

Powered Exoskeleton Assisted Walking for Cardiovascular Fitness:

A Feasibility Trial

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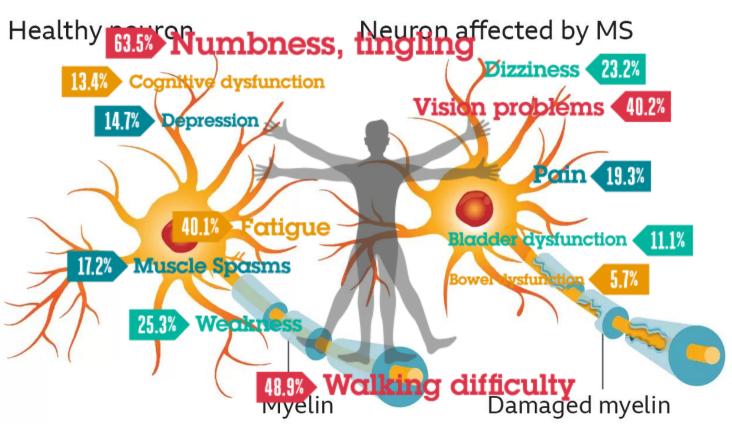
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Physical Activity/Exercise and Multiple Sclerosis
- Technology and Multiple Sclerosis
- Powered Exoskeleton Trial
 - Aims
 - Intervention
 - Outcome Measures
 - Project Challenges
 - Project Update





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Wellbeing Research Centre EXERCISE and MS

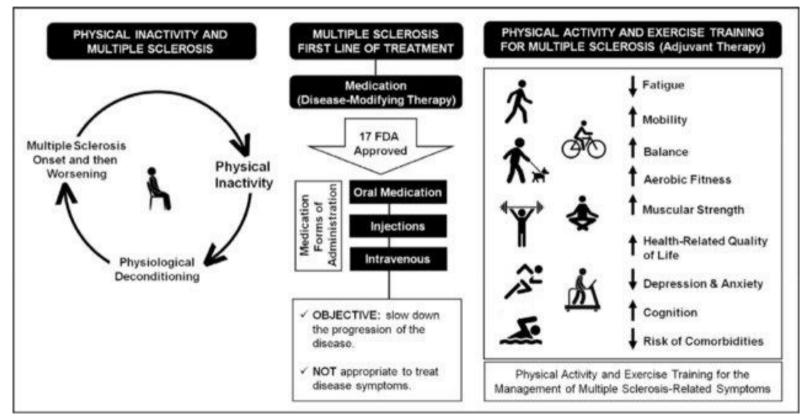
Mild to Moderate Disability

- For many years exercise was not recommended
- Rapid increase in research over the last 20-30 years
- We now know
 - Exercise is safe and can improve fitness, fatigue and quality of life
 - Early evidence suggests it may also modify disease progression
- Current exercise guidelines exist for people with mild to moderate MS (Latimer-Cheung et al., 2013)





Wellbeing Research Centre Importance of Activity for MS



Wellbeing Research Centre Exercise and MS

Moderate to Severe Disability

- Exercise recommendations are <u>cautious</u>
- Patients presenting with disability levels where physical activity and exercise training become more challenging should be referred to specialists for safety and appropriate prescription.
- 5. Exercise for patients with limiting physical mobility should be facilitated by a trained specialist.

Adapted from: Kalb and colleagues [26].

- Research is more <u>limited</u>
- Increased barriers to participation
- Physical inactivity and deconditioning are more common
- Technology has been increasingly explored to support people with increased disability from MS to benefit from being active



Sheffield Hallam Wellbeing Research Centre Technology and MS















Powered Exoskeleton for MS

- Walking is often cited as an and effective means of exercise
- Early exoskeletons research suggest improvements in walking ability
- It is not clear how walking with a powered exoskeleton impacts on health and fitness for people with MS





Wellbeing Research Centre Aims and Objectives

Aims

- To determine feasibility, acceptability and safety of the intervention
- To explore the level of exercise achieved through powered exoskeleton walking compared to standard exercise training

Intervention

- Active group (n=12): Walk for up to 30 minutes wearing the exoskeleton twice a week for 8 weeks.
- Control group (n=12): Participants will undergo supervised fitness training twice a week for 8 weeks.





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Outcome Measures

PRIMARY OUTCOMES

Recruit and retain

Acceptability (perceptions and discomfort)

SECONDARY OUTCOMES

Intensity and volume of Exercise

Fitness, health and quality of life



Project Challenges

- Delays
 - Covid-19
 - Equipment
 - Changing timelines



- Management of Expectations
 - Not everyone is suitable to use an exoskeleton
 - Requires familiarisation
 - It is not a magic wand to being able to walk
 - It is expensive for personal use



Wellbeing Research Centre Project Update

 We have training lined up on the new exoskeleton this week and are due to re-start the trial in the next couple of weeks



We hope to have some results to share by the end of the year

Thank you for listening