

Virtual Patient/Clinician Platform for Tele-Rehabilitation Application and Case Study

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Outline

- Introduction and Motivation
- Tele-Rehabilitation System
 - Exercise design
 - ACTIVE+: Peer-to-peer streaming platform
- Conclusions, Q&A



- Healthcare costs are rising rapidly
- Delivering cost-effective healthcare is becoming increasingly important
- One possible area is home healthcare



- Opportunities to deliver certain services online
- Facilitated by a number of technological trends
 - Pervasive availability of broadband connections, i.e., DSL and cable modems
 - Cost-effective hardware
 - Advances in virtual environments
 - More technologically savvy population
- Examples
 - Tele-rehabilitation
 - Training



- Our project focus: tele-haptic rehabilitation for stroke patients
 - Patients traditionally receive therapy at neurorehabilitation centers
 - Task performance is observed by therapist
- Collaboration with
 - USC's Annenberg School of Communication
 - USC's Keck School of Medicine
 - USC-UT Consortium on Interdisciplinary Research



- Multiple project components
 - Tele-haptic, virtual environment
 - Design of exercise tasks
 - Audio conferencing application
- Use of haptic devices such as the PHANToM



System Features

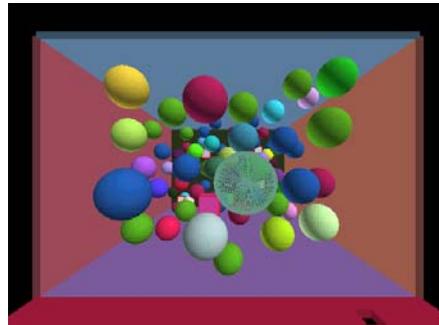
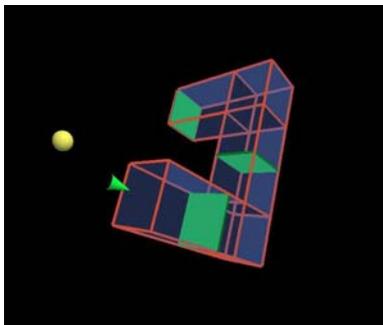
- Therapy program of games and exercises
- ACTIVE+ streaming platform (Audio/video, RichText Data etc.)
- Local human-machine dialog system for intake and survey applications
- Online transcription and archiving of audio in mediated interactions with human therapist
- Real-time therapist viewing and monitoring of multiple patients as they perform their exercises
- Hand-over-hand guidance of the patient by the therapist

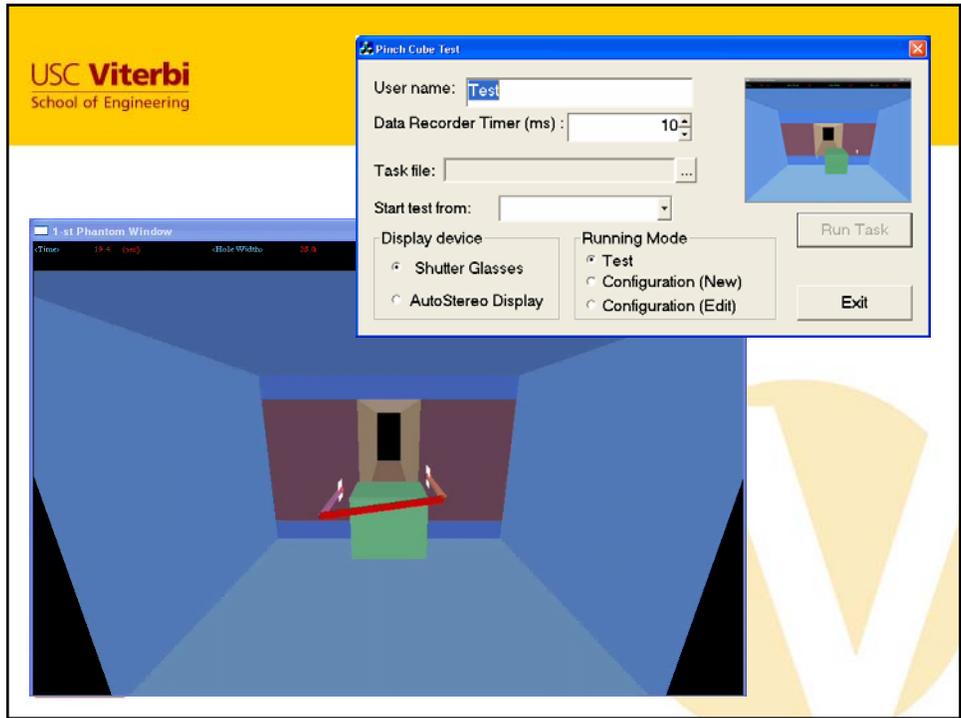
Exercise Tasks

Virtual rehabilitation exercises with the PHANToM:

(a). The 'Space Tube' exercise.

(b). The 'Ball Array' exercise.





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ACTIVE+ – P2P Streaming

- Motivation:**
 - Current distance communication infrastructure allows excellent delivery of multimedia streams from **therapists to patients**.
 - Channel from **patients to therapists** only via face-to-face communication (e.g., site visits) or telephone (one-to-one).
 - Participatory learning can be enhanced through interactive communication among **patients** and between **patients** and **therapists**.



There is a need for a collaborative, interactive tool that supports group voice communication.

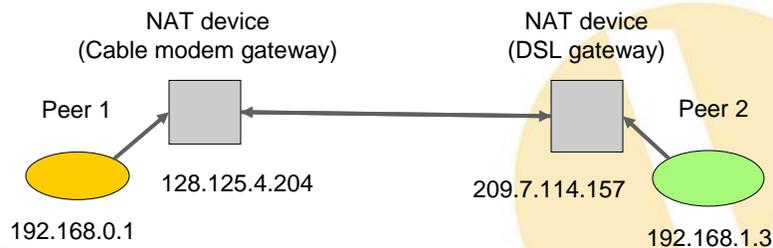
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ACTIVE+: Design Challenges (1)

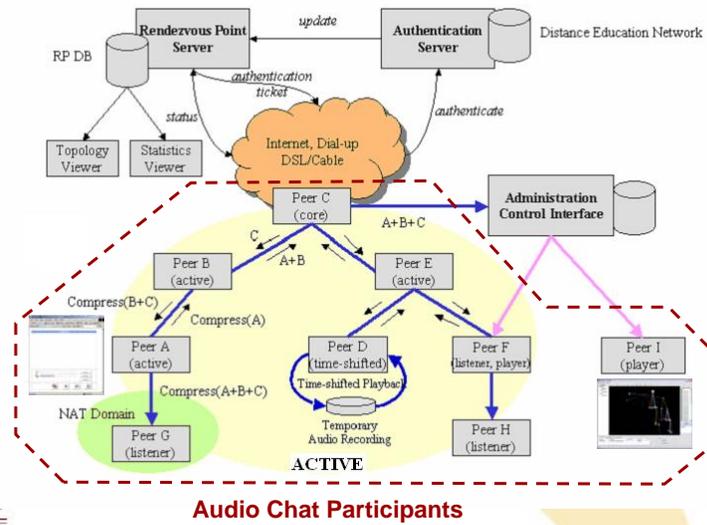
- Dynamic environment
 - Nodes join and leave unpredictably
- Heterogeneous networks
 - Cable modems, DSL, FTTH
 - Packet loss on IP networks
 - Network Address Translation (NAT)
- Latency: Processing delay in each node is up to 50 ms
 - Latency for voice transfer should be less than 250-300 ms
 - A path within the p2p tree structure with many intermediate nodes presents a problem

ACTIVE+: Design Challenges (2)

- “NATmare” (© Nan Chen, Atrica)
 - Many peers use network address translation
 - Peers cannot directly connect (without gateway re-configuration)



ACTIVE+ Architecture



Audio Chat Participants

Case study

We conducted a preliminary trial of our ACTIVE+ prototype starting in 2005



Summary

- Tele-haptic rehabilitation system for remote therapy
- Real-time peer-to-peer communication platform introduced
 - Low cost
 - Low latency
- Platform currently supports audio and virtual environments, but will support generic streams in the future
- Future support for wireless communication



Thank You! Questions ?

DMRL Lab Website
<http://dmrl.usc.edu>

IMSC Website
<http://imsc.usc.edu>

