

 **DTU Compute**
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

Development of a game for hand- and eye coordination in children rehabilitation. Analysis, implementation and testing.

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Kongens Lyngby 2015



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Summary

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Contents

Summary	i
Contents	iii
Todo list	v
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Torquent Arcu	2
1.2 Luctus	4
1.3 Sollicitudin vestibulum	5
2 Analysis of game requirements	7
2.1 Cerebral Palsy	7
3 Heading on Level 0 (chapter)	11
3.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)	11
3.2 Lists	12
4 Conclusion	15
A An Appendix	17
Bibliography	19

Todo list

 1.0 (1) Make a cake	1
 1.0 (2) Do it now	1
Figure: 1.0 (3) This is some text that is with the todo and in the figure	2
Figure: 1.1 (4) This is some text that is with the todo and in the figure	3
Figure: 1.1 (5) This is some text that is with the todo and in the figure	3
Figure: 1.2 (6) This is some text that is with the todo and in the figure	5

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

- Upright shape
- *Italic shape*
- *Slanted shape*
- SMALL CAPS SHAPE
- Medium series
- **Bold sereies**
- Roman family
- Sans serif family
- Typewriter family

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a cake

1.0 (2) Do
it now

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Fusce id suscipit sem. Aliquam venenatis nibh nec nisl luctus vel consectetur neque dapibus. Nulla feugiat egestas turpis, ac viverra eros cursus sit amet. Cras tincidunt felis vel tellus ultrices condimentum. Quisque vehicula, arcu vitae interdum dignissim, purus tortor cursus libero, sit amet accumsan quam magna in neque. Phasellus luctus leo odio. Aliquam ultricies, arcu quis tempor rhoncus, tellus nisl tempus justo, condimentum tempor erat odio ac purus. Integer quis ipsum felis. Aliquam volutpat, leo ac consequat egestas, lectus lacus adipiscing quam, id iaculis dolor quam in erat. Phasellus tempor interdum arcu quis vestibulum. Pellentesque sit amet augue purus. See Table 1.1.

1.1 Torquent Arcu

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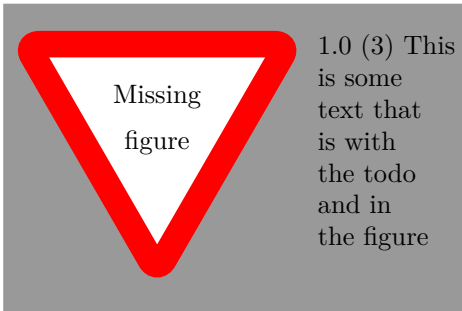


Figure 1.1: This is my special figure. Aliquam ultricies, arcu quis tempor rhoncus, tellus nisl tempus justo, condimentum tempor erat odio ac purus. Integer quis ipsum felis. Aliquam volutpat, leo ac consequat egestas, lectus lacus adipiscing quam, id iaculis dolor quam in erat. Phasellus tempor interdum arcu quis vestibulum.

h	h	h
e	e	e

Table 1.1: This is a caption to the table.

et erat. Nulla vel pretium nunc. Integer tortor lorem, suscipit sit amet ultricies non, porta at metus. Sed pharetra, ante facilisis interdum porta, mi dolor fringilla quam, ac porttitor urna dolor quis massa. Proin viverra semper tincidunt. Vivamus pulvinar pharetra condimentum. Pellentesque rutrum mollis tellus ac scelerisque.

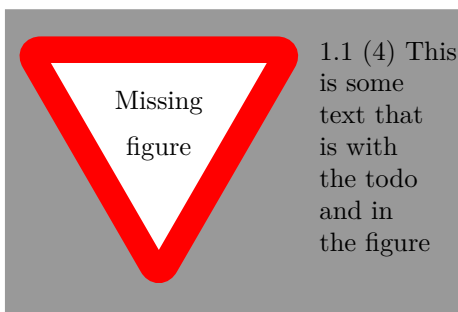
1.1.1 Vestibulum

Mauris luctus sollicitudin vestibulum. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos Figure 1.2(b). Duis eu nisl nec turpis porttitor bibendum eget sed orci. Aliquam consequat lorem a dui viverra porta facilisis augue rutrum. Cras luctus tellus in lectus egestas eu consequat magna cursus. Aenean aliquam neque a nibh elementum ornare. Integer eleifend imperdiet commodo. Morbi auctor, dui vel laoreet congue, purus est accumsan augue, sit amet feugiat neque nisl vel lorem. Curabitur ante sem, lacinia id adipiscing quis, viverra tristique nulla. Pellentesque ullamcorper pellentesque metus varius facilisis. Cras ac dui id odio tempor scelerisque. Curabitur a egestas risus. Pellentesque quis velit in sapien accumsan auctor. Phasellus aliquam, sapien eget lobortis volutpat, libero metus porttitor nisl, sed hendrerit urna dolor nec mi. See Listing 1.1.

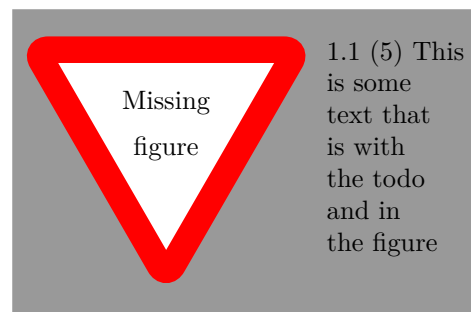
```

1 # This is a comment
2 import easy
3 str = "I am a string"
4 str2 = "Now i have an awesome string with ` ' ' ` which are not TeX'ed"
5 str3 = "What about awesome unicode characters? Like ", , ", Ω, ç. \" This"
6 def fib(n):
7     if n == 0:
8         return 0
9     elif n == 1:
10        return 1
11    else:

```



(a) 1 pass



(b) 5 passes

Figure 1.2: loop performance comparison.

```

12     return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
13 str4 = "Yes it is possible with 80 charactes. Which this string proves. Wiiii."
14 str5 = "It adjusts according to the spine"

```

Listing 1.1: Fibonacci.

1.2 Luctus

Praesent et pellentesque arcu. Phasellus venenatis mi eu lorem convallis et iaculis ante aliquet. Aenean rhoncus placerat metus, vel convallis leo suscipit eu. Integer dapibus venenatis commodo. Cras laoreet faucibus sem nec luctus. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. Cras consectetur lacinia dolor at gravida. Phasellus ipsum arcu, vulputate fermentum ultricies eget, tempor eu odio. Aenean accumsan vestibulum risus a mattis. See it on Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 Modified mini-batch K -means

```

1: Given:  $K$ , mini-batch size  $B$ , iterations  $T$ , dataset  $X$ , correlation matrix  $P$ .
2: Initialize  $C = \{\mathbf{c}^{(1)}, \mathbf{c}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{c}^{(K)}\}$  with random  $\mathbf{x}$ 'es picked from  $X$ .
3:  $A \leftarrow B \cdot T$  sorted random indexes to  $X$ , denoted  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{B \cdot T}$ .
4:  $X' \leftarrow \{\mathbf{x}^{(a_1)}, \mathbf{x}^{(a_2)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(a_{B \cdot T})}\}$  ▷ Cache all points
5: size  $\leftarrow 0$ 
6: for  $i = 1$  to  $T$  do
7:    $M \leftarrow B$  examples picked randomly from  $X'$ 
8:   for  $\mathbf{x} \in M$  do ▷ Assignment step
9:      $\mathbf{d}[\mathbf{x}] \leftarrow f(C, \mathbf{x}, P)$  ▷ Cache closest center
10:  end for
11:  for  $\mathbf{x} \in M$  do ▷ Update step
12:     $\mathbf{c} \leftarrow \mathbf{d}[\mathbf{x}]$  ▷ Get cached center for current  $\mathbf{x}$ 
13:    size $[\mathbf{c}] \leftarrow \mathbf{size}[\mathbf{c}] + 1$  ▷ Update cluster size
14:     $\eta \leftarrow \frac{1}{\mathbf{size}[\mathbf{c}]}$  ▷ Get learning rate
15:     $\mathbf{c} \leftarrow (1 - \eta)\mathbf{c} + \eta\mathbf{x}$  ▷ Take gradient step
16:  end for
17: end for
18: return  $C$ , size

```

Fusce id suscipit sem. Aliquam venenatis nibh nec nisl luctus vel consectetur neque dapibus. Nulla feugiat egestas turpis, ac viverra eros cursus sit amet. Cras tincidunt felis vel tellus ultrices condimentum. Quisque vehicula, arcu vitae interdum dignissim, purus tortor cursus libero, sit amet accumsan quam magna in neque. Phasellus luctus leo odio. Aliquam ultricies, arcu quis tempor rhoncus, tellus nisl tempus justo, condimentum tempor erat odio ac purus. Integer quis ipsum felis. Aliquam volutpat, leo ac consequat egestas, lectus lacus adipiscing quam, id iaculis dolor quam in

erat. Phasellus tempor interdum arcu quis vestibulum. Pellentesque sit amet augue purus. Curabitur condimentum suscipit arcu, sit amet convallis urna pellentesque ac.

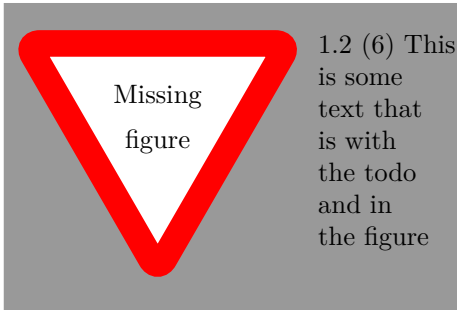


Figure 1.3: This is the caption I wrote.

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1.3 Sollicitudin vestibulum

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```
1 # This is a comment
2 import easy
3 str = "I am a string"
4 str2 = "Now i have an awesome string with ` ' ' `` which are not TeX'ed"
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10        return 1
11    else:
12        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
13 str4 = "Yes it is possible with 80 charactes. Which this string proves. Wiiii."
14 str5 = "It adjusts according to the spine"
```

Listing 1.2: Fibonacci2.

CHAPTER 2

Analysis of game requirements

2.1 Cerebral Palsy (based on (Nat; Web; Med; Cer))

Important part of analysing the possible solutions is to have a well established understanding of the cerebral palsy disorder: what are the symptoms, different types, how to diagnose and treat it. The conclusions from this chapter will serve as a requirements and factors for analysis of the software and hardware to use in a game implementation, therefore each section will be summed up with conclusions about the section's influence on game design or game's target group.

2.1.1 Diagnosing process

The diagnoses is based on observation of the child development in first years of its life. Growing infant has a lot of milestones connected to its development in different spheres: social communication, cognitive, physical. Checking if child meets the milestones suitable for its age is the most important part of CP diagnosis and usually results in diagnosis in first 2 years of its life. However, if the CP is not severe, often the symptoms may not be classified as a CP until the age of 4,5, up to even 10, which is also caused by the fact, that CP is not progressive - which means it doesn't get worse with the time.

Once the particular child development has been classified as somehow delayed, further diagnostic, neuroimaging tools are used, i.e. ultrasounds, computed tomography, MRI or EEG. It helps to exclude other disorders, that gives symptoms similar to CP.

Conclusion

Children are diagnosed usually in first years of their lives, so it is possible to start the therapy very fast. Therefore, diagnostic process has no significant influence on game requirements.

2.1.2 Different forms and symptoms

The different form depends of range, type and localisation of child's movements disorder:

- *spastic* - most common type, resulting in stiff muscles and awkward movement.
- *dyskinetic* - the symptoms of this type are slow and uncontrollable writhing or jerky movements of the limbs. It may also cause children grimace, drool, have troubles in straight sitting or walking, even physical ability to hear, speak or control the breathing may be damaged.
- *ataxic* - detrimental for balance and depth perception, influencing coordination and walking skills. Results in difficulties with precise or voluntary movements.
- *mixed* - when symptoms of the child comes from different groups, e.g. both spastic and ataxic problems.

Depending on how much the body is affected, also following subcategories can be distinguished for plegia (paralysis) and paresis (weakness of the muscles):

- *hemi* - when half of the body is affected, i.e. whole left side (arm, hand, leg).
- *di* - when disorder mostly influence leg muscles
- *quadri* - most severe form, when all four limbs are affected. Usually caused by widespread brain damage or malformation, typically result also in intellectual disability and seizures.

There are other conditions, that may be associated with CP, including:

- *mental impairment* - affects 30%-50%
- *seizures* - up to 50%
- *delayed growth and development* - affects children with moderate to severe CP
- *spinal deformities*

Conclusion

Although the game should not be complicated, it should not be dedicated to children with severe intellectual disability. Also, children with seizures should not be a part of the target group, as flashing game screens may cause a seizure attack. Because the game will be controlled with hand and eye movement tracking devices, some sight conditions like strabismus (crossed-eyes) or severe arm impairments are symptoms that exclude the child from the target group.

2.1.3 Treatment

As it was already described in chapter 1, CP is incurable, non progressive disease and all the treatment is focused on symptoms. Following type of therapies are applied:

- *physical therapy* - the most important kind of therapy, focusing on improving functional mobility, strengthen the muscles and preventing bent joints.
- *occupational therapy* - therapy that aims to help child live a normal life, aiming daily activities in home, school, out in public or at work. This therapy not only improves physical skills strength or coordination, but also tries to help with problem solving, decision making and similar.
- *recreational therapy* - by encouraging participation in recreational activities (e.g. art or cultural), this kind of therapy helps to expand physical and cognitive skills, resulting in raise in child's self-esteem, speech and emotional well-being.
- *speech and language therapy*
- *therapy with music, play, horses, massages*

Also, alternative medicine slowly becomes supportive part of treatment process with therapies like acupuncture or chiropractic care.

Medicines are usually used in order relax tight muscles and reduce muscle spasms. There may be additional drugs for treatments of seizures, if they appear. It is important to mention, that antispasmodics (muscle relaxants) are not good for still growing children and may result child being lethargic, loosing concentration and having problems it school. It is only recommend to use them if benefits can overcome side effects.

When CP is in a severe form, the surgery may be needed to correct various orthopedic (e.g. scoliosis, tendon disorders) and mobility (significant muscle tightness) problems. The physical therapy and medication are used in order to either postpone the surgery to older age or even totally avoid it.

Conclusion

It is important to include in a game not only the elements of physical, but also recreational therapy. Developing cognitive skills of child with CP may be as important as the physical part of rehabilitation.

2.1.4 Summary

To sum up the analysis performed in this section, following information were obtained during it:

Target group:

- *severity level* - light to mild, so that the person is physically available to control the device
- *disqualifying symptoms* - strabismus, mild and severe intellectual disability
- *expected age* - from 4 to 10 years old, because:
 - therapy should be started as early as possible, but also late enough so the child is properly diagnosed and able to control the game.
 - increasing the age range would cause problems with game design, because game expectations are different for small children and teens

Game design:

- game should focus on both psychical and cognitive aspect
- game should be adjusted to age of participants
- game controllers reactivity should be adjusted to physical and mental abilities of the subjects

CHAPTER 3

Heading on Level 0 (chapter)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.1.1 Heading on Level 2 (subsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written

in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.1.1.1 Heading on Level 3 (subsubsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 4 (paragraph) Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

3.2 Lists

3.2.1 Example for list (itemize)

- First item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

3.2.1.1 Example for list (4*itemize)

- First item in a list
 - First item in a list
 - * First item in a list
 - First item in a list

- Second item in a list
- * Second item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Second item in a list

3.2.2 Example for list (enumerate)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

3.2.2.1 Example for list (4*enumerate)

1. First item in a list
 - a) First item in a list
 - i. First item in a list
 - A. First item in a list
 - B. Second item in a list
 - ii. Second item in a list
 - b) Second item in a list
2. Second item in a list

3.2.3 Example for list (description)

First item in a list

Second item in a list

Third item in a list

Fourth item in a list

Fifth item in a list

3.2.3.1 Example for list (4*description)

First item in a list

First item in a list

First item in a list

First item in a list

Second item in a list

Second item in a list

Second item in a list

Second item in a list

CHAPTER 4

Conclusion

Morbi pharetra ligula integer mollis mi nec neque ultrices vitae volutpat leo ullamcorper. In at tellus magna. Curabitur quis posuere purus. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Suspendisse tristique placerat feugiat. Aliquam vitae est at enim auctor ultrices eleifend a urna. Donec non tincidunt felis. Maecenas at suscipit orci.

APPENDIX A

An Appendix

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