

Mobile Data Collection - Near Real-Time Gait Analysis

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Abstract

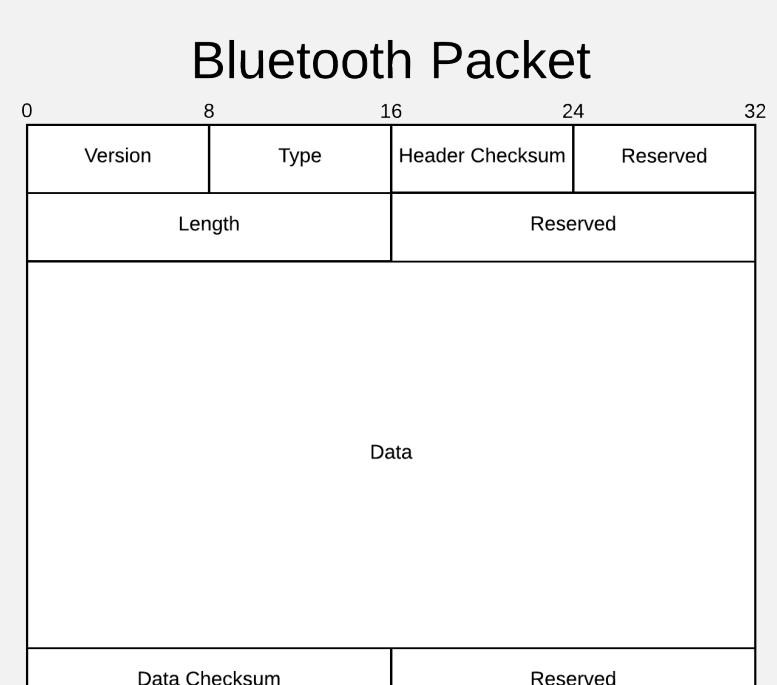
Today there exist many wearable devices that collect data on how individuals move and exercise. Other gait analysis tools do exist, but are often limited to the clinical environment and do not allow for easy access to its data. Our wearable device with numerous sensors uploads collected data through a custom mobile phone application that can manage many wearable devices to a central database. Gathering data from wearable devices outside of a clinical setting can lead to a number of discoveries for Parkinson's disease.

Goals

The collection of data in highly varied environments with sufficiently detailed data is challenging. Specific requirements were obtained in collaboration with the project sponsor Dr. Winfree and the key goals of the project are below.

Real Time Collection of Gait Data for Parkinson's Patients

Centralized Repository for Analysis of Data Across Patients



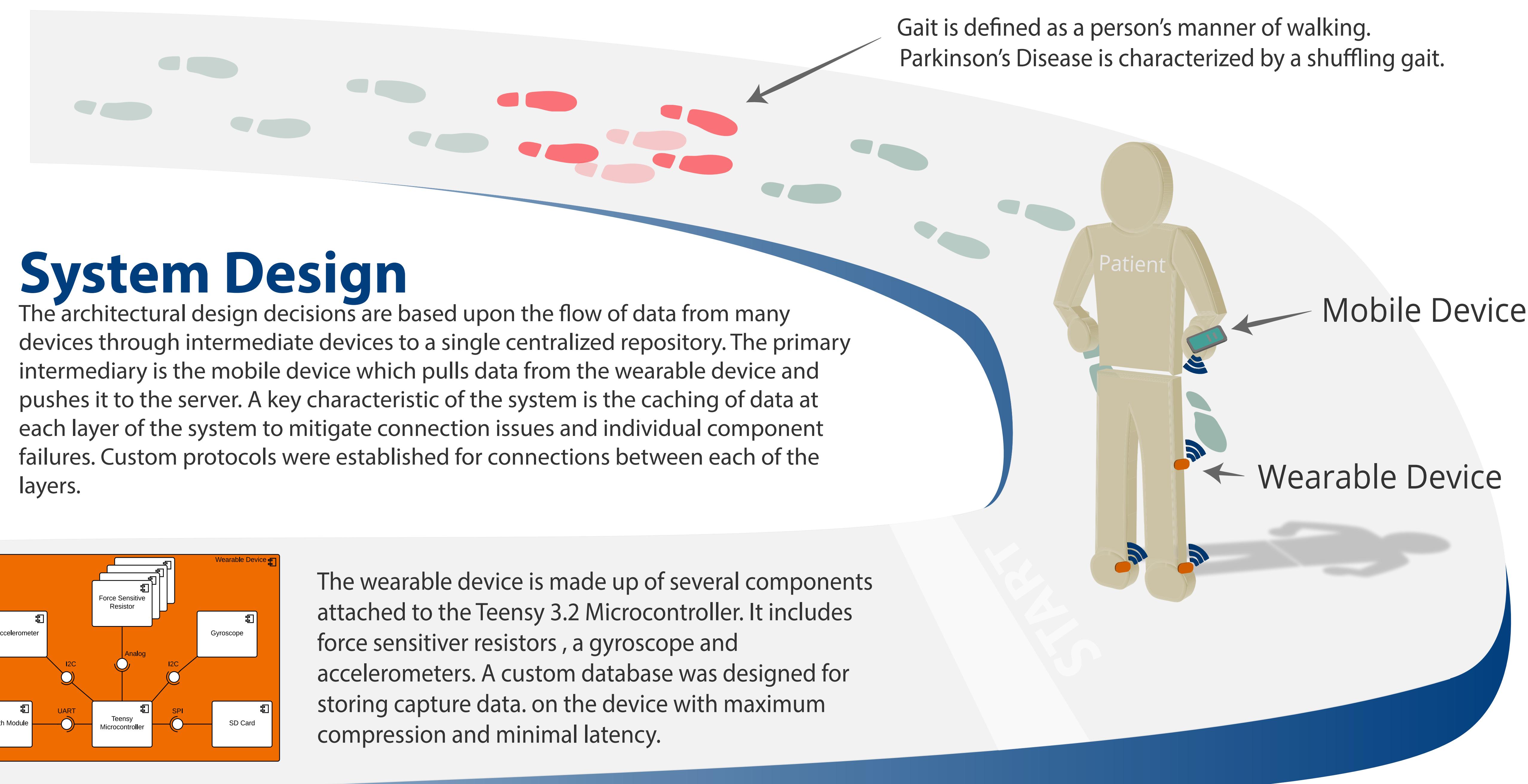
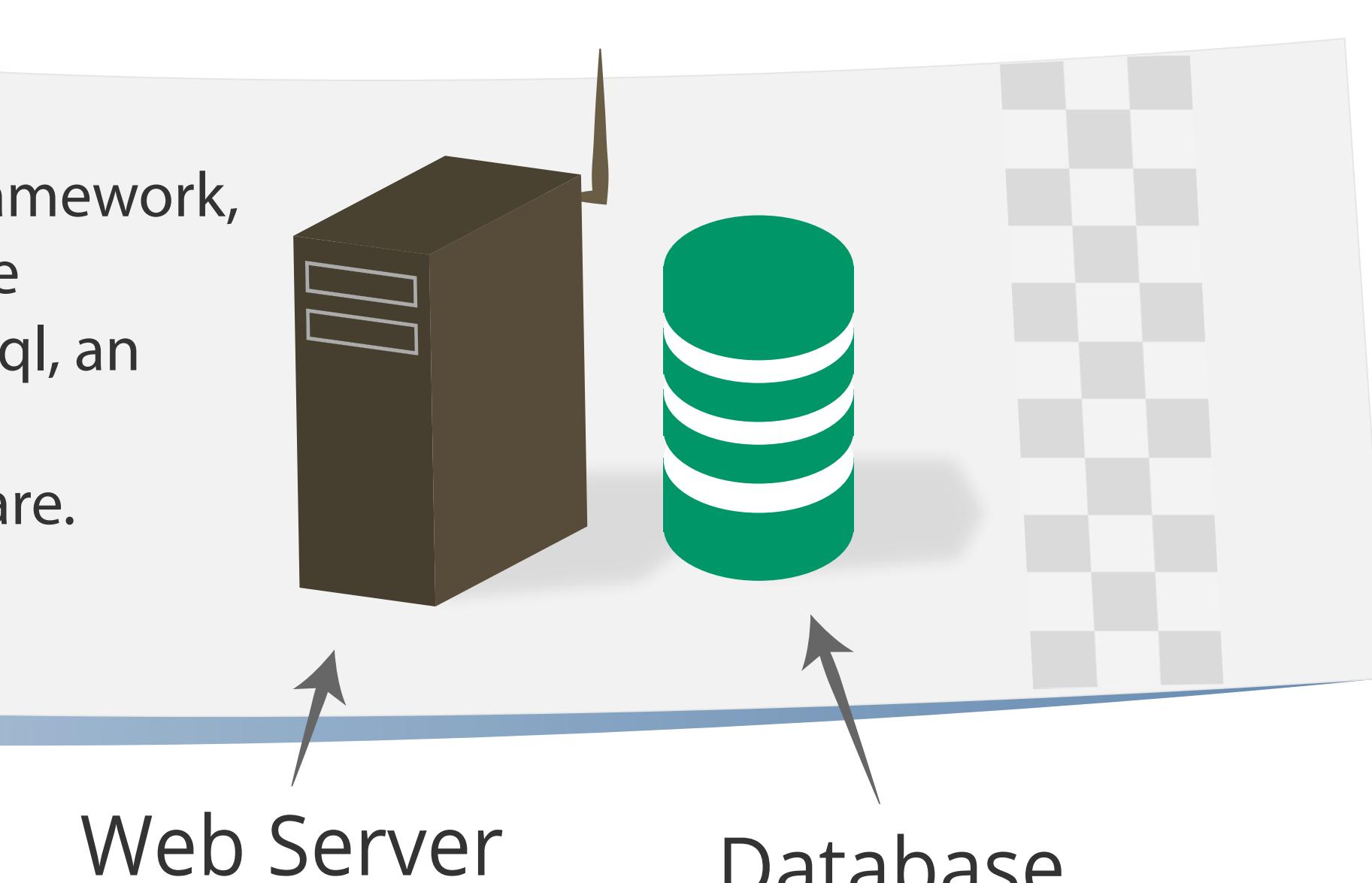
The wearable device communicates to the Android device over bluetooth. A custom bluetooth application protocol was implemented to allow for a standardized set of commands such as clock synchronization, data transfer and on/off.

The Android application written in Java provides easy to use connector for patients to bring real-time collection of data out of the clinical setting. The mobile app also caches data in a sqlite database until it has a WIFI connection to upload to the web server.

A Python web application, running the Flask framework, provides a REST API to serve as a gateway to the database. The database is powered by Postgresql, an open source and free software system allowing interfaces to common statistical analysis software.

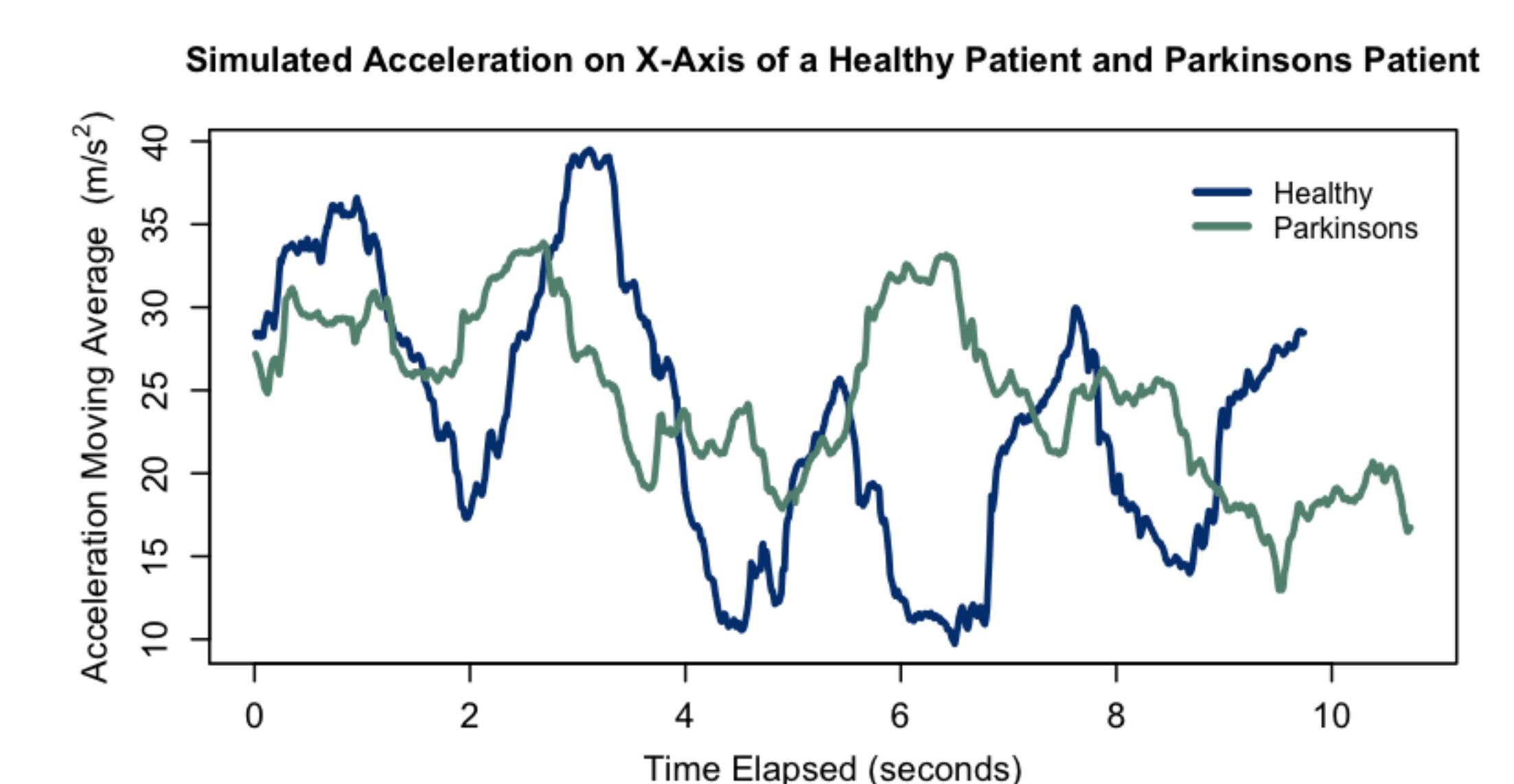
Future Work

The next logical step to build on this system is to add statistical analysis. Immediate statistical analysis on both the mobile application, and web server can provide near real-time feedback. Additionally, analysis on the wearable device can provide further automation by automatically starting and stopping data collection by detecting the patient's current activity such as walking or sitting.



Results

Data for gait analysis has been successfully transferred and aggregated from many devices into a central location. The design of the system has held to our prescriptive architecture with little drift from our initial decisions. In regards to implementation, the system effectively captures highly detailed and sufficiently granular data which can be quickly analyzed to see differences in patient movement (see below figure).



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