


# TELECOMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Department   
Signal Theory, Networking and Communications

University of Granada



Final Project 

## Comparison of Posturographic Body-sway Measurements with Inertial Data of Parkinson Patients.

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# Introduction

## 1.1. Context

Parkinson's disease is a chronic and progressive movement disorder due to the malfunction and death of neurons in the brain. Some of these neurons produce dopamina, a chemical that sends messages to the part of the brain that controls movement and coordination. Thus, as Parkinson's disease progresses, the amount of dopamine produced in the brain decreases, leaving the person unable to control movement normally.

This disease is diagnosed by an experienced neurologist. There isn't lab test that clearly identify the disease, but brain scans and blood test are sometimes used to rule out disorders that could give similar symptoms. One of main concerns of people with PD is fear of falling. First motor symptoms in this disease, like rigidity (stiffness of the limbs and trunk), bradykinesia (slowness of movement) and postural changes, contribute to risk of falling. Difficulties in the adaptation of neck and trunk provoke postural instability, so it expands the possibilities of falling.

Center of body mass below the navel and the legs are the support base. In PD is common that center of mass goes out of support base. This fact causes losses of equilibrium in activities such as waking up, bending, spinning around quickly or walking. Also, falls can occur due to a damage in postural reflexes (the complexes movements that we automatically do to maintenance the equilibrium when we get up and walk). Postural changes (tendency to lean forward using short, quick steps and reduced arm movement), and freezing (inability to step that delays gait initiation or interruption ongoing gait). Hence the vital importance of these type of research for raising the knowledge about the disease, so it can be the base for field applications that help to improve the people life with PD. [1][2]

With this Project, we want to continue the initiated investigation line by D. Alberto

Olivares, member of SipBa investigation group of Signal Theory, Networking and Communications, and that he currently part of Department Computer Architecture and Computer Technology. In his dissertation, he explains the development for doing the signal processing from inertial sensors applied human body motion monitoring. Specifically, our work is focused on signal processing of data gathered by ~~placard and inertial sensors~~. Nevertheless, the Project has many others layers in which other people has been working for being able to make it, such as instrumentation, data gathering, firmware and prior signal processing.

IMAGE

## 1.2. Motivation



Parkinson's disease is the second most common neurodegenerative disorder, extended globally and affects much to men as to women. PD is more common in the elderly, as of 60 years of age. It estimates seven to ten million people worldwide are living with Parkinson's disease. There is no cure to PD in this moment, so all effort is focus on improve or prolong the functionality of the patient for as long as possible. Therefore, it's an incentive to work on this. [1][2]

On the other hand, Intel and Michael J.Fox Foundation are teaming up recently to create a sensor technology and analytics platforms for Parkinson's treatment and monitoring. We propose similar something with our Project. Fox Foundation CEO Todd Sherer told Fast Company, "Parkinson's is a motor disorder for the most part, with slowness of movement, tremors, falls, problems sleeping, and many disease symptoms. The way it is measured right now requires episodic periodic visits to a neurologist, who puts patients through fairly subjective and coarse clinical tests, there are many 1-2-3-4 scales. What we need to advance is research that is a much more consistent and objective measure of the disease. People live with Parkinson's 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, not just when they're in the doctor's office."


The goal is tracking the symptoms and progress of Parkinson's disease day by day, and using this information to research on the disease in depth.







Figura 1.1: Illustration of sensors distribution thought up by Intel and Mjf.

 Diane Bryant, senior vice president of Intel's Data Center Group, said in a release. "Emerging technologies can not only create a new paradigm for measurement of Parkinson's, but as more data is made available to the medical community, it may also point to currently unidentified features of the disease that could lead to new areas of research." [4] 

## 1.3. Goals

 The goal of this Project is the APA analysis ( Anticipatory Postural Adjustments) as much to healthy subjects as to untreated PD patients, because APAs could be used to characterize step initiation deficits in subjects with PD.

  One the platforce measurements are made, the main objctive is determining whether with inertial sensors worn by subjects ( in trunk, legs and arms) it's possible to obtain good measurements and the relation between them, i.e, evaluate the correlation between inertial sensors measurements and platforce measurements.

 Other interesting idea is observing if APAs are homogeneus in healthy subjects and the differences with PD patients.  ~~By this way, we can make a classification system. Other point is determining if only using inertial sensors we can obtain reliable data, because it would be interesting to be able to manage without force plate.~~



## 1.4. Project structure

## 1.5. State of the art

We will start studying some current devices used for body monotoring as well as their benefits.

Later we will search the methods and experimental procedures used in several studies to analyse of Anticipatory Postural Adjustments in diferents cases, as well as their applications.

Finally, we will speak about the commons calibration techniques, signal processing and classification.

### 1.5.1. Instrumentation

There are several device types used to measure APAs. The most importants are: electromyograph, force platform, inertial sensors and devices based on cameras.

Electromyography (EMG) is a technique that gives us information about the electrical activity produced by skeletal muscles (See figure [1]). The electromyograph can detect the electrical activity due a electrical potencial difference generated by muscle cells. It's very useful to analyse posture, locate injuries like muscle paralysis and the place where they are. [5] [6].

So far, most of realised studies have included like measurement devices, among other things, a platform sensitive to force and pressure. However, the cost and complex of APAs measurement with a traditional movement analysis, using force platform and EMG System limit their applications in the clinical practice. Therefore, small inertial sensors are used recently because they are cheaper and more portables. But even so, we have used this platform, considering the possibility to ignore it in the future. [7] [8].

Devices based in commonly used inertial sensors are IMU (inertial measurement unit), It's a electronic device that measures and reports about speed, orientation and gravity force of equipment, using the combination of accelerometers and gyroscopes. In addition, you can combinate it with magnetometers, but in this case, the device is called MIMO. Some current MIMO are: 3DN-GX4-45 [9], xsens-mvn [10] y mvn-biomech [11], all of them use Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS).

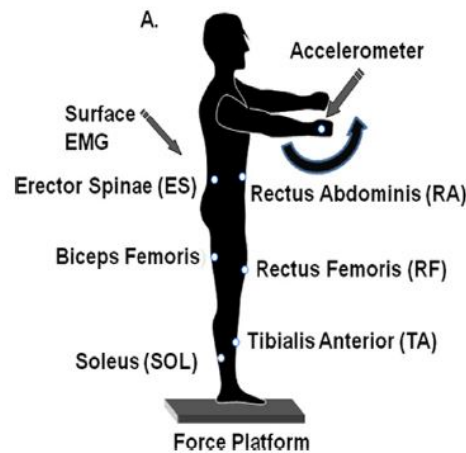


Figura 1.2: EMG, accelerometers y platform [12].

There are infrared-reflective markers that give us a complex posture measurement. They are attached to the body and can provide information about postural strategies, so we can know if the subject uses the ankle strategy or the hip strategy. For example, figure [2] shows the System.

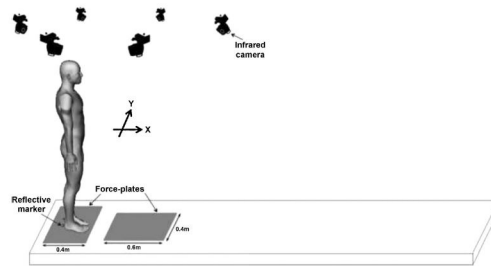


Figura 1.3: Illustration of the experiment with infrared-reflective markers[13].

As mentioned previously, it's possible to use sensors based in cameras that generally are part of a optical System of movement capture such as Kinect. [14].

### 1.5.2. Methods and procedure

So far, a lot of studies about Anticipatory Postural Adjustments are been done, mainly in the last six years. The finality of the most of this research is be able to deepen knowledge about the posture prior to step initiation, and whether there are postural patterns and conditions on which they depend.

If we analyse the state of the art of APAs, we can find that first investigations tried to verify whether APAs are associated to voluntaries movements or no, this hypothesis was confirmed and the conclusion was it's more probable that the adjustments don't appear if step initiation isn't planned. It's essential for balance control in gait initiation because we can use this knowledge to prevent the falls in some people with movement difficults.[15][16][13][17][18]

After of this, researchers tried to explain the influence of other variables, such as several exercices that stimulate differents muscles and the reaction of others[12]; the age influence for generating postural patterns [19] [20]; the signal type that initiates the movement ( visual or auditory) due that it affect initial posture [15][21][22][23]; the fear to fall because it can do that patients adopt differents postures[26]; neurodegenerative disease, like Parkinson and Multiple Sclerosis[7][24][25][26], or cerebral palsy, like hemiplegia and diplegia, [26], generate differences in the APAs too.

All these studies are very important in medical applications. For example, As mentioned previously, there are diseases that affect central nervous System, so it affects the mobility too. Then, it causes falls in many occasions, therefore the people that suffer the fall have fear of fall again. The fact that fear of fall causes variations in the APAs doing people fall again, can help us to prevent them.

### 1.5.3. Data Analysis

In the last years, it has carried out a lot of Works about calibration of accelerometers and gyroscopes, although the most of them show little variation with others studies done before. One of the most important research [27] explains one form to do the calibration putting the acceleromentes in six differents positions and applying simple algebraic algorithms to the obtained data. The gyroscope is calibrated of different form, using a process based in a known rotation. Also, there are others with the same fundament.

There are other methods that try to be more precise, increasing the number of positions where we record the data [28]. Also, there are others type of calibration techniques like algorithms based in basic algebraic calculation or in FIR filters. [3]

As for estimation of orientation for human-body monitoring, if we study the works done so far, we can see that almost all use a Kalman filter. However, the result with lower signals isn't very accurate.[3]

Finally, we will analysis the state of the art of movement recognition in human and classifiers. Quickly, we can see a lot of information about classification because there are a lot of articles and books about this. However, there are others type of studies, which we focus on it [29], that explains methods for human activity recognition based on a sensor weighting hierarchical classifier. This study shows different classification forms that we can use depending on the activities, such as walking or running.



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