

Wearable Sensing Systems in Parkinson's Disease

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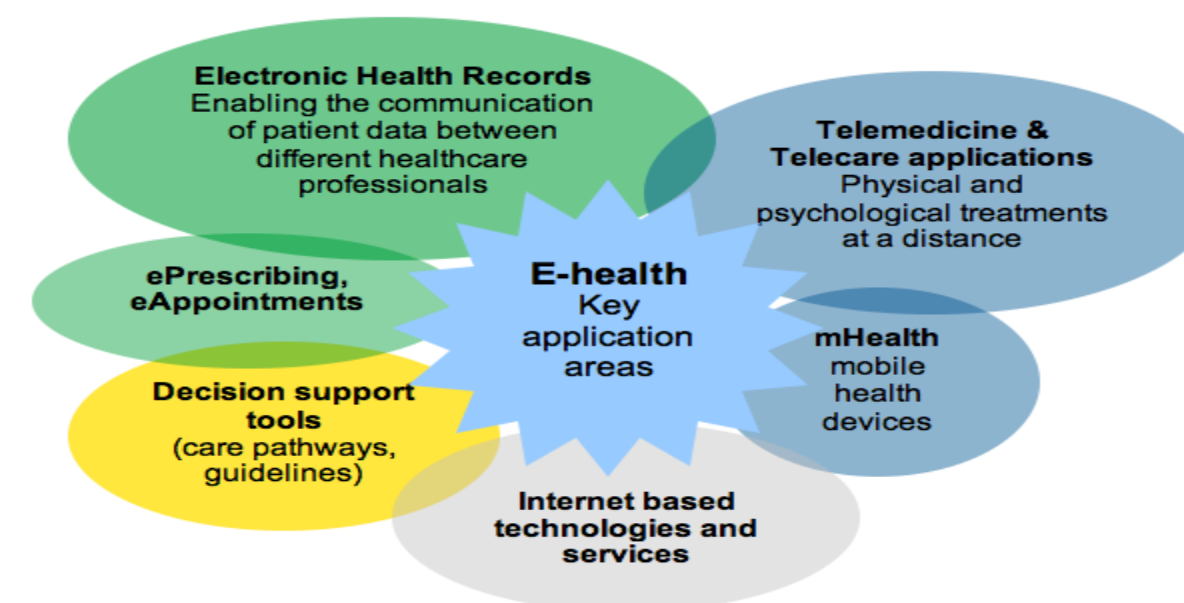


UMBERTO I
POLICLINICO DI ROMA



IRCCS Neuromed Institute

E-Health and Telemedicine



WEARABLE BIOSENSOR

• Examples of wearable biosensor:



Ring Biosensor



Shoes Biosensor

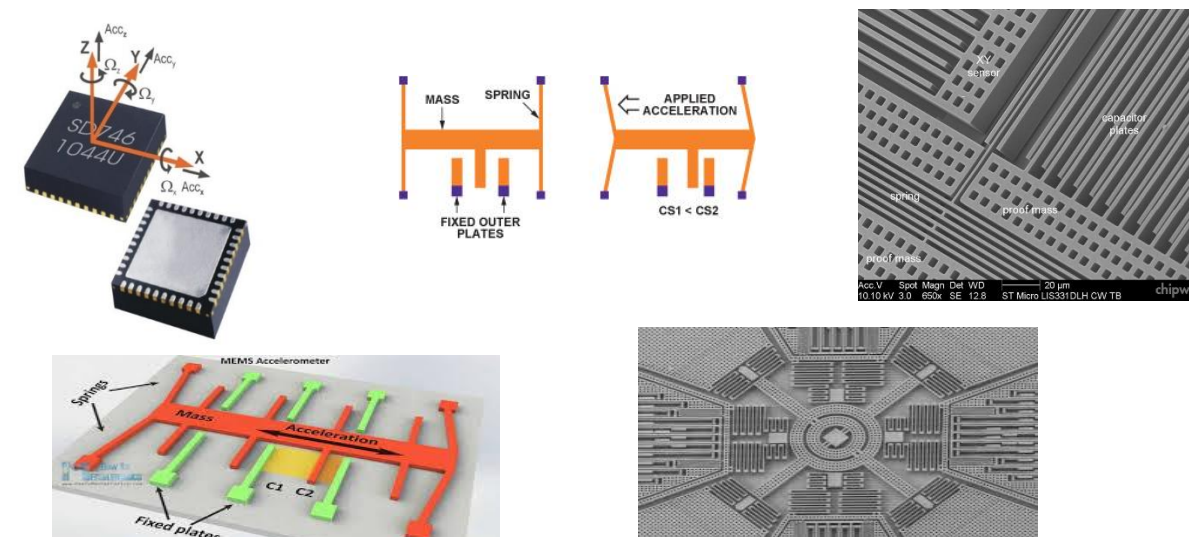


Shirt Biosensor

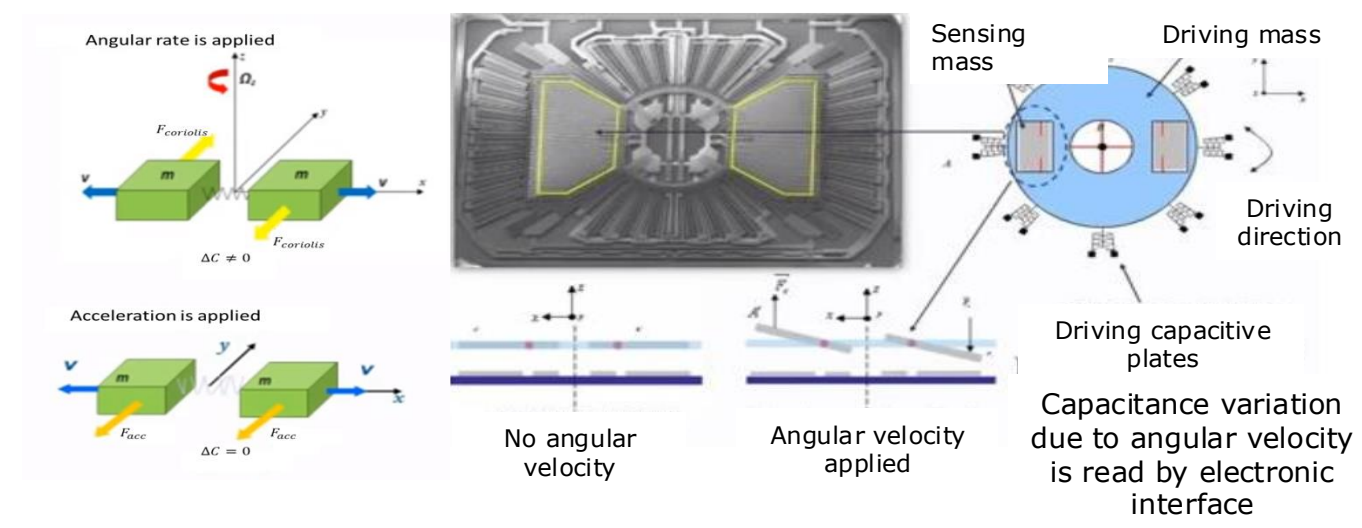
Niha



Sensors: Accelerometer



Sensors: Gyroscope



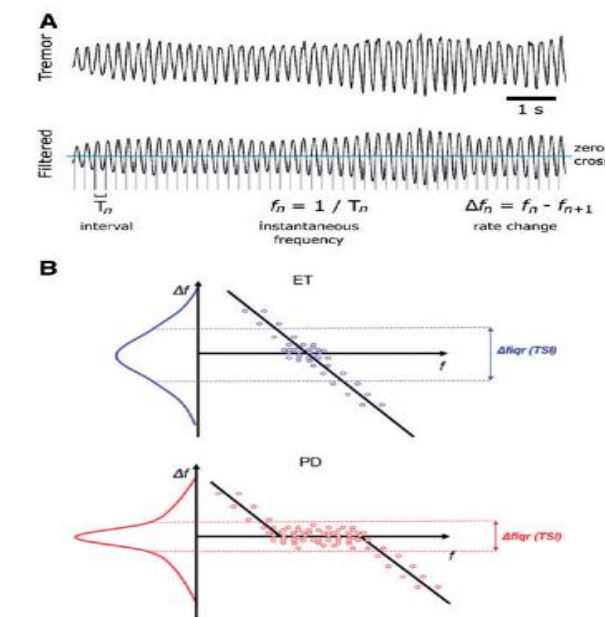
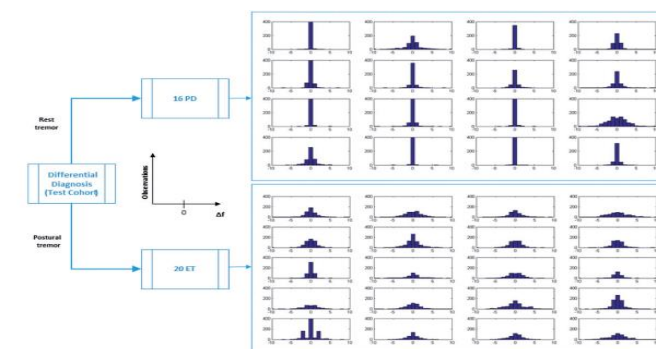
Tremor



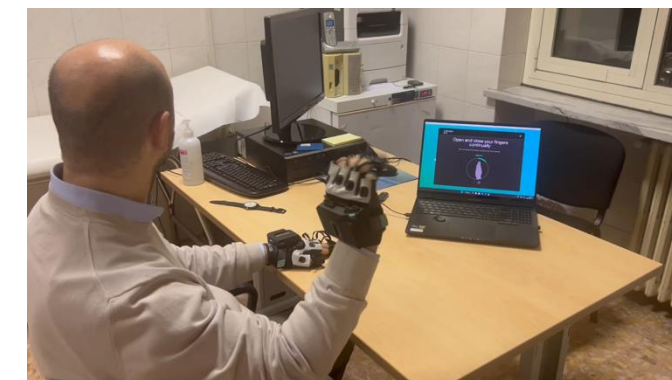
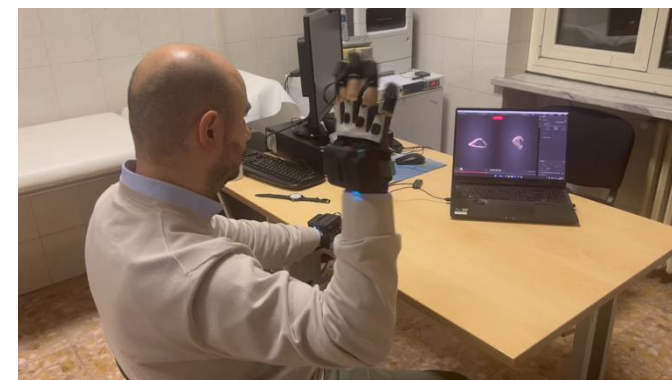
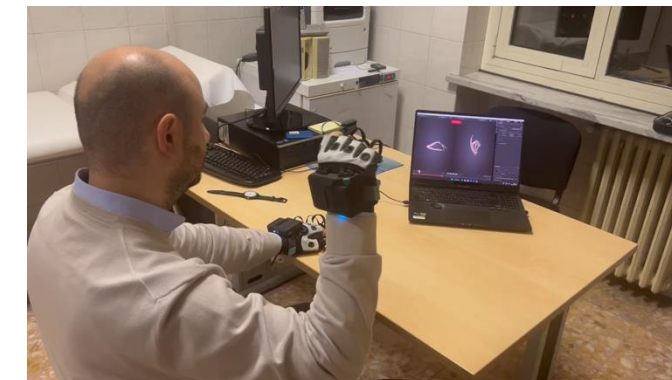
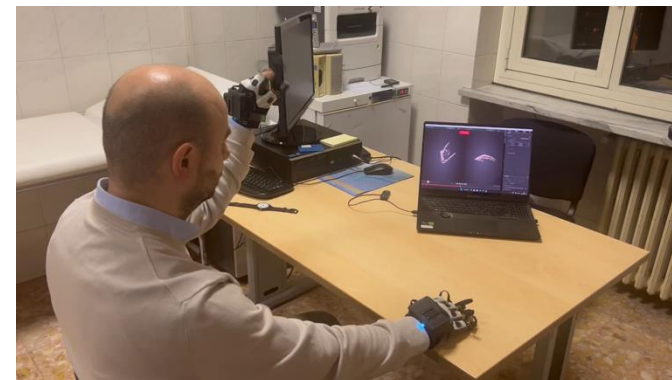
doi:10.1093/brain/awx104 | BRAIN 2017; 140: 1977–1986 | 1977
BRAIN
 A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

Tremor stability index: a new tool for differential diagnosis in tremor syndromes

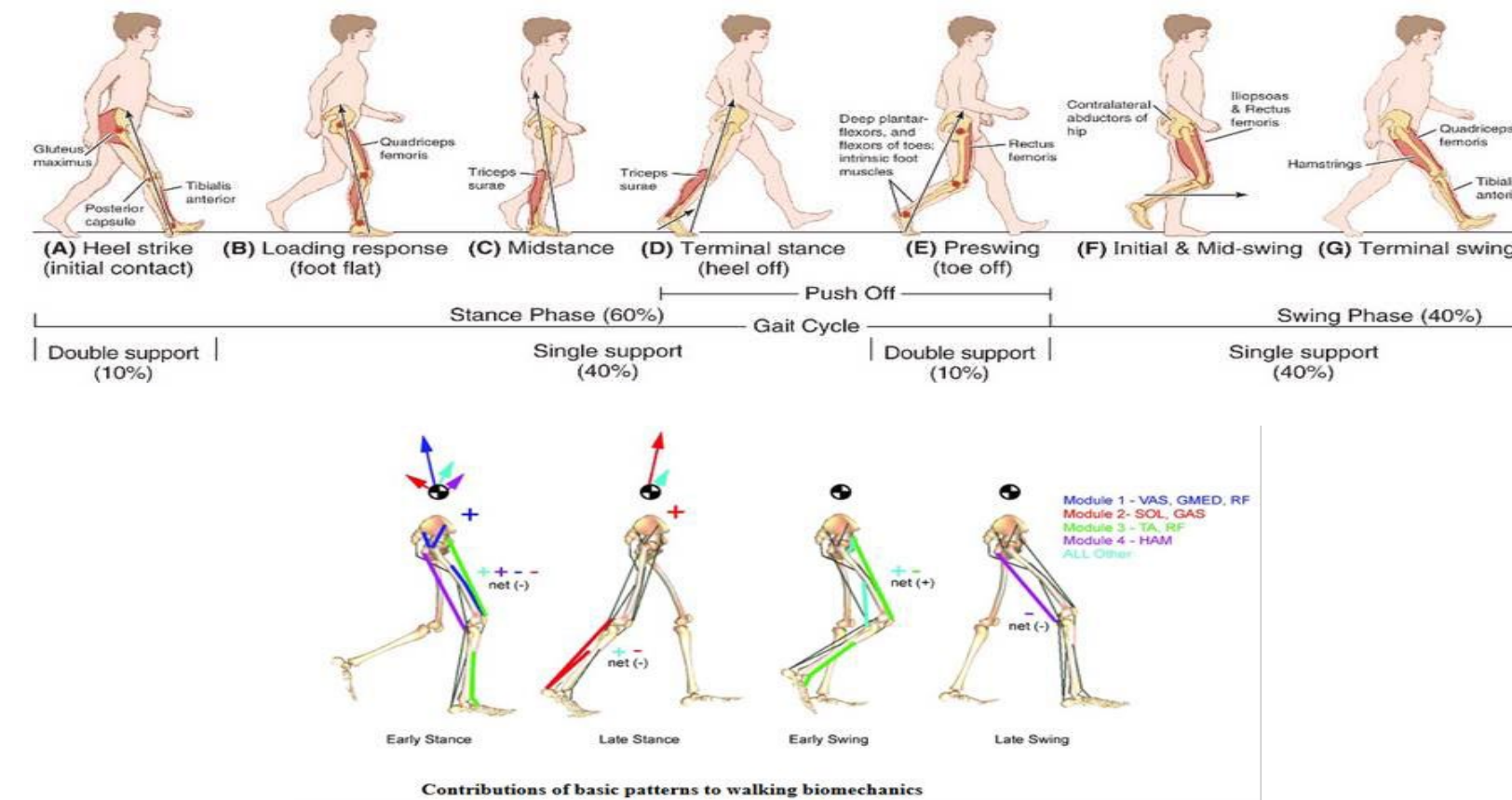
Lazzaro di Biase,^{1,2,3,*} John-Stuart Brittain,^{2,3,*} Syed Ahmar Shah,^{2,3} David J. Pedrosa,^{2,3,4} Hayriye Cagnan,^{2,3} Alexandre Mathy,² Chiung Chu Chen,⁵ Juan Francisco Martin-Rodriguez,^{2,6} Pablo Mir,^{6,7} Lars Timmerman,^{3,8} Petra Schwingenschuh,⁹ Kailash Bhatia,¹⁰ Vincenzo Di Lazzaro¹ and Peter Brown^{2,3}



Bradykinesia

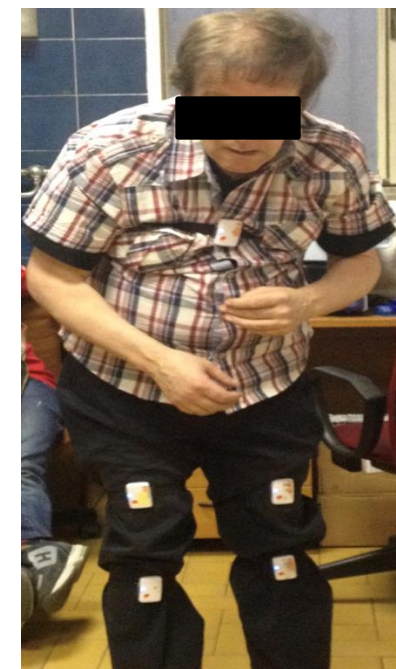


Gait

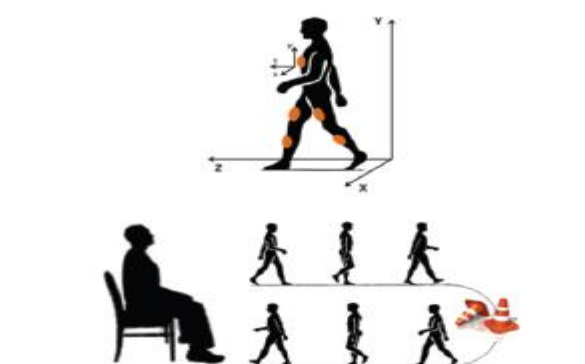
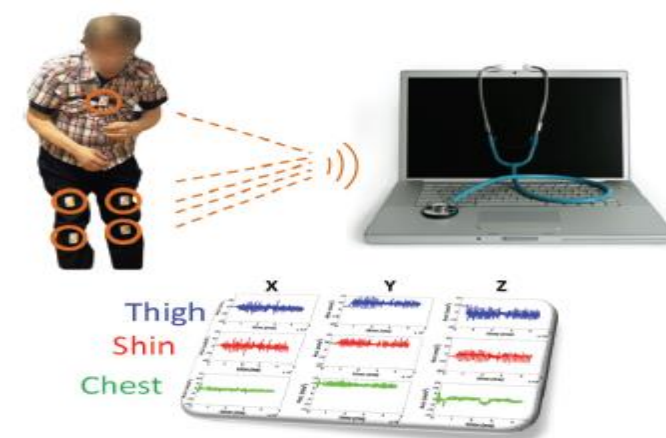




Sensor Placement



Suppa et al., 2017



Suppa et al., 2017



Suppa et al., 2017

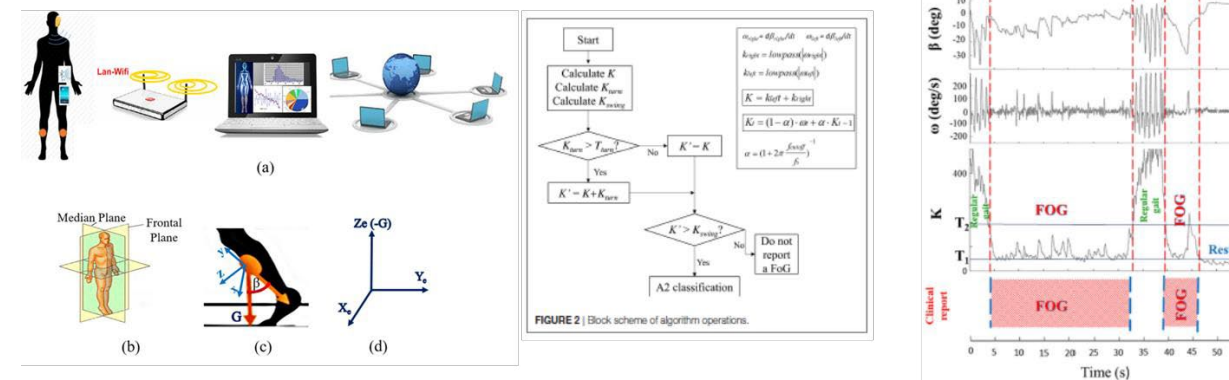


TABLE 2 | Average (±SD) Timed Up and Go (TUG) duration, total freezing of gait (FOG) duration, step velocity, stride length, stride time, and cadence in healthy subjects and Parkinson's disease (PD) patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy.

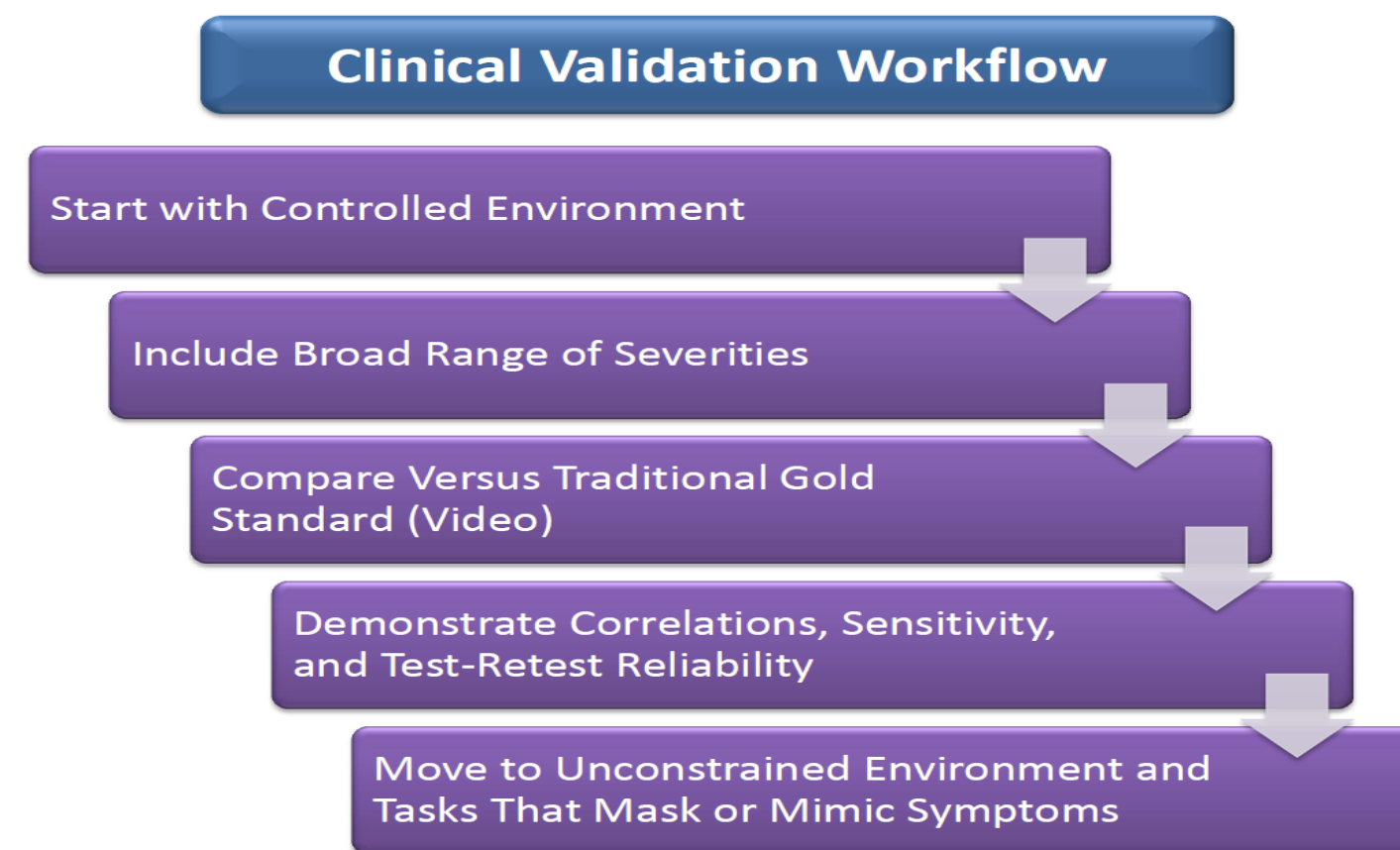
Subjects	State of therapy	TUG duration (s)	FOG duration (s)	Step velocity (cm/s)	Stride length (cm)	Stride time (s)	Cadence (steps/min)
Healthy subjects		18.6 ± 5.7		118.7 ± 37.17	77.7 ± 32.11	0.8 ± 0.10	111.2 ± 14.25
PD patients with FOG	OFF	49.9 ± 38.18	39.5 ± 63.53	78.0 ± 32.55	48.7 ± 28.49	0.8 ± 0.17	97.3 ± 18.18
	ON	31.4 ± 17.24	22.9 ± 48.37	98.6 ± 28.03	63.3 ± 29.74	0.8 ± 0.15	105.5 ± 22.87
PD patients without FOG	OFF	24.4 ± 7.79		71.4 ± 22.50	52.6 ± 21.25	0.9 ± 0.13	107.0 ± 18.83
	ON	21.5 ± 6.58		74.7 ± 19.61	48.0 ± 21.17	0.8 ± 0.17	106.2 ± 17.82

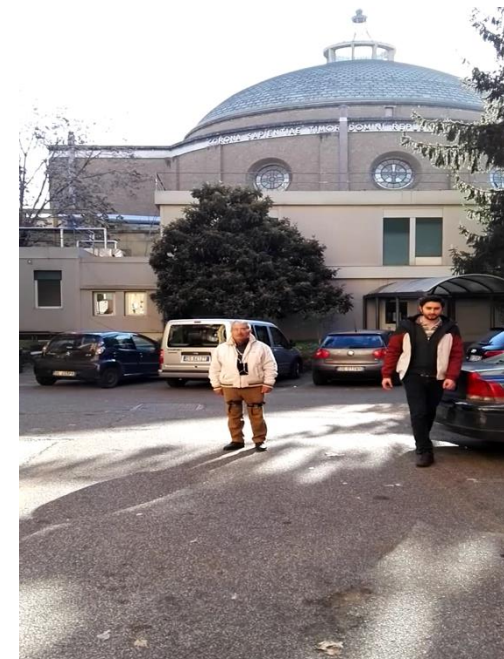
I-DOPA and Freezing of Gait in Parkinson's Disease: Objective Assessment through a Wearable Wireless System
 Antonio Suppa · Ardiyan Kita · Giorgio Leodori · Alessandro Zampogna · Ettore Nicolini · Paolo Lorenzi · Rosario Rao · Fernanda Irrera
 Frontiers in Neurology
 Published on 14 Aug 2017

Suppa et al., 2017



Suppa et al., 2017





Mazzetta et al., 2018, 2019

Article
Prediction of Freezing of Gait in Parkinson's Disease using Wearables and Machine Learning

Luigi Borzi ^{1*}, Ivan Mazzetta ², Alessandro Zampogna ³, Antonio Suppa ^{3,4}, Gabriella Olmo ⁵, Fernanda Irrera ²

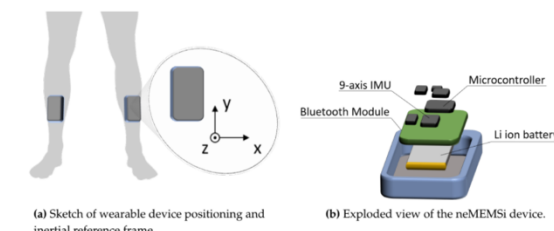


Figure 1. Sensor positioning and composition

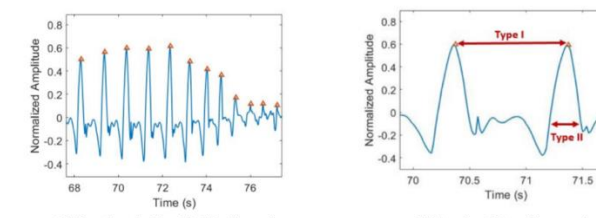


Figure 3. Peak detection and signal segmentation.

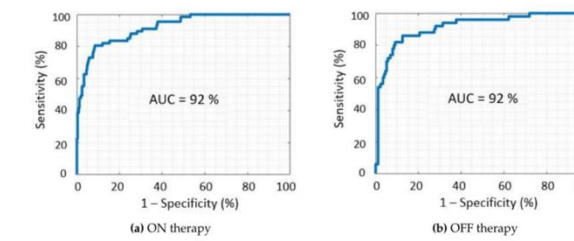


Figure 7. ROC curves of the final classification model, for patients ON and OFF therapy.

Borzi et al., 2021



UPDRS and Sensors

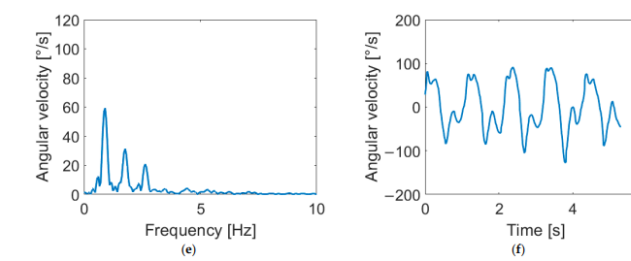
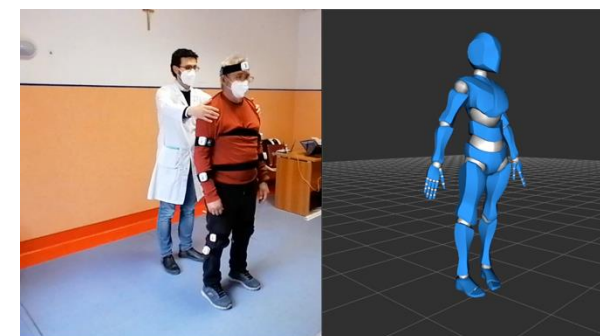
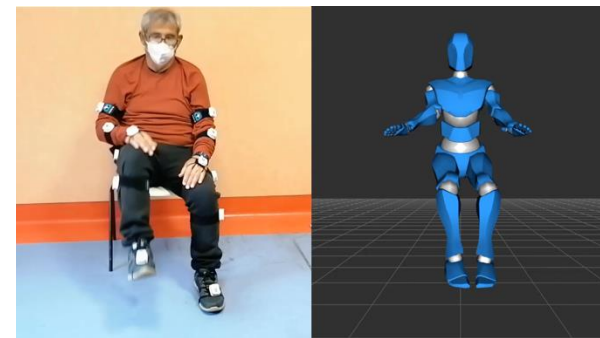
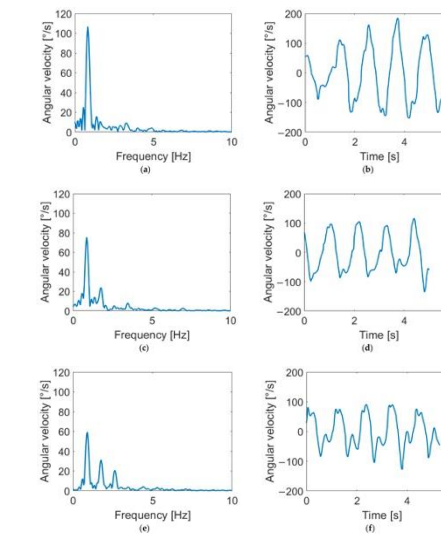
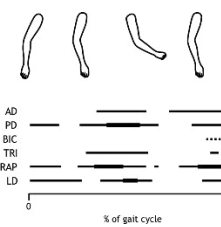
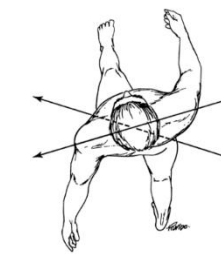
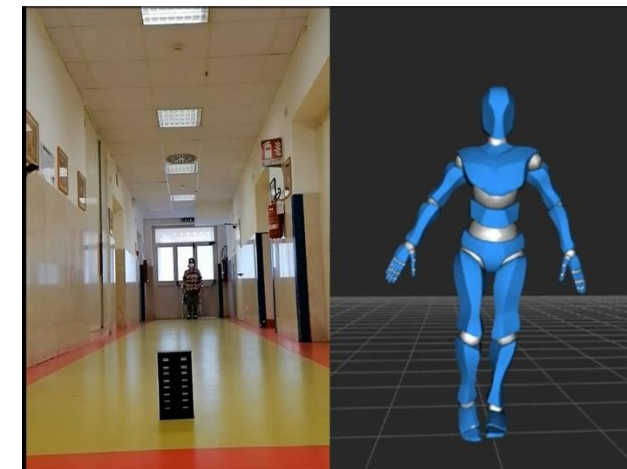


Figure 5. Arm-swing signals in frequency and time domains for different harmonic content. Signals reported show negligible distortion (a,b), second-harmonic distortion (c,d) and third-harmonic distortion (e,f). As shown in the figure, the second harmonic corresponds to a flattening of negative peaks in the time domain, while the third harmonic causes a flattening of both positive and negative peaks.

Pietrosanti et al., 2023

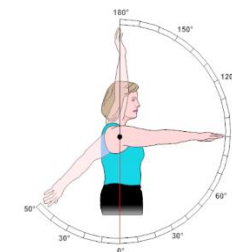
ARM SWING REDUCTION IN PD



Pietrosanti et al., 2023

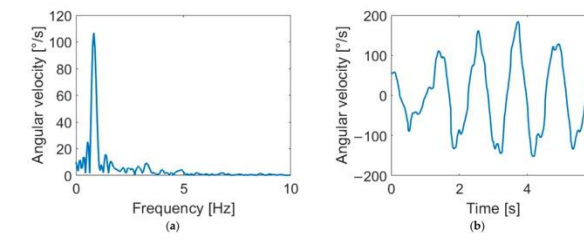
Analisi nel dominio del tempo

- Range of Motion di spalla e gomito (**S-ROM** e **E-ROM**)
- Velocità di oscillazione della spalla e del gomito (**S-velocity** e **E-velocity**);
- Indice di asimmetria della spalla e del gomito (**Asym-S** e **Asym-E**)



Analisi nel dominio della frequenza

- Ampiezza delle armoniche fondamentali del braccio superiore e dell'avambraccio (**HA1** e **HF1**)
- Indice di asimmetria delle armoniche fondamentali (**Asym-HA1** e **Asym-HF1**)



Correlazioni Clinico-comportamentali

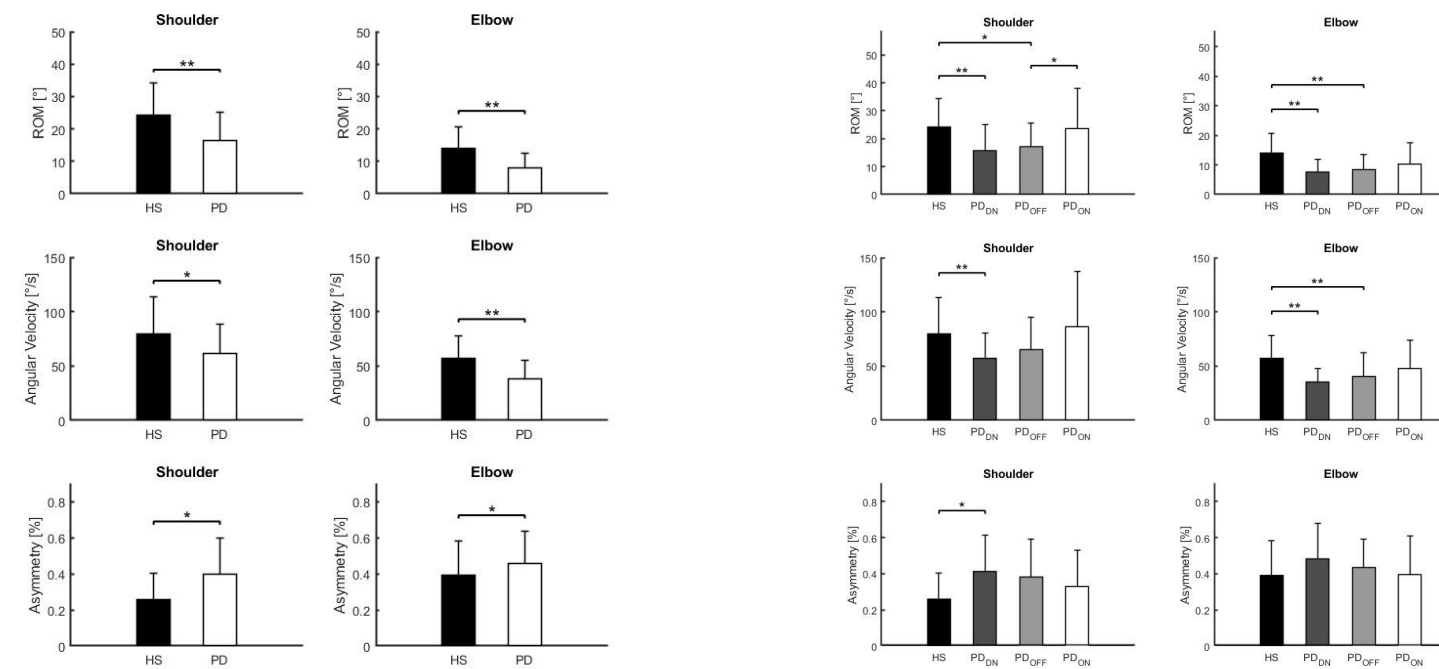
- **Correlazioni** tra subitems MDS-UPRS III (per rigidità e bradicinesia) e parametri cinematici

UPDRS-III items	Before taking ropkin	After taking ropkin
Speech	3	2
Facial expression	3	2
Resting tremor	7	7
Action or postural tremor on hands	4	4
Rigidity	11	6
Finger taps	5	3
Hand movement	5	3
Rapid alternating movement of hands	5	3
Eye agility	5	3
Arising from chair	3	2
Posture	3	3
Gait	3	2
Postural instability	2	2
Slow movement	3	2
Total score	62	44
Improvement (%)		29%

UPDRS, unified Parkinson disease rating scale.

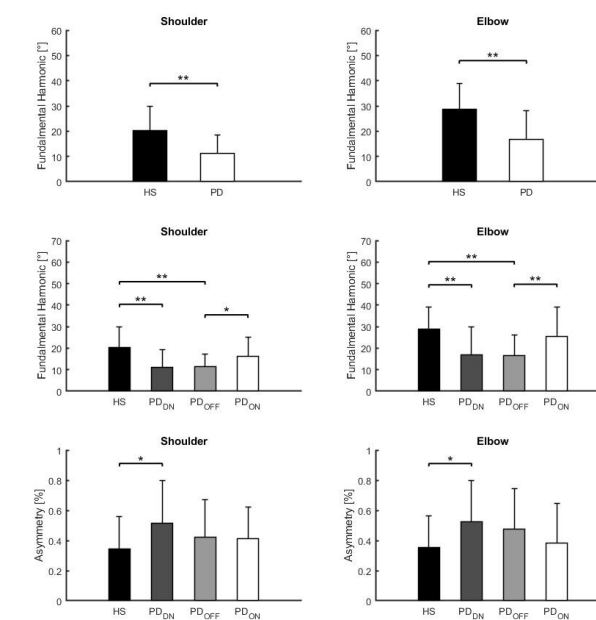
Patera et al. Under Review

Analisi nel dominio del tempo

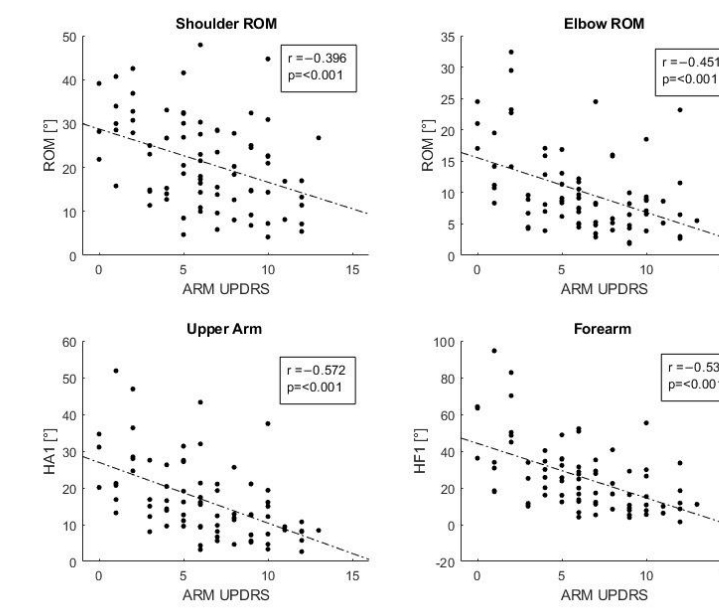


Patera et al. Under Review

Analisi nel dominio della frequenza

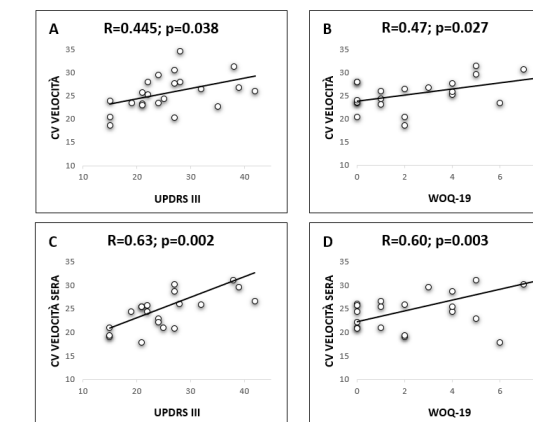
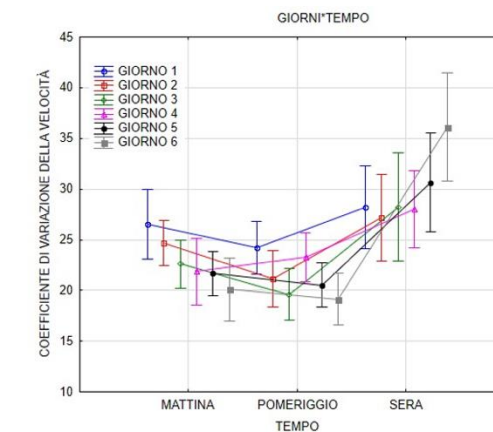
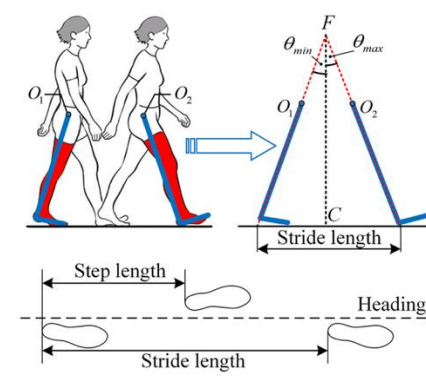
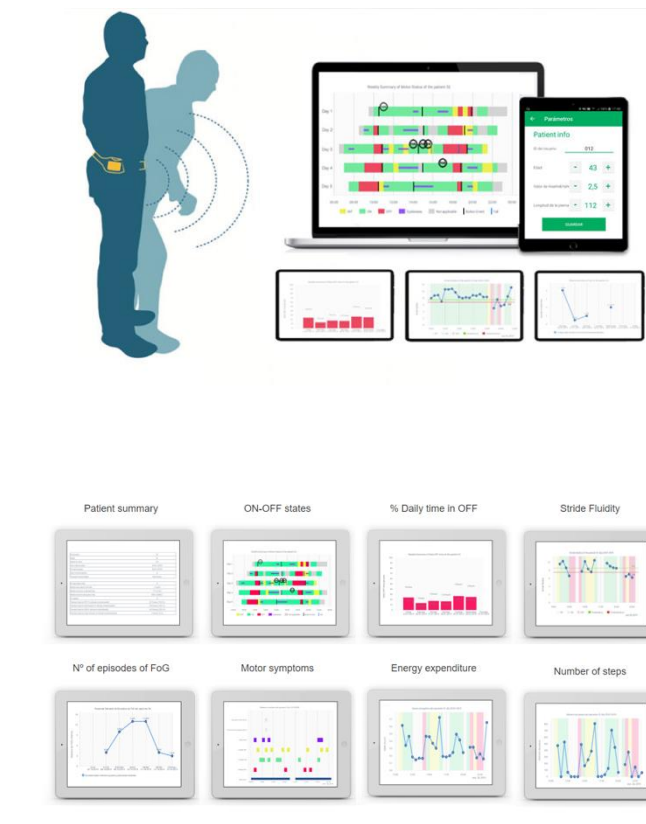


Correlazioni clinico-comportamentali



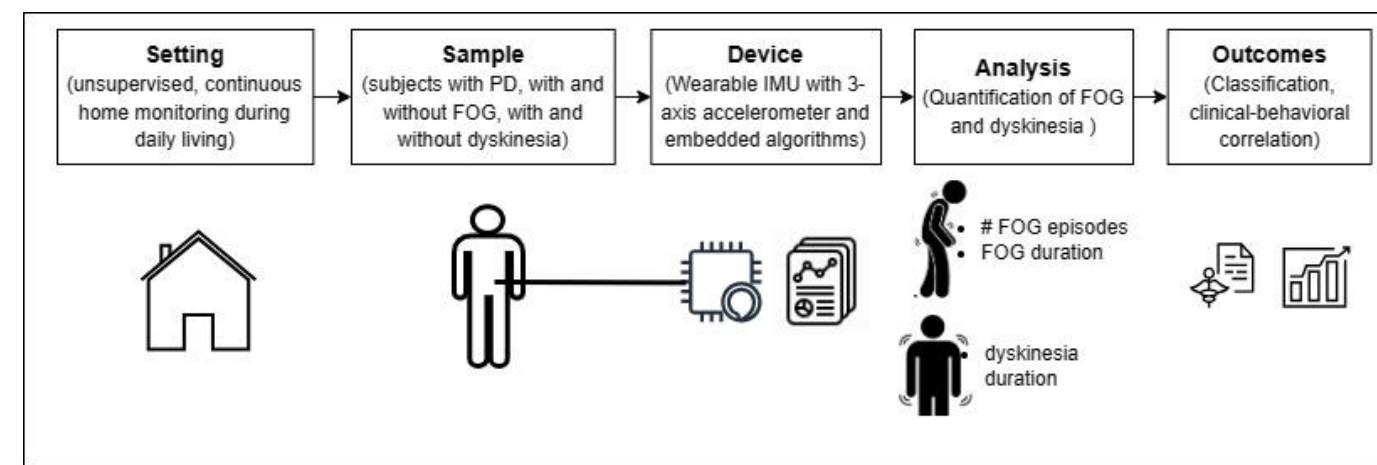
Patera et al. Under Review

Telemetry in PD



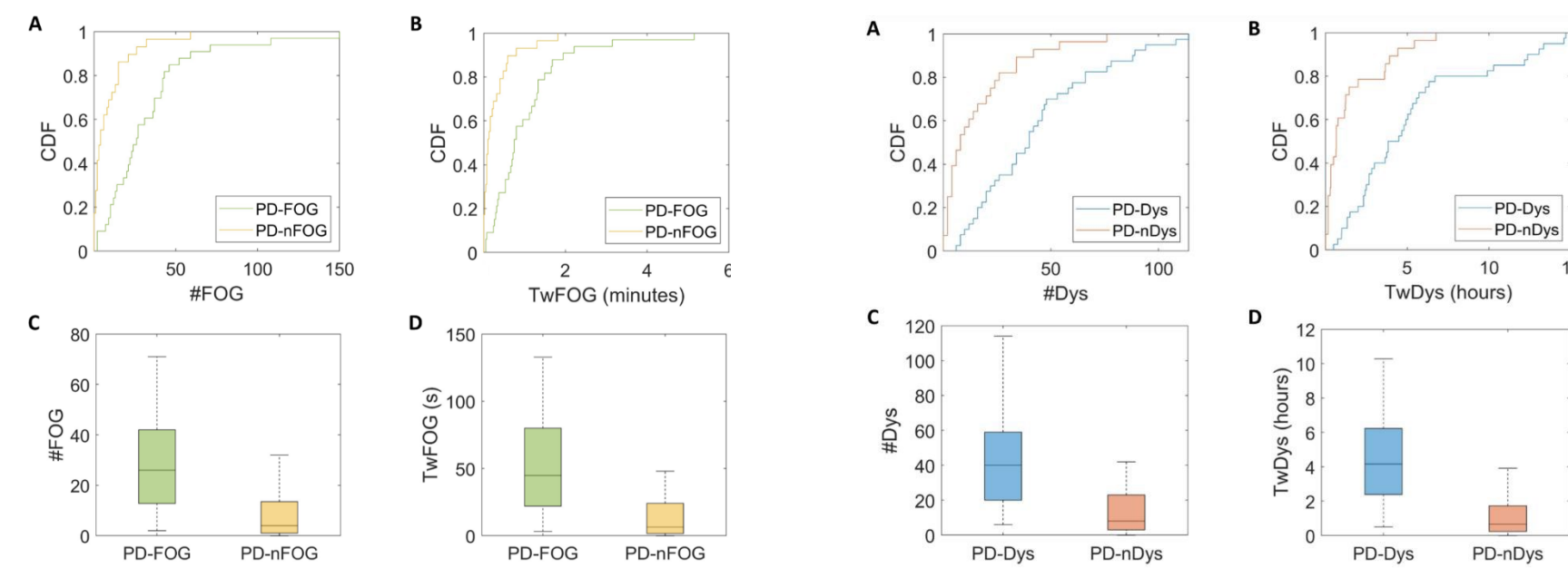
Suppa et al., Unpublished data

Telemetry in PD



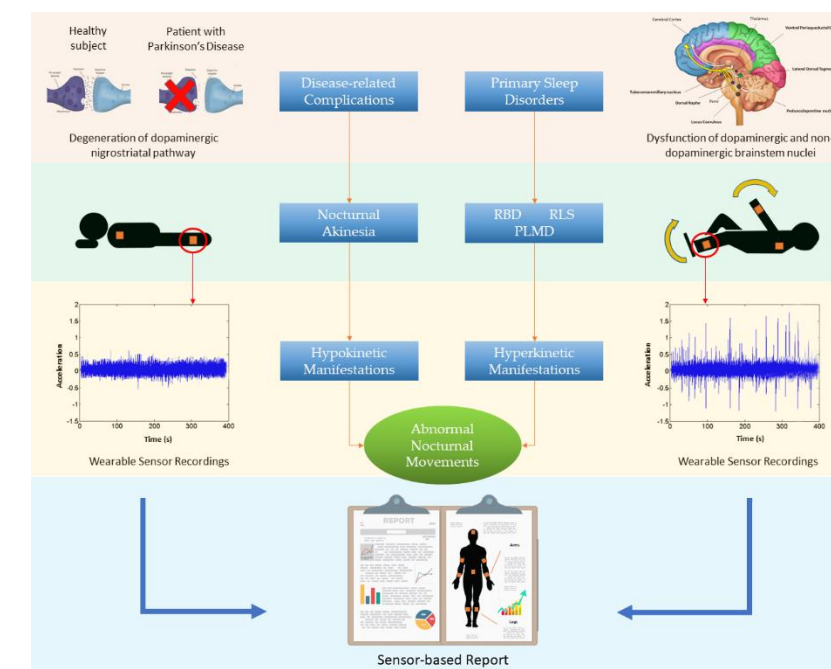
Zampogna et al., 2024

Telemetry in PD



Zampogna et al., 2024

Abnormal Nocturnal Movements in PD

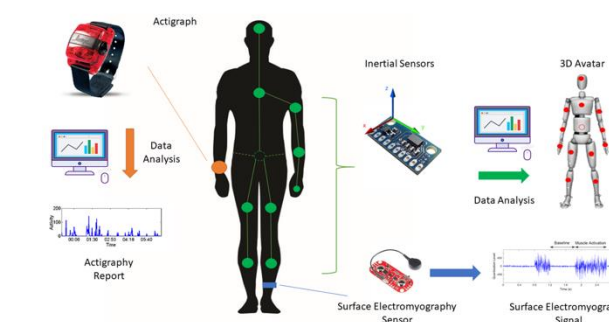


 **sensors**

 **MDPI**

Review
Shedding Light on Nocturnal Movements in Parkinson's Disease: Evidence from Wearable Technologies

Alessandro Zampogna ^{1,†}, Alessandro Manoni ^{2,†}, Francesco Ascì ¹, Claudio Liguori ³, Fernanda Irrera ² and Antonio Suppa ^{1,4,†}

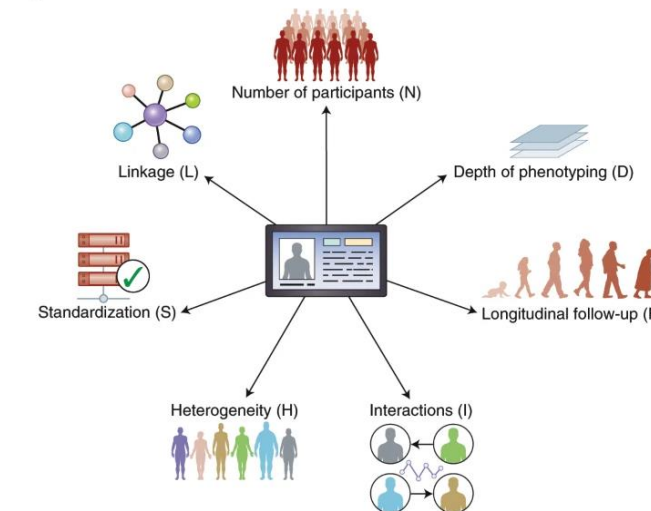


Zampogna et al., 2020

E-Health, Telemedicine, Domotic and Internet of Things



Fig. 1: The different axes of health data.



The complexity of large health datasets can be represented by distinct axes, each encompassing a quantifiable property of the data.



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