

# Explorando a Integração de Realidade Estendida e Aprendizado de Máquina na Neuroreabilitação

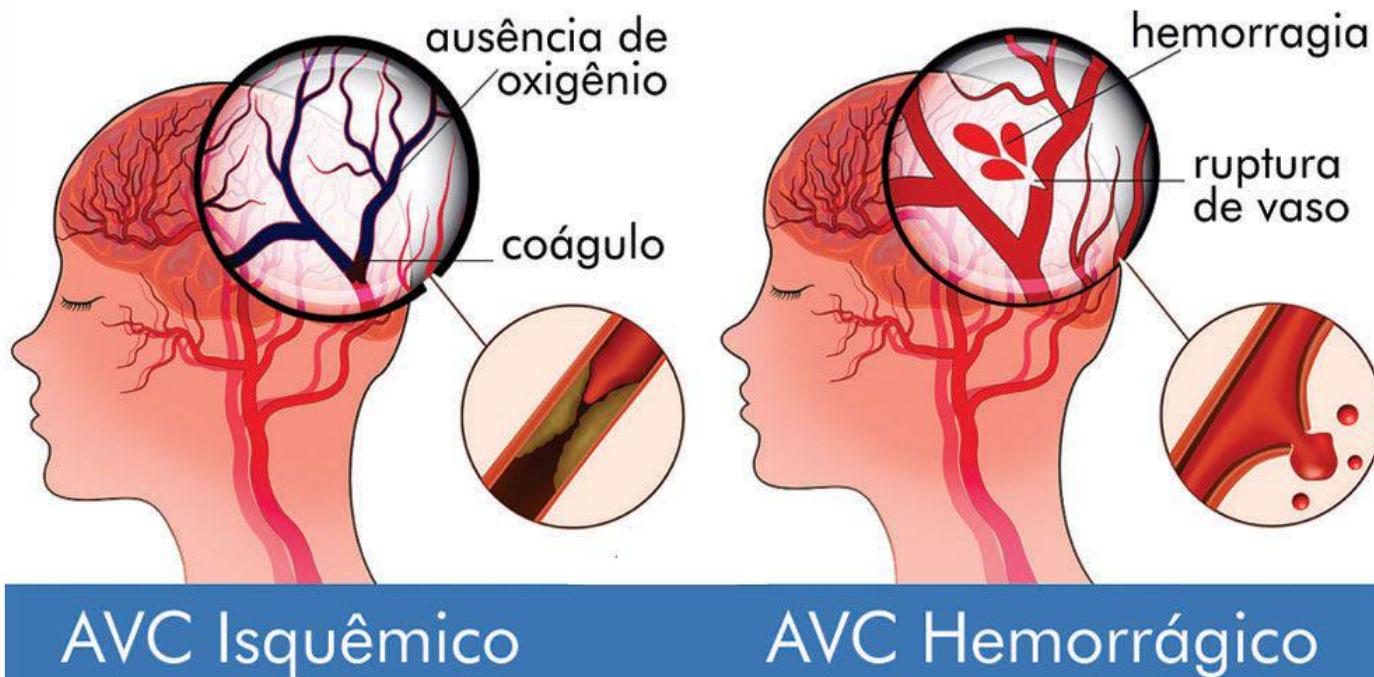
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Departamento de Estatística  
Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo - UFES





# Introdução

O Acidente Vascular Cerebral é uma doença neurológica causada pela interrupção do suprimento de sangue que é enviado ao cérebro, geralmente ocorre devido ao rompimento de um vaso sanguíneo ou bloqueio por um coágulo.



# Introdução

## No mundo

- No mundo, 13.7 milhões de pessoas sofrem AVC por ano;
- 5.5 milhões vão a óbito;
- 5 milhões ficam com algum tipo de deficiência;
- Ocorre em 10% de pacientes com idade menor que 55 anos.



## No Brasil

- Foram mais de 188 mil internações causadas pelo AVC;
- Mais de 40 mil óbitos registrados;
- É uma das doenças que mais incapacita os brasileiros.



# Introdução

Há diversos tipos de sequelas causadas pelo AVC, mas as motoras estão entre as mais comuns (Hemiplegia e Hemiparesia). O paciente perde a força muscular do braço e/ou da perna oposta à lesão cerebral. Dificuldades para andar, levantar ou realizar atividades utilizando os membros superiores, como pegar objetos, são alguns dos sintomas.



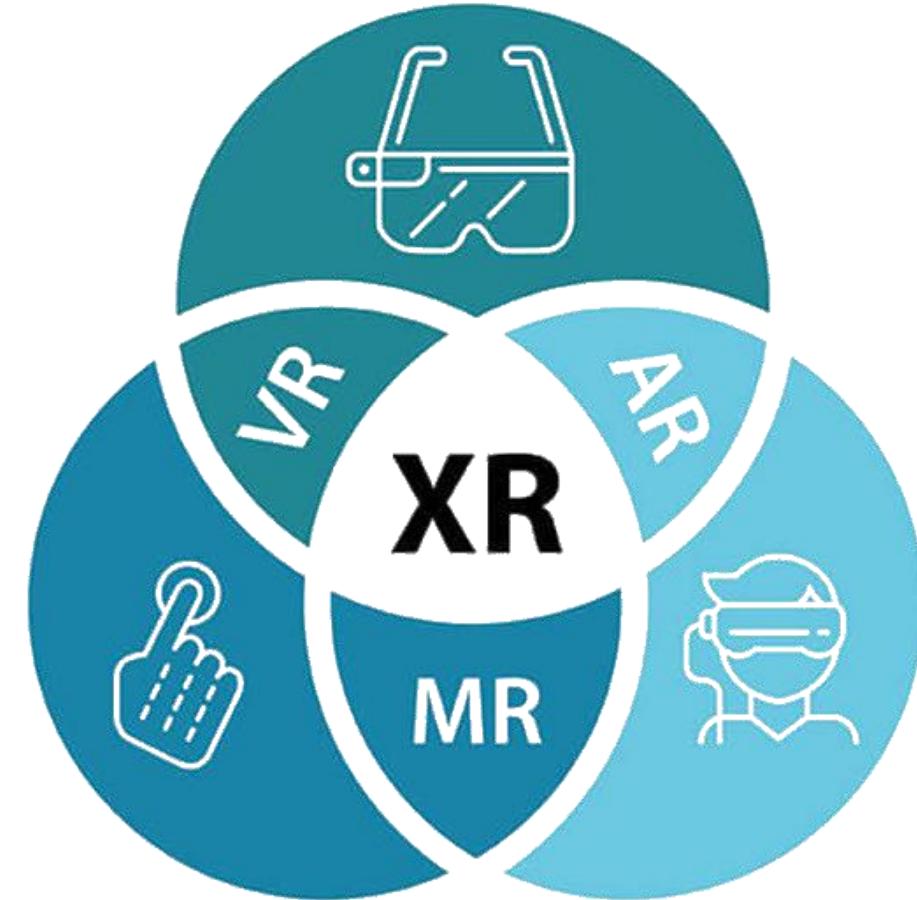
# Introdução

- 70% dos pacientes não conseguem retornar ao trabalho
- 50% tornam-se incapacitadas de executar das atividades do dia a dia
- As sessões de fisioterapia e terapia ocupacional são importantes para o processo de reabilitação dos pacientes



# Realidade Estendida

- Realidade Virtual
  - Interface avançada entre homem e máquina:
    - **Imersão**
    - **Interação**
    - Envolvimento
  - Ambiente tridimensional
- Realidade Aumentada
  - Combinação de objetos reais e virtuais, com predominância de objetos reais



# MiniCAVE Caverna Digital



# AixCAVE – RWTH Aachen University



# Soluções voltadas à reabilitação

- Rastreamento Corporal
  - Óptico
  - Inercial
- Ambiente Imersivo
  - eStreet
  - GestureMaps
- **Armazenamento e tratamento dos dados**
  - ReBase

# VR for Motor and Cognitive Stimulus

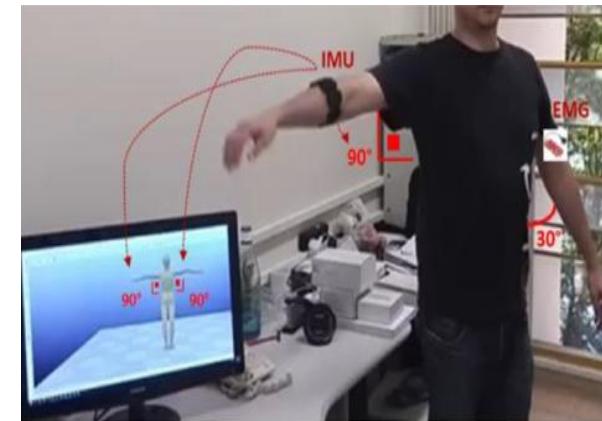
GestureChair



GesturePuzzle



Mirror Therapy



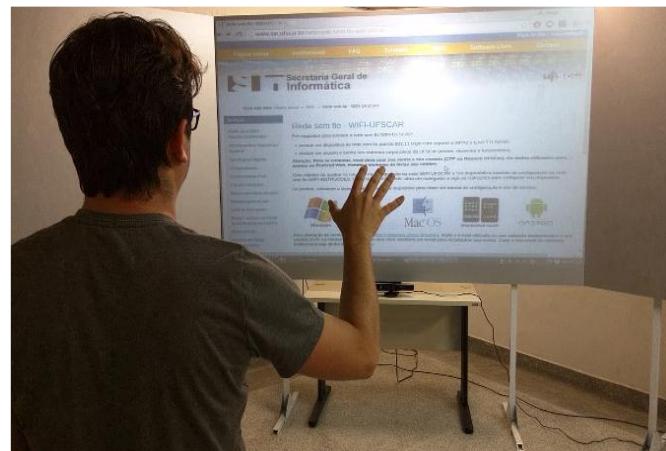
e-House / e-Street



GestureChess



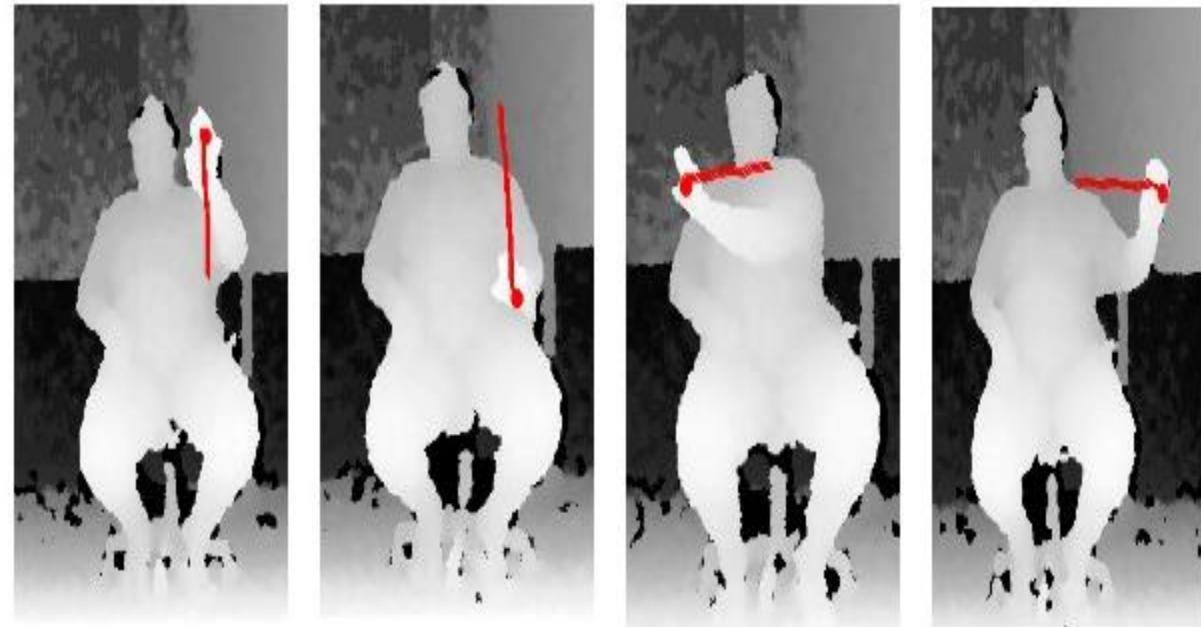
GestureChess



GestureMaps

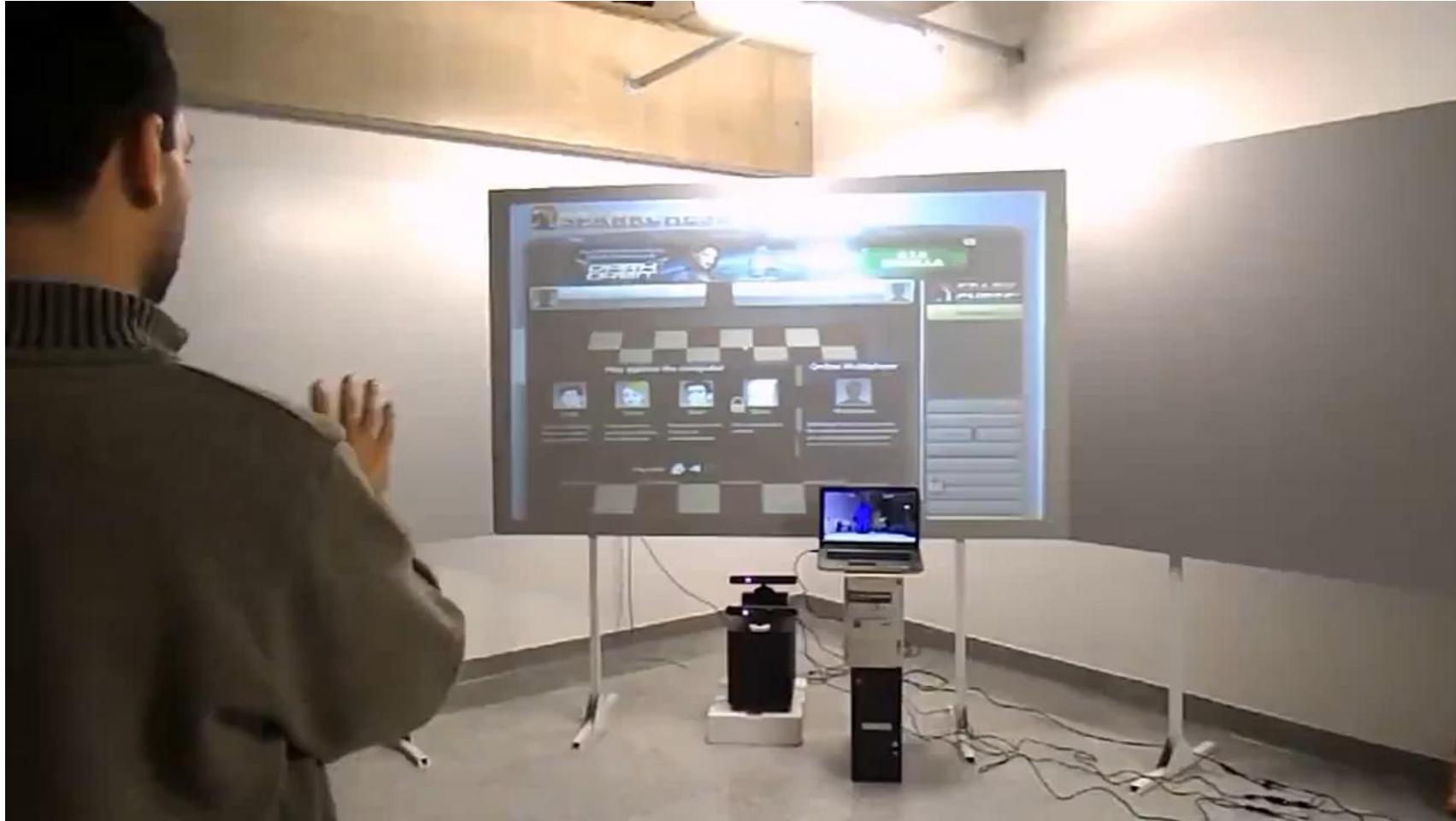


# GestureChair



Brandão AF; et al. Prevenção de atrofia muscular da articulação glenoumral por meio de atividade física adaptada a realidade virtual e reconhecimento de gestos. In: XVI SIMPÓSIO SESC DE ATIVIDADES FÍSICAS ADAPTADAS, 2013.

# GestureChess



Brandão AF; et al. GestureCollection for motor and cognitive stimuli: Virtual Reality and e-Health prospects. Journal of Health Informatics, V.10, n.1, pg 9-16, 2018.

# GesturePuzzle



# GestureMaps (StreetView)

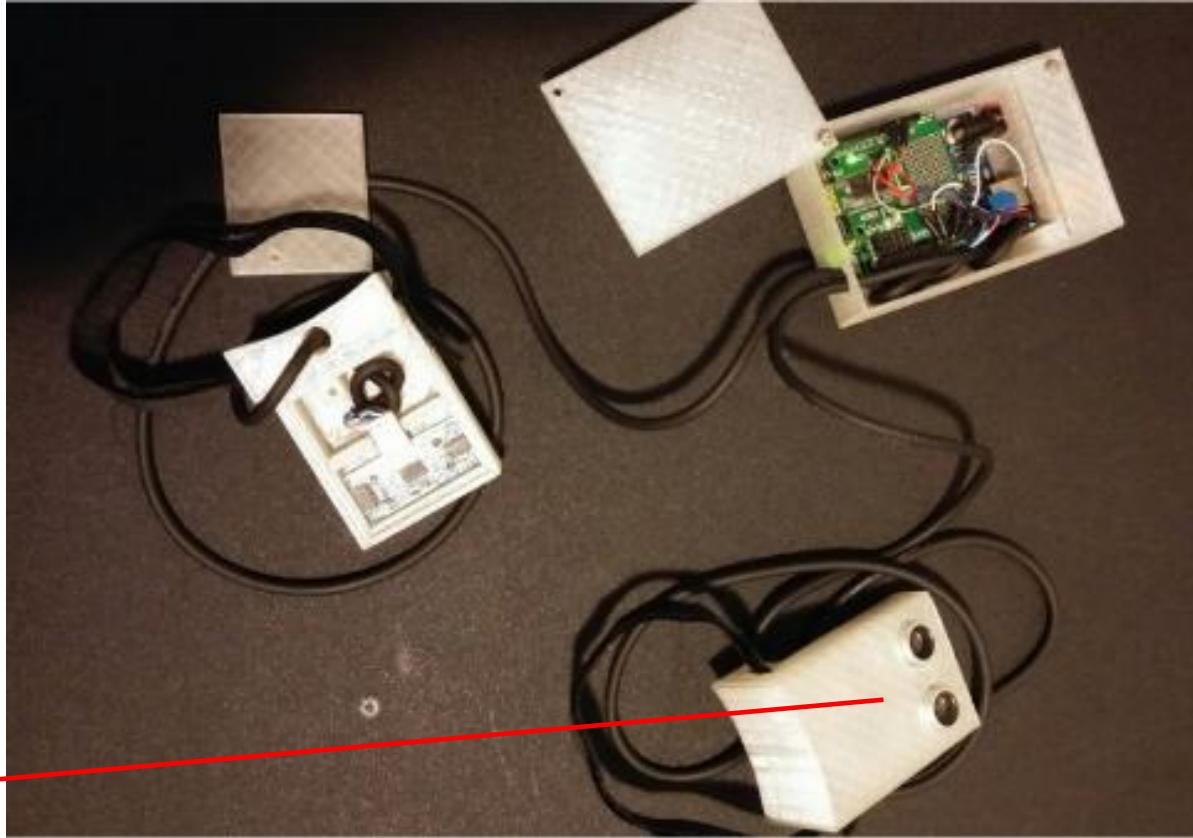
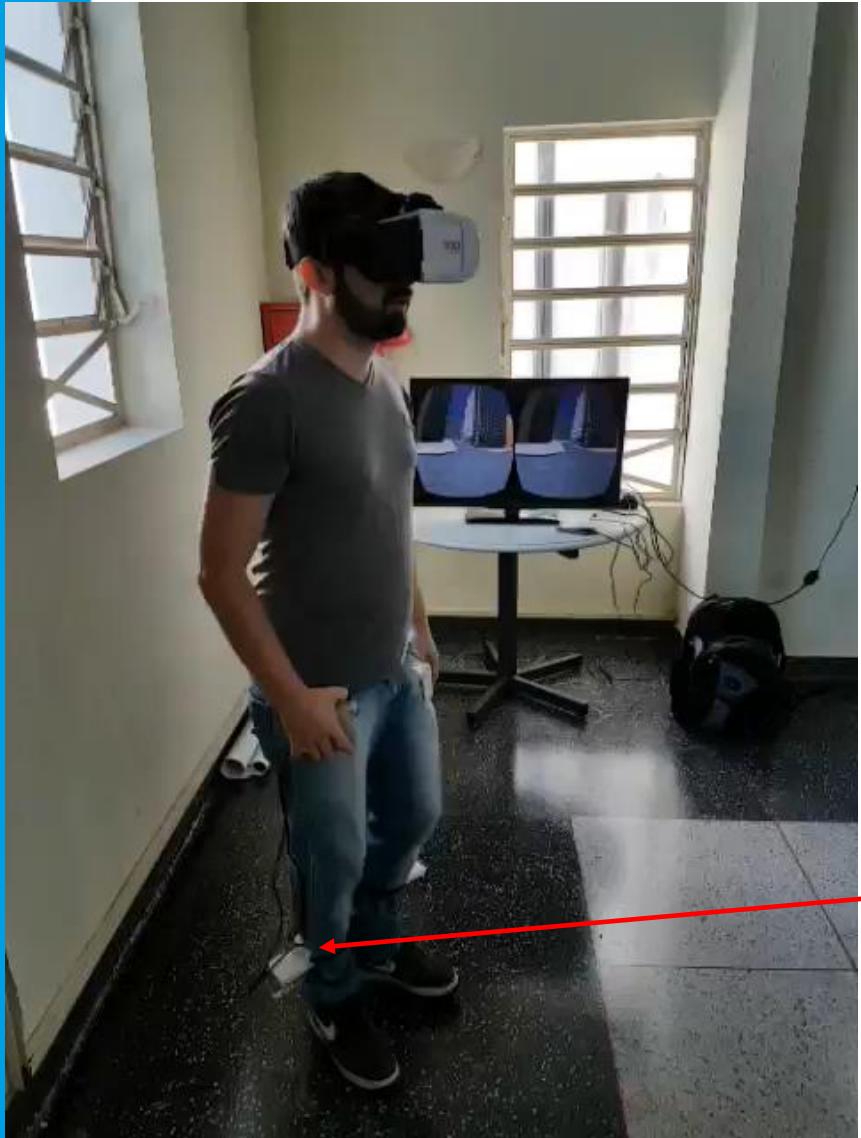


Brandão AF; et al. GestureCollection for motor and cognitive stimuli: Virtual Reality and e-Health prospects. Journal of Health Informatics, V.10, n.1, pg 9-16, 2018.

# Rastreamento Corporal

Óptico e Inercial

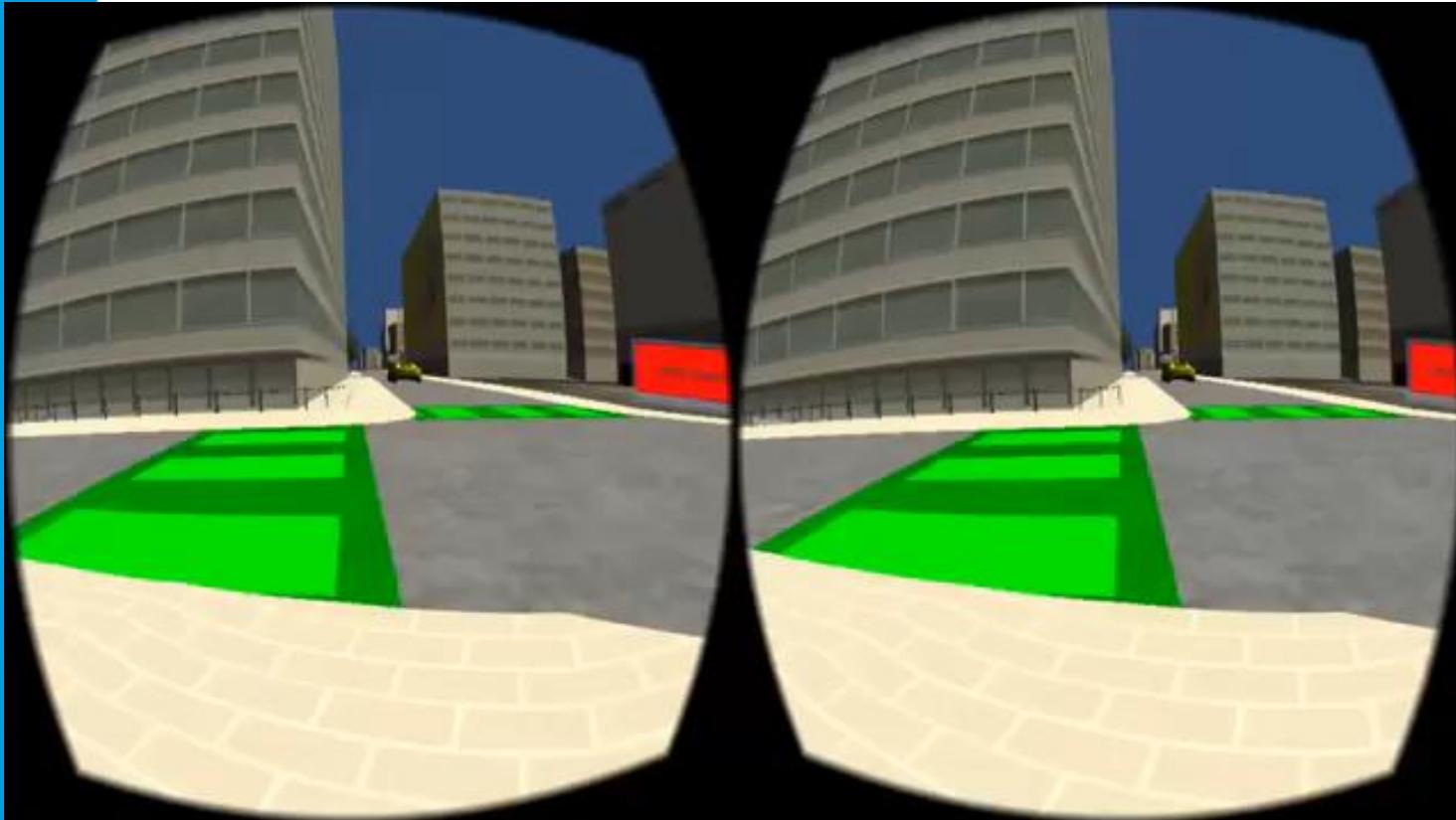
# Gesture Recognition from Ultrasound Sensor



Brandão, AF et al. E-Street for Prevention of Falls of the Elderly an Urban Virtual Environment for Human–Computer Interaction from Lower Limb Movements. In: Brazilian Technology Symposium. UNICAMP, Campinas, 2017. (Ahead of print Springer).

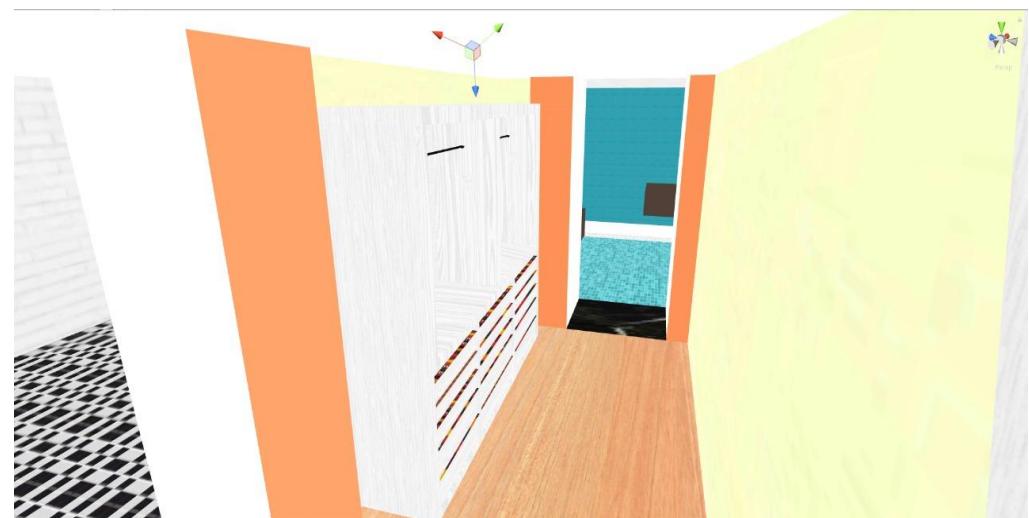
# Technological Innovation: e-Street

## e-Street / e-House



Brandão AF; et al. E-Street for Prevention of Falls of the Elderly an Urban Virtual Environment for Human–Computer Interaction from Lower Limb Movements. In: Brazilian Technology Symposium. UNICAMP, Campinas, 2017. (Ahead of print Springer).

# Technological Innovation: e-Street



Brandão AF; et al. E-Street for Prevention of Falls of the Elderly an Urban Virtual Environment for Human–Computer Interaction from Lower Limb Movements. In: Brazilian Technology Symposium. UNICAMP, Campinas, 2017. (Ahead of print Springer).

# Biomechanics sensor nodes for body tracking: a development solution for virtual reality interaction

Elvis Hernandes Ribeiro<sup>1</sup>, Marcelo P. Guimarães<sup>2,3</sup>,  
José R. F. Brega<sup>3,4</sup>, Alexandre F. Brandão<sup>3</sup>, Diego R. C. Dias

<sup>1</sup>Federal University of São João del-Rei – UFSJ

<sup>2</sup>São Paulo State University – UNESP

<sup>3</sup>Federal University of São Paulo – UNIFESP/Postgraduate Program – UNIFACCAMP,

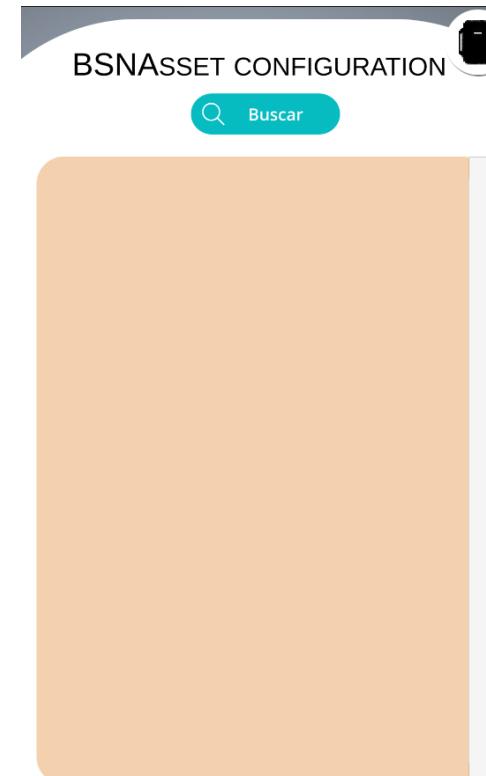
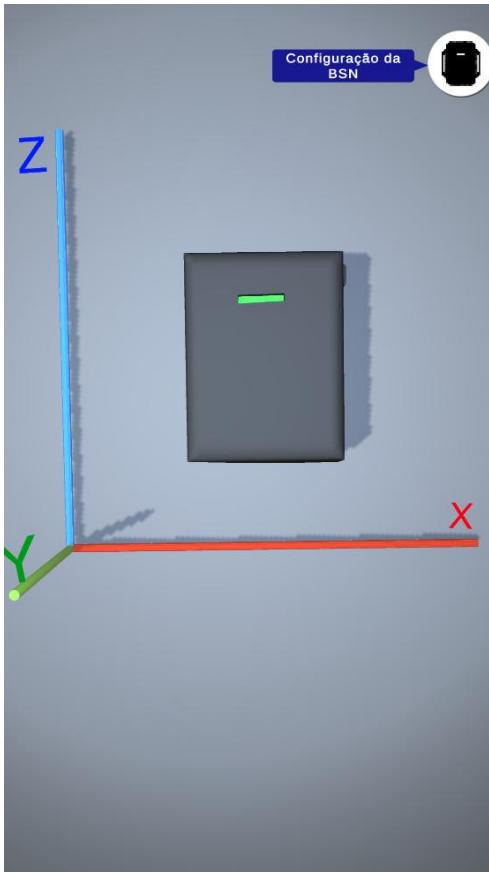
<sup>4</sup>Brazilian Institute of Neuroscience and Neurotechnology - BRAINN

# Biomechanics Sensor Node - BSN

- Wearable devices
- IMU Sensor
- *Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Communication*
- Low cost
- Asset for Unity
- Portable to Android and iOS
- Easy to add in any Unity projects
- Connection of multiple devices simultaneously
- Friendly GUI
- Remote configuration



# Grafical User Interface - GUI

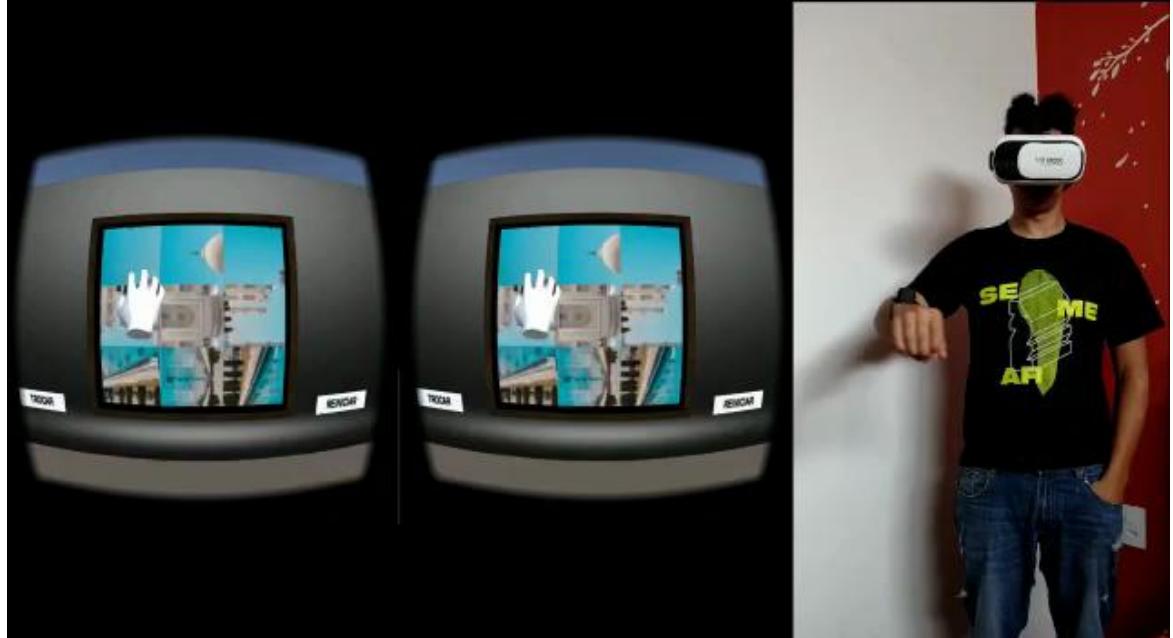


# Results

eStreet



Puzzle Brainn

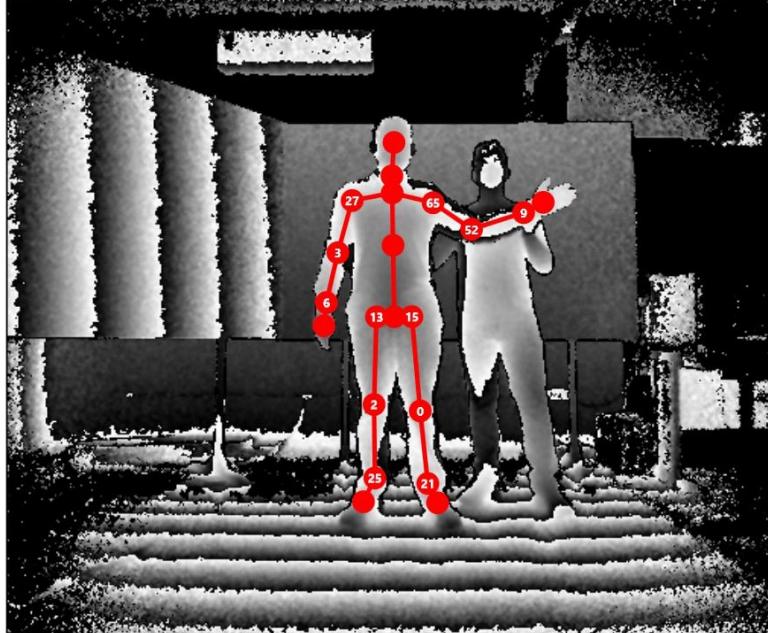


# KinesiOS

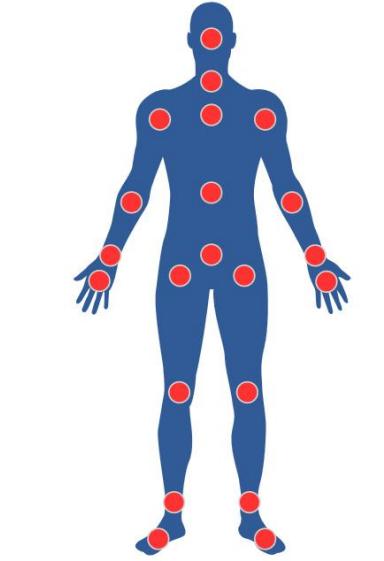
KinesiOS - Instituto Brasileiro de Neurociências e Neurotecnologia (BRAINN)

Início Cadastros Sessão de Reabilitação Opções Sobre

**Visualização**



**Seleção de Articulações**



Todas    Superiores    Inferiores    Nenhuma  
 Braço Esquerdo    Braço Direito    Perna Esquerda    Perna Direita

**Câmera e Gravação**

Profundidade    Sem Vídeo   **Iniciar Gravação**   **Selecionar Exercício**   **Atividades**   

**Controles de Reprodução**



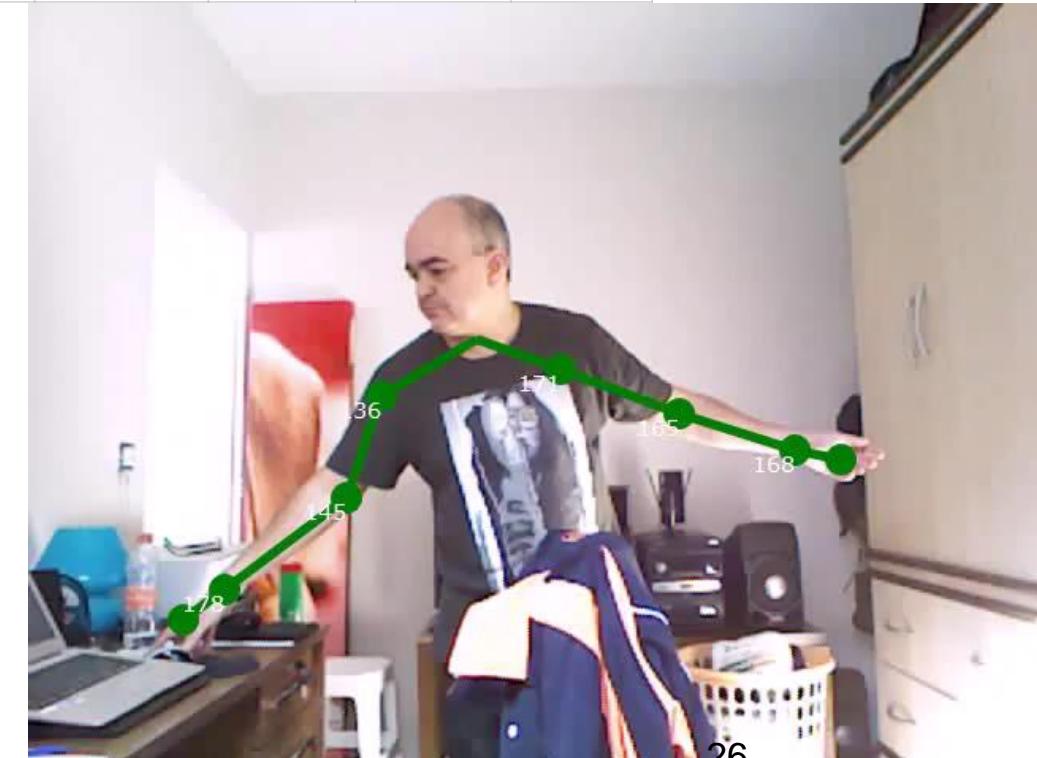
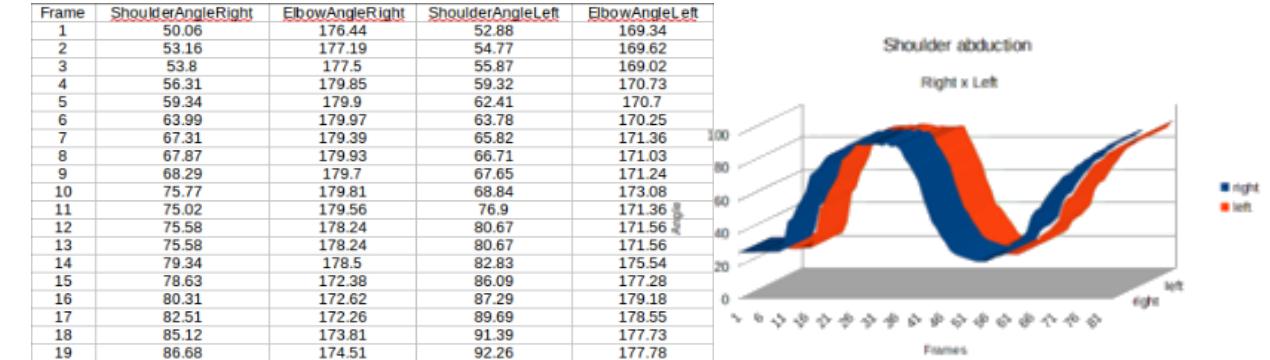
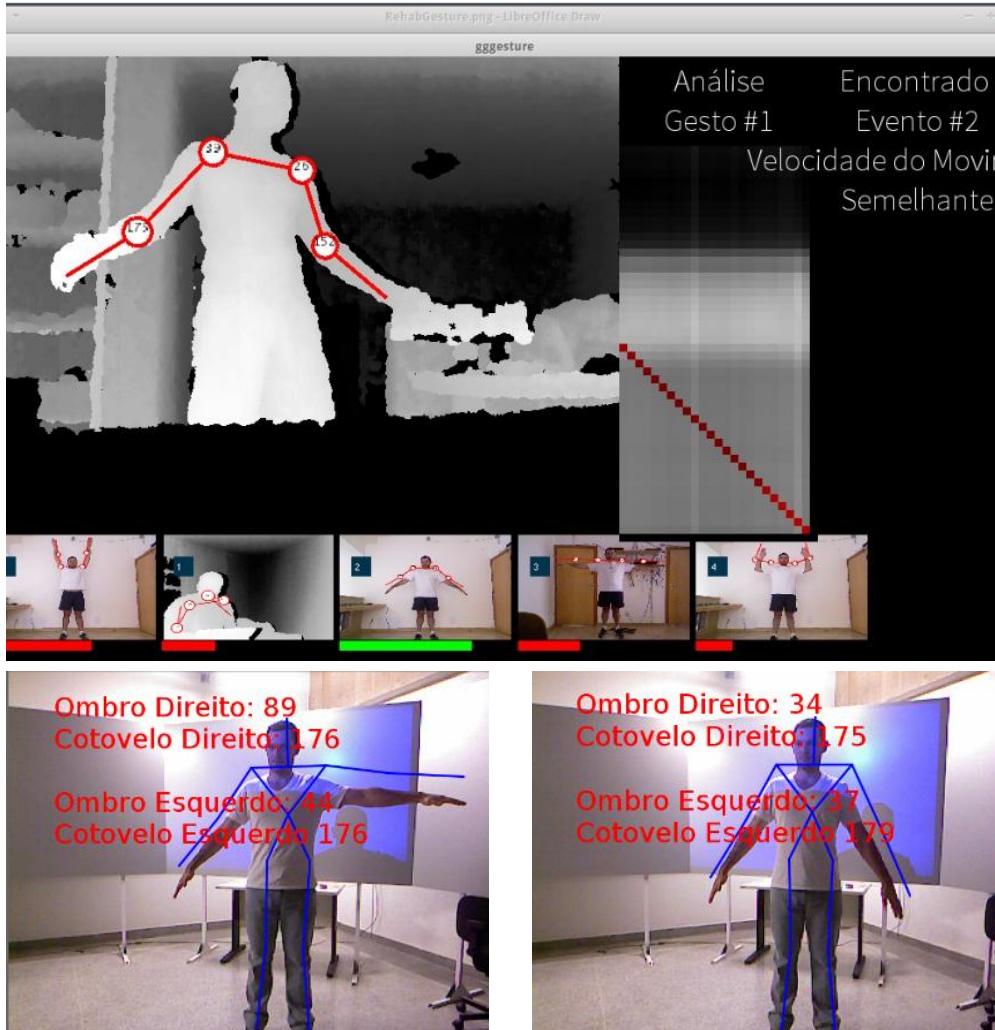
Rogério Scudeletti   Log out

# Objetivo primário

- Obter informações sobre os movimentos realizados pelos usuários nas sessões de tratamento, proporcionando dados mais precisos sobre os estágios de evolução dos pacientes
- Monotonia e repetição das sessões de fisioterapia e terapia funcional, o que faz com que alguns pacientes desistam da realização do tratamento, por falta de motivação

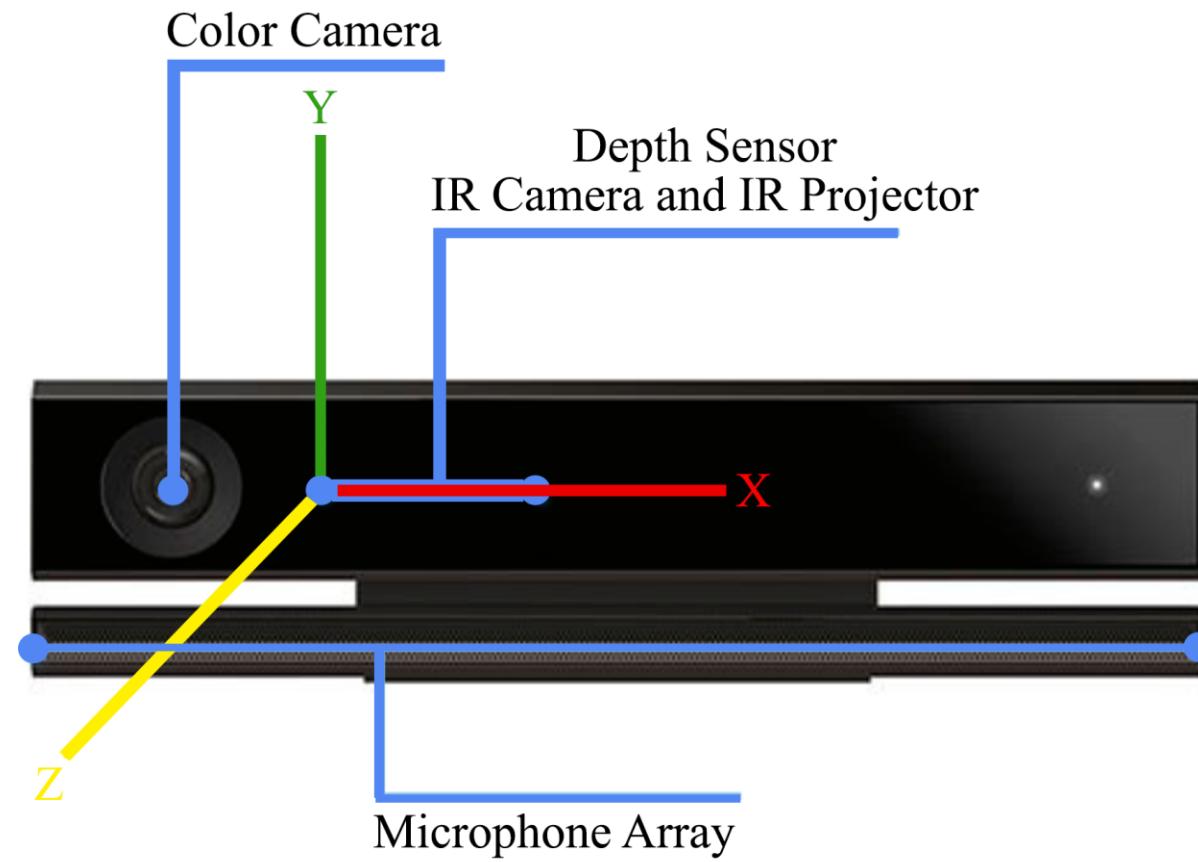


# KINESIOrom – range of motion measurement

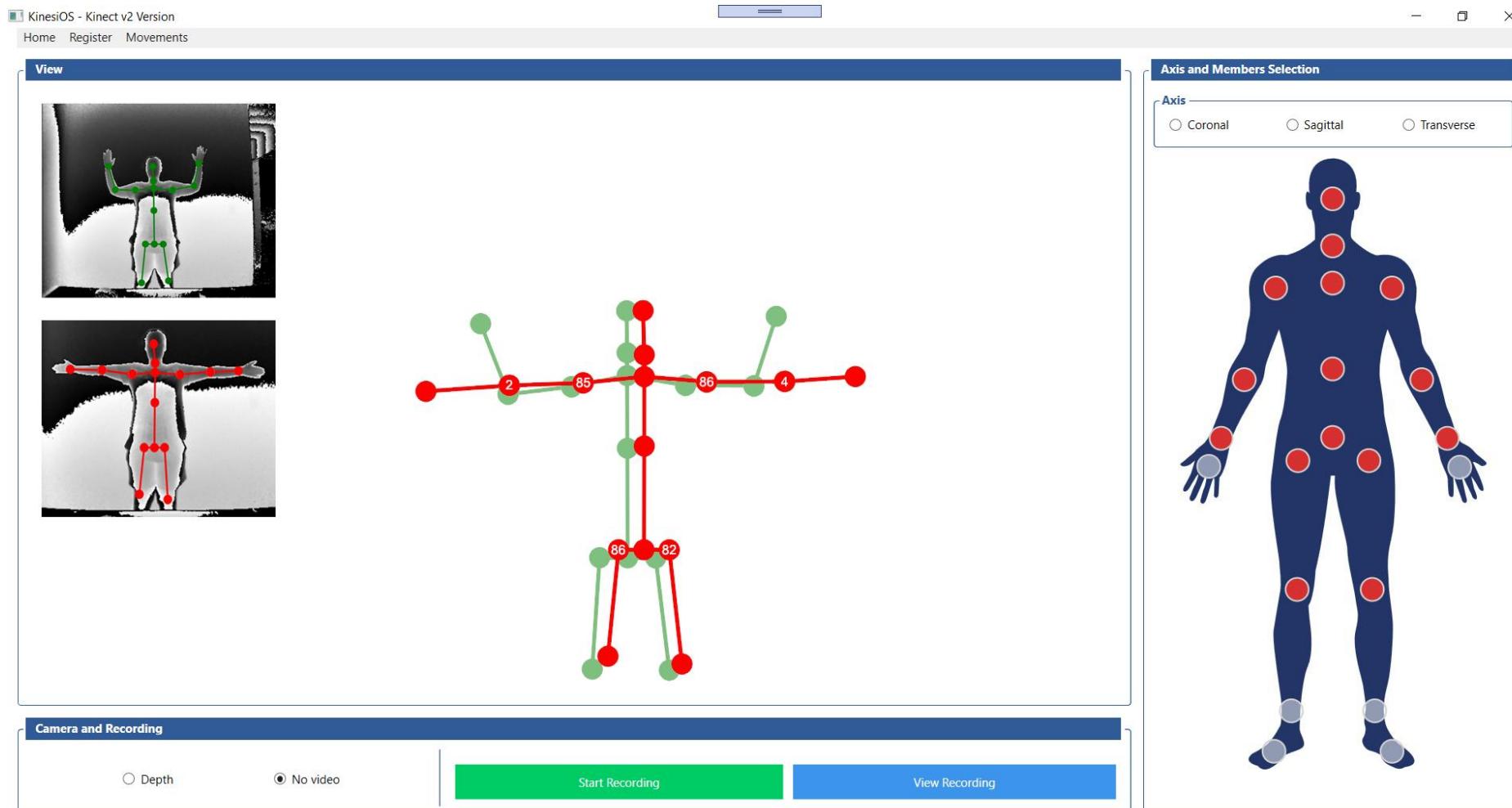


# MATERIAL AND METHODS

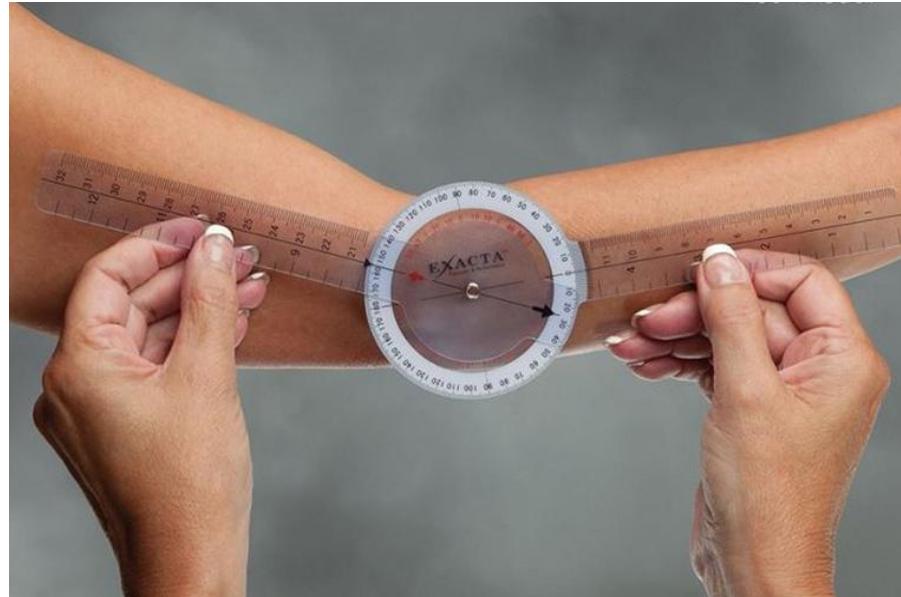
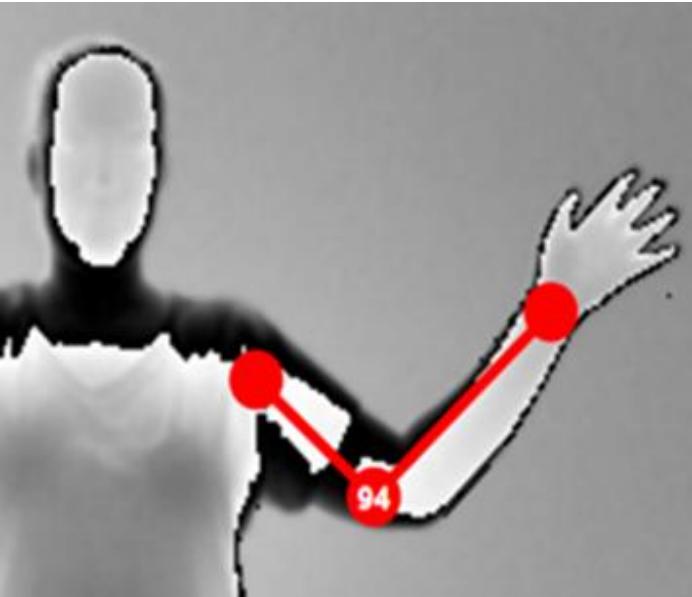
## Microsoft Kinect One



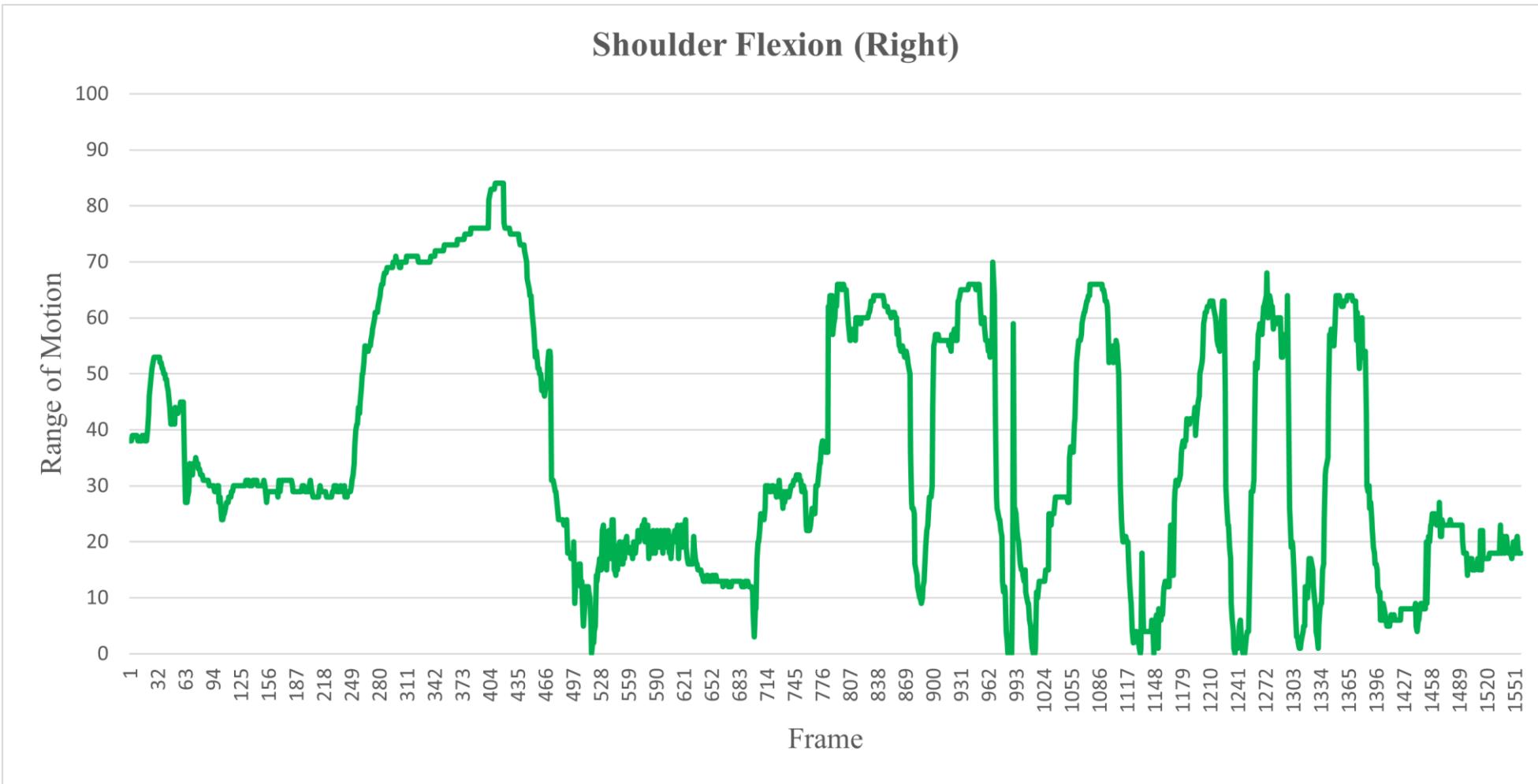
# MATERIAL AND METHODS



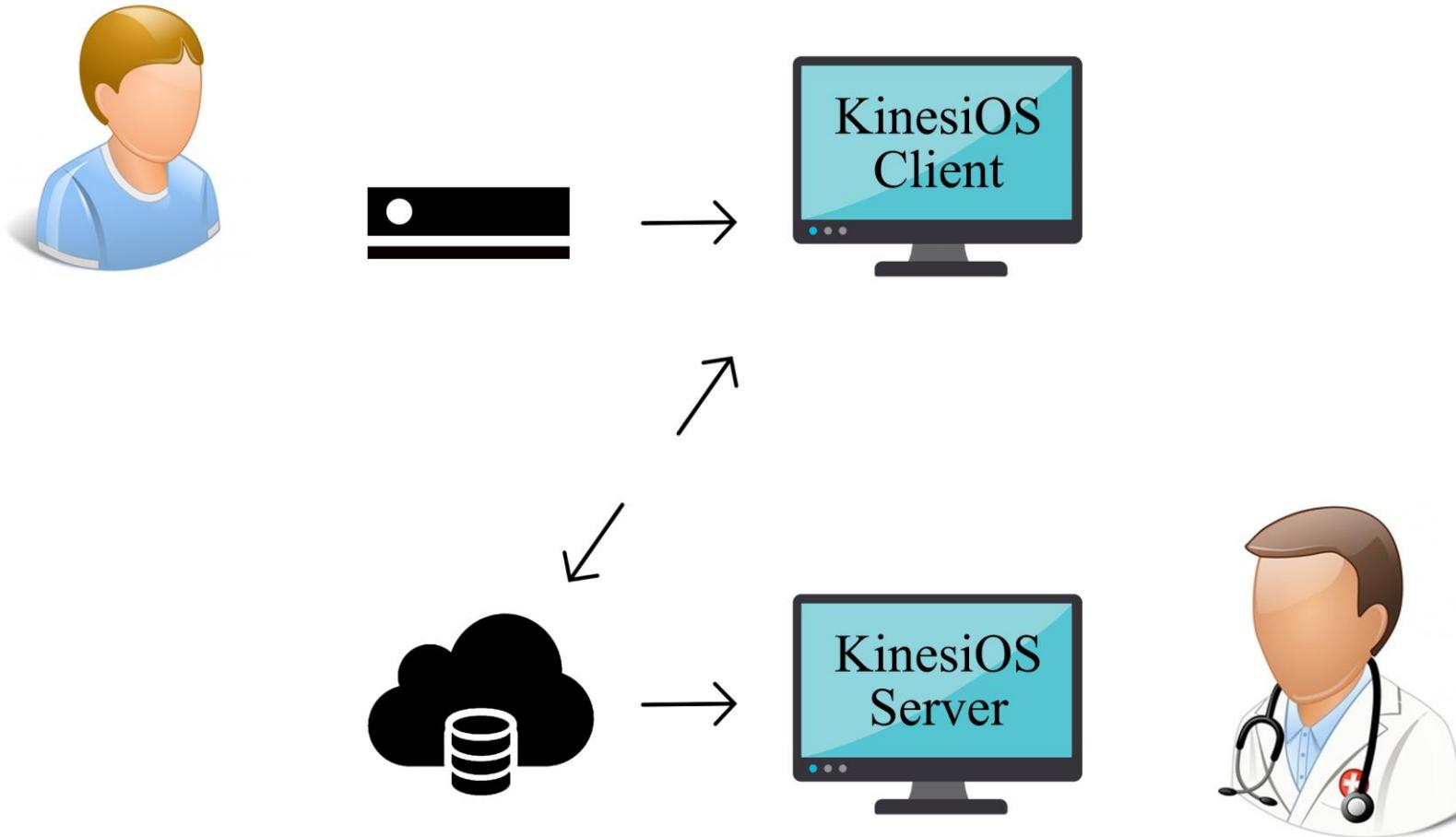
## O que é amplitude de movimento?

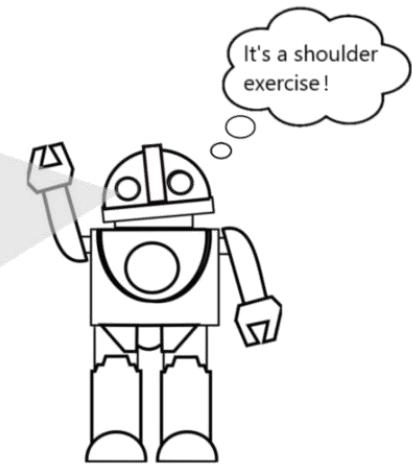
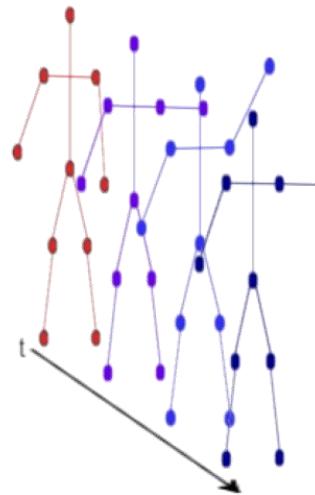
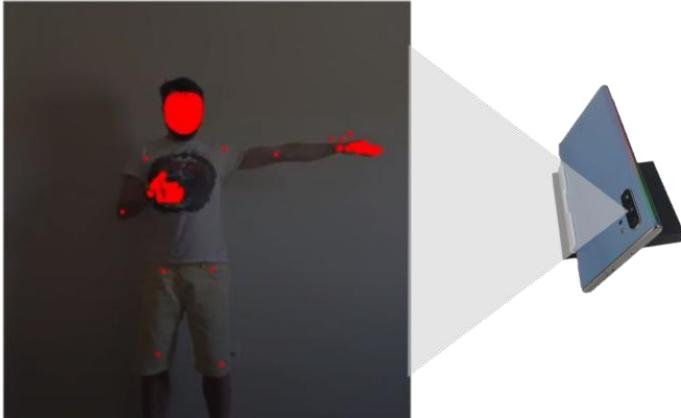


# RESULTS AND FUTURE WORK



# TELEREHABILITATION





Capture

Process

Analize

# Media Pipe

# Classification of Human Movements with Motion Capture Data in a Motor Rehabilitation Context

Luis Rodrigues<sup>1</sup>, Diego Dias<sup>2</sup>, Marcelo Guimarães<sup>3</sup>, Alexandre Brandão<sup>4</sup>, Leonardo Rocha<sup>2</sup>, Rogério Iope<sup>1</sup>, José Brega<sup>1</sup>.



UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA  
“JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO”



Universidade Federal  
de São João del-Rei



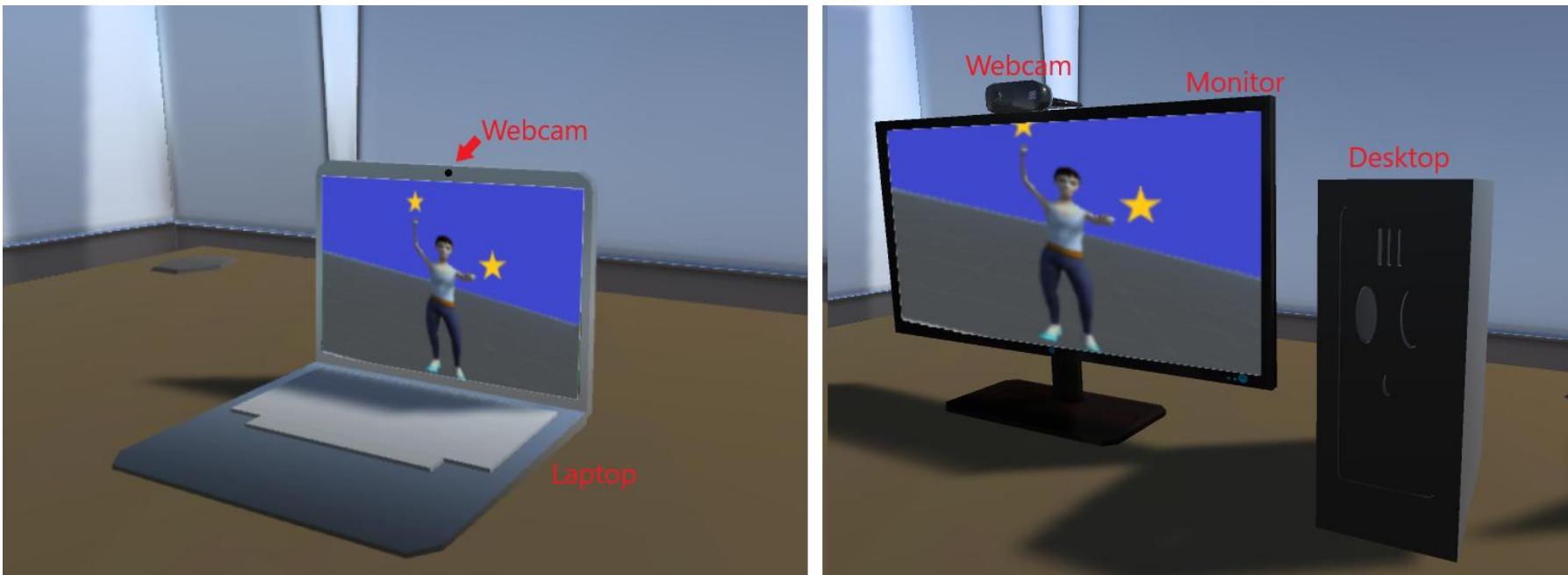
# Required Equipments

Smartphones nowadays have enough processing power and new algorithms are being created.



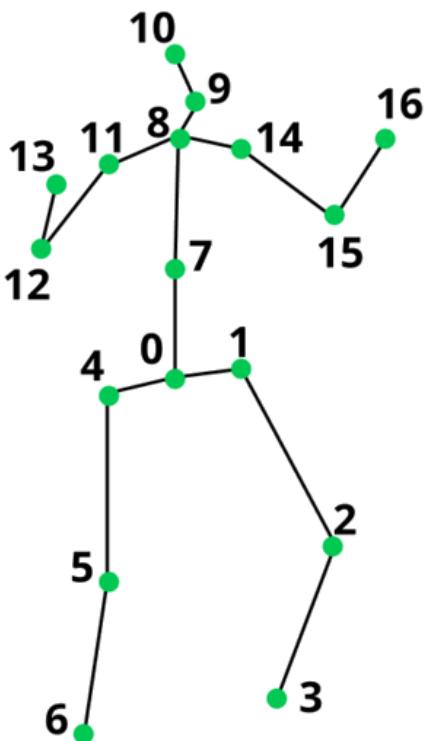
# Required Equipments

Computers with no specific GPUs can also be used for tracking



# Obtaining Motion Capture Data

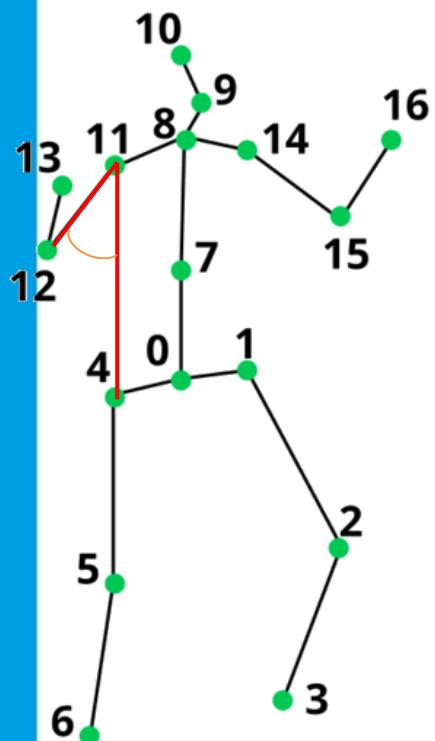
The positions of the body joints are the result of the pose estimation and tracking algorithm



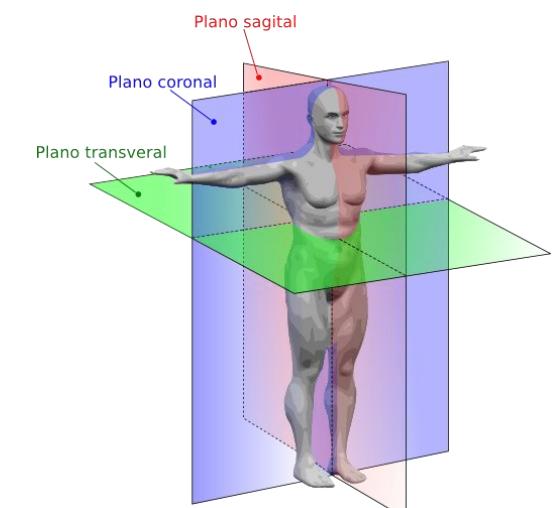
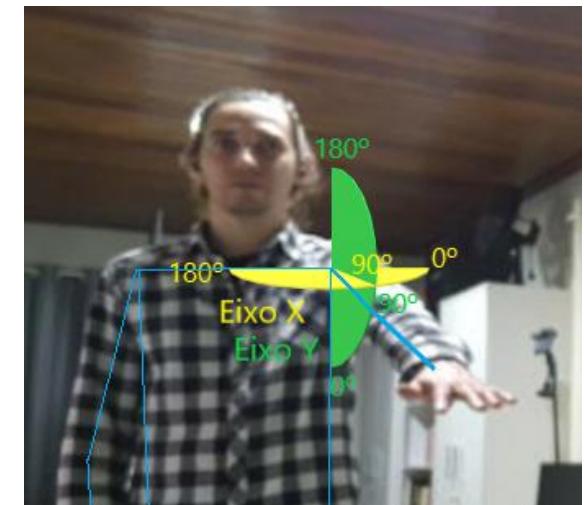
- |    |              |     |                |
|----|--------------|-----|----------------|
| 0. | Bottom Torso | 9.  | Neck Base      |
| 1. | Left Hip     | 10. | Center Head    |
| 2. | Left Knee    | 11. | Right Shoulder |
| 3. | Left Foot    | 12. | Right Elbow    |
| 4. | Right Hip    | 13. | Right Hand     |
| 5. | Right Knee   | 14. | Left Shoulder  |
| 6. | Right Foot   | 15. | Left Elbow     |
| 7. | Center Torso | 16. | Left Hand      |
| 8. | Upper Torso  |     |                |

# Machine Learning Input

Feature Extraction Step: Joints related to right arm is selected and converted into angles.

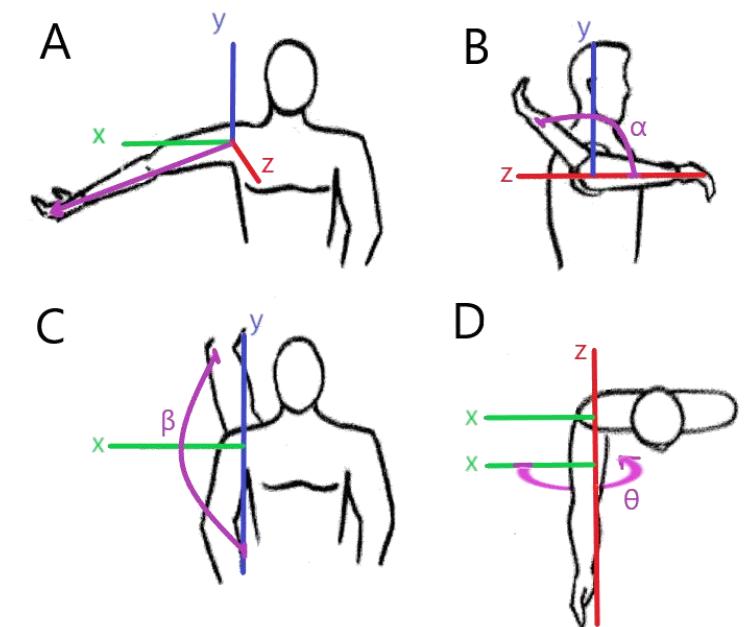
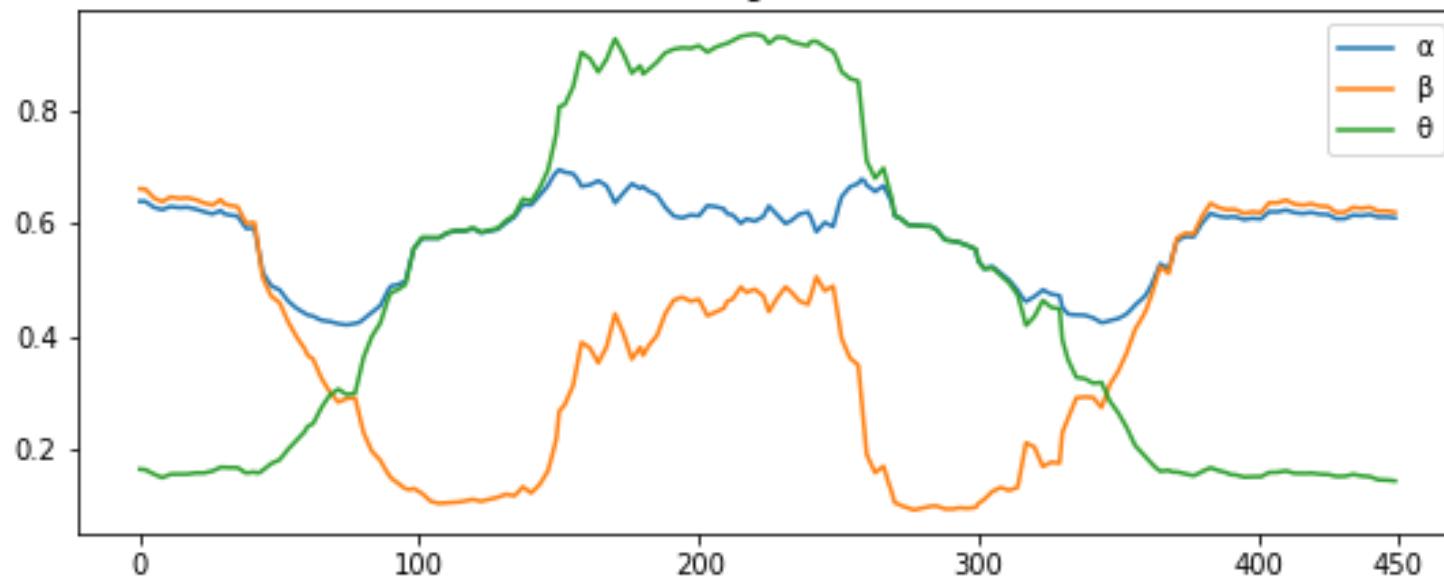


- 0. Bottom Torso
- 1. Left Hip
- 2. Left Knee
- 3. Left Foot
- 4. Right Hip**
- 5. Right Knee
- 6. Right Foot
- 7. Center Torso
- 8. Upper Torso
- 9. Neck Base
- 10. Center Head
- 11. Right Shoulder**
- 12. Right Elbow**
- 13. Right Hand
- 14. Left Shoulder
- 15. Left Elbow
- 16. Left Hand



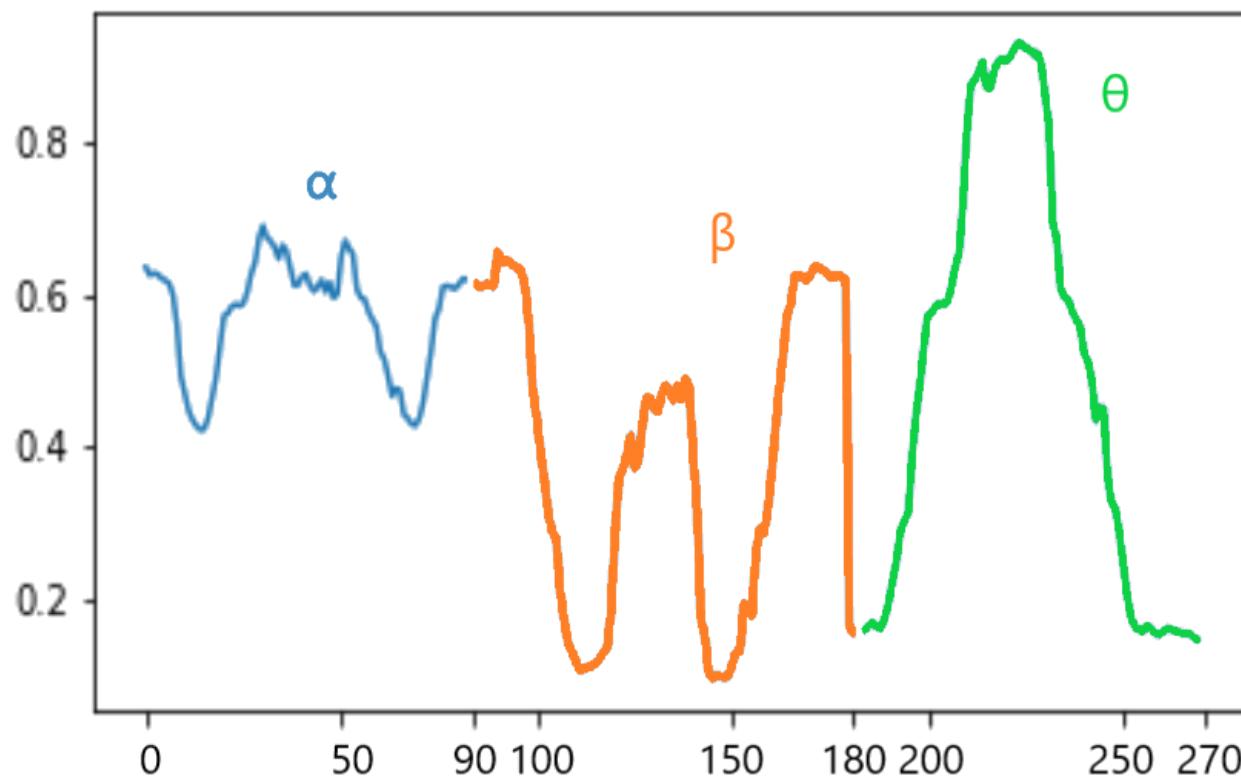
# Machine Learning Preprocessing

Data Preprocessing: the different types of angles will be concatenated to form a single input array.



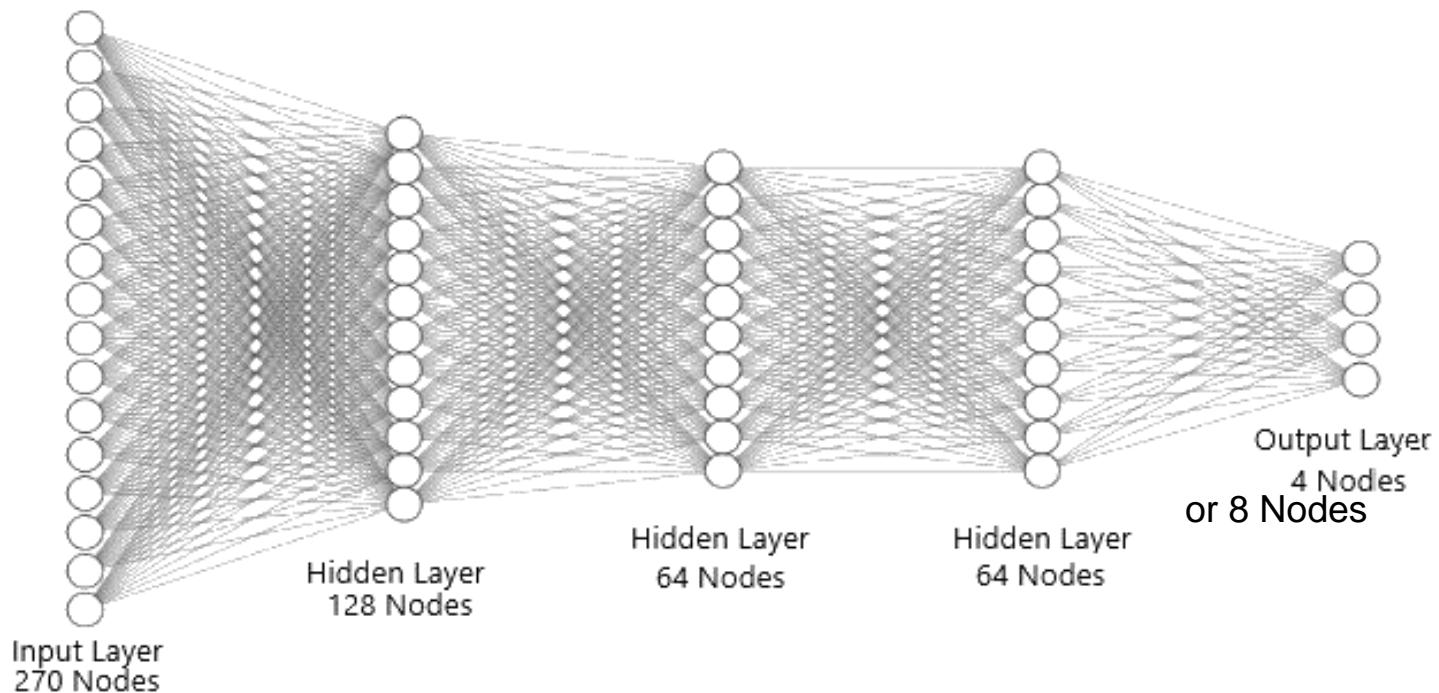
# Machine Learning Preprocessing

Final Result of Data Preprocessing: 90 frames of 3 types of angles result in an array of length 270



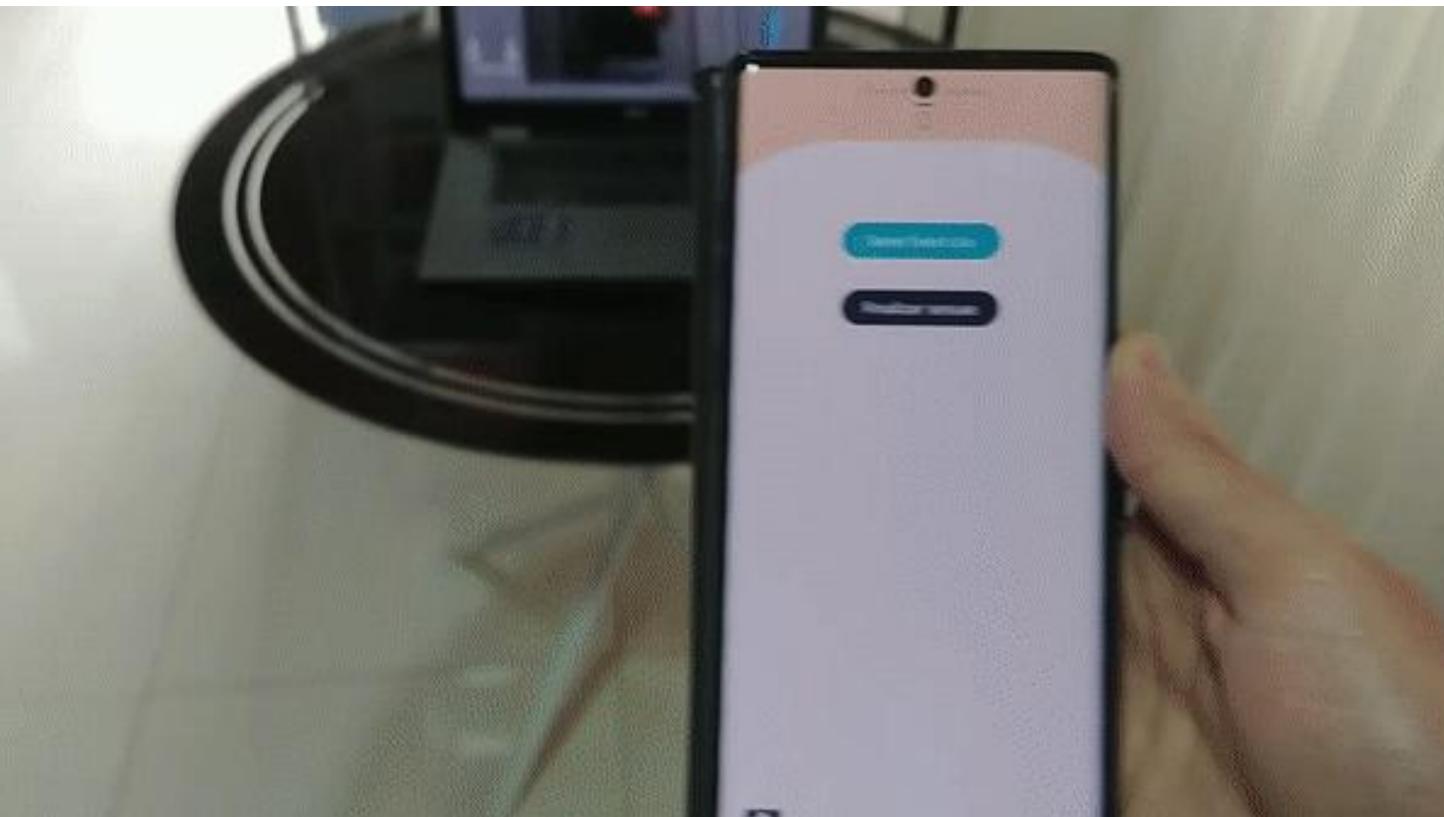
# Machine Learning Architecture

Selected Models: Custom ANN architecture for Classification



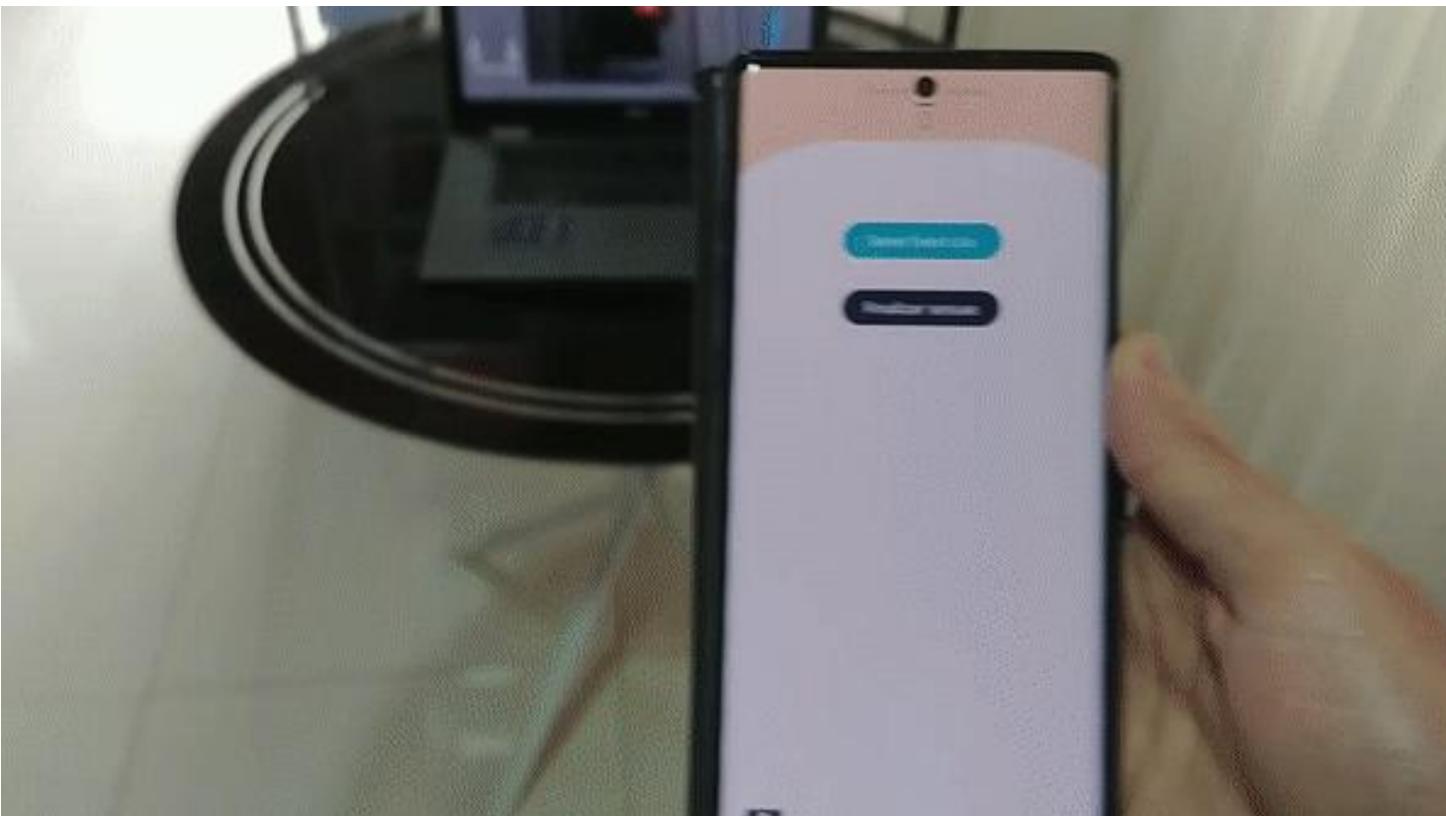
# Machine Learning Training

- Selected Approach: Supervised Classification of the Movements



# Machine Learning Training

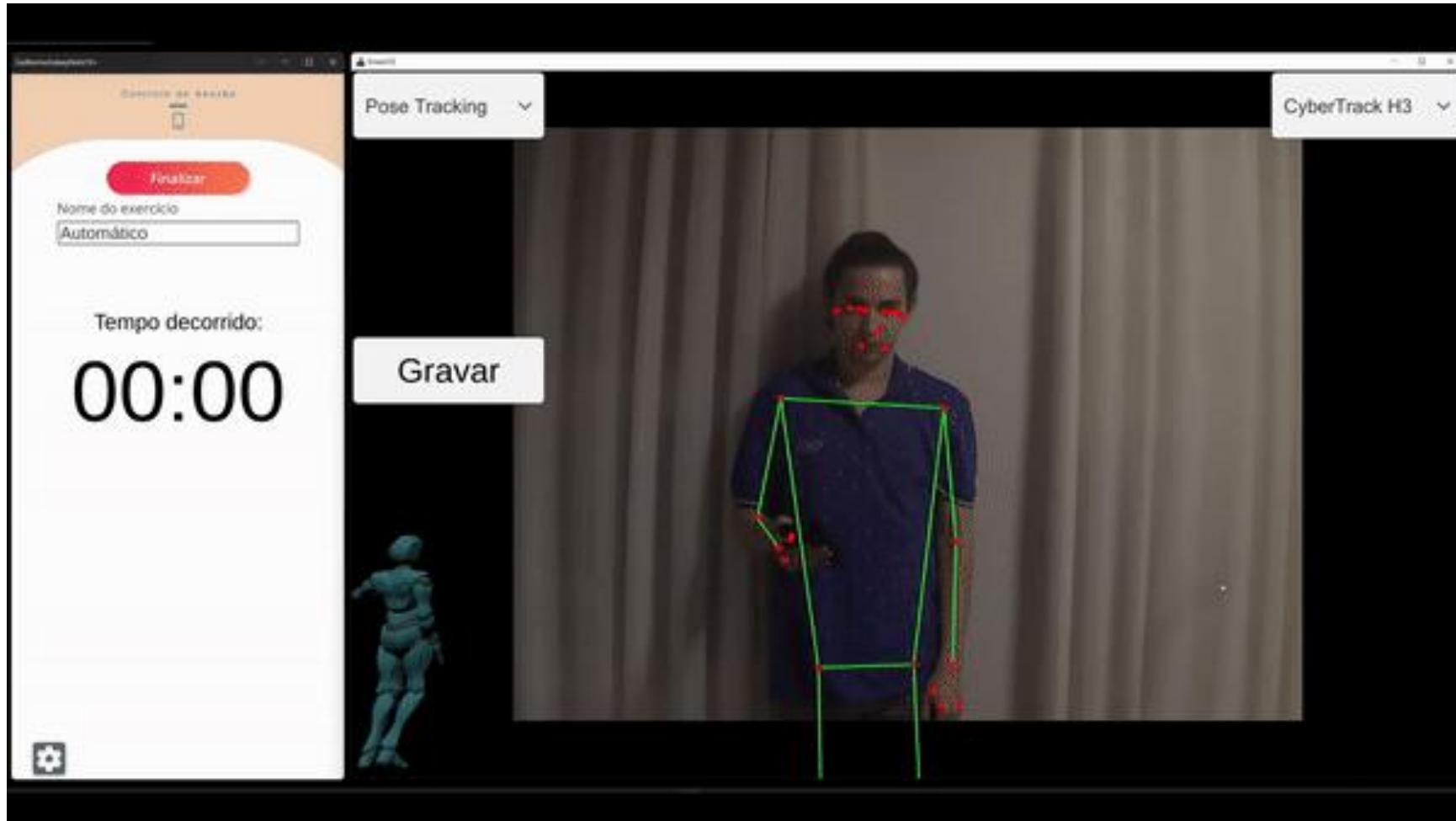
- Model Input (X): The articulation over time.
- Model Output (Y): Probability of belonging to each of 8 classes/movements



# Machine Learning Results

8 movements are predicted correctly in a validation set  
(not seen in the train step)

		Predicted Values							
		Coronal90	Coronal180	Sagittal90	Sagittal180	Transversal90	Transversal180	Elbow90	Elbow180
Real Values	Coronal90	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coronal180	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sagittal90	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Sagittal180	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
	Transversal90	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
	Transversal180	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
	Elbow90	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	Elbow180	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5



# Dados

Armazenamento e processamento dos dados provenientes das sessões de reabilitação neuromotora

# ReBase: data acquisition and management system for neuromotor rehabilitation supported by virtual and augmented reality

Tiago Trotta<sup>1</sup>, Marcelo P. Guimarães<sup>3,4</sup>, Alexandre F. Brandão<sup>4</sup>,  
Leonardo C. D. da Rocha<sup>1</sup>, Rogério L. Iope<sup>2</sup>, José R. F. Brega<sup>2</sup>,  
Diego R. C. Dias<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal University of São João del-Rei – UFSJ, <sup>2</sup>São Paulo State University – UNESP, <sup>3</sup>Federal University of São Paulo – UNIFESP/Postgraduate Program – UNIFACCAMP, <sup>4</sup>Brazilian Institute of Neuroscience and Neurotechnology - BRAINN

- These applications generate important movement data, which can be analysed either manually or through computational methods.

## Challenges

- It is still difficult to find datasets of body movement data
- The existing ones do not include movements specific to the neuromotor rehabilitation context;
- Defining and structuring the data generated during the rehabilitation sessions.

- Framework for creating Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) applications for the neuromotor rehabilitation area;
- The user's movement data is stored in a solution specifically designed for this purpose;
- Only the data regarding the user's joints is stored
  - More storage-efficient than video files;
  - Allows the movements to be replayed and analyzed from different angles and in different speeds;
  - The data is already discretized and normalized for the domain, enabling the application of machine learning approaches.
- Any body tracking device can be used;

# Methodology

The methodology of this work comprises three steps, executed simultaneously:

- 1 The design of the ReBase database;
- 2 The design of the **ReBase REST Server**;
- 3 The design **Unity ReBase API**

# ReBase Applications

- Three desktop applications were developed in Unity:
  - 1 *ReBase Session Recorder*;
  - 2 *ReBase Session Player*;
  - 3 *ReBase Session Manager*.

# ReBase Session Recorder

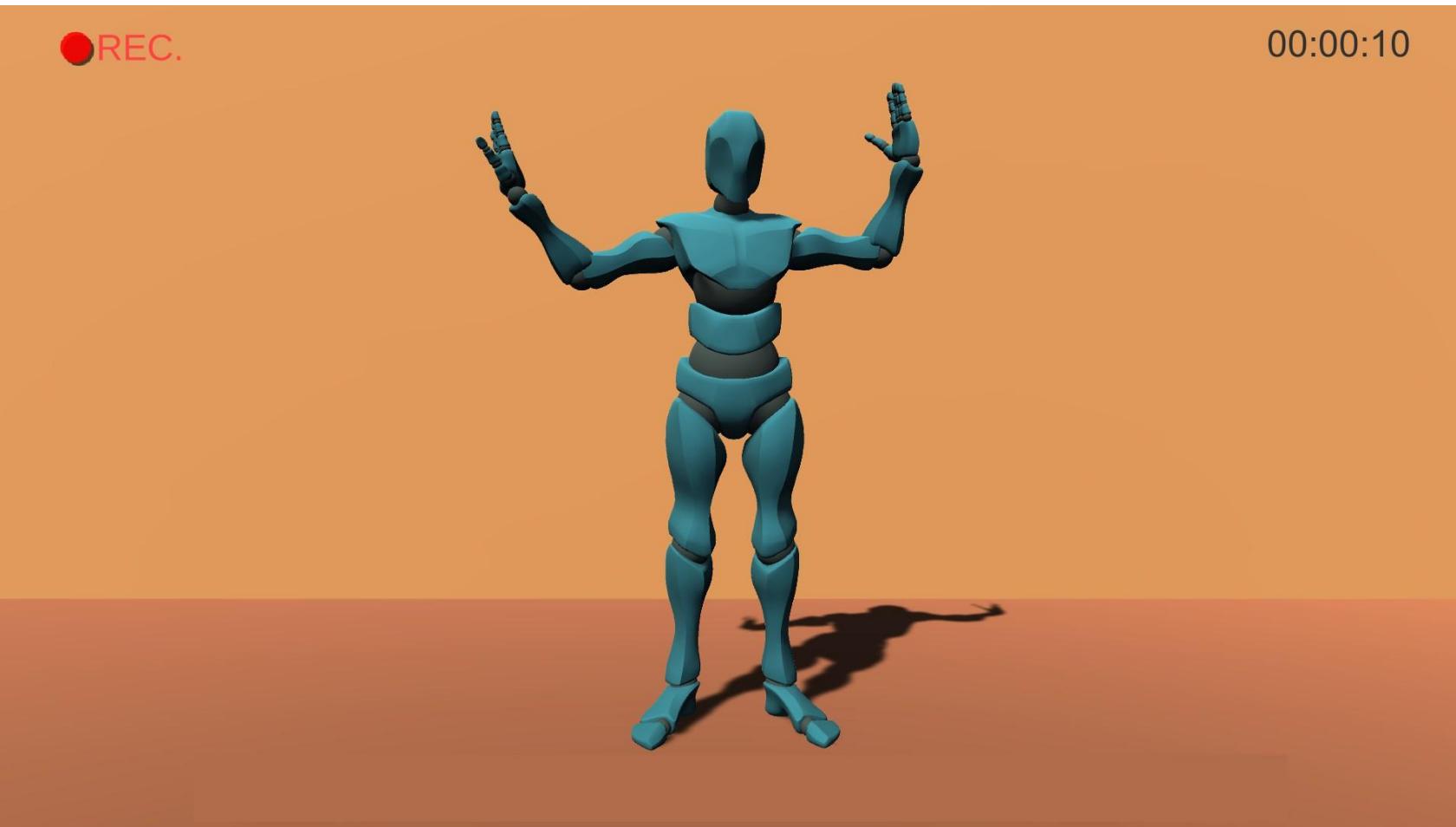


Figure: *ReBase Session Recorder*'s main screen during recording

# ReBase Session Player

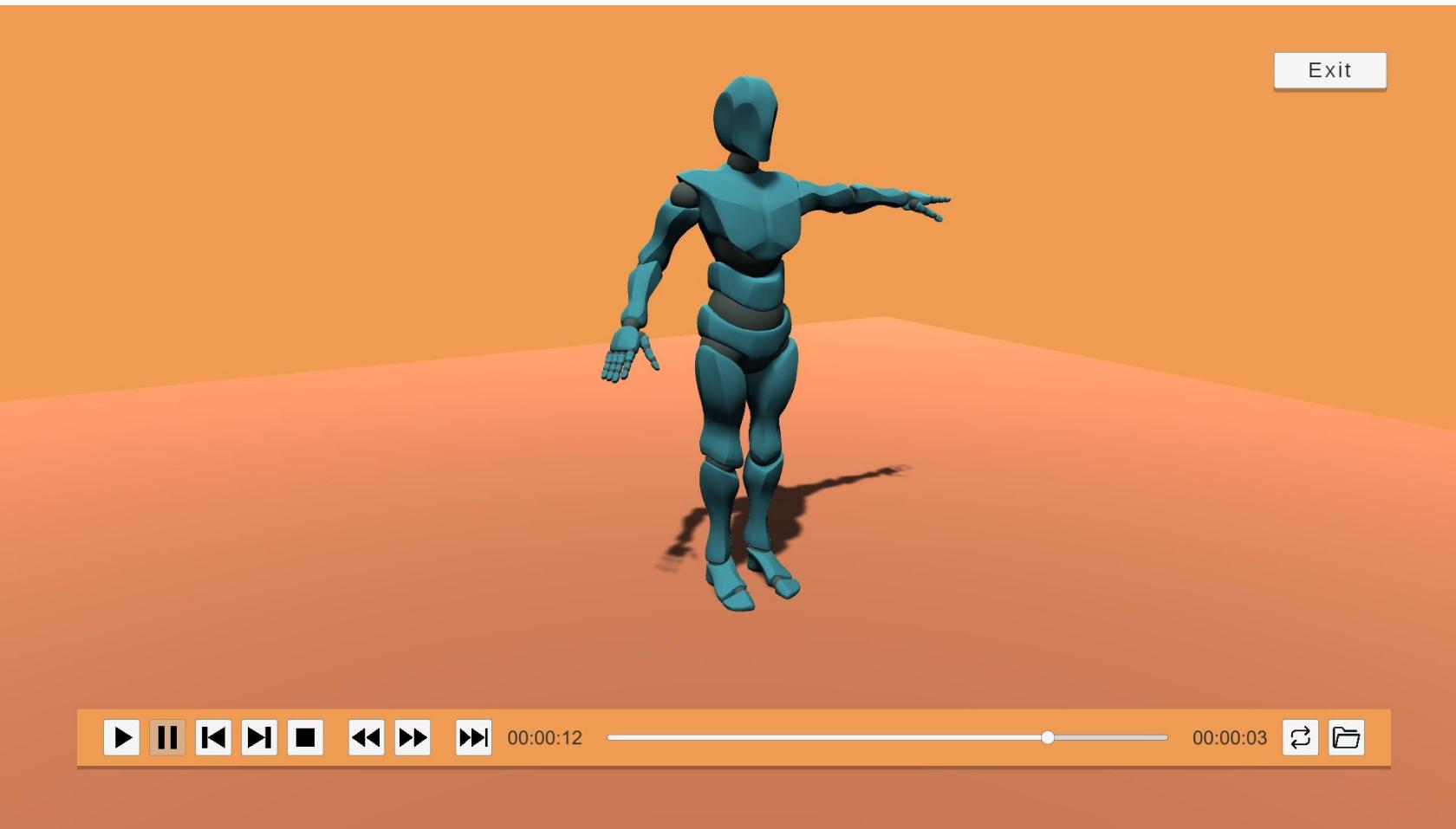


Figure: *ReBase Session Player*'s main playbackscreen

# ReBase Session Manager



Figure: ReBase Session Manager's main menu with an expanded entry

Sair

Escolha as articulações a serem gravadas:

- Hip Center
- Spine
- Shoulder
- Head
- Left Shoulder
- Left Elbow
- Left Wrist
- Left Hand
- Right Shoulder
- Right Elbow
- Right Wrist
- Right Hand
- Left Hip
- Left Knee
- Left Ankle
- Left Foot
- Right Hip
- Right Ankle
- Right Foot

Vamos começar gravando uma Sessão  
pelo ReBase Session Recorder utilizando  
somente os membros inferiores

OK

Vá para a frente do Kinect

# Outras pesquisas...

- Rastreamento corporal de baratas (UNIFESP - 2023)
- Rastreamento corporal de cabras (UFSJ – CNPQ - 2024)
- Análise comportamental de abelhas (UNESP - 2024)
- Técnicas de XAI aplicadas a sistemas especialistas (UFSJ - 2024)

# Parceiros de Pesquisa

