New technologies in biomedical physics

Schedule

(3 classes)

(1 classes)

- 1. "Posturography": Wii Board Presentations
- 2. "3D camera": Kinect (2 classes)
 Presentations (1 classes)
 3. Raspberry Pi (8 classes)
- Passing criteria:
- 1. Presentation of the results from "Posturography"
- 2. Presentation of the results from "3D camera"
- 3. Project on Raspberry Pi
- 4. 2 unwarranted absence at maximum

Didactic materials:

http://brain.fuw.edu.pl/edu/index.php/Nowe technologie w fizyce biomedycznej

Posturography: Introduction

- examination of stability ability to regain the state of balance
- based on recording and analysis of compensatory movements
- the stability is an effect of coordinated action of muscles, tendons, skin receptors, labyrinth and vision
- the disturbances in stability can be caused by demage of one of mentioned above components or some neurological diseases (e.g. Parkinson's disease)

Błaszczyk J., Biomechanika kliniczna, PZWL, 2004.

Posturography: Indicators

Still standing with eyes opened and closed

- maximal sway from the state of balance (for x and y direction)
- path length
- mean velocity of movement (for x and y direction)
- analysis of spatial distribution of posturography points (the spatial histogram)
- Romberg indicator ratio of difference between closed-eyes path length and opened-eyes path length to sum of closed-eyes path length and opened-eyes path length

Posturography: Indicators

Deliberate dynamic sway

- maximal sway in each direction
- graph of x and y components of the sway movement in relation to time and the resultant trajectory of center of gravity movement

Posturography: Professional systems

Professional systems for measuring the center of pressure



MatScan® System (http://www.tekscan.com)



pedar® (http://www.novel.de)



PRO Balance Master (http://www.resourcesonbalance.com)



emed® (http://www.novel.de)

Posturography: Wii Balance Board

Measure of COP (center of pressure) – position of center of pressure of feets. In static conditions it is a projection of center of gravity on the support plane.

Construction of the Wii Balance Board:

- 4 pressure sensors in corners
- data acquisition with Bluetooth protocole



Posturography: Wii Balance Board



Sway of COP in ML (medial-lateral) or X plane Sway of COP in AP (anterior-posterior) or Y plane

Wii Balance Board: Application

1. Games



http://news.wisc.edu/video-game-research-shows-promise-for-autism/

Wii Balance Board: Application

2. Posturography:

Clark et al. conducted the experiment to exhibit the repeatability of Wii Balance Board measurements:

- two different posturographical tasks (still standing with eyes opened and closed) on one and two legs,
- they compared the indicator values obtained with Wii Balance Board and standard posturographical equipment,
- they showed that Wii Balance Board Measurements are credible and repeatable

Clark R.A., et al., Validity and reliability of the Nintendo Wii Balance Board for assessment of standing balance, Gait & Posture 31, 2010.

Wii Balance Board: Application

3. Rehabilitation of patients:

- after strokes,
- having troubles with stability
- (Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Huntington Disease, Multiple Sclerosis)

https://youtu.be/TFjXJ8xPmz0

The goal is to learn the basics of posturography measurements and data analysis:

- still standing (eyes opened and closed),
- SWAY,
- sway and stay in the leaned position,
- examine whether feedback makes a difference in measured indicators

General rules for measurements :

- standing on Wii Balance Board without shoes,
- no detaching feet from board,
- measurements are performed in one block no getting off the Board before the end of experiment
- the experimentator informs about ongoing experiment and required tasks

1. Run the Brain4edu application	_	🦈 🛊 Pl 🗞 ♠)) 08:49 🔱 Server	
2. Choose the Wii App		 widoczny w sieci niewidoczny w sieci 	
3. Launch the following scripts:		Aplikacje 📟 Kinect App	
Scenariusze na zajęcia Nowe Technologie w Fizyce Biomedyczn	ej	₩ii App Ø Psychopy √ Svarog	
Stanie swobodne	Pokaż instrukcie	Podręcznik użytkownika	
oczy otwarte i oczy zamknięte	Start Stop	Materiały dydaktyczne Informacje o pakietach	(a
Ćwiczenie 2:		Wyłącz	
Pomiar wychylen celowych bez sprzężenie zwrotnego	Pokaz instrukcję		
wychylenia w przód	Start Stop		
wychylenia do tyłu	Start Stop		
wychylenia w prawo	Start Stop)	
wychylenia w lewo	Start Stop		
Ćwiczenie 3:			
Pomiar wychyleń celowych ze sprzężeniem zwrotnym	Pokaż instrukcję		
baseline - stanie swobodne	Start Stop		
pomiar wychyleń ze sprzężeniem zwrotnym	Start Stop		

Start

Stop

pomiar wychyleń z zatrzymaniem ze sprzężeniem zwrotnym

<u>Task 1 – still standing</u>

The goal is to measure standing still in two conditions: eyes opened and closed.

Procedure of measurement:

- stand still with eyes opened for 20 s
- brask 30s
- stand still with eyes closed for 20 s

start	00:00:20	stop	clear
00:00:30	stop		
stand still wit start	h eyes closed: 00:00:20	stop	clear
(

During standing the arms should be lowered alongside the body and the eyes should be fixated on the point in front

Task 2 – deliberate sways without feedback

The goal is to find the maximal sway in all four directions without feedback in two tasks: sway&go back and sway&stay.

Procedure of measurement:

- repeat 3 times: (sway maximally in denoted direction, go back, break 5s)
- break 15s
- sway maximally in denoted direction and stay untill the sound

start	stop	clear
00:00:05 stop		
00:00:15 stop		
start 00:00:04	stop	clear

Task 3 – deliberate sways with feedback

The goal is to find the maximal sway in all four directions with feedback in

two tasks: sway&go back and sway&stay.

Baseline:	00:00:20	ctop	close
start	00.00.20	scop	cical
Finish			

Procedure of measurement:

- stand still for 20 s baseline
- the task is to fill the cross with green color by swaying in four directions



Task 3 - deliberate sways with feedback

In this part of task 3, the green rectangle will show up in different locations of the white cross. Your task is to put the indicator of your COP inside the green rectangle and keep it there for at least 3 s. After each try, quickly go back to stable position to be ready for the next trial.



Eyes opened

Calculate parameters:

- maximal sway in AP and ML plane
- mean velocity of locomotion in AP and ML plane
- path length in AP and ML plane

Draw:

- graph of COP locomotion in AP, ML and AP/ML plane
- spatial histogram of COP posturography points

Eyes closed

Calculate parameters:

- maximal sway in AP and ML plane
- mean velocity of locomotion in AP and ML plane
- path length in AP and ML plane

Draw:

- graph of COP locomotion in AP, ML and AP/ML plane
- spatial histogram of COP posturography points

<u>Comparison of conditions:</u>

• Romberg indicator: $(S_{ZAM} - S_{OTW})/(S_{ZAM} + S_{OTW})$

Without feedback

Sway and sway&stay:

- maximal sway in each direction in respect to location of state of balance calculated in task 1
- graph of x and y components of the sway movement in relation to time for each direction and the resultant trajectory of center of gravity movement for each direction

With feedback

<u>Sway:</u>

- maximal sway in each direction in respect to location of state of balance calculated from recorded baseline
- graph of x and y components of the sway movement in relation to time for each direction and the resultant trajectory of center of gravity movement for each direction

With feedback

Sway&stay (only for succesfull sway with maximal difficulty level):

- maximal sway in each direction in respect to location of state of balance calculated from baseline
- graph of x and y components of the sway movement in relation to time for each direction and the resultant trajectory of center of gravity movement for each direction

<u>Comparison:</u>

• is there an improvement when feedback is available ?