

VU university medical center

#### Rehabilitation technology and E-health: Projects at VU University Medical Center Amsterdam

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### Disclosures

Presenter has no conflict of interest to disclose.

### Outline

- \* Role of Physical activity
- \* (Tele-) rehabilitation technology / selfmanagement in stroke
- \* Usefulness of ambulatory sensors for real-time monitoring and feedback for activity tracking
- \* Physical activity monitoring and feedback in telerehabilitation and e-health after stroke:
  - \* the care- program

### Physical inactivity

 \* Assumed costs of major chronic or noncommunicable diseases (NCDs): \$53.8 billion dollars.

\* About 1.5% of these costs are preventable if physical inactivity leading to chronic diseases and co-morbidity is properly addressed. (Ding et al, Lancet 2016).

#### Disease Self-management

In the Chronic Care Model:

- \* Self-management involves engaging the person with chronic disease in activities that:
  - \* Protect and promote health behavior
  - \* Monitor the symptoms and signs of illness
  - \* Manage the impacts of illness on functioning, emotions and interpersonal relationships
  - \* **Promote** adherence to treatment regimes

Von Kroff et al., Ann Intern Med 1997;127(12):1097-1102.

#### Early data on self-management strategies (Lorig KR et al., Medical Care 1999;37(1):5-14)

- 1000 patients with chronic diseases
  - Heart disease, lung disease, stroke, arthritis
- completed Chronic Disease Self Management Program
- \* Followed-up for 3 years
- \* Improvements :
  - \* Self-efficacy
  - \* Health status
  - \* Health care utilization
  - \* Self-management behaviors
  - \* Aerobic exercise (minutes per week)
  - \* Physical activity?
  - \* Mobility?

	Bas	eline	Six-Mont		
Self-report	Treatment Mean (SD) (n = 561)	Control Mean (SD) (n = 391)	Treatment Mean (SD of ∆)	Control Mean (SD of Δ)	Significance P
Health behaviors					
Stretching & strengthening	40	37	13	5	0.005
Exercise (minutes/week)	(54)	(54)	(56.7)	(54.6)	
Aerobic exercise	95	93	16	-2	0.0003
(minutes/week)	(97)	(83)	(94.5)	(87.0)	

6

(Tele-) rehabilitation applications and technology for mobility and physical activity

- \* Consultation / Education
- \* Diagnosis and Evaluation (i.e. Assessment)
- \* Training / Therapy: Motor Relearning (Robotics, biofeedback / Virtual Reality applications)
- \* Home and Activity monitoring
  - \* Body worn sensors
  - \* Smartphones

## Robotics

#### Effects of Robot-Assisted Therapy for the Upper Limb After Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair I–15 © The Author(s) 2016 Reprints and permissions: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/1545968316666957 nnr.sagepub.com

**SAGE** 

Janne M. Veerbeek, PhD<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Anneli C. Langbroek-Amersfoort, MSc<sup>4</sup>, Erwin E. H. van Wegen, PhD<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Carel G. M. Meskers, PhD, MD<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>, and Gert Kwakkel, PhD<sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>

## Effect on motor control (FMA, N=28)

	-	eriment			ontrol			Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean			Mean			Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% Cl
Aisen, 1997	31.2	15.18	10	23.9	16.64	10	1.0%	7.30 [-6.66, 21.26]	
Ang, 2014	32.8	11.5	8	28.3	14.5	7	1.0%	4.50 [-8.87, 17.87]	
Araújo de, 2011	40.83	6.15	6	47.83	13.78	6	1.3%	-7.00 [-19.07, 5.07]	
Brokaw, 2014	27.57	8.77	7	18.6	4.22	5	3.3%	8.97 [1.49, 16.45]	
Burgar, 2011	33.4	15.26	17		20.36	9	0.8%	-4.80 [-19.95, 10.35]	
Burgar, 2011		21.79	19	38.2		9	0.7%	-4.70 [-21.22, 11.82]	
Byl, 2013	27.8	7.92	5	30.6	6.92	2	1.3%	-2.80 [-14.64, 9.04]	
Byl, 2013	28.2	4.6	5	30.6	6.92	3	2.4%	-2.40 [-11.21, 6.41]	
Conroy, 2011	23.24	14.7	20	19.39	12.5	10	1.8%	3.85 [-6.23, 13.93]	
Conroy, 2011	18.2	10.6	18	19.39	12.5	9	2.0%	-1.19 [-10.71, 8.33]	
Daly, 2005	30.5	6.38	0	32.5	7.06	6		Not estimable	
Fasoli, 2004	15.7	10.95	30	16.3	15.81	26	3.5%	-0.60 [-7.83, 6.63]	
Hesse, 2005	24.6	14.9	22	10.4	7.5	22	3.8%	14.20 [7.23, 21.17]	—
Hesse, 2014	25.7	16.5	25	31.1	19.1	25	1.9%	-5.40 [-15.29, 4.49]	
Hollestein 2011	20.5	12.8	7	27	21.8	6	0.5%	-6.50 [-26.35, 13.35]	
Housman, 2009	24.9	5.9	14	20.3	5	14	11.3%	4.60 [0.55, 8.65]	<b>-</b> -
Hsieh, 2011	40	10.47	6	40.33	11.86	3		-0.33 [-16.15, 15.49]	
Hsieh, 2011	49.33	8.34	6	40.33	11.86	3	0.8%	9.00 [-5.99, 23.99]	
Klamroth-Marganska, 2014	23.65	7.1	38	23.27	8.2	35	14.9%	0.38 [-3.15, 3.91]	-+
Liao, 2012	51.2	8.82	10	40.9	13.14	10	1.9%	10.30 [0.49, 20.11]	
Lo, 2010	23.57	10.7	47	21.31	8.4	46	12.2%	2.26 [-1.65, 6.17]	-+ <b>-</b>
Lum, 2002	29.46	17.99	13	29.93	19.38	14	0.9%	-0.47 [-14.57, 13.63]	
Masiero, 2011	42.66	15.79	11	43.87	25.72	10	0.5%	-1.21 [-19.68, 17.26]	
Masiero, 2014	56	9.64	14	39	24.46	16	1.1%	17.00 [3.99, 30.01]	
McCabe, 2015	31.3	6.2	6	32.3	7.9	12	4.2%	-1.00 [-7.68, 5.68]	
McCabe, 2015	31.3	6.2	6	33.5	8.3	11	3.8%	-2.20 [-9.18, 4.78]	
Page, 2013	22.86	7.01	8	21	7.54	8	3.6%	1.86 [-5.27, 8.99]	
Reinkensmeyer, 2012	27.4	11.4	13	23.8	8	13	3.2%	3.60 [-3.97, 11.17]	-+
Sale, 2014 (II)	35.46	12.24	26	23.96	17.51	27	2.8%	11.50 [3.39, 19.61]	————
Susanto, 2015	37	12.48	9	40.3	7.54	10	2.1%	-3.30 [-12.70, 6.10]	
Timmermans, 2014	55	7.41	11	54	5.93	11	5.9%	1.00 [-4.61, 6.61]	<b> </b> =
Wu, 2012	47.14	10.97	14	48.57	12.32	14	2.5%	-1.43 [-10.07, 7.21]	
Yang, 2012	47	8.4	7	46	11.1	4	1.2%	1.00 [-11.53, 13.53]	
Yang, 2012	44.6	10	7	46	11.1	3	0.9%	-1.40 [-15.98, 13.18]	
Total (95% CI)			465			419	100.0%	2.23 [0.87, 3.59]	▲

## Effect on UL capacity (N=20)

	Exp	eriment	al	С	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% Cl	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
Brokaw, 2014	26.71	12.6	7	19	3.32	5	1.7%	0.71 [-0.49, 1.91]	
Burgar, 2011	-55.2	70.09	17	-53.6	76.37	9	3.7%	-0.02 [-0.83, 0.79]	
Burgar, 2011	-64.2	82.82	19	-53.6	76.37	9	3.8%	-0.13 [-0.92, 0.67]	
Conroy, 2011	-84.25	35.7	18	-81.09	33.3	10	4.0%	-0.09 [-0.86, 0.69]	
Conroy, 2011	-67.12	40.2	20	-81.09	33.3	9	3.8%	0.35 [-0.44, 1.15]	-+
Daly, 2005	-1,648	314.4	6	-1,593	496.7	6	1.9%	-0.12 [-1.26, 1.01]	
Hesse, 2014	14.1	15.5	25	20.3	15.4	25	7.6%	-0.39 [-0.96, 0.17]	
Hu, 2009	26	11.1	15	23.4	11.1	12	4.1%	0.23 [-0.53, 0.99]	
Hwang, 2012	-76	87	9	-98.5	159.6	6	2.2%	0.18 [-0.86, 1.21]	
Klamroth-Marganska, 2014	-60.5	23	38	-59.44	29	35	11.3%	-0.04 [-0.50, 0.42]	
Lo, 2010	-62.44	37.7	47	-69.21	30.4	46	14.4%	0.20 [-0.21, 0.60]	-+=
Masiero, 2011	24.83	10.38	11	17.8	11.49	10	3.1%	0.62 [-0.26, 1.50]	
Masiero, 2014	22	6.67	14	14	11.86	16	4.3%	0.79 [0.05, 1.54]	
McCabe, 2015	-1,463	573	6	-1,367	566	12	2.5%	-0.16 [-1.14, 0.82]	
McCabe, 2015	-1,463	573	6	-1,417	637	11	2.4%	-0.07 [-1.07, 0.92]	
Rabadi, 2008	62.21	4.9	10	65.44	5.41	10	2.9%	-0.60 [-1.50, 0.30]	
Reinkensmeyer, 2012	2	4.1	13	0.6	1.1	13	3.9%	0.45 [-0.33, 1.23]	+
Sale, 2014 (I)	9.09	13.5	11	9.11	12.02	9	3.1%	-0.00 [-0.88, 0.88]	
Susanto, 2015	31.33	8.01	9	28.5	5.95	10	2.9%	0.39 [-0.52, 1.30]	
Timmermans, 2014	34	11.86	11	43	14.08	11	3.2%	-0.67 [-1.53, 0.20]	
Volpe, 2008	65	6.63	11	62.9	5.06	10	3.2%		
Wu, 2013	-4.51	2.21	18	-5.26	3.26	9	3.7%		
Wu, 2013	-8.79	7.57	18	-5.26	3.26	8	3.3%		
Yoo, 2013	-43.4	15.9	11	-33.3	6.3	11	3.1%	• • •	
Total (95% CI)			370			312	100.0%	0.04 [-0.12, 0.19]	
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>2</sup> = 23.40,	df = 23 (F	P = 0.44	); $ ^2 = 2$	%			(		<u> </u>
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.4			,,						-2 -1 0 1 2
									Favors control Favors RT-UL

## Telerehab: Cochrane review 2013

Telerehabilitation services for stroke (Review)

Laver KE, Schoene D, Crotty M, George S, Lannin NA, Sherrington C



10 trials, N= 933

- No effects on primary outcome ADL (4 trials)
- \* (or any other outcome)
- Only 1 trial targeted mobility, assessed with TUG!
- No physical activity monitoring

Result from Cochrane recently comfirmed by a systematic review Chen et al, 2015

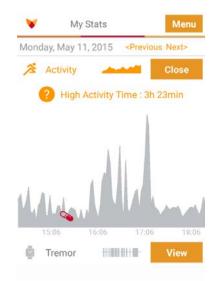
# Applications for Monitoring in (tele-) rehabilitation

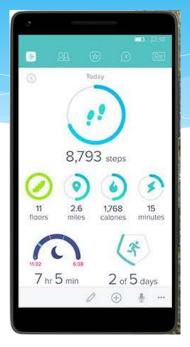
- \* General Activity Recording (Stepcounts/Energy expenditure/ ... )
- \* Used in research as descriptors / outcome measures
  - \* Problems:
    - \* reactivity effects
    - \* avoidance effects
- Delayed feedback on free-living performance (i.e. daily activity/ stepcounts to promote increased activity levels)
  - \* Fitbit, jawbone, Nike fuelband, Apple watch etc etc.
- \* Instantaneous / direct feedback on free-living performance
  - \* posture correction in Parkinson's disease
  - \* walking and balance instability in stroke

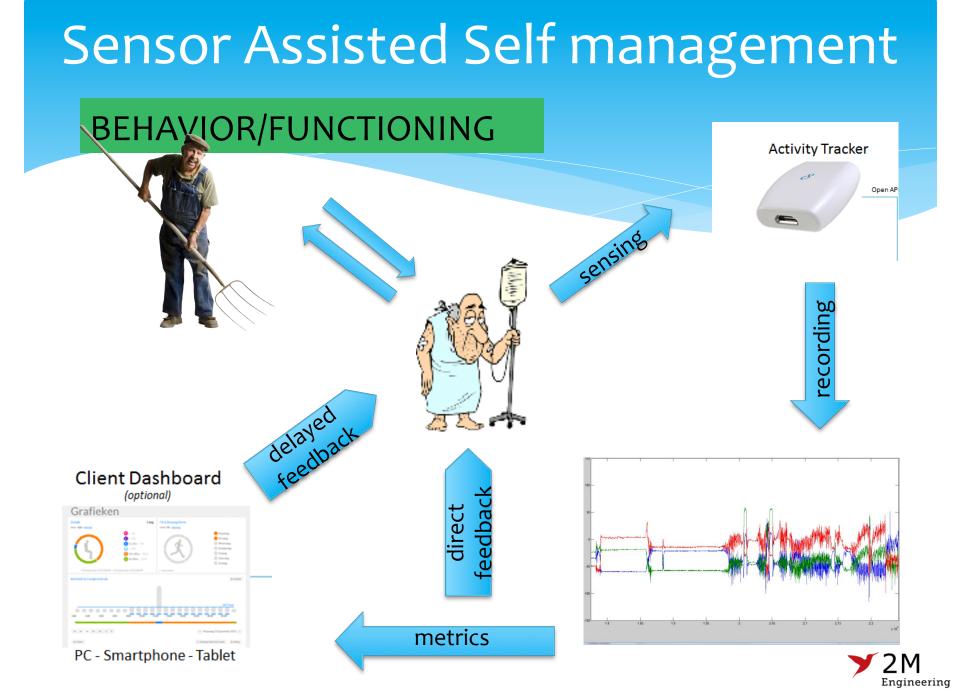
### Delayed feedback on physical activity

#### \* Fitbit

- \* Parkinson specific:
  - \* FoxInsight







## Sensor Assisted Self management



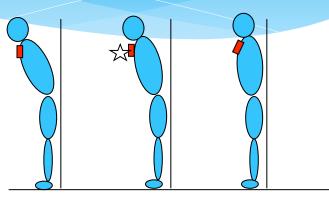
UPRIGHT

#### **Sensor Assisted Self-management**

#### Parkinson's disease: stooped posture

- Placed on sternum
- Measures trunk angle in saggital and frontale plane
- Feedback signal when x-sing threshold
- Setting threshold with therapist
- Data can be recorded, downloadable for therapist to monitor adherence

(Also built in metronome for cueing during walking)



#### В

С

- A = correct posture
- B = threshold 10 °
- C = stooped posture



Α



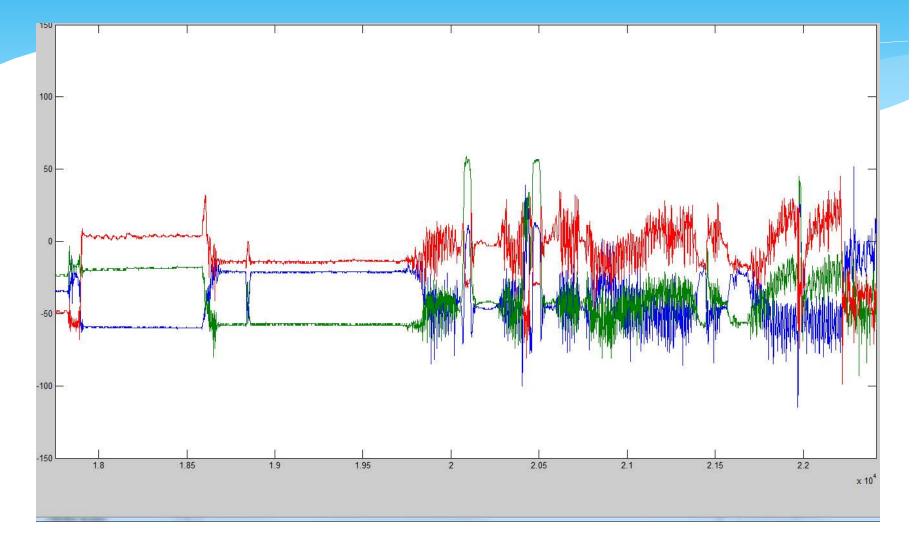
Activity Tracker

Open AP

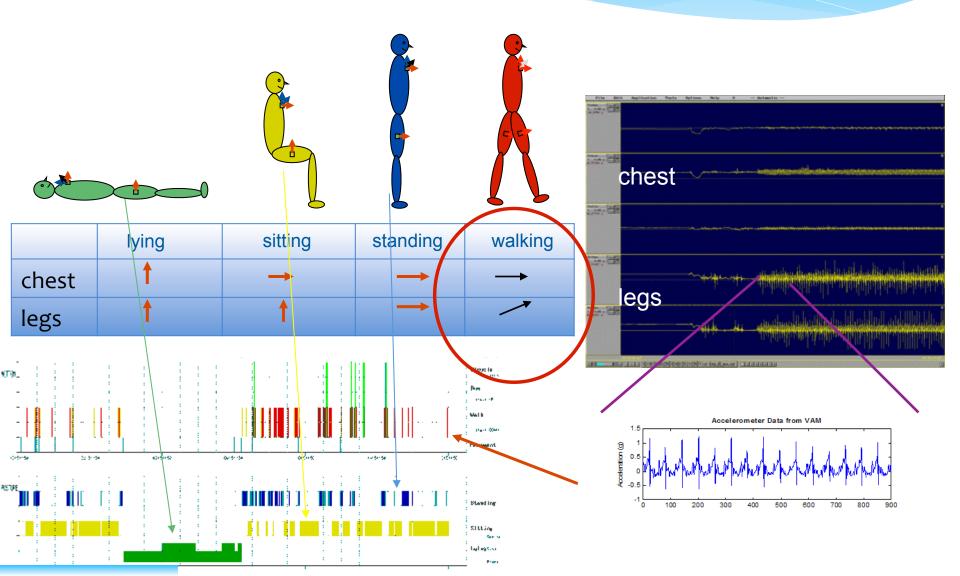


- \* Pilot validated in healthy subjects
- \* Suitable for use in stroke research?
- \* Validation of Posture and Motion Detection at Erasmus MC, Rotterdam
- \* Validation of **Stepcounts / Step detection** at VUmc

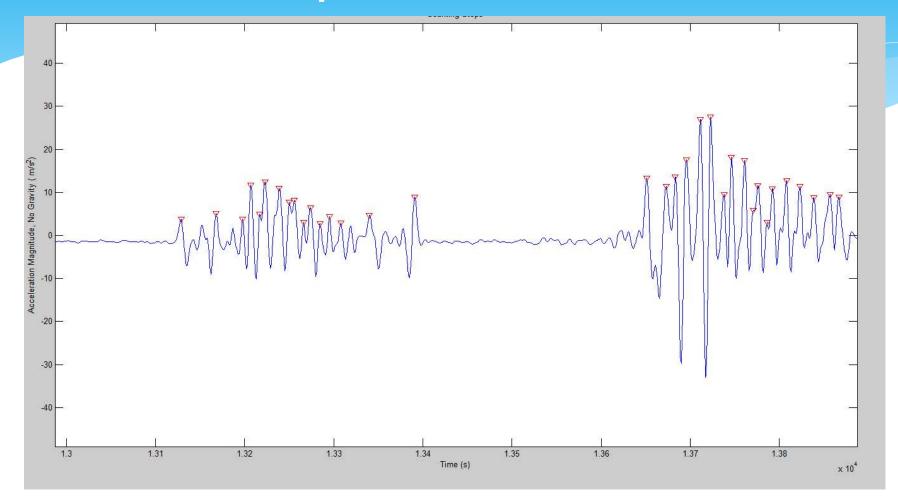
### Raw 3D Activ8 data of stroke patient



### **Classification of movements**



## Scalar composite of filtered data



# Criterion/Concurrent validity





## Criterion validity

	Video						
	(Spearman correlation)						
Activ8	Total	Paretic side	non-paretic side				
Walking on normal surface	0.99	0.82	0.88				
Walking on a treadmill	0.99	0.92	1.00				
Walking stairs	0.87	0.94	0.65				
Actigraph							
Walking on normal surface	0.52						
Walking on a treadmill	0.93						
Walking stairs	0.92						
Stepwatch							
Walking on normal surface	0.88						
Walking on a treadmill	0.95						
Walking stairs	0.74						

# Telerehabilitation / selfmanagement in stroke patients?

- \* Intensive rehabilitation can improve functional recovery
- \* However, demand exceeds supply
  - Stroke patients are receiving less therapy than needed and are going home sooner
  - \* Transition from inpatient to home setting is troublesome
- \* Focus on self-management strategies by legislature
- \* By now, technologies are becoming available to maintain, improve and/or monitor recovery AT HOME



VU medisch centrum

### The Care-programme:

# CARegiver mediated exercises with E-health support for early supported discharge after stroke.

Dr. Erwin van Wegen

Drs. Judith Vloothuis Drs. Marijn Mulder Dr. Rinske Nijland Prof. Dr. M. Crotty Dr. M. van den Berg Prof. Dr. Gert Kwakkel



(Vloothuis et al. 2015)





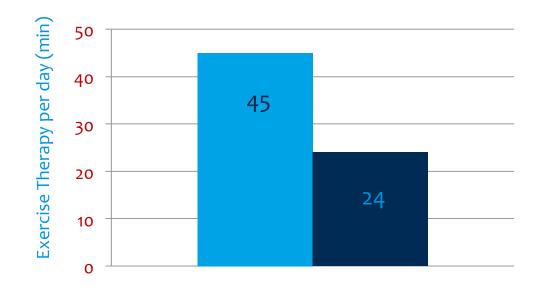


#### Care:

#### Training with caregiver

4 Concepts

- 1. More training = better functional outcome (Veerbeek et al, 2014)
  - Stroke patients are very inactive, especially in weekends (see also pres. Dr. Chastin)
  - Guidelines recommend 45 minutes therapy per day (Veerbeek et al, 2014)
  - Is in fact only 24 minutes / day (Otterman 2012, 91 Hospital Stroke Units NL)





#### Care program: caregiver mediated exercises

Concepts

- 2. Involving a caregiver in exercise therapy
  - Demand exceeds supply in rehabilitation settings
  - Focus on "novel" methods to increase duration/intensty of exercise therapy with minimal use of resources
  - Possibility for additional training in absence of therapist
  - + effect on functional outcome of patient
  - + effect on caregiver burden



Galvin 2011, Foster 2012, Vloothuis 2015

### Care program: Caregiver mediated exercises

Concepts

- 3. 'Early Supported Discharge' (Fischer 2011, Fearon 2012)
  - Rehabilitation explicitly directed at early discharge, with rehabilitation continuing in the home setting
  - Is strongly dependent on mobility of the patient
  - + reduced length of stay: cost-effective..
  - + increased independence
  - + reduced admission to nursing homes



#### Care program Caregiver mediated exercises

#### Concepts

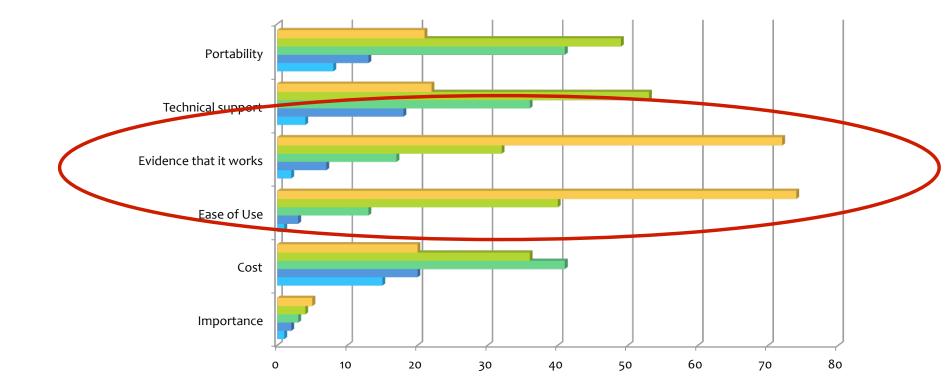
- 4. E-Health / Tele-rehabilitation for self management
  - Care at distance using ICT, care-provider not physically present
  - Tele-rehabilitation, remote monitoring and consulting by therapist
  - Promotion of physical activity with technology
  - + functioning of patient and informal caregiver ?







## Survey workshop





Care

program





#### \* Combination of these 4 concepts:

- \* Additional practice with caregiver without therapist:
  - \* Caregiver Mediated Exercises (CME)
- \* Therapist, caregiver and patiënt compile exercise program in App
- \* Start in rehab. Setting
- \* Program continues after discharge home
- \* Therapist coaches caregiver and patient at distance and monitors progress with e-health en tele-rehabilitation tools:
  - \* Smartphone / tablet App: exercise program, reminders, diary etc.
  - \* Tele-consultation: phone / email / Video conferencing
- \* Clinimetrics test battery to assess effect of intervention
- \* Adelaide branch:
  - FITNESS tracker to promote physical activity (FitBit Zip)
  - ActivPal to assess effect of intervention



## Pilot project

Financing pilot: Reade/VUmc

- \* Compiling pool of exercise in script (n=33): guidelines
- Record images and video's with patient-carer diads
- Recording of voice-over and editing of videos
- \* Authoring into App (and exercise book)
- \* PILOT (n=4) successful: feasible and safe





### **Care intervention**

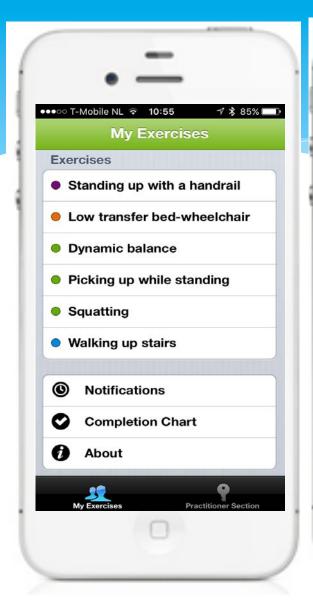
- 35 Exercises for MOBILITY
  - Balance
  - Walking
  - Transfers
  - Physical Condition
  - •••
- Training program for <u>8 weeks</u>
  - 5 x per week 30 min practice (30 min may be split up)
  - 1x per week review/update exercises with therapist
  - Diad supported with telerehab. tools (phone/videoconferencing)
  - Adelaide: Fitbit Zip for daily promotion of activity

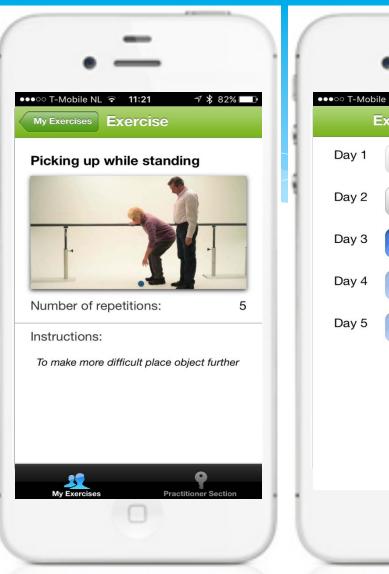
#### Goals

- Facilitate the transistion to home setting
- Improve mobility and function
- Shorten length of stay
- Increase quality of life
- Lower caregiver burden









	. —	
	e NL  ବ 10:52 xercise Sch	√ ¥ 85% ■D neme Done
Day 1	To Do	Done
Day 2	To Do	Done
Day 3	To Do	Done
Day 4	To Do	Done
Day 5	To Do	Done
	0	

●●●○○ T-Mobile N	NL ᅙ 10:56	∜ 🖇 84% 💷 🕨
Subject	Lying	

- Turning to affected side
- Turning to non-affected side
- Hip and knee bending
- Pointing toe to nose
- Turning the trunk
- Make a body bridge
- Leg lifting
- - From lying to sitting
  - From sitting to lying
  - Low transfer bed-wheelchair
  - Low transfer wheelchair-bed
  - High transfer bed-wheelchair
  - High transfer wheelchair-bed
  - From sitting to standing
  - From sitting to standing (support)

●●●○○ T-Mobile	NL 후 10:56	7*	84% 💷
Subject	Sitting		
Reachi	ng		

- Looking over shoulder
- Lifting buttocks
- Knee stretching
- Knee and hip bending
- Standing up without a handrail
- Standing up with a handrail

- Subject Standing
  Standing (with and without support)
  Static balance
  Dynamic balance
- Squatting
- Picking up while standing

#### ••••○ T-Mobile NL 穼 10:57 🦪 🛪 84% 💷 🗹

- Subject Walking
- Walking with support
- Walking towards a goal
- Walking over an obstacle
- Walking up stairs
- Walk down stairs backwards
- Walking down stairs face forward
- Walking outside

#### iPad App



#### Thank you for your attention

Judith Vloothuis Rinske Nijland Marijn Mulder Maria Crotty Maayken van den Berg Enwu Liu Gert Kwakkel

Hans Bussmann Carel Meskers

#### Mark your calendar!

<u>2nd International Congress on</u> <u>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</u>

Maastricht, the Netherlands, 22-24 may 2017







#### www.neurorehabrepair.eu



VU University Medical Center Amsterdam





