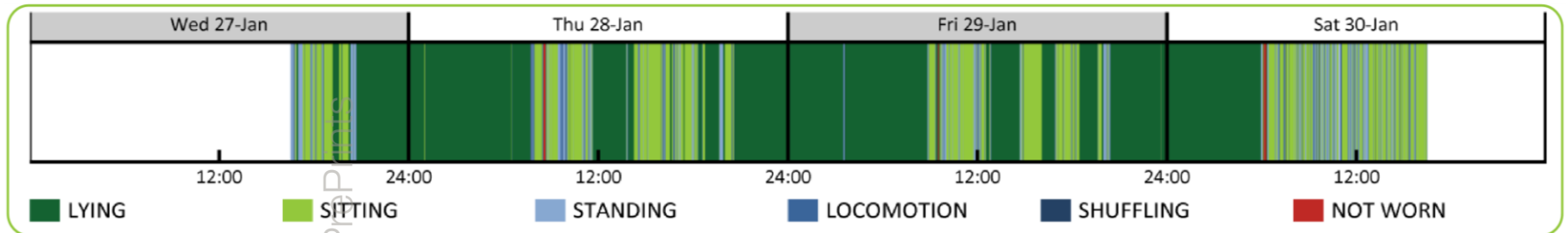
30 patients with tremor dominant (TD) PD

Differences between PD subtypes in parameters of walking, transitions and turning

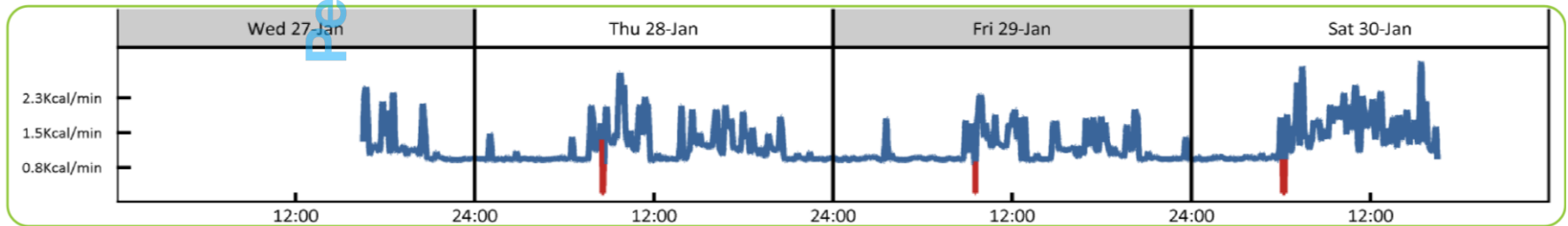
Graph removed, see figures 1-3 in Herman et al., Exp Brain Res, 2014

# Quantification of daily activity

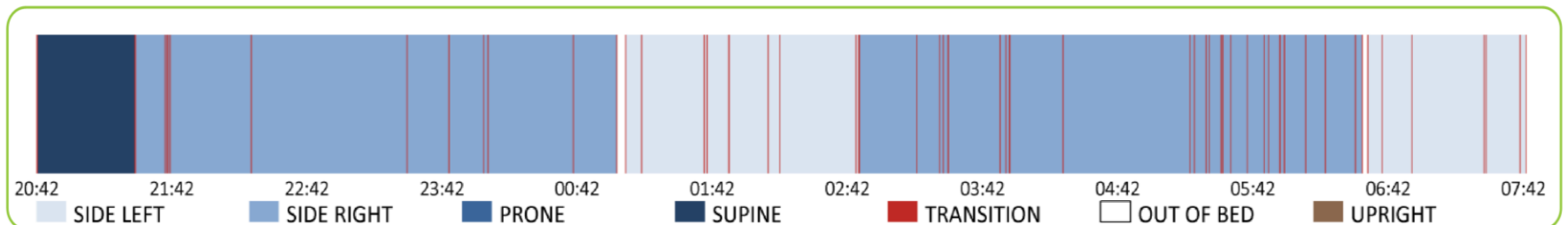
## activity



## intensity



## sleep



# Quantification of daily activity: Concept of bouts

---

17 PD patients

17 controls

measurement

duration 7 days

no differences in  
volume of sedentary  
time, but in distribution

Graph removed, see figure 1 in  
Chastin et al., Mov. Disord, 2010

# Self-assessment by PD patients



Four sensor units: Three worn during the day, one at night



Covered symptoms

- *Tremor*
- *Gait*
- *Sleep*
- *Hypokinesia/Dyskinesia*
- *(Cognition)*

# Technology-assisted neurorehabilitation: gait

---

at-home training with closed-loop augmented-reality cueing device

13 PD patients with gait shuffling,  
festination, and/or freezing;  
2 x 30min daily training

PeerJ PrePrints

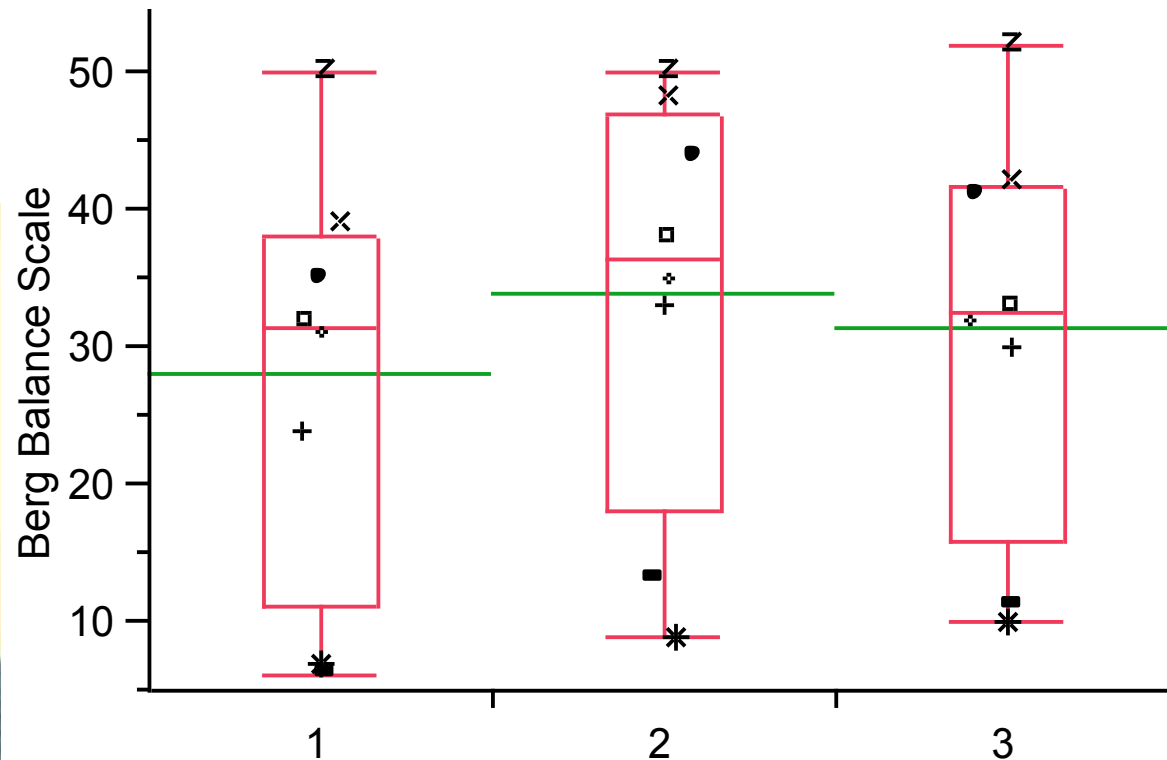
Figures removed, see figures 1-2  
in Espay et al., JRRD, 2010

# Technology-assisted neurorehabilitation: balance

training with closed-loop auditory biofeedback

8 PSP patients

3 x 45min weekly training



**$T1/T2: p=0.008$**

$T1/2/3$

**$T1/T3: p=0.04$**

**$T2/T3: ns$**

# *Thank you for your attention!*

---

FUNCTIONAL  
NEUROGERIATRICS  
RESEARCH GROUP



<http://www.hih-tuebingen.de/funktionelle-neurogeriatrie>

Walter Maetzler

Sandra Hasmann

Janet van Uem

Susanne Nussbaum

Tanja Heger

mcroberts



Contact: Markus.Hobert @ med. uni-tuebingen. de