Can metronomes be used in gait training to improve gait symmetry of lower-limb amputees?



**Holland Blcorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital** 

# **Development and Validation of Rhythmic Stimulation Biofeedback Gait Training System**

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### Introduction

- 1. Rhythmic stimulation for lower-limb amputee gait training (proven to improve temporal gait symmetry and maintain cadence for other clinical groups) [1]
- 2. Integrating rhythmic stimulation (audio metronome) with BFB.

## **Objectives**

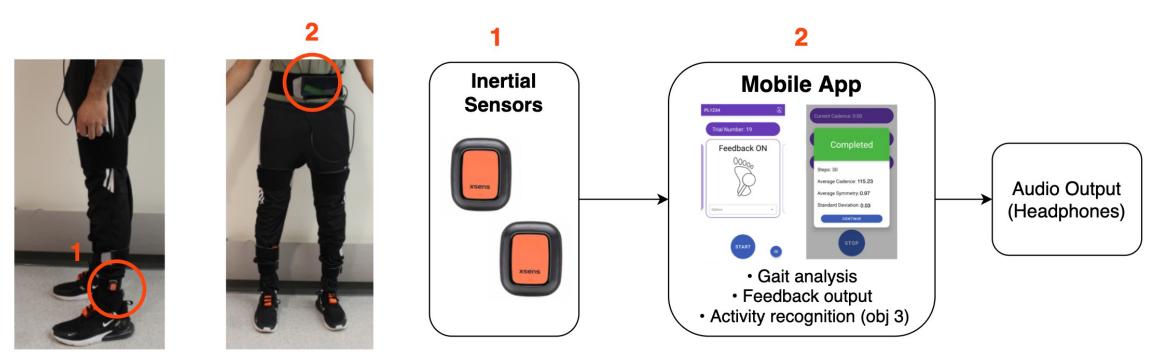
- Develop a wearable BFB system to measure real-time gait symmetry and provide feedback.
- Validate the use of rhythmic stimulation to elicit gait changes using stimulation different BFB strategies.

  - Identify and characterize overall gait changes during training targeting stance-time symmetry).

## Methods

3.

- Validate performance of wearable BFB system (developed mobile-app) targeting *stance-time symmetry ratio* (STSR) Constant and variable (incremental changes) rhythmic stimulation tested

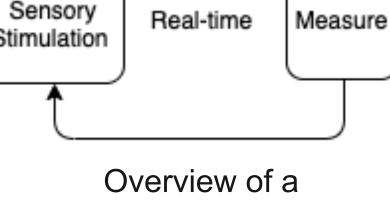


\*This research study was approved by the Research Ethics Board at the Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, Canada. (REB-0448).

#### Aliaa Gouda<sup>1,2</sup>, Jan Andrysek<sup>1,2</sup>

Biofeedback (BFB) provides users with real-time feedback that can elicit changes in gait patterns. Major gaps:





User

biofeedback system

Participants: able-bodied control (n=10)

#### **BFB Sti**

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#### Results

- All strategies elicited gait asymmetry.
- VCL performed significantly different compared to COL and VOL at target = 0.8, 0.9.

### **Significance & Impact**

- Biofeedback can help reinforce good gait habits
- Rhythmic stimulation can elicit temporal symmetry changes while maintaining cadence (critical for gait rehabilitation)

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#### References



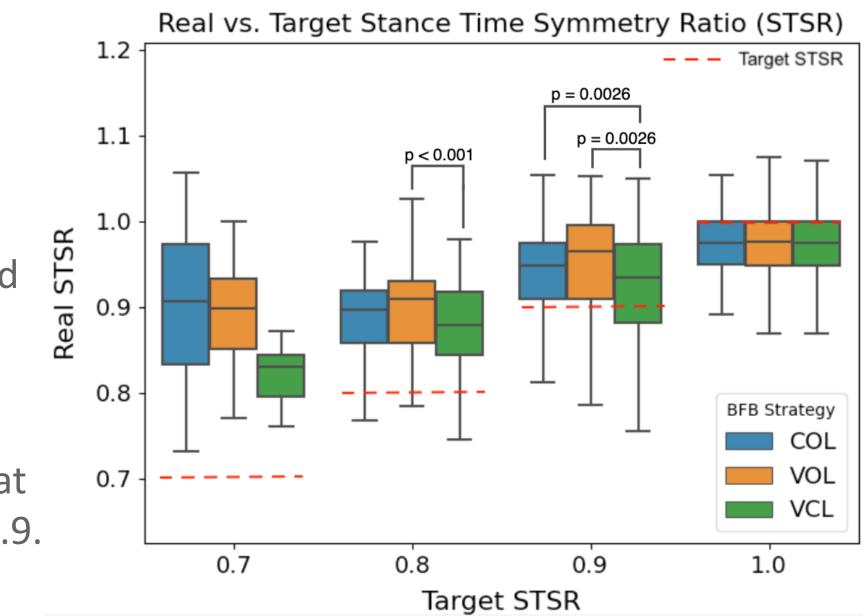






trategy	Description
ant Open (COL)	Target STSR remains constant.
ole Open (VOL)	Target STSR decreases <b>every</b> full gait cycle.
ole Closed (VCL)	Target STSR decreases <b>only</b> when participant achieves the current target.





## **Next Steps**

- 1. Identify and characterize other gait changes (speed,
  - kinematics, etc.)
- 2. Test and validate system with LLA (n=10) and conduct analysis

[1] A. Michelini and J. Andrysek, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Rhythmic Vibrotactile and Auditory Stimulation for a Biofeedback Gait Training System for Individuals with Lower Limb Amputation," Canadian Prosthetics & Orthotics Journal, 2021.