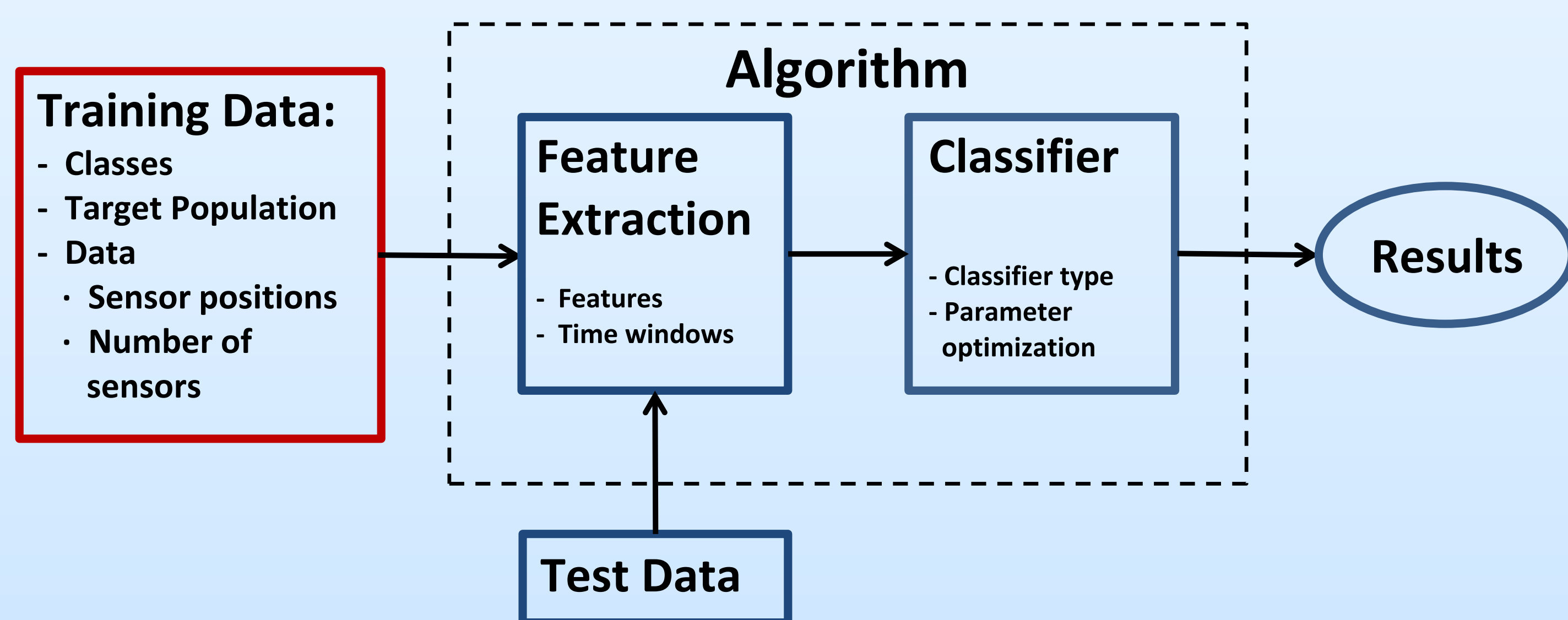


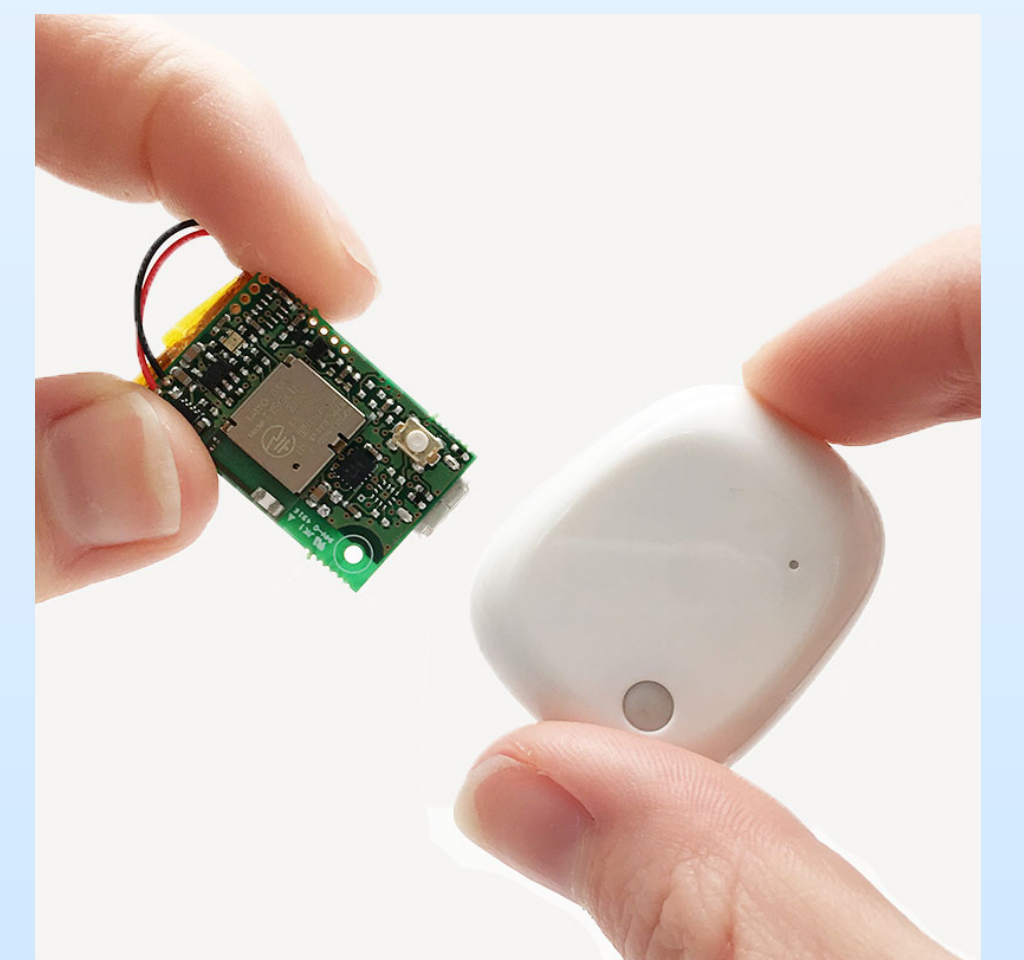
## Research Objective

- To collect human data to train a machine learning algorithm to determine body position to help inform care
- To accurately determine laying, reclining, sitting, standing and walking



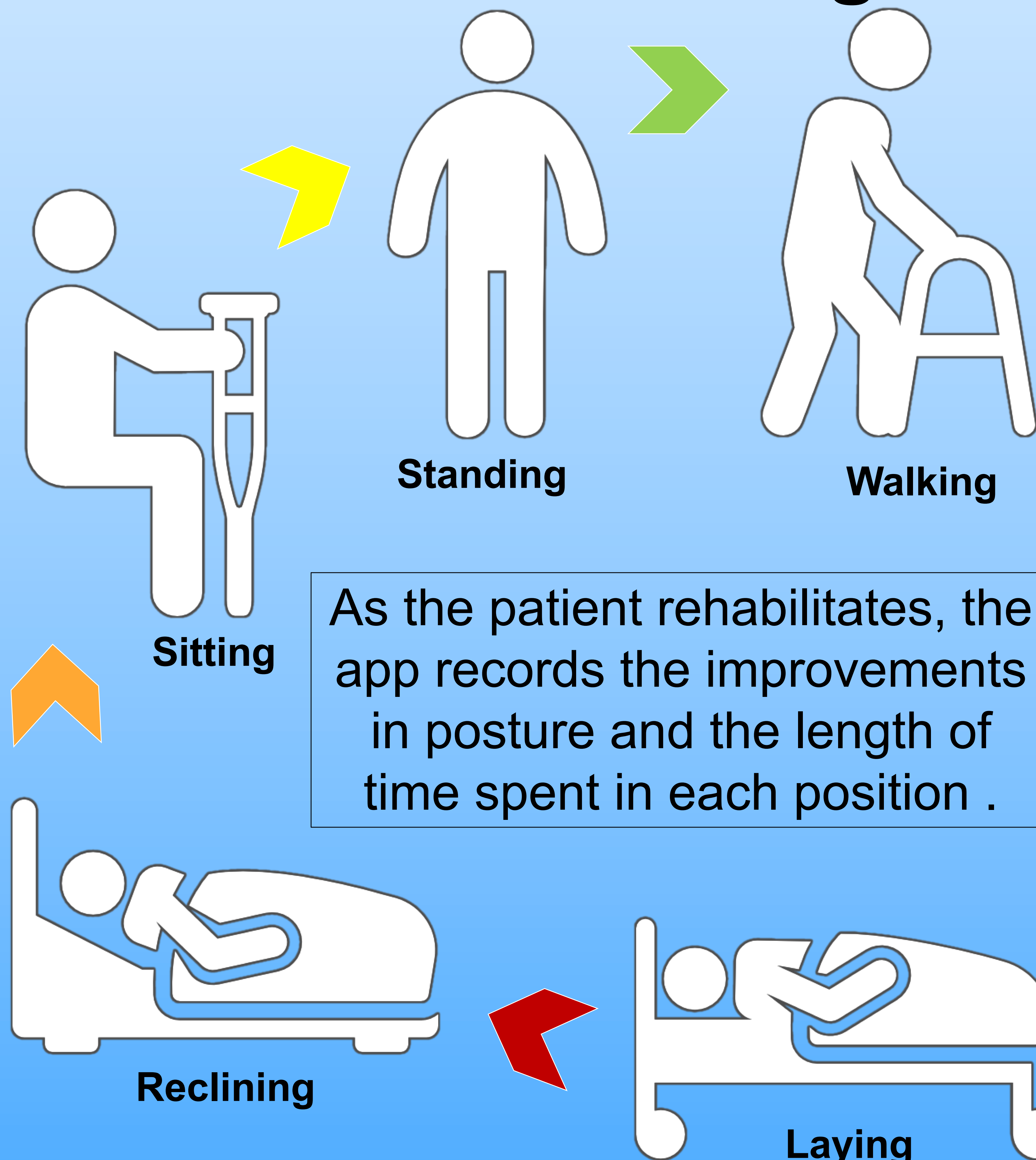
## Data Collection & Design

- 15 healthy older adults (55 and older)
- 15 healthy adults (18 – 55 years old)
- Participants wore 2 sensors (Mbient MetaMotionR) on right thigh and right chest under clavicle
- 10 minutes of activity per subject
- Subjects directed through each position, maintaining for 1 minute, twice
- Data was captured remotely by iOS mobile application



MetaMotionR Sensor

## Position Tracking



## Results of Initial Trials

Geriatric LOSO: 95% correct

		Laying	Reclining	Sitting	Standing	Walking	
Truth	Laying	84.7	14.6	0.7	0	0	[459]
	Reclining	3.6	95.1	1.3	0	0	[468]
	Sitting	0.2	2.2	96.5	1.1	0	[461]
	Standing	0	0	0.2	99.1	0.7	[442]
	Walking	0	0	0	0.6	99.4	[475]
		Laying	Reclining	Sitting	Standing	Walking	

Response

Overall accuracy of ML algorithm is 95%

## Conclusions

Preliminary studies show data from two worn accelerometers can determine an individual's body position. The algorithm will be used to inform future clinical movement analysis and clinician reporting based on custom trained data.