

Manual Wheelchair Data Logging: Outcomes, Challenges and Barriers



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François Routhier, PEng, PhD

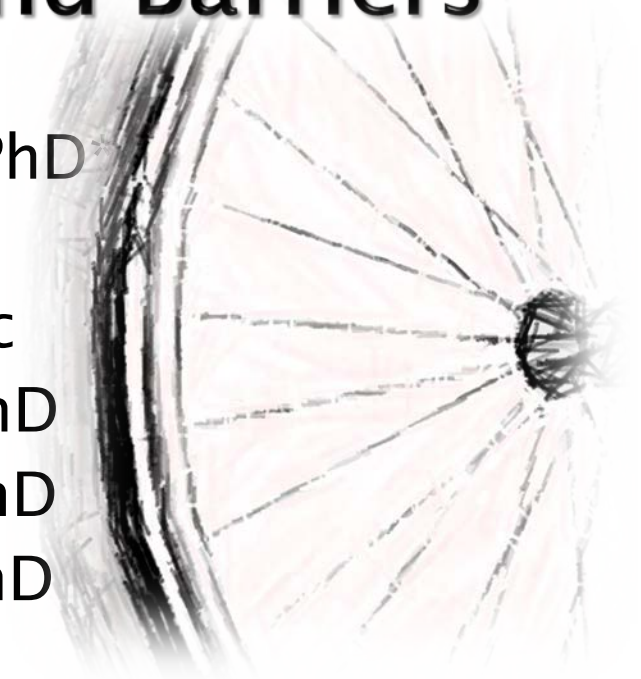
Kate Keetch, PhD

Josiane Lettre, OT, MSc

Ian M. Mitchell, PEng, PhD

Jaimie Borisoff, PEng, PhD

William C. Miller, OT, PhD



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*francois.routhier@rea.ulaval.ca

Introduction

- ▶ Studies have increasingly employed data loggers to objectively document manual WC use
- ▶ Disparity in the literature may be confusing
- ▶ We undertook a scoping review:
 - To identify and describe data loggers, their underlying technologies and outcomes
- ▶ What outcomes are important to measure and how?

Objectives

- ▶ To identify which outcomes are most important when objectively documenting manual wheelchair use
- ▶ To explore the differences between the perspective of clinicians and researchers
- ▶ To document challenges and barriers to the use of data loggers

Scoping review

- ▶ 119 papers were included
- ▶ 91 different logging systems, comprising 217 sensing technologies:
 - 18.8% were accelerometers on the user
 - 12.4% were odometers on the WC
 - 9.7% were accelerometers on the WC
 - 9.7% were heart monitors
 -

Scoping review

23 categories of measured outcomes:

- Distance (10.9%)
- Mobility events (10.4%)
- Heart rate (9.7%)
- Speed/velocity (9.0%)
- Acceleration (8.1%)
- Driving time (6.2%)
-



Method

- ▶ 12 of the 23 categories of outcomes identified by the scoping review
- ▶ Sent to:
 - Authors of the selected papers of our scoping review
 - Other researchers and clinicians in the field of wheeled mobility
 - Listserves and groups such as RESNA
- ▶ Launched June 1st 2015 and closed October 31 2015

Method

- ▶ 20 questions asked about:
 - Demographic information
 - Importance of the retained outcomes
 - 0 (not important at all) → 10 (extremely important)
 - Ranking of these outcomes
 - 1 (the most important) → 12 (the least important)
 - Challenges/barriers in collecting these outcomes
- ▶ Descriptive quantitative analyses



Results

74 respondents:

- 57 researchers (77%) and 17 clinicians (23%)
- From different academic and professional backgrounds
- Mean years (SD) of experience:
 - Researchers: 16.2 (9.7)
 - Clinicians: 17.9 (9.2)



Results

Importance

Variables	Mean importance for researchers (SD)	Mean importance for clinicians (SD)
Distance	7.5 (2.4)	7.9 (1.7)
Speed/Velocity	7.0 (2.1)	6.7 (1.9)
Driving Time	7.0 (2.4)	5.8 (2.4)
Acceleration	5.6 (2.8)	3.5 (1.6)
Mobility Events	7.2 (2.4)	6.4 (2.5)
Angular Velocity	4.7 (2.8)	3.6 (2.3)
Force/Torque/Power	6.5 (3.0)	6.2 (2.5)
Pressure-relief activities	4.7 (3.4)	8.9 (1.4)
Heart rate	6.6 (3.4)	5.6 (2.2)
Respiration	5.3 (3.2)	5.6 (2.3)
Seat pressure	5.3 (3.1)	7.9 (2.6)
Body temperature	4.6 (2.9)	4.6 (2.5)

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Body temperature	4.6 (2.9)	4.6 (2.5)

Results

Ranking (importance)

All variables	Mean rank for researchers(SD)	Mean rank for clinicians (SD)
Distance	3.7 (3.0)	3.2 (2.7)
Speed/Velocity	4.8 (2.6)	5.4 (3.5)
Driving Time	4.4 (2.5)	5.9 (2.9)
Acceleration	6.3 (3.2)	9.2 (2.1)
Mobility Events	4.5 (2.5)	4.9 (2.4)
Angular Velocity	7.5 (2.6)	8.9 (2.5)
Force/Torque/Power	5.9 (3.4)	6.3 (2.9)
Pressure-relief activities	7.5 (3.2)	3.5 (2.3)
Heart rate	6.2 (3.4)	6.7 (2.5)
Respiration	8.5 (2.8)	7.8 (3.0)
Seat pressure	8.3 (3.4)	4.8 (3.0)
Body temperature	9.7 (2.9)	10.4 (3.0)

Results

▶ Ranking of the outcomes (importance)

All variables	Mean rank for researchers(SD)	Mean rank for clinicians (SD)
Distance	3.67 (3.01)	3.19 (2.74)
Speed/Velocity	4.81 (2.56)	5.38 (3.52)
Driving Time	4.43 (2.51)	5.94 (2.90)
Acceleration	6.28 (3.15)	9.19 (2.10)
Mobility Events	4.54 (2.53)	4.94 (2.38)
Angular Velocity	7.52 (2.64)	8.88 (2.50)
Force/Torque/Power	5.92 (3.42)	6.31 (2.94)
Pressure-relief activities	7.53 (3.21)	3.47 (2.27)
Heart rate	6.20 (3.42)	6.71 (2.49)
Respiration	8.54 (2.75)	7.76 (2.95)
Seat pressure	8.31 (3.43)	4.82 (2.96)
Body temperature	9.69 (2.88)	10.41 (3.00)

Results

Challenges and barriers

OK if:

Battery life: > 5 days

Installation: 5–20 minutes

Calibration: 1–5 minutes

Data extraction: Need
connection

Cost: 50\$–100\$

Weight: 100–500 gr.

Discrepancy:

Time to review info

Clinicians: 5 min

Researchers: no limit

Discussion and conclusion

- ▶ Researchers and clinicians agree on the importance of some variables (e.g. distance), but they disagree on others (e.g. pressure-relief activities and seat pressure).
- ▶ In terms of challenges or barriers, they have relatively similar needs/preferences, except for the time they want or can allocate to review info.
- ▶ To further the development and increase the functionality of data loggers for manual wheelchairs.

Acknowledgments



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CANWHEEL
improving wheeled mobility of older adults