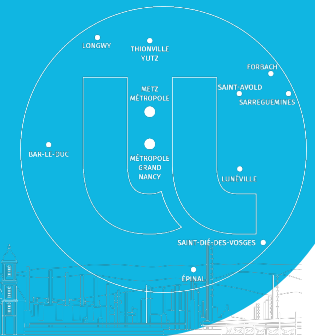


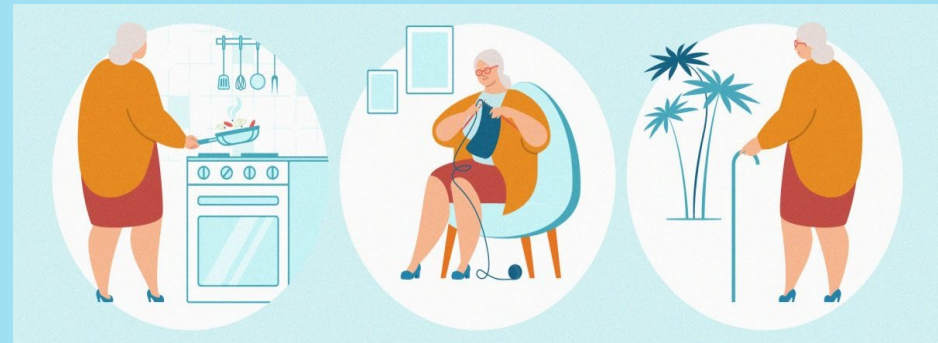
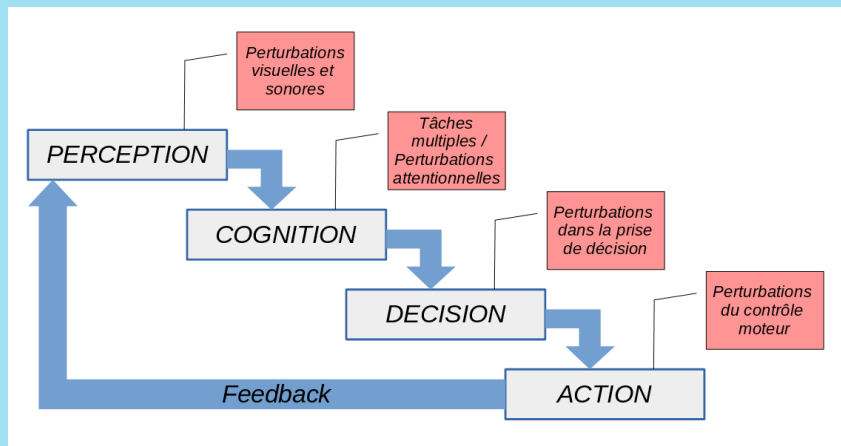
Towards Personalized Mobility Assessment and Rehabilitation: A User Centered Designed VR/XR-Based Solution for Older Adults

Yann Morère, Jérôme Dinet, Fabien Clanché,
Thierry Bastogne, Matthieu Casteran, Lucas Detto ,
Matthieu Burtin, Frederic Bousefsaf, Kaoutar El Ghabi



Loss of autonomy in everyday life: a consequence of aging

Aging is accompanied by a set of sensorimotor and cognitive alterations that can affect human abilities such as mobility, memory, psychological state and behaviors in the environment, affecting daily activities and tasks.



**Biomarkers of mobility to assess performance
of the perceptual - cognition - decision - action loop?**

Current Tests to Assess Mobility and Functional Abilities

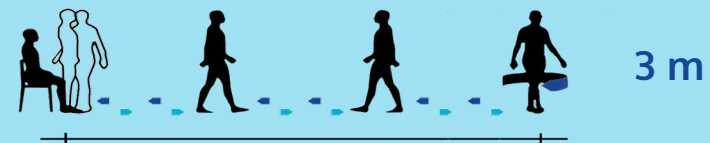
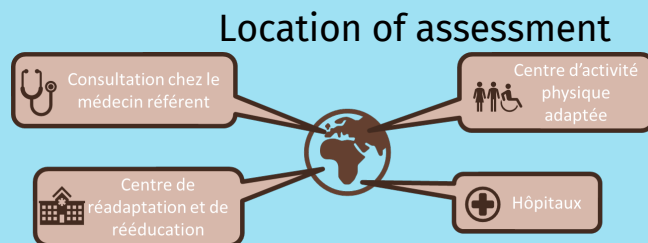
- A 2-step exam:

1. Discussion with the patient

- ✓ Fall in the last 12 months?
- ✓ Daily activity?
- ✓ Malnutrition? Walking aid? Etc.

2. Functional Abilities Assessment

- ✓ TUG : timed up & go test ; Timed test
- ✓ Tinetti test; Practitioner-led qualitative analysis
- ✓ AGGIR Grid
- ✓ Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Scale



LIMITATIONS: Late, subjective, partial, and decontextualized evaluations

Bodily remobilization programs

Tracking daily activities

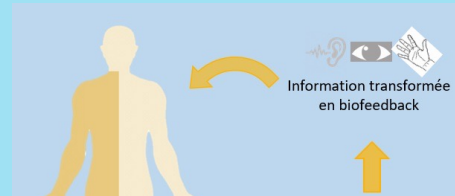


Needs & Capabilities

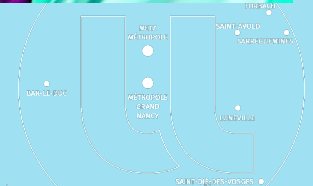
What technological solutions are available to assess mobility and maintain functional abilities in the elderly?

Mobility/ Exercises
Living environments
Transport

Biofeedback



Virtual reality





- Project objectives

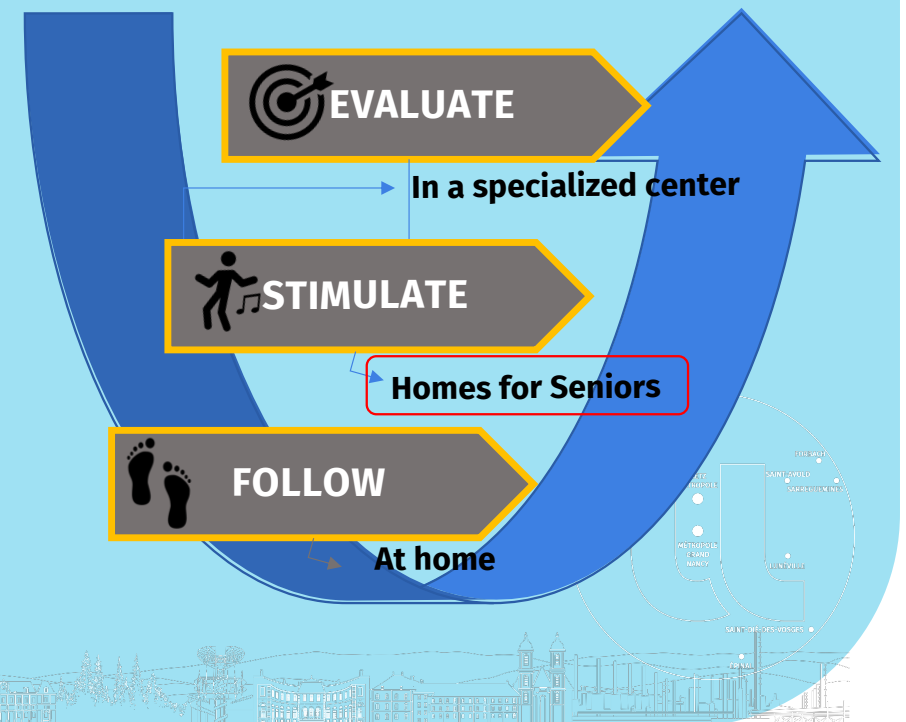
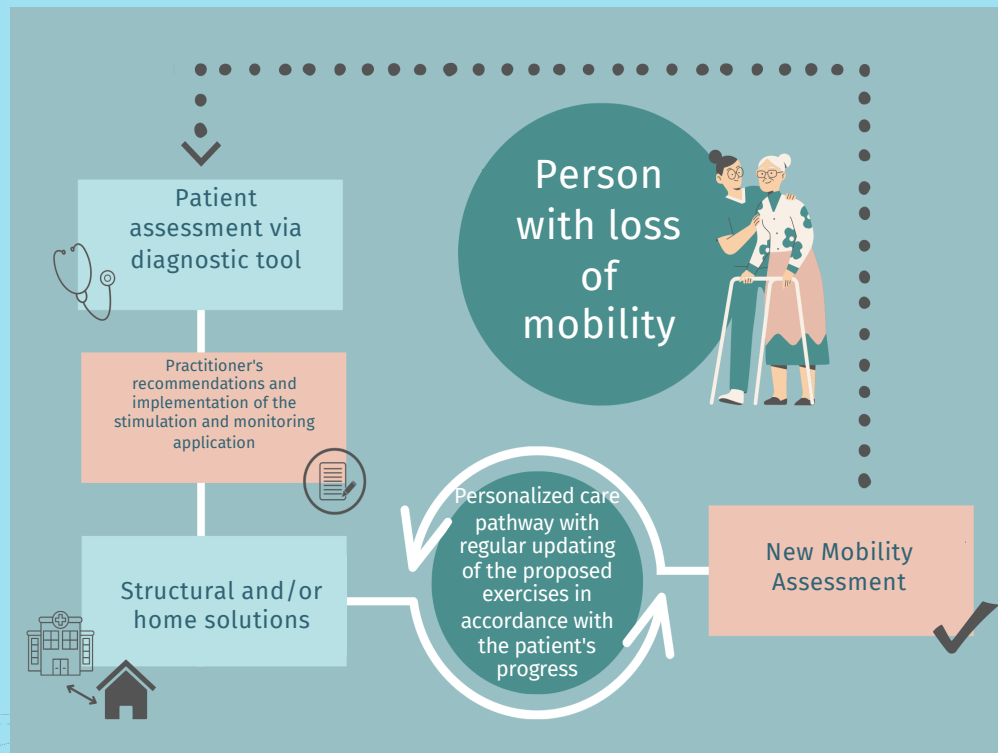
- Developing new biomarkers of mobility
- Develop new methods and tools to Assess – Stimulate – Monitor
- Develop a decision-support interface for a personalized patient journey
- Develop a pathway with coordinated multi-professional health actions

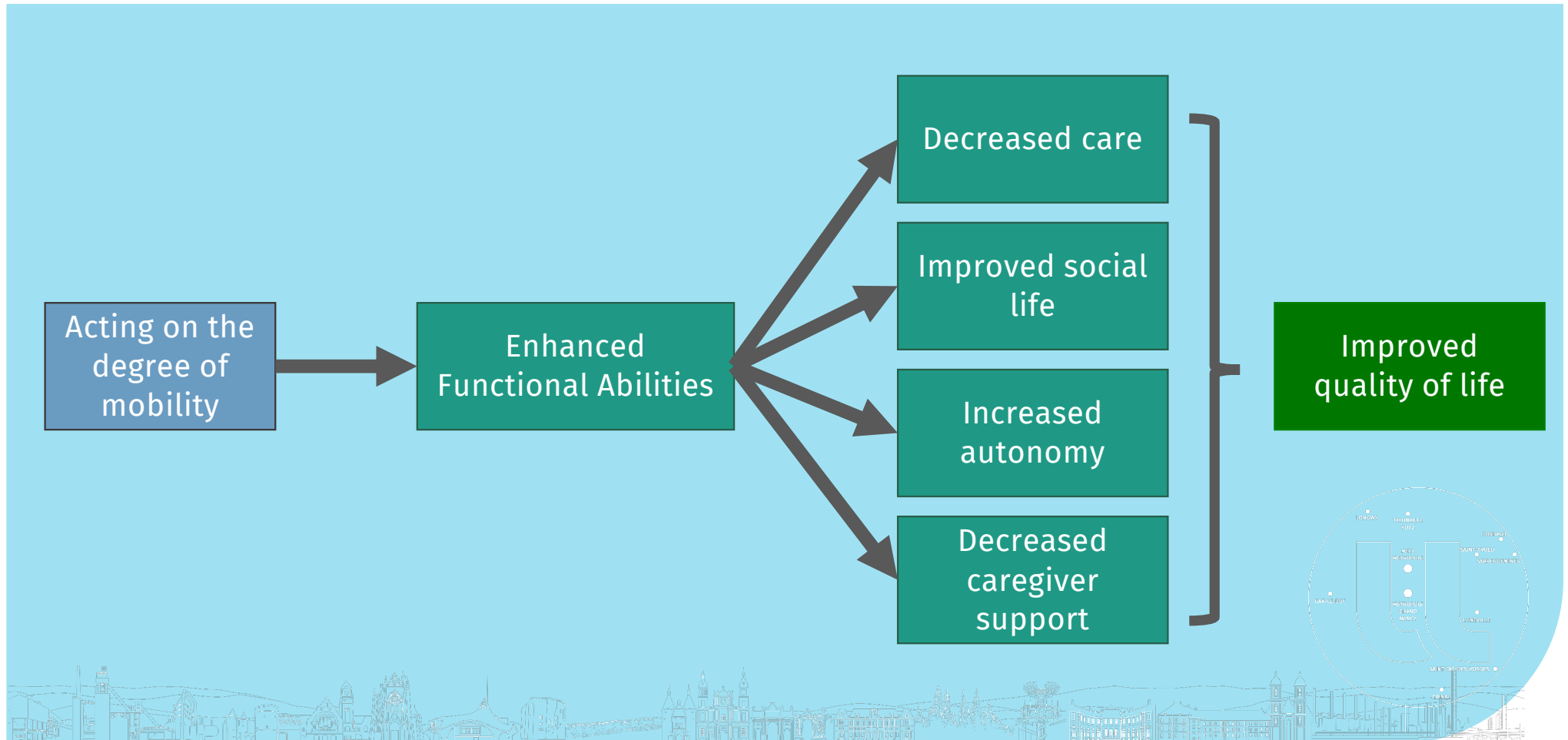


- **EVALUATE** : a diagnostic application based on the TUG enhanced through a virtual reality immersion + evaluation of physiological signals.
- STIMULATE** : An immersive virtual reality retraining app that is patient controllable to set up a virtual prescription with a list of exercises.
- FOLLOW** : An application interfaced with an inertial measurement unit worn by the patient at home to monitor the person's behavioral strategies in his or her environment.

<https://biomarqueurs-lcoms.univ-lorraine.fr/>

- Developing new biomarkers of mobility

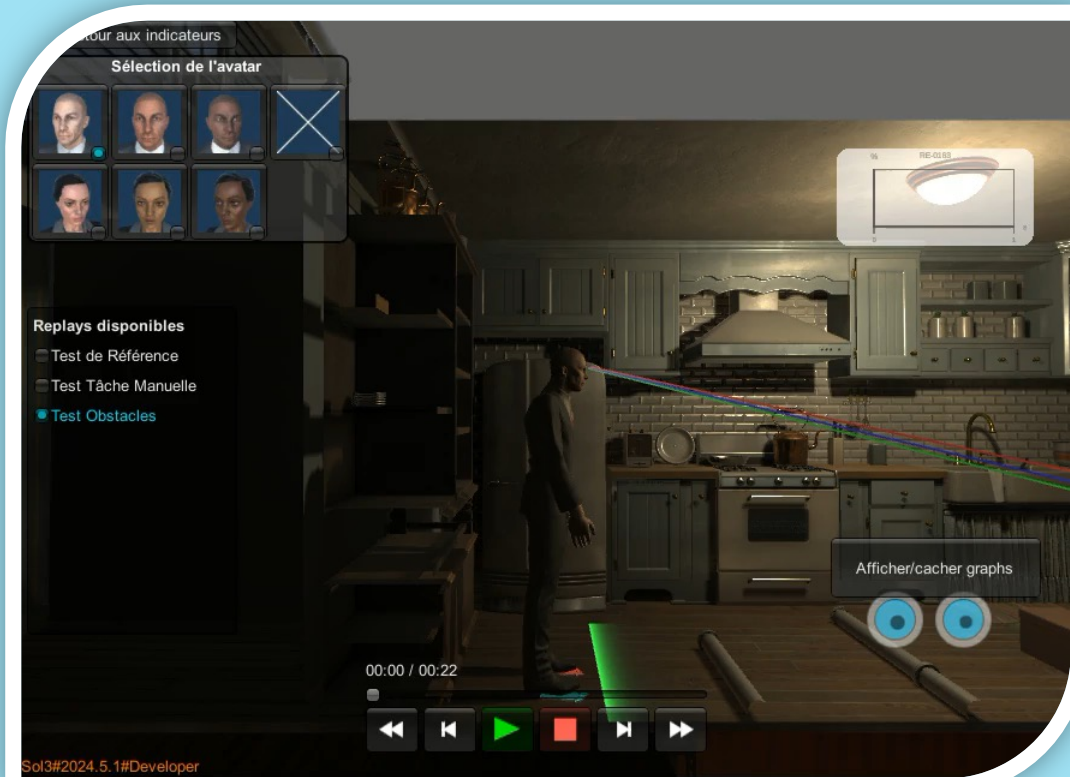
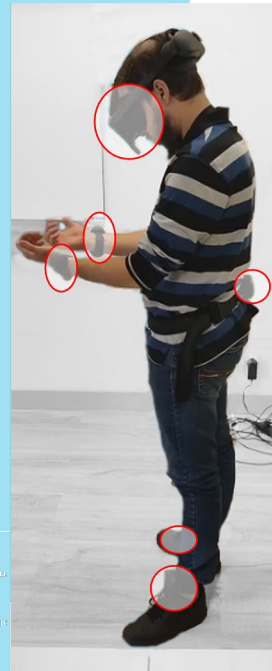




HTC XR Elite and trackers



Wireless TEA Captiv Sensor (AED, T°, ECG, Respiration)

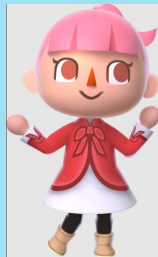
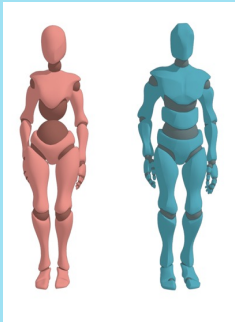


Auroria, the medical application to configure, personalize the treatment, control the immersion and collect data

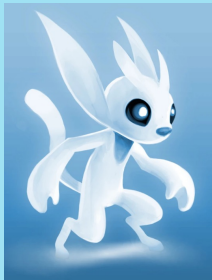


Axis 2 - Choice of an artistic direction with the focus groups

10



Les compagnons

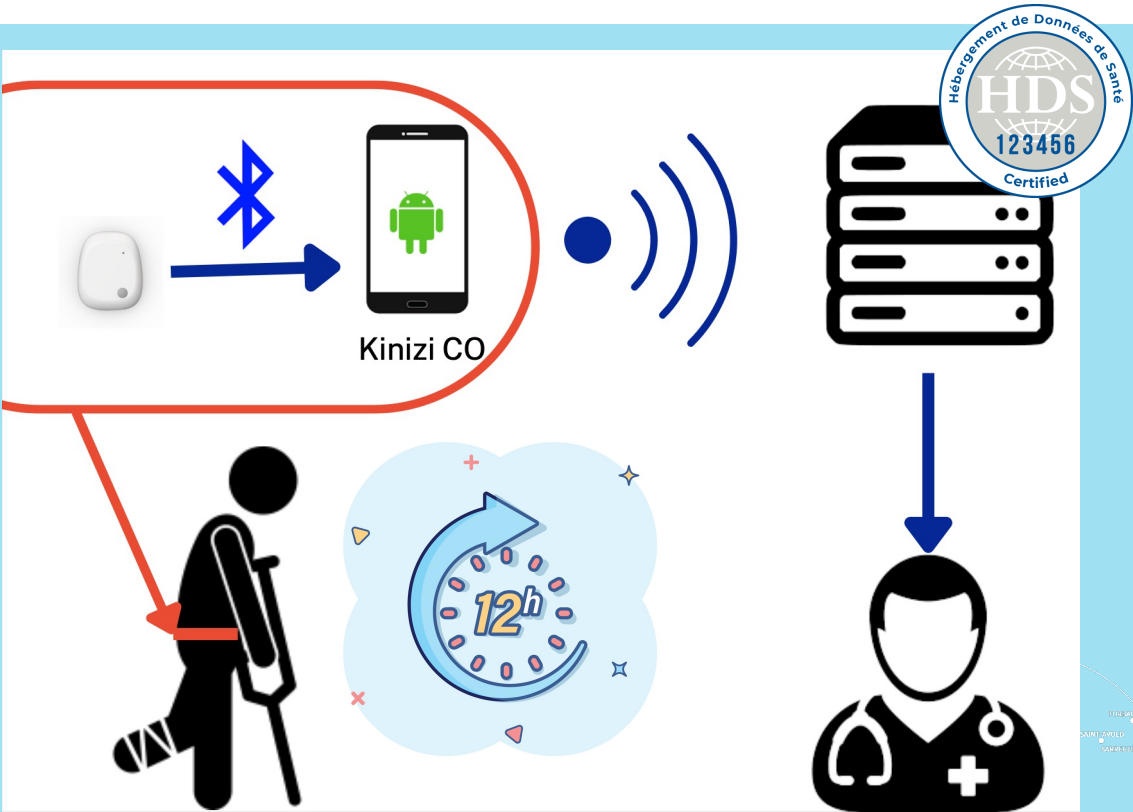


Les environnements



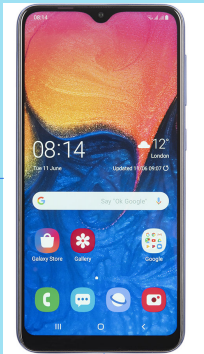
Usage scenario

- The patient wears the sensor (11g) on the belt from morning to night
- It has an Android mobile phone or tablet that retrieves data from the sensor locally
- The phone performs pre-processing and sends the results to the HDS server
- The server processes the information and stores it in a database
- The patient and their caregiver have separate accesses to view the results of the mobility tracking





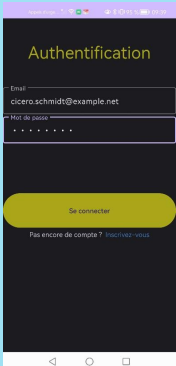
An inertial measurement unit



A phone
portable



A server:
OVH (CYBERNANO)





An app
Mobile: KINIZI

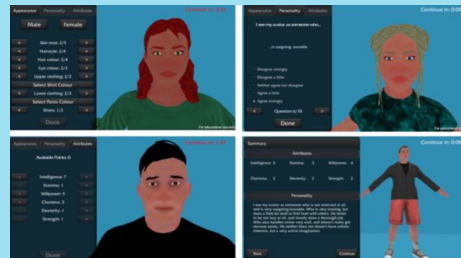


A web application: KINIZI

An age-old question still being addressed ...

Ekman	AU	Avatar
Joy	6 + 12y + 25	
Sadness	1 + 4 + 15	

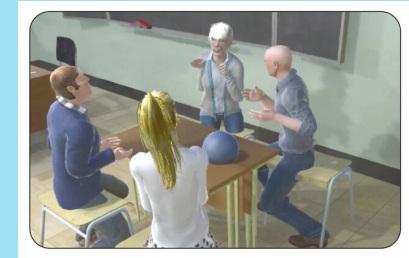
Ortiz et al., 2007



Birk et al., 2016



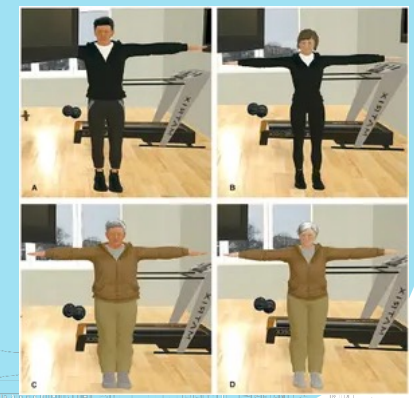
Puri et al., 2017



Baker et al., 2021

... which confirm the impact
of several factors, including
the "Proteus" effect
or the Uncanny Valle

Lin & Wu, 2021



Proteus" effect □ the avatar is not just a costume but a **"full and complete representation of the self"** that enables two processes (Guegan *et al.*, 2017) :

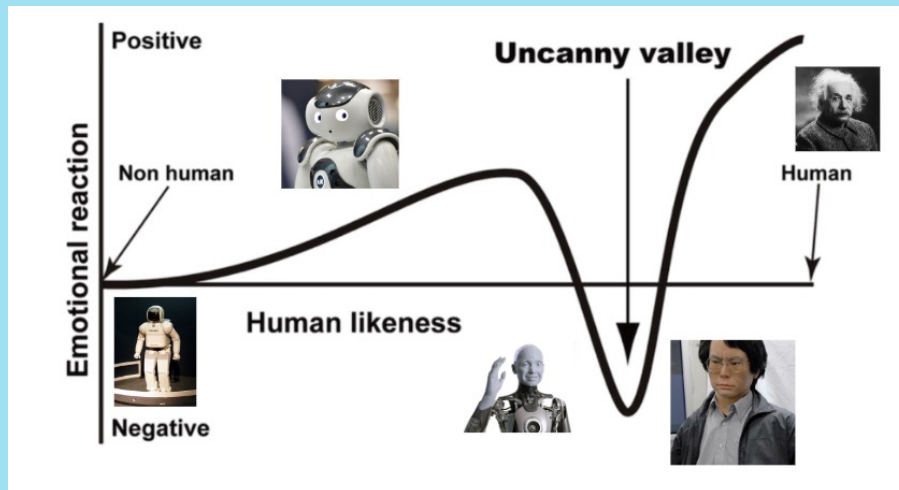
- deindividuation = alteration of self-awareness and the ability to reason about one's actions in a self-critical way.
- Rationalization = the individual self-influences and rationalizes his or her attitudes and behaviors within the virtual environment, in line with the identity cues conveyed by the avatar.


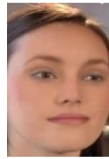


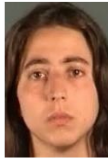





Guegan ab, J., Buisine bc, S., & Collange a, J. (2017). Effet Proteus et amorçage: ces avatars qui nous influencent. *Bulletin de psychologie*, 70(1), 3-16.



"Uncanny Valley" □ discomfort we may feel when faced with avatars or robots that appear **"too close"** physically to humans (Dinet & Vivian, 2014)
→ Less marked for the elderly (Tu *et al.*, 2019) ?



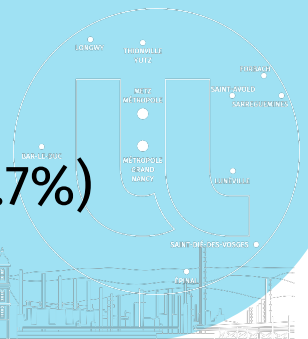
Gender(Sex)	Real	High	Mid1	Mid2-Low
Female	 Rose	 Emily	 Ilana	 Liliwen
Male	 Rycroft	 Ira	 Victor	 Macaw

Dinet, J., & Vivian, R. (2014). Exploratory investigation of attitudes towards assistive robots for future users. *Le travail humain*, 77(2), 105-125.

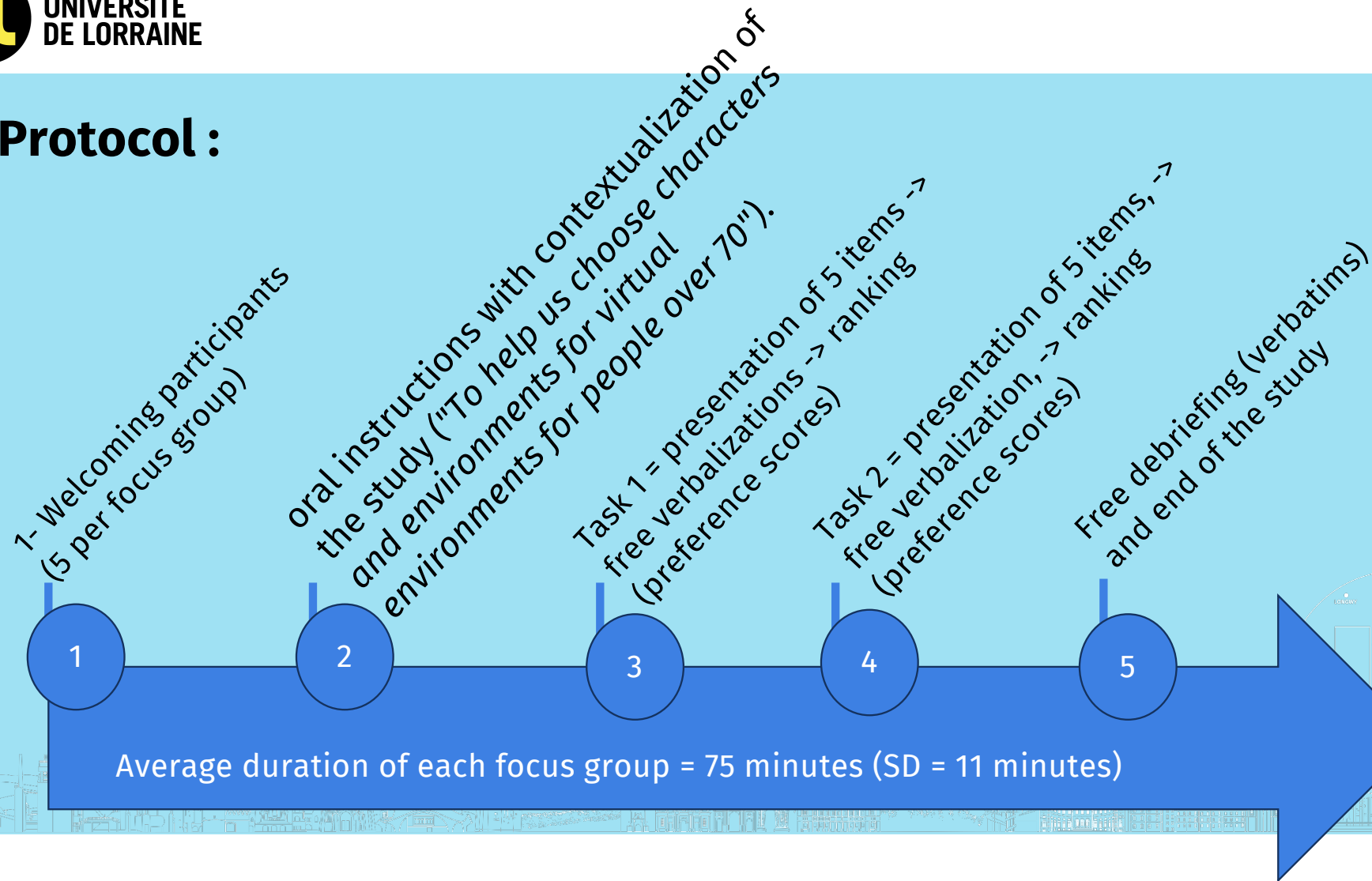
Tu, Y. C., Chien, S. E., Lai, Y. Y., Liu, J. C., & Yeh, S. L. (2019). The Uncanny Valley Revisited: Age-Related Difference and the effect of function type. *Innovation in Aging*, 3(Supplement_1), S330-S330.

Participants :

- ✓ $N = 35$ (-> seven focus groups with 5 participants each)
- ✓ Mean age = 73.2 years ($SD = 5.7$ years)
- ✓ Minimum age = 68.3 years; maximum age = 82.1 years
- ✓ Distribution: 29 women (82.8%)
- ✓ Level of education: before BAC (82.8%); BAC (8.5%); BAC + 2 (8.7%)



Protocol :



Independent variables (factors manipulated) :

1. IV "AVATAR", 5 modalities
2. IV "ENVIRONMENT", 5 modalities

Dependent variables (measurements) :

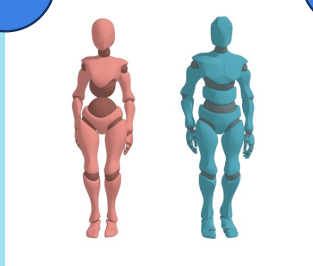
1. Preference score (0 to 10)
2. Frequencies and occurrences of adjectives and nouns produced

Analysis plan: $S_{35} * AVATAR_5 * ENVIRONMENT_5$

Materials :

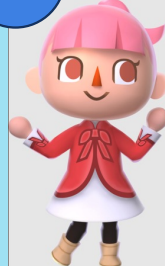
AVATARS

1



MIXAMO

2



Animal C

3



Iremia

4



LIFESTRANGE

5



ORI

ENVIRONMENTS

1



FF14

2



Ring Fit

3



Mario

4



Animal C

5



Iremia

Avatars (preferences, from 0 to 10) :

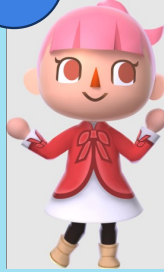
AVATARS

3



8.1

2



7.6

4



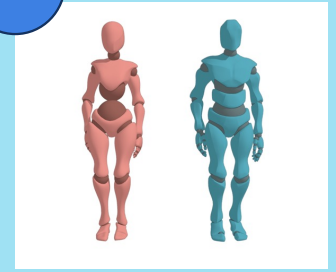
6.8

5



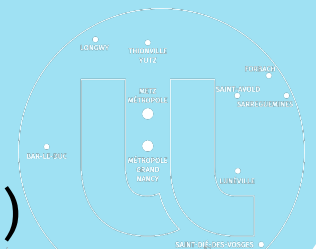
2.5

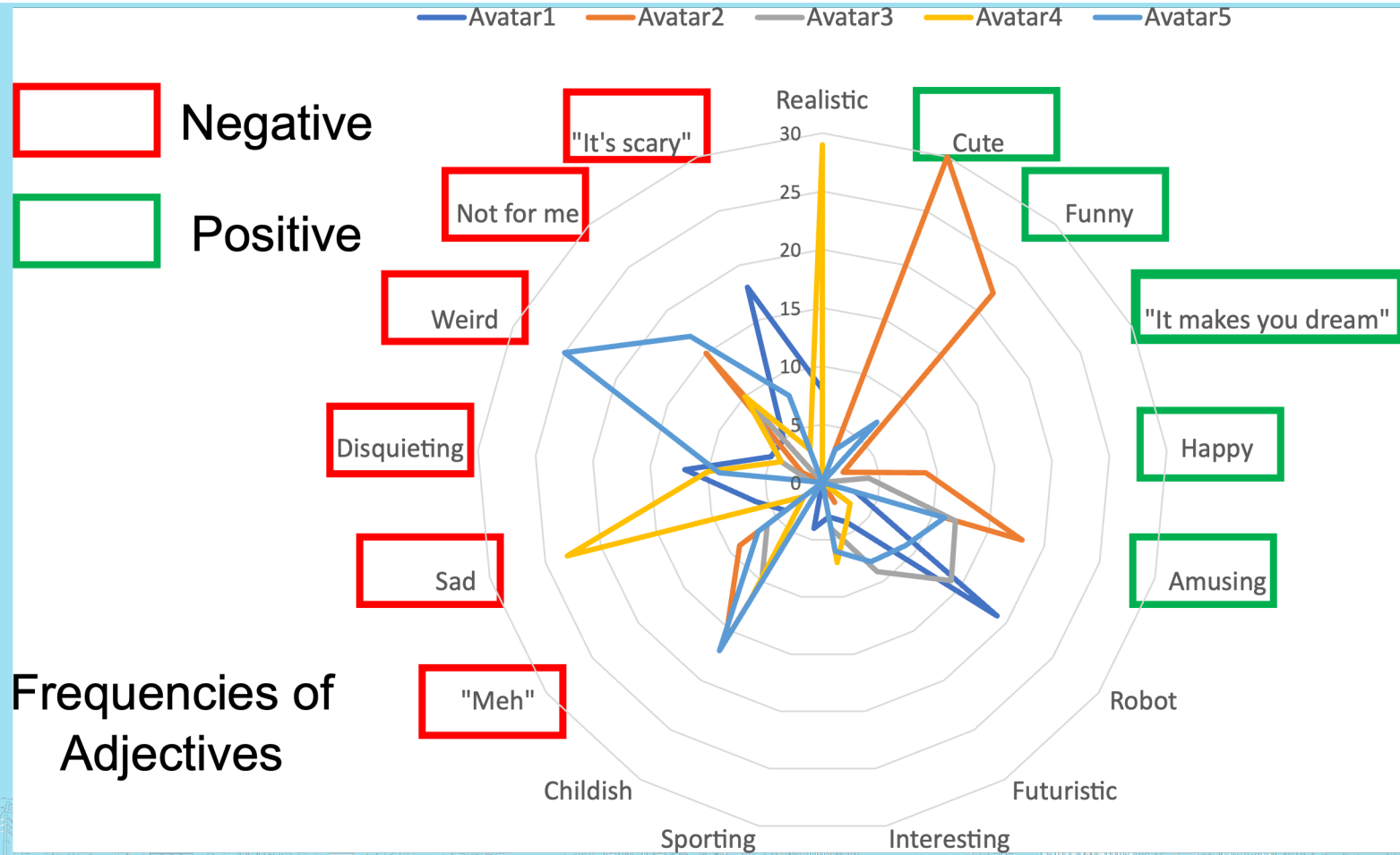
1



1.3

- ✓ Strong preference for 3 avatars ("3", "2" and "4")
- ✓ Strong disappointment for 2 avatars ("5" and "1")
- ✓ Clear difference between the two categories ("4" vs. 5", $p < .001$)
- ✓ Existence of inter-individual differences (Proteus effect)



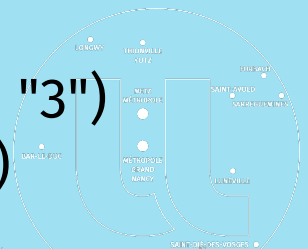


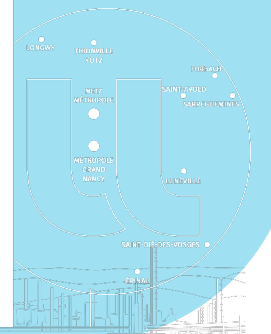
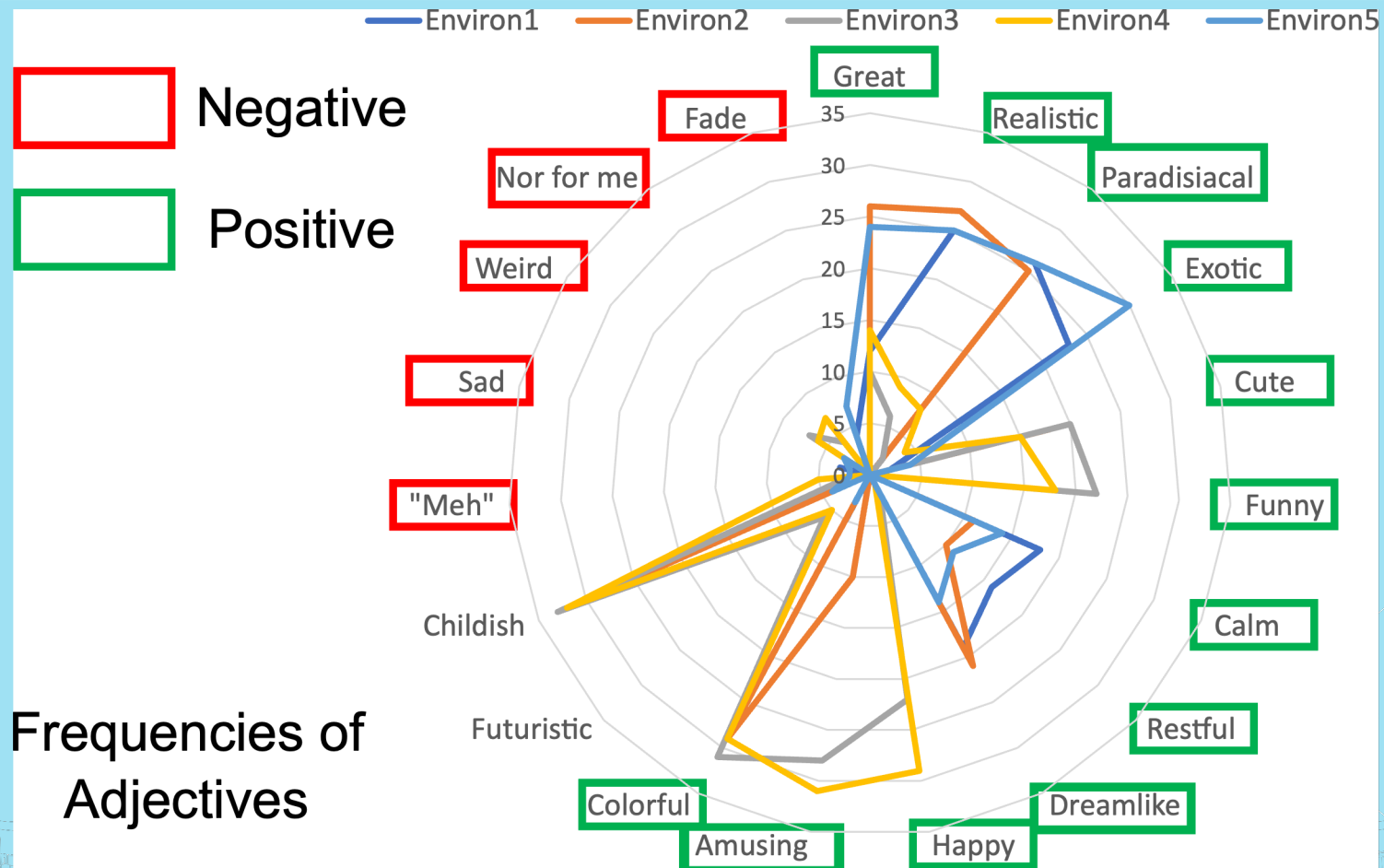
Environments (preferences, from 0 to 10) :

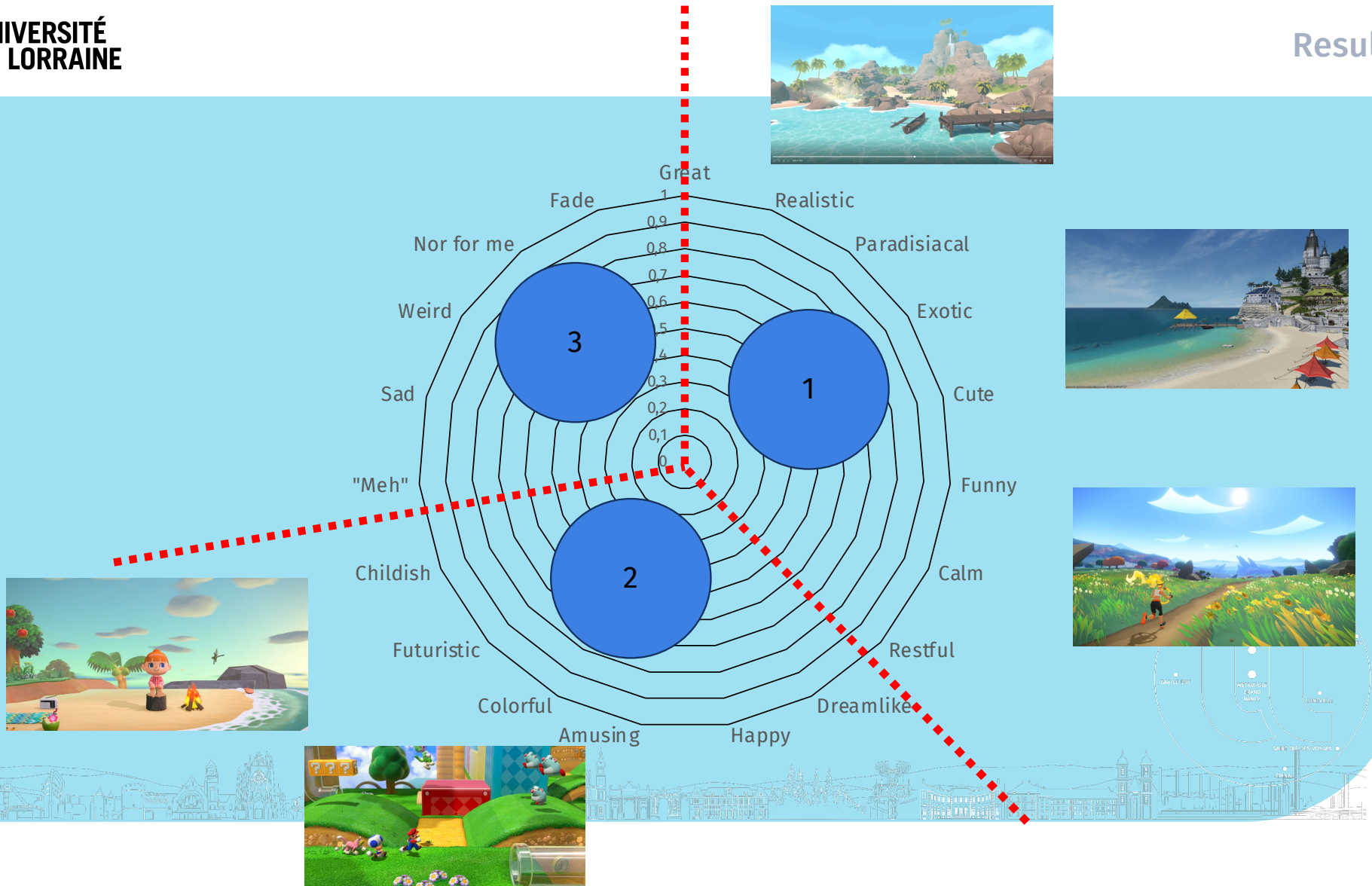
ENVIRONNEMENTS



- ✓ Clear preference for 3 environments ("5", "2" and "1")
- ✓ More reserved (average) opinions for two environments ("4" and "3")
- ✓ Clear difference between the two categories ("1" vs. 4", $p < .001$)
- ✓ Fewer inter-individual differences
- ✓ Many significant positive correlations

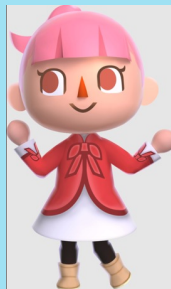






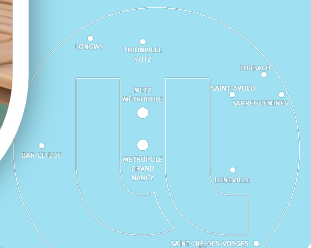
Conclusion:

- ✓ opinions and attitudes *A priori* :
 - ➔ clear preferences for certain avatars (realistic, cute, etc.)
 - ➔ less marked differences for environments
- ✓ Preferred combinations (for different reasons!) :



+





Gameplay Trailer



- Thanks for your attention
- Any questions ?

