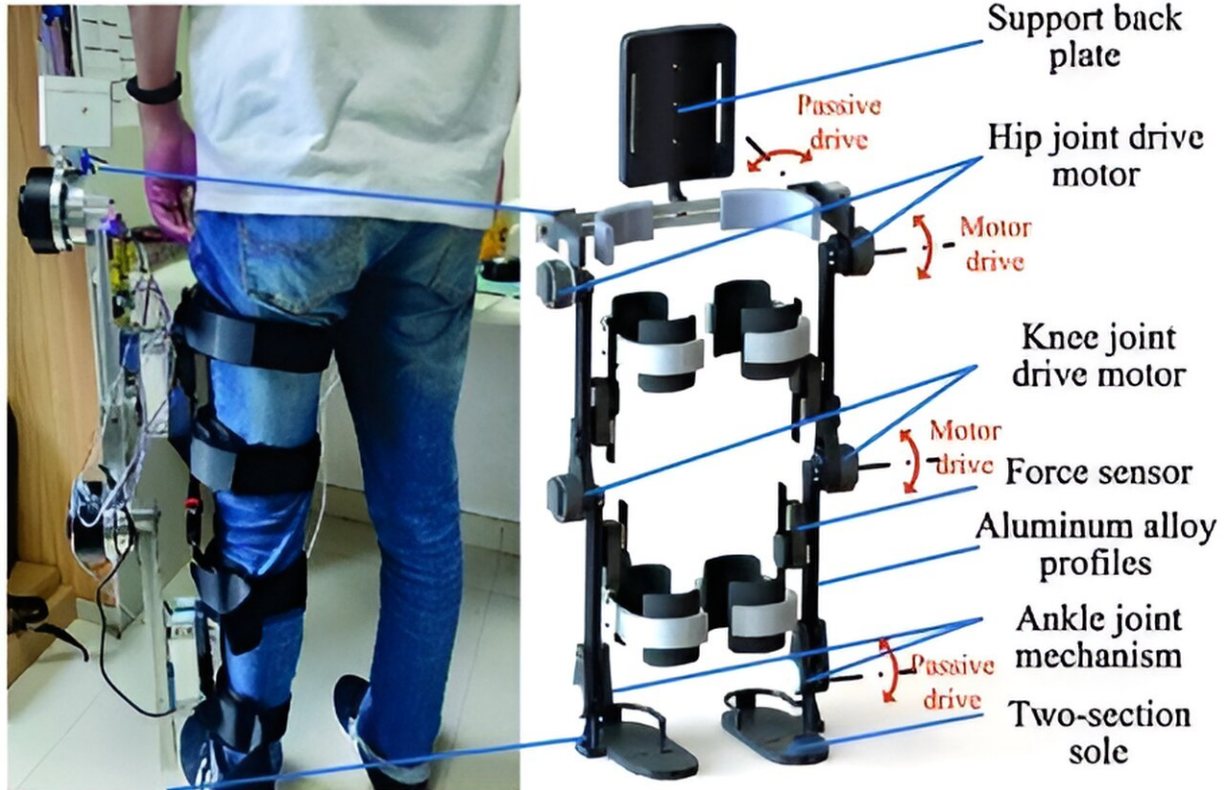
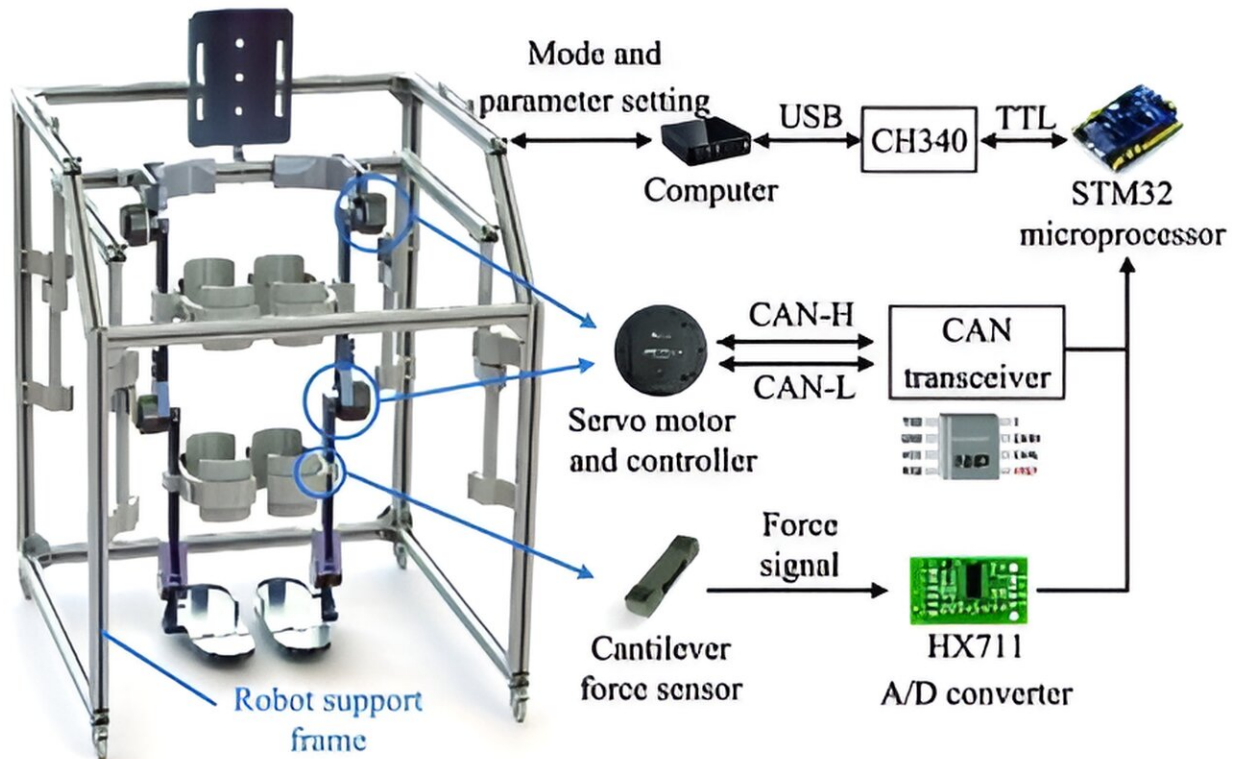


Rehab robotics: A new leap in adaptive gait training

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The researchers from the School of Artificial Intelligence, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, have developed a lower limb rehabilitation robot that utilizes human-machine interaction-based measurements to adaptively improve patient engagement and safety during gait training. Credit: Fuyang Yu, School of Artificial Intelligence, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In an era where technology increasingly merges with health care to enhance patient outcomes, a study conducted by Fuyang Yu and his colleagues introduces an innovative approach to lower limb rehabilitation. Their research, [published](#) in *Cyborg Bionic Systems*, outlines the development of a lower limb rehabilitation robot designed to significantly improve the safety and effectiveness of gait training through a novel method based on human-robot interaction force measurement.

Rehabilitation robots are not new, but the technology behind them continues to evolve. Traditional models often rely on predetermined gait patterns, which may not suit every patient's needs, particularly those with some residual muscle strength. The team's new robot addresses this by dynamically adjusting its gait in [real-time](#) to match the user's intent and capabilities, a significant shift from the more common, passive training approaches.

This robot, developed through [collaborative efforts](#) by researchers at institutions including the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Automation at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, features an array of sensors and a sophisticated control system. These components work together to measure the forces exerted by a patient's

movements and adjust accordingly, ensuring that the robot's support is neither too little nor too excessive.

The core innovation lies in its adaptive gait training capability. By using face-to-face mounted cantilever beam force sensors, the robot can accurately detect and interpret the subtle forces exerted by the patient during a training session. This data informs a dynamic model that predicts and adapts the robot's movements in real-time, significantly enhancing the training's responsiveness and effectiveness.

The [research](#) team conducted extensive testing to validate their design. Results from interactive experiments demonstrated that the robot could significantly improve the training experience by responding to the patient's muscle inputs. This adaptability not only maximizes engagement but also helps to prevent muscle atrophy and improves overall recovery outcomes.

Moreover, this robot represents a promising solution for remote or underserved areas where professional medical and rehabilitation support may be scarce. Its ability to offer personalized training remotely could democratize access to high-quality rehabilitation services, making it a [valuable tool](#) in global health contexts.

As health care continues to embrace [technological advancements](#), the work of Yu and his team showcases the potential of robotics in enhancing [patient care](#). Their development not only offers new hope for individuals with lower limb impairments but also sets a new standard for the integration of intelligent technology in therapeutic practices. This adaptive approach could well become a cornerstone in the future of physical rehabilitation, paving the way for more responsive and effective treatments.

More information: Yu, F. et al. "Adaptive Gait Training of a Lower

Limb Rehabilitation Robot Based on Human–Robot Interaction Force Measurement," *Cyborg and Bionic Systems* (2024). DOI: [10.34133/cbsystems.0115](https://doi.org/10.34133/cbsystems.0115), spj.science.org/doi/10.34133/cbsystems.0115

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