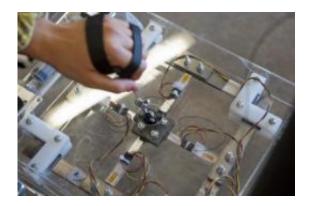


## Helping Hands reaches out to patients with cerebral palsy

May 10 2012



The Dino-Might rehabilitation device invented by students at Rice University is attached to strength gauges that feed data to a computer on which patients play a game while it records their progress. Credit: Jeff Fitlow/Rice University

With the aid of multiple force sensors and a digital dinosaur, a team of Rice University seniors known as Helping Hands hopes to restore strength and flexibility to the hands and wrists of children with cerebral palsy.

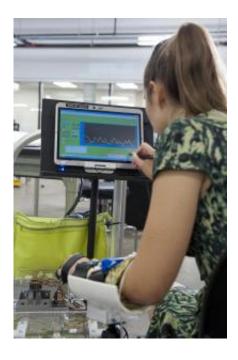
"These kids have a real problem with their hands," said Jenna Desmarais, a senior at Rice majoring in <u>mechanical engineering</u>. "The fingers and wrists are locked into a sort of claw-like position. Even after surgery to correct it, they need physical therapy to get stronger."

The team's rehabilitation <u>device</u>, the Dino-Might, was inspired by their



mentor, Gloria Gogola, a pediatric hand and upper-extremity surgeon at Shriners Hospitals for Children in Houston. She corrects the condition, known as spastic wrist flexion deformity, and restores wrist extension by surgically removing a tendon from the underside of the wrist and attaching it to the upper portion.

After surgery, the wrist and its associated muscles and tendons, though straightened, are weak and must be exercised to restore near-normal use. Gogola wanted a rehabilitation device that securely positions the patient's limb, senses and records its strengths and provides a workout for the weakened wrist. Dino-Might prompts the child to appropriately adjust his or her movements with a computer game starring an animated dinosaur.



Jenna Demarais tests the Dino-Might, a rehabilitation device for young patients with cerebral palsy that was invented by a team of senior engineering students at Rice University. Credit: Jeff Fitlow/Rice University



Along with Desmarais, the team consists of bioengineering majors Jessica Joyce and Allison Post and mechanical engineering majors Kurt Kienast, Lawrence Lin and Leslie Miller.

"It's a game, essentially, but one that's connected to eight strength gauges," said Joyce, who devised the software for the device. "By playing the game, the child is telling us how strong she is and how well she can use her wrist and hand. With the game as an incentive, we're learning the patient's strong points, keeping a record of them and making them stronger at the same time."

On the display screen, the patient is given an angular route and is asked to follow it as closely as possible. Using a graphical user interface (GUI) and a data acquisition device, the researchers are able to record results of the patient's movements while the results are being displayed in real time.

"There have been similar devices in use, but Dr. Gogola hasn't been satisfied with them," Joyce said. "Something, some feature she wants to use, is always missing. What's novel here is the completeness, all in one package – the force sensors, the arm restraint, the stand, the hand restraint, the GUI."

The team has already tested the device on three patients in Gogola's clinic and used the results to recalibrate the sensors.

"Every time the device is used on a new patient, it's adjusted and customized to fit that individual child," Desmarais said. "The information we're giving Dr. Gogola is accurate for that specific patient. The doctor isn't getting a general idea but a precise picture of that boy or girl."

The device might also be adjusted for use by older patients suffering



from stroke and spinal cord injuries. Gogola plans to use it this summer on her pediatric <u>patients</u> and report her findings to the team at Rice.

## Provided by Rice University

Citation: Helping Hands reaches out to patients with cerebral palsy (2012, May 10) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <a href="https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-05-patients-cerebral-palsy.html">https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-05-patients-cerebral-palsy.html</a>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.