

Effects of a soft back exoskeleton on lumbar loading during a manual handling task: A pilot simulation study

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Effects of a soft back exoskeleton on lumbar loads during a manual handling task: a pilot simulation study.



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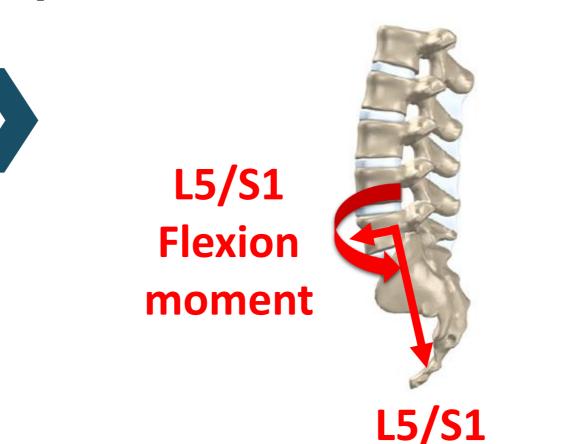
Universitaires

Arthur FAVENNEC^{1*}, Julien FRERE², Florent MOISSENET³, Guillaume MORNIEUX¹ 1 Université de Lorraine, DevAH, Nancy, France; 2 Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble INP, Gipsa-lab, Grenoble, France; 3 Geneva University Hospitals and University of Geneva, K-LAB, B-LAB, Geneva, Switzerland



Known decrease in back muscles activity [1]

Lumbar loads have never been quantified with the exoskeleton



Does the exoskeleton reduce lumbar loads during manual handling tasks ?

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Full body marker

57 56 55

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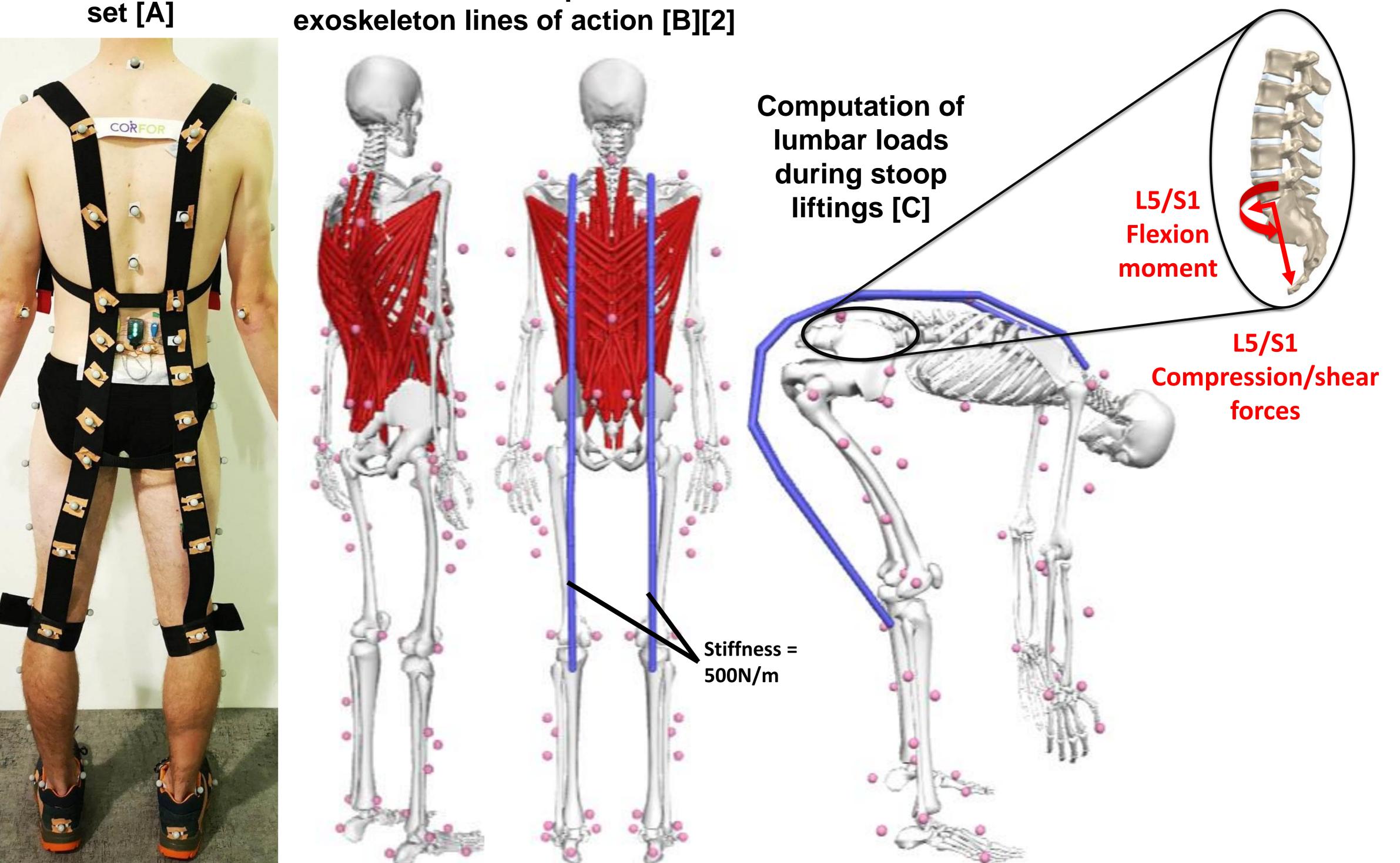
52 52

Compression/shear forces

Material and methods:

- > 8 asymptomatic participants > 10 consecutive liftings (8 kg box) using **stoop technique** with (**EXO**) and without (**FREE**) the **CORFOR**® back exoskeleton.
- Recordings of full body **kinematics** [A] + ground reaction forces and moments.
- \succ Opensim 4.3
 - \rightarrow Model adaptation and scaling [B]
 - \rightarrow Inverse Kinematics
 - \rightarrow Inverse Dynamics
 - \rightarrow Static optimisation
 - \rightarrow Joint reaction analysis [C]

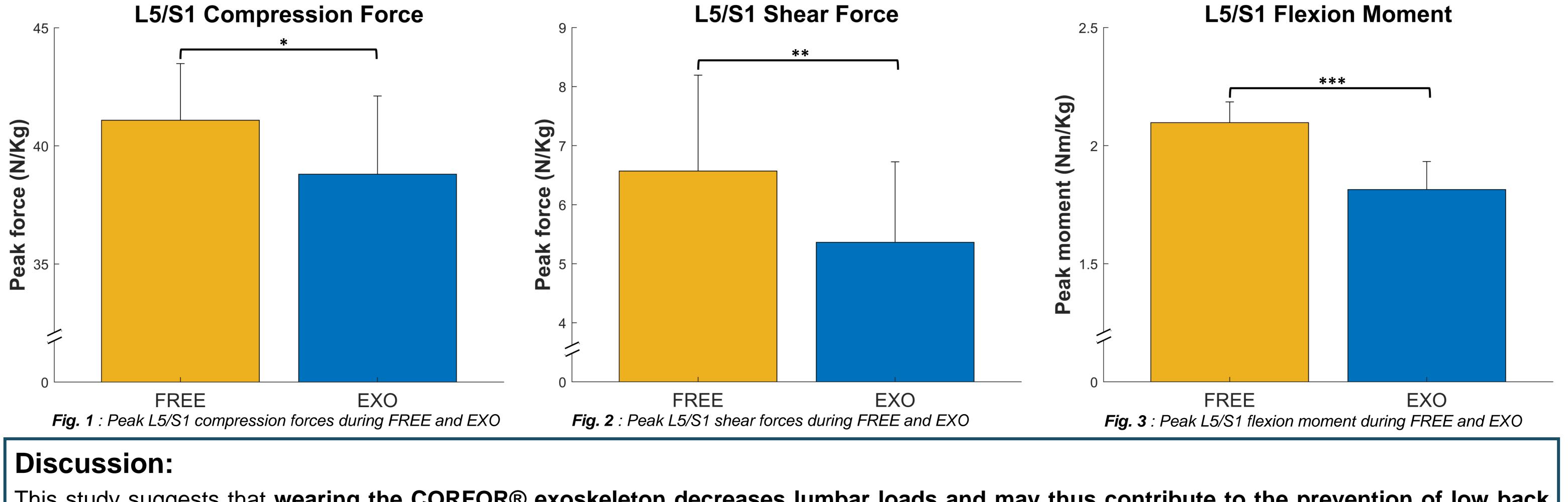
Scaled model completed with exoskeleton lines of action [B][2]



- Estimation of lumbar (L5/S1) compression force, shear force, and flexion moment.
- > Student t-tests to assess the effect of the exoskeleton by comparing **EXO** and **FREE**.

Results:

Statistical analyses showed that L5/S1 peak compression forces (Fig. 1) were significantly 5.7% lower (p = 0.02, d = 1) in EXO than in FREE. Peak shear forces (Fig. 2) were significantly 22.2% lower (p = 0.002, d = 1.7) in EXO than in FREE. Peak flexion moments (Fig. 3) were significantly **16.7% lower** ($p \le 0.001$, d = 2.8) in **EXO** than in **FREE**.



This study suggests that wearing the CORFOR® exoskeleton decreases lumbar loads and may thus contribute to the prevention of low back disorders. These results are consistent with the decreased back muscles activity observed while using this exoskeleton [1]. Future experiments should focus on the effect of such an exoskeleton during other handling tasks (e.g. squat, asymmetric lifting). Simulating the impact of different stiffnesses and paths of the exoskeleton springs on lumbar loads may also help to optimise the exoskeleton design.

[1] Schwartz, Theurel and Desbrosses, IJERPH, 2021 [2] Beaucage-Gauvreau et al., Comput Methods Biomech Biomed Engin, 2019

*Contact : arthur.favennec@univ-lorraine.fr