

Usability of a user-centered virtual reality system for upper limb motor rehabilitation in chronic stroke patients

Anne-Gaëlle Grosmaire, Ludovic David, Typhaine Koeppel, Guillaume Bouyer, Samir Otmane, Ophélie Pila, Christophe Duret

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Usability of a user-centered virtual reality system for upper limb motor rehabilitation in chronic stroke patients



RPE 6-20

NCC

IMI/SUS

AG. Grosmaire, L. David, T. Koeppel, G. Bouyer, S. Otmane, O. Pila, C. Duret

CONTEXT

Stroke → 2/3 patients with persistent upper limb motor impairment

Nonlinear pattern of motor recovery → >M6-M12: decline, especially

post-discharge

Effect of community-based therapy at post-discharge → Ineffective on motor impairment

Value of new technologies in self-rehabilitation → Enhance motivation; Interactive with feedback; easily transportable; suitable at home; intensive training based on motor learning principles

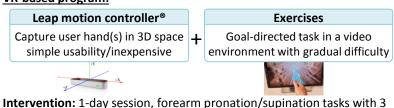
<u>Objective</u>: To assess the <u>usability</u> of a <u>Virtual Reality</u> (VR)-based <u>program</u> using a Leap Motion Controller® designed to train pronation-supination movements in chronic patients following stroke

METHODS

Demographics: N=28 (10 F/18 I), Age: 53 ± 15y (Mean ± SD)

Time since stroke: 71 ± 51mo, FMA score: 49 ± 8pts

VR-based program:



randomized difficulty levels (1,2, 3)

Evaluations:

- Fugl-meyer assessment (FMA)- Rating of perceived exertion (RPE 6-20)
- Name to a state of (NGC)
- Number of coins collected (NCC)
- System usability scale (SUS)
- Intrinsic motivation inventory (IMI): Value/usefulness , interest and enjoyment, perceived
 - competence and effort/importance

RESULTS

System usability scale (/100): 79 ± 15 → Excellent usability using the VR-based program

Intrinsic motivation inventory

Correlations

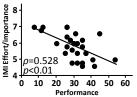
FMA

Intrinsic motivation inventory 86Waximal score Value/usefulness Effort/importance

Value/usefulness
Effort/importance
Perceived competence
Interest/Enjoyment

(Mean ± SD)

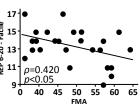
→ Good subjective experience related to the VR-based program



Difficulty 2

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Difficulty 1



Difficulty 3

RPE 6-20

→The more the patients succeeded the task, the lower was the perceived effort. The more the patients are disabled the more the perceived exertion was greater

CONCLUSION

IMI categories

- Excellent usability of the VR-based program / user-centered approach
- Intensive training (effort) related to the difficulty
- Motivation ++ → long-term rehabilitation program and long-term participation

• Close collaboration between engineers and clinicians ++ in interface conception
Perspectives → Development of various therapeutic games/ to launch a RCT study