

Development and testing of an accelerometer-based positional monitoring system

Sarah Moninger¹, Chandra Throckmorton, PhD⁴, Leighanne Jarvis, BS¹
Juliessa Pavon, MD, MHS^{2, 5}, Kevin Caves, ME, ATP, RET^{1,2,3}

Duke University

¹Department of Surgery; Division of Head and Neck Surgery & Communication Sciences

²Department of Medicine, ³Department of Biomedical Engineering

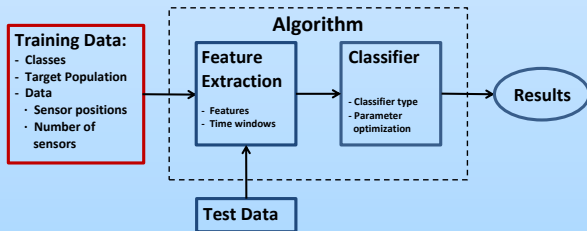
⁴Signal Analysis Solutions

⁵Durham VA Geriatrics (GRECC)



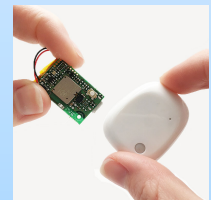
Research Objective

- To collect human data to train a machine learning algorithm to determine body position to help inform care
- To accurately determine laying, reclining, sitting, standing and walking



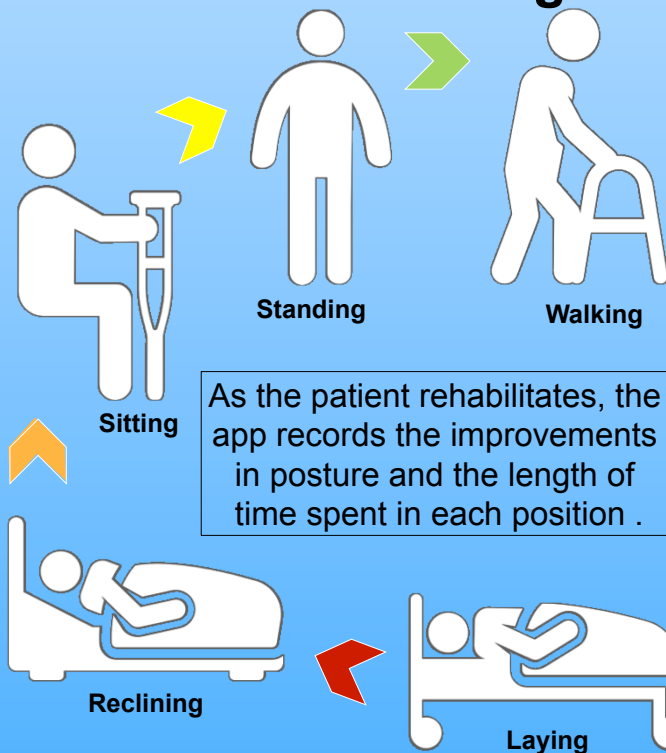
Data Collection & Design

- 15 healthy older adults (55 and older)
- 15 healthy adults (18 – 55 years old)
- Participants wore 2 sensors (Mbiient MetaMotionR) on right thigh and right chest under clavicle
- 10 minutes of activity per subject
- Subjects directed through each position, maintaining for 1 minute, twice
- Data was captured remotely by iOS mobile application



MetaMotionR Sensor

Position Tracking



Results of Initial Trials

Geriatric LOSO: 95% correct

Truth	Laying	Reclining	Sitting	Standing	Walking	
Laying	84.7	14.6	0.7	0	0	[459]
Reclining	3.6	95.1	1.3	0	0	[468]
Sitting	0.2	2.2	96.5	1.1	0	[461]
Standing	0	0	0.2	99.1	0.7	[442]
Walking	0	0	0	0.6	99.4	[475]
	Laying	Reclining	Sitting	Standing	Walking	

Overall accuracy of ML algorithm is 95%

Conclusions

Preliminary studies show data from two worn accelerometers can determine an individual's body position. The algorithm will be used to inform future clinical movement analysis and clinician reporting based on custom trained data.