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Gamifying motion control assessments using leap motion controller

*Dimitris Fotopoulos, Vassilis Kilintzis, Achileas
Chytas, Paris Mavromoustakos, Theodoros
Loizidis and Ioanna Chouvarda*

*Lab of Computing, Medical Informatics and Biomedical Imaging
Technologies, Aristotle University, Thessaloniki,*



Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Our solution
- ▶ Requirements
- ▶ Technologies used
- ▶ Implementation
- ▶ Visualization of data
- ▶ Example material
- ▶ Future steps

Introduction

- ▶ Focus of this paper
- ▶ Serious games/exergames and rehabilitation
 - Situations they are applicable
- ▶ Why exergames?

Motivation

- Requirements for a successful therapy:
 - Trained therapists / professionals
 - Necessary equipment
 - Adequate number of therapy sessions
- Lack of motivation
- Need of means for extensive and in-depth analysis

Our solution

- ▶ Our implementation is based on these key concepts:
 - Therapeutic exercises in virtual gaming world with
 - a. an interactive scenario
 - b. a set of goals
- ▶ Tele-rehabilitation should be feasible, to remotely monitor:
 - Progress
 - Adherence to the therapy
- ▶ Can be used by:
 - Rehabilitation professionals, physiotherapists
 - Rehab labs or institutions
 - Individuals with motion disorders

Development requirements

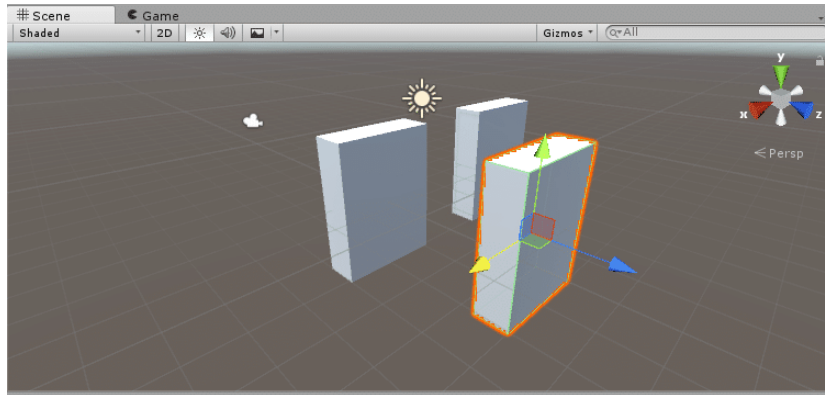
- ▶ Interaction through physical movement detected with biosensors.
- ▶ Movement associated with therapeutic – rehabilitation process and entertainment.
- ▶ Support of both supervised use and unsupervised use.
- ▶ Low cost infrastructure.
- ▶ Monitoring of response via stored activity data.

Leap Motion Controller

- ▶ Low cost sensor that can track position of hands, fingers and joints in 3D space.
- ▶ The device's tracking accuracy has been studied and is used widely in virtual rehabilitation projects
- ▶ Uses 2 VGA cameras and 3 infrared LEDs and the field view is a reverse pyramid shape



Unity 3D

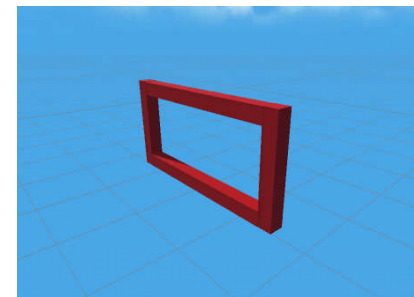
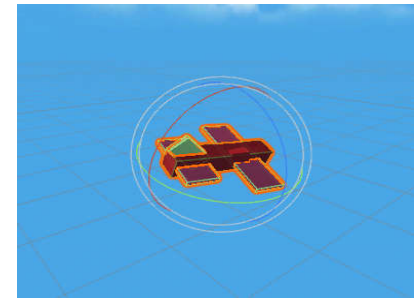


“Unity3D is a powerful cross-platform 3D engine. Anyone can create 3d games and applications for mobiles, desktop, web and consoles.”



Implementation

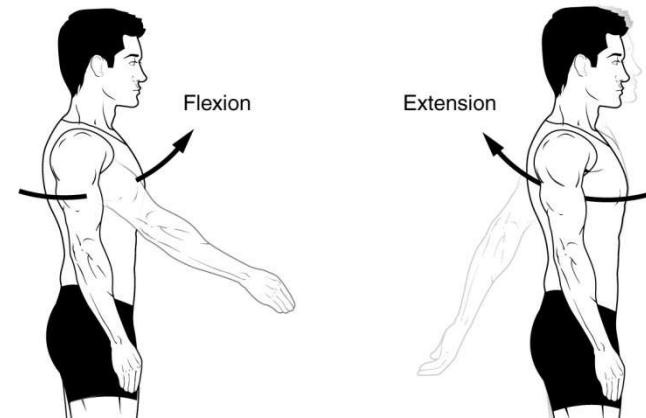
- ▶ Game metaphor – physical exercise
- ▶ Goal of the game – waypoints
- ▶ Customization and experimental parameters



Types of exercises

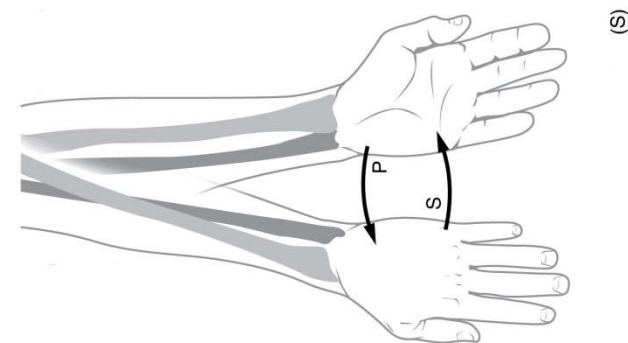
▶ 1st type of exercise:

- Flexion
- Extension



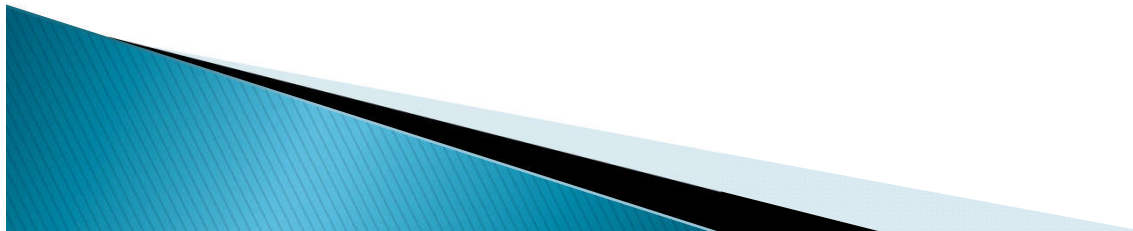
▶ 2nd type of exercise:

- Pronation
- Supination



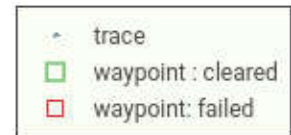
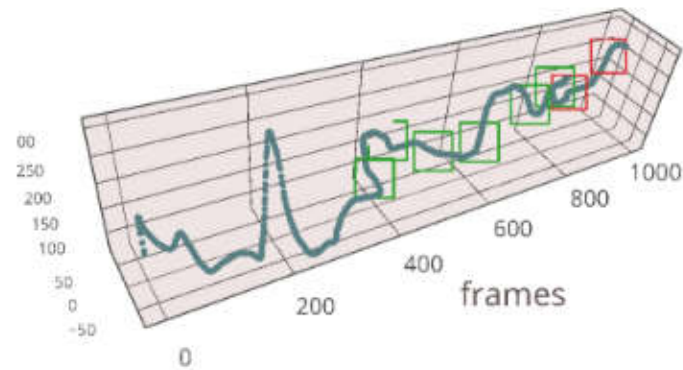
But the data?

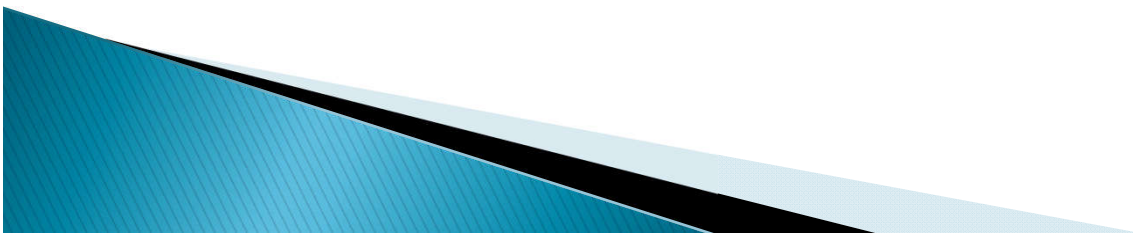
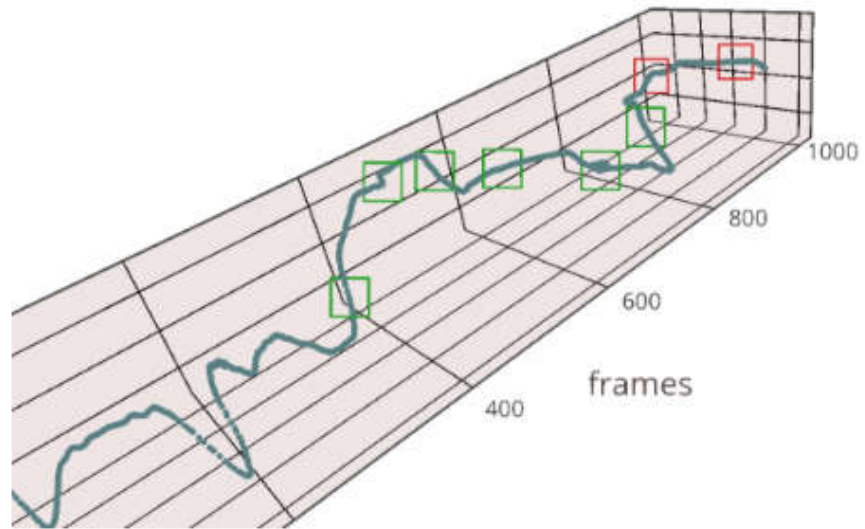
- ▶ Core benefit of this type of rehabilitation is the collection of data that can found use in:
 - Clarification of patient's status
 - Tailoring of the therapy
- ▶ Further advantage is that we can produce visualizations for the various therapeutic sessions

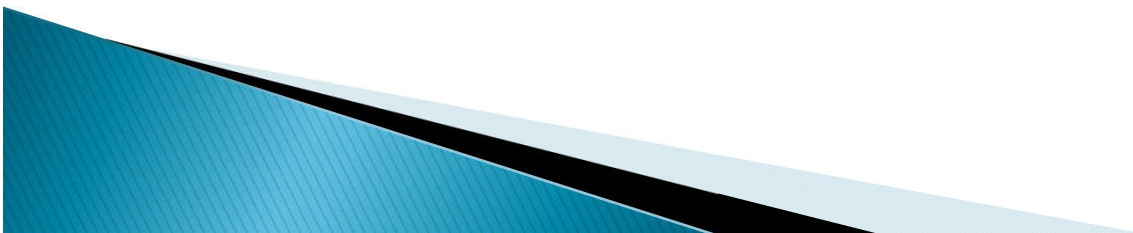
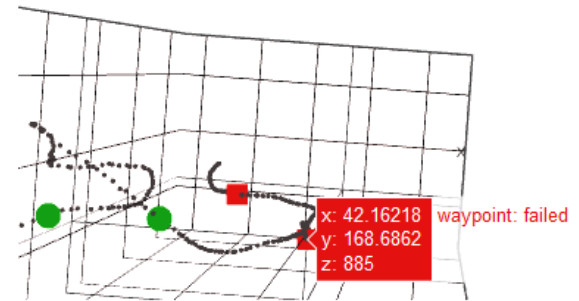
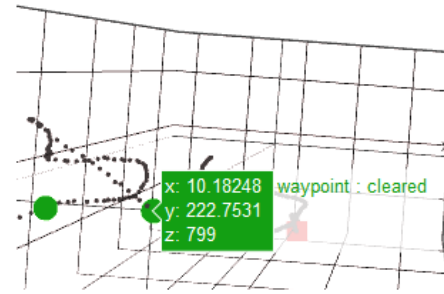
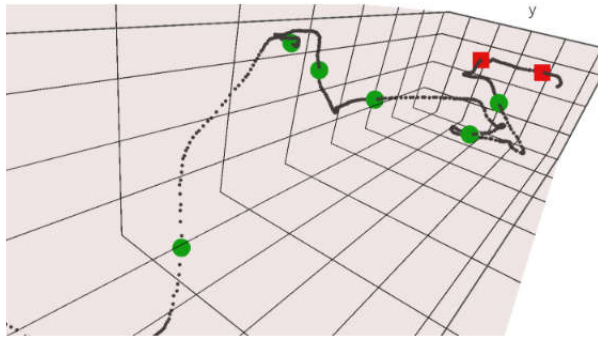


Visualization

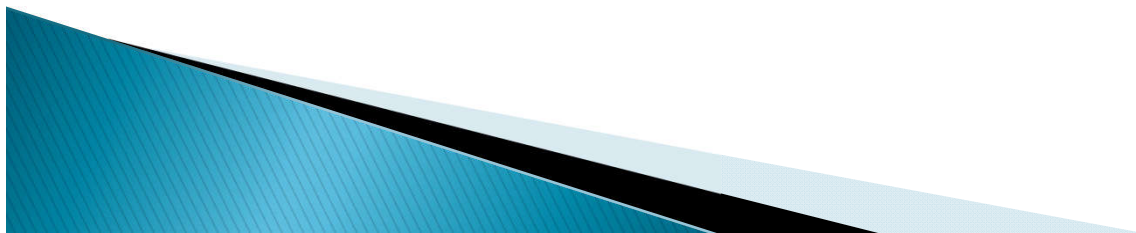
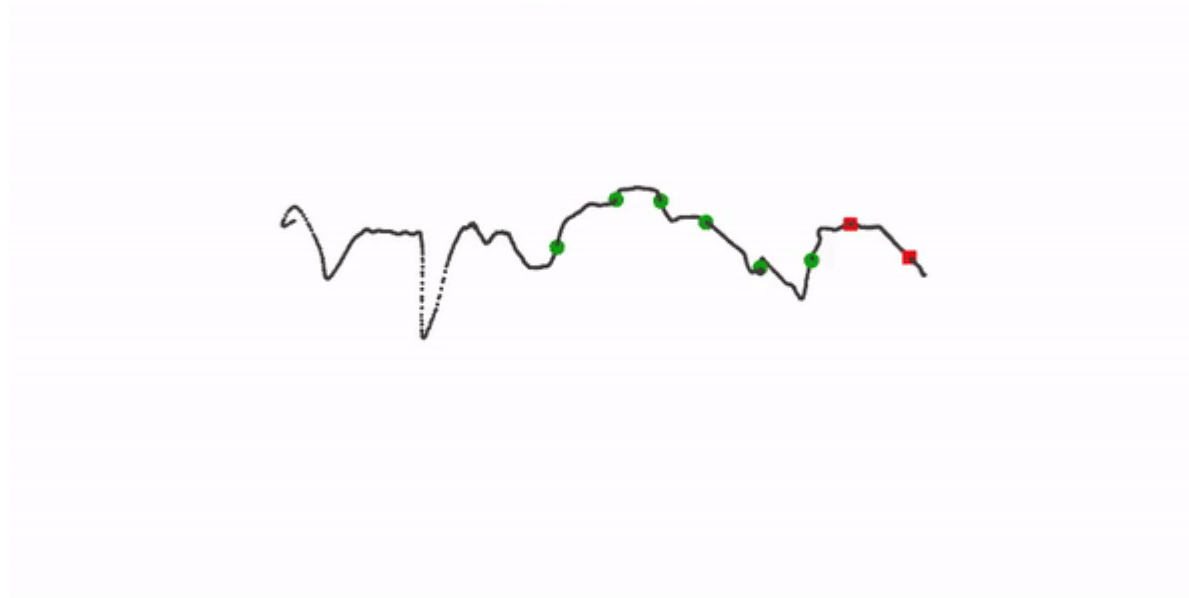
Session visualization



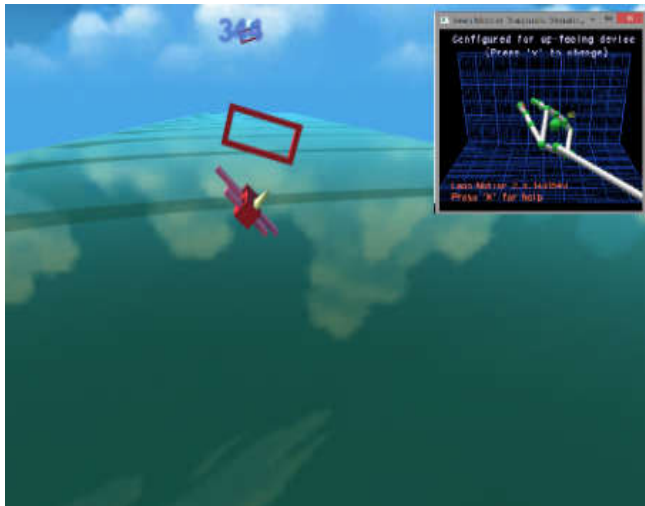
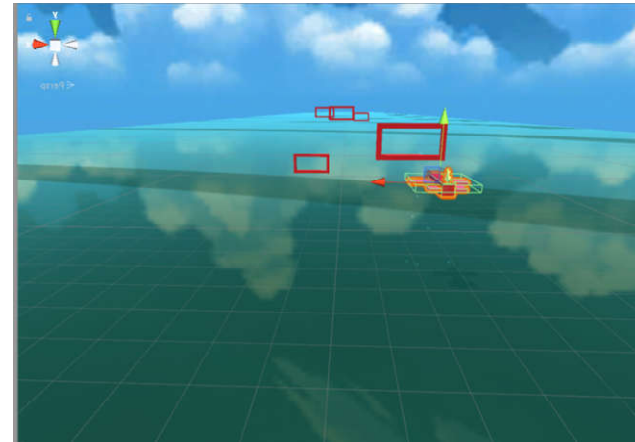
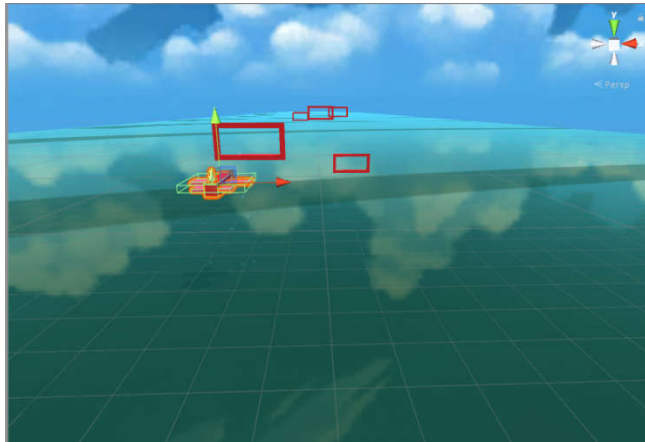




Signal .gif



Game screenshots



Example video



Future steps

- ▶ More extensive analysis and evaluation of the process
- ▶ Test the use of other sensors and compare them or even try a combination of them
- ▶ Bring rehabilitation in the patient's house after appropriate training (un-supervised rehab)

Questions

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