

COM S 672 Advanced Topics in Computational Intelligence - Research Project Presentation

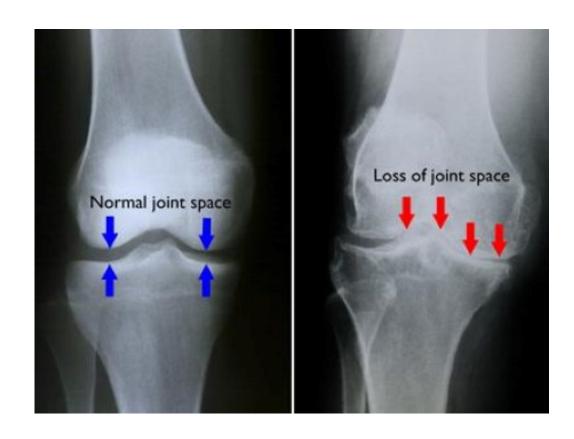
Estimation of Knee Adduction Moment Using Wearable Sensor with AI and possible adversarial example

Yu-Pin Liang (Jasmine)



Knee Osteoarthritis

- The knee joint is most commonly affected by osteoarthritis.
- Cartilage in knee begin to break down after sustained stress, leaving the bones rubbing against each other and resulting in osteoarthritis.
- Nearly a third of US citizens are affected by osteoarthritis of the knee by age 70

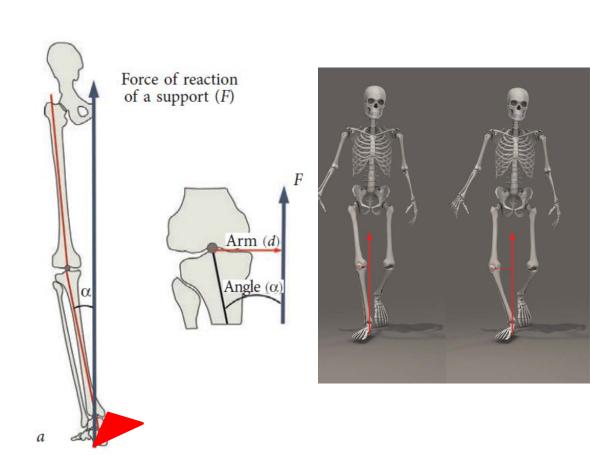


Knee adduction moment and knee osteoarthritis

 The moment of knee joint is basically from the ground reaction force and and muscle force.

 The varus wedge increase the knee adduction moment (become O walking).

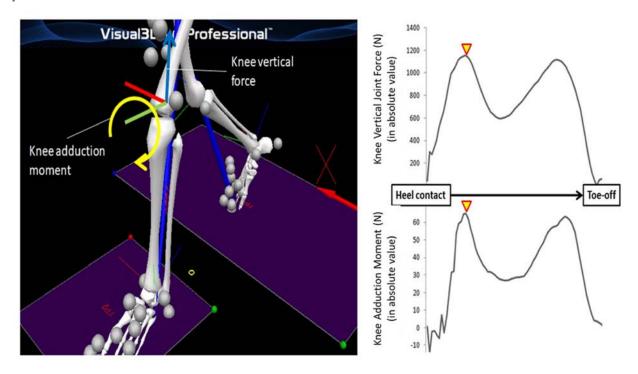
• **greater adduction moment** at the knee during activities contributes to the high risk of knee osteoarthritis.

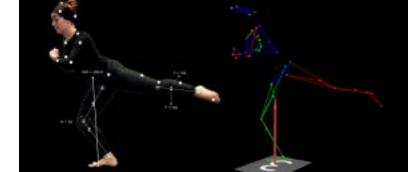


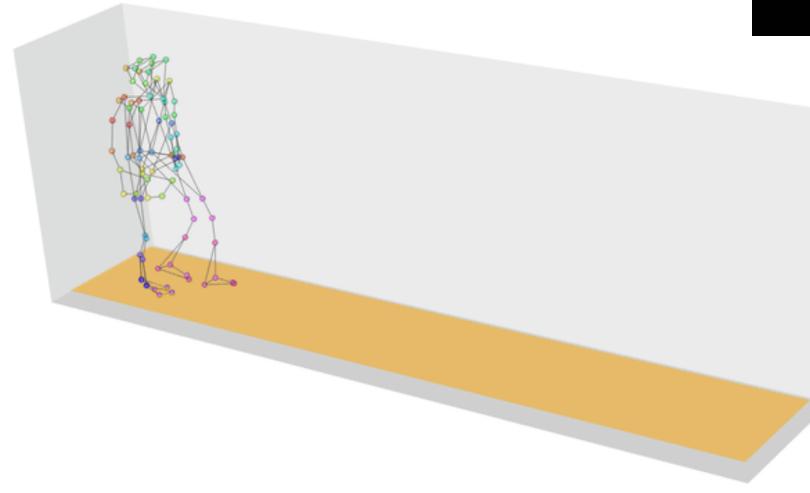
Measure Knee adduction moment

- Put reflective marker on bony landmark
- Use motion capture system twelve high speed cameras
- Force Platform

Restricted in Lab environment







Possible Adversarial Attack Assumption

- The attacker's intention:
 - 1. When a patient diagnosis with high risk to develop an osteoarthritis knee, the patient may want to
 - Join a private therapeutic session
 - Buy expansive supplement to nourished the joint
 - Ask for knee joint injection: stem cell, glucose
 - Regular PT treatments
- Literature review to understand how time-series model been attack



Problem

1. Can we estimate KAM during walking using data measured from wearable sensors?

2. How stable this model is?



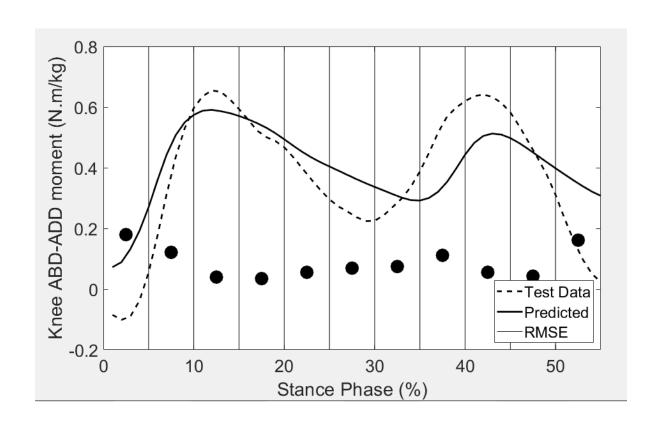
Solution

• Collect acceleration from wearable sensor and estimate knee adduction moment during gait

- 1. Using LSTM model to predict knee joint moment
- 2. Adding Gaussian noise to original signal and see how model performed

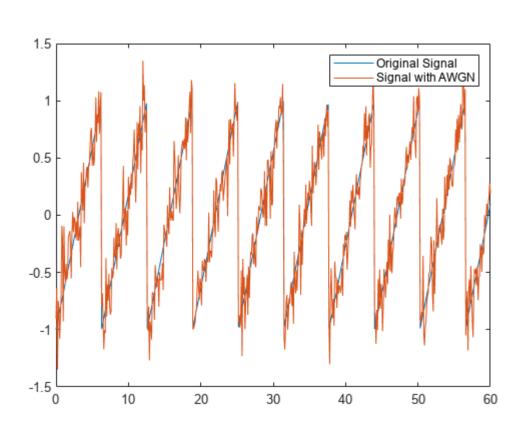


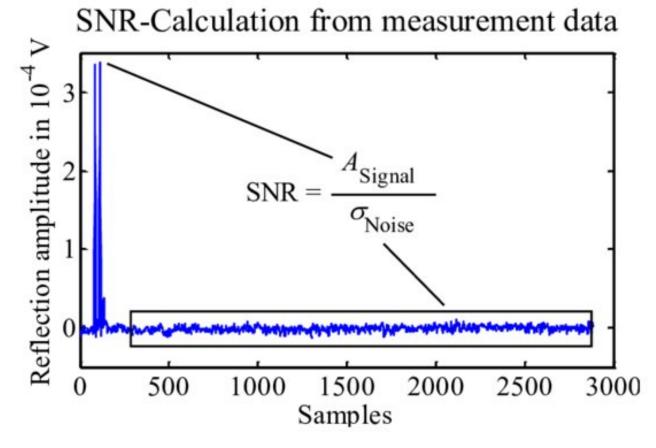
Outcome – Before adding noise



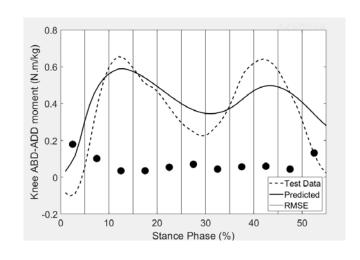
- RMSE = 0.1253
- Model: three LSTM blocks followed by a fully connected layer

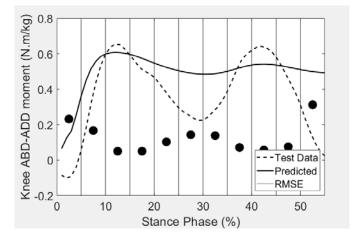
The Noise - Signal-to-noise ratio (snr)

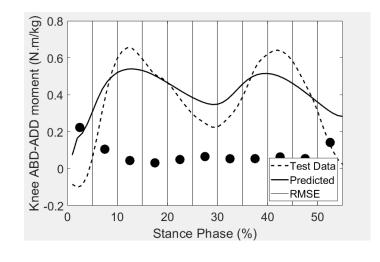




Outcome – After adding Gaussian noise





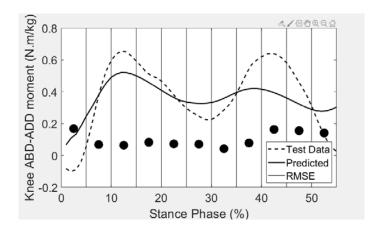


Signal-to-noise ratio (snr) = 100 RMSE = 0.1319

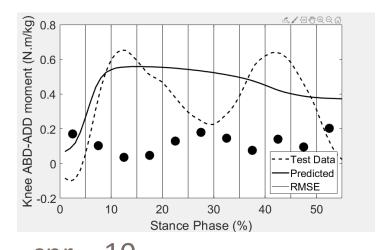
$$snr = 50$$

RMSE = 0.2312

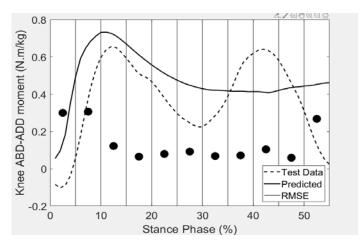
Outcome – After adding Gaussian noise



snr = 25 RMSE = 0.1405



snr = 10 RMSE = 0.2027



$$snr = 5$$

RMSE = 0.2673

Some final thoughts

1. LSTM is a good model for handling the time series data input.

2. LSTM is also good at against the white noise perturbation.