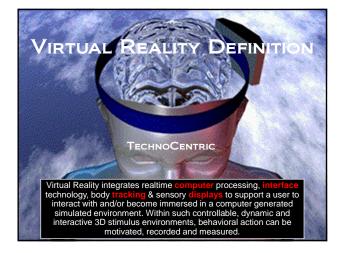


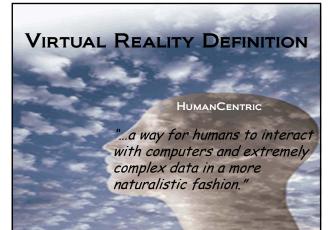


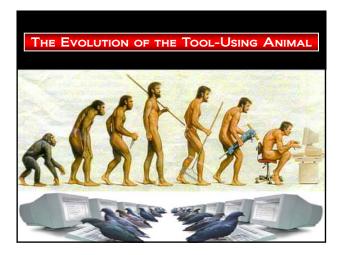
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  - Social Interaction
- Conclusions & Questions











# VIRTUAL REALITY AS A SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY



1st Link Aviation Simulator (1929)



Virtual Reality (2013)



To Test, Train & Treat Psychological, Cognitive & Motor Functioning



Virtual Reality (2013)

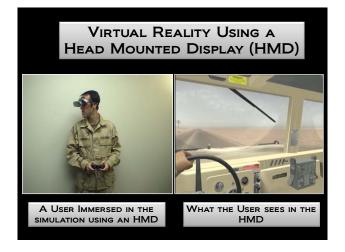




1st Link Aviation Simulator (1929)













"VIRTUAL REALITY ARRIVES AT A MOMENT WHEN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN GENERAL IS MOVING FROM AUTOMATING THE PARADIGMS OF THE PAST TO CREATING NEW ONES FOR THE FUTURE" (MYRON KRUEGER, 1993)





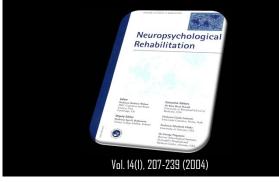


# VIRTUAL REALITY ASSETS

- Ecological validity
- Stimulus control and consistency
- Repetitive and hierarchical stimulus delivery possible
- Cueing stimuli for "errorless learning"
- Self-guided exploration and independent practice
- Stimulus and response modification contingent on user's impairments
- Complete naturalistic performance record
- Real time performance feedback
- Safe testing and training environment which minimizes risks due to errors
- Graduated, systematic exposure
   Distraction
- Distraction
- Gaming factors to enhance motivation
   Low cost functional environments that can be duplicated and distributed



"ANALYSIS OF ASSETS FOR VIRTUAL REALITY APPLICATIONS IN NEUROPSYCHOLOGY" Skip Rizzo, Maria Schultheis, Kimberly A. Kerns, and Catherine Mateer







#### Talk Outline:

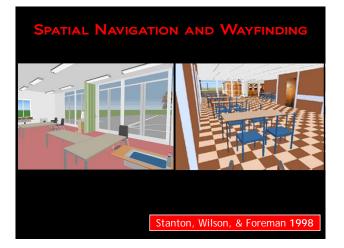
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COGNITIVE/FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION

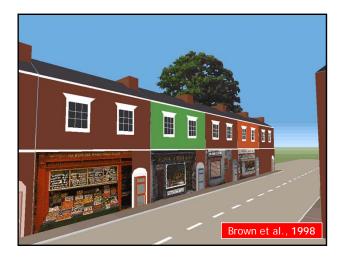
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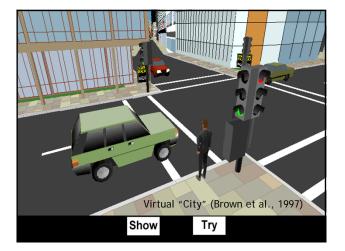






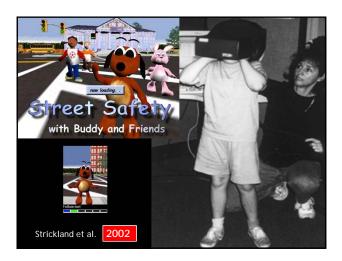




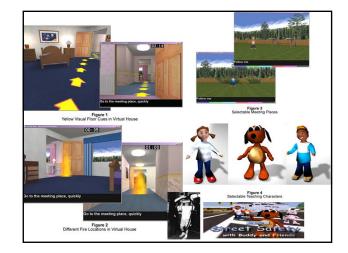










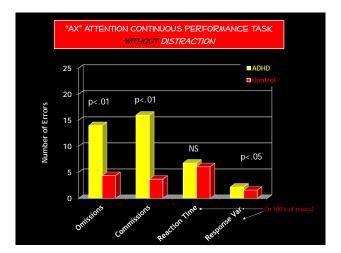


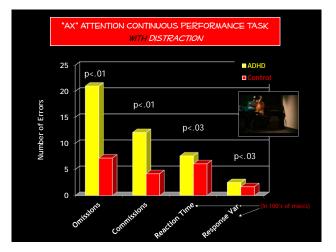


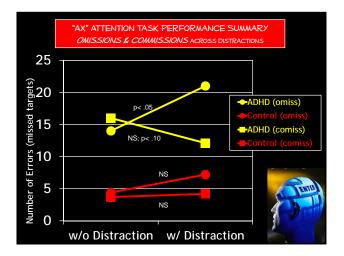


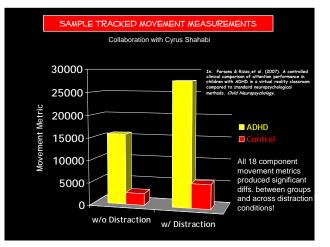


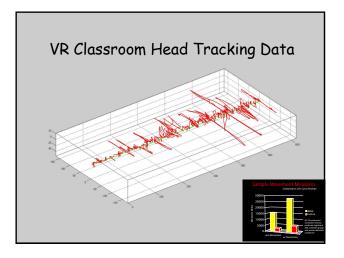


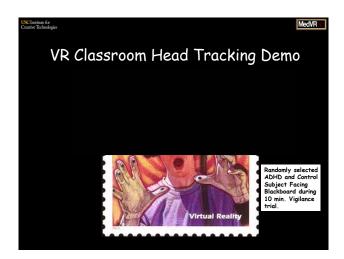


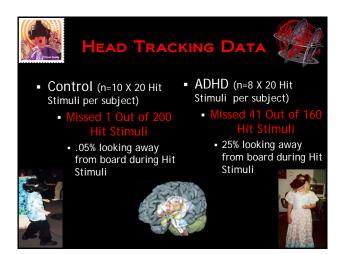


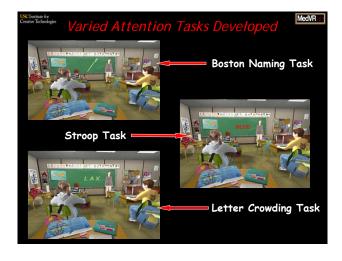


















## **RECENT VIRTUAL CLASSROOM PUBLICATIONS**

- Rizzo, A.A., Bowerly, T., Buckwalter, J.G., Humphrey, L., Neumann, U., Kim, L., Pair, J., van Rooyen, A., & Chua, C. (2001). The Virtual Classroom: A Virtual Reality Environment for the Assessment of Attention Delicit Hyperactivity Disorder. *The ADHD Report*. 9:2, (April, 2001), pp. 9-13.
- Rizzo, A.A., Bowerly, T., Buckwalter, J.G., Shahabi, C. & Sharilzadeh, M. (2004). Results and Future Developments from a Vintual Reality Classroom for Assessing Attention Processes in Children with ADHD. *Biological Psychiatry* 55:15, 175.
- Rizzo, A.A., Klimchuk, D., Mitura, R., Bowerly, T., Shahabi, C. & Buckwalter, J.G. (2004). Diagnosing Attention Disorders in a Virtual Classroom. *IEEE Computer*. 37 (5), 87-89.
- Rizzo, A.A. Klimchuk, D., Mitura, R., Bowerly, T., Buckwalter, J.G. & Parsons, T. (2006). A Virtual Reality Scenario for All Seasons: The Virtual Classroom. CNS Spectrums.11(1), 35-44.
- Shahabi, C., Yang, K., Yoon, H., Rizzo, A.A., McLaughlin, M., Marsh, T. & Mun, M. (2007). Immersidata analysis: Four case studies. *IEEE Computer*. (April 2007) 65-72.
- Parsons, T., Bowerty, T., Buckwaiter, J.G. & Rizzo, A.A. (2007). A controlled clinical comparison of attention performance in children with ADHD in a virtual reality classroom compared to standard neuropsychological methods. *Child Neuropsychology*, 13:63-381.
- Adams, R., Finn, P., Flannery, K., Moes, E. & Rizzo, A.A. (2009). The Virtual Reality Classroom: A Novel Approach to the Assessment of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. *Child Neuropsychology*. *15* (2), 120-135.
- Adams, R., Finn, P., Flannery, K., Moes, E. & Rizzo, A.A. (in press). Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Eye Tracking in a Virtual Reality Classroom: A Pilot Study. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology.
- Pollak, Y., Weiss, P.L., Rizzo, A.A., Weizer, M., Shriki, L., Shalev, R., Gross-Tsur, V. (2010). The utility of continuous
  performance test embedded in virtual reality in measuring ADHD-related deficits. Journal of Developmental and
- Bioulac, S., Lallemand, S., Rizzo, A., Philip, P., Fabrigoule, C. & Bouvard, M.P. (2012). Impact of time on task on ADHD patient's performances in a virtual classroom. *European Journal of Baeilarris Neurology*.

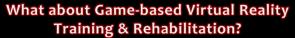
























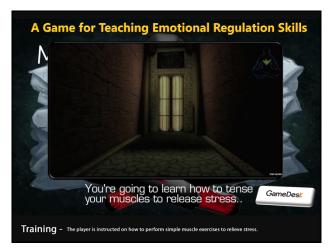
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Bui Mernor @-	ild your Personalized Training	
	Attention all aspects of your attention that you want to train Maintaining focus on important tasks all day	Your brain has the power to change
)	Improving productivity and precision at work or home	Scientists have discovered that the brain can reorganize itself in response to new challenges, even through adulthood. Guided by this research, Lumosity trainin is designed to unlock your full potential.
•	Concentrating while learning something new	
0	Avoiding distractions	
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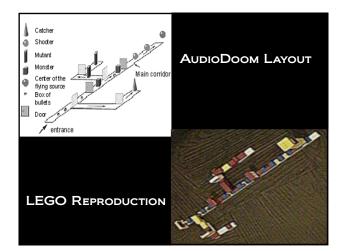














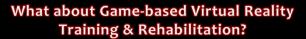


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#### Virtual Reality-Induced Cortical Reorganization and Associated Locomotor Recovery in Chronic Stroke An Experimenter-Blind Randomized Study

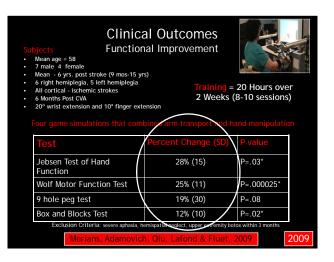
Sung H. You, PT, PhD; Sung Ho Jang, MD; Yun-Hee Kim, MD, PhD; Mark Hallett, MD; Sang Ho Ahn, MD; Yong-Hyun Kwon, PT, MS; Joong Hwi Kim, PT, MS; Mi Young Lee, PT

- Background and Purpose—Virtual reality (VR) is a new promising computer-assisted technology to promote motor recovery in stroke patients. We investigated the effects of VR intervention on cortical reorganization and associated locomotor recovery in stroke patients. We investigated the effects of VR intervention on cortical reorganization and associated locomotor recovery in stroke patients. We investigated randomly to either the control group or the VR group. VR was designed to provide interactive real-life practice environments in which practice parameters can be individualized to optimize motor relearning. Laterality index (LI) in the regions of interests (ROIs) and locomotor recovery were measured before and after VR using functional MRI (MRI) and standardized locomotor tests, respectively. The *I* test and nonparametric test were performed to compare the mean differences at *P* >0.05. Results—There was a significant difference in the II source for the primary sensorimotor cortex (SMC) between the groups (*P*<0.005), indicating that VR practice produced a greater increase in LI for the control group. However, the interval changes in the other ROIs were not significantly different (*P*>0.05). Motor function was significantly moreed after VR (*P*<0.05). Conclusions—Our novel findings suggest that VR could induce cortical reorganization from aberrant ipsilateral to commotor recovery after VR. (*SToke*, 2005; 36:116-1171.)
  Key Words: B <u>Lange Conclus (2000)</u> enbabilitation

Key Words: g In: *Stroke* (2005) g rehabilitation







# 

# Games Modified for Children with CP

#### Users and Trainin

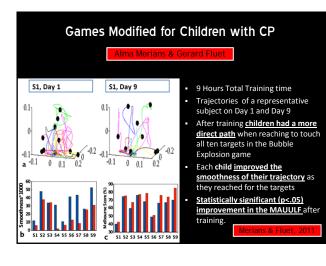
- Nine children with Cerebral Palsy (8 boys, 1 girl; ages 7-15 years)

  Seven with Hemiplegia (ambulatory)
  - Two with Quadraplegia (non-ambulatory)
- <u>Practiced</u> for one hour/day 3 days a week for three weeks (<u>9 Hours Total</u>)
- Played a combination of 3 or 4 games of the simulations depending on therapeutic goals, tolerances and their preferences.

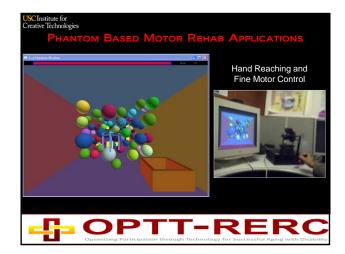
#### Outcome Measure

- Outcome measures included both clinical tests and kinematic measures
- Melbourne Assessment of Unilateral Upper Limb Function (MAUULF). (measures movement quality of 16 upper extremity activities)
  - Kinematic measures included:
  - Arm Movement Speed
  - Smoothness of Endpoint Trajectory
  - Movement Duration

Merians & Fluet, 2011







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#### **DUAL PHANTOM BASED MOTOR REHAB APPLICATIONS**





Like traditional therapy, the Pinch Game targets a single movement focus, pincer grasp, using dual PHANToMs. The patient must grasp a cube and raise it above a bar. The PHANToMs provide force feedback (the sense of touch).





The Novint Falcon is the first 3D touch interface device designed for the consumer market. The Falcon, which is designed to retail for under \$200 in mass market volumes, performs comparably to commercial devices that cost thousands of dollars, letting users accurately and realistically feel shape, texture, weight, dynamics, 3D motion and force effects when playing touch-enabled games.

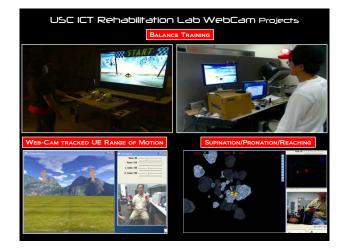












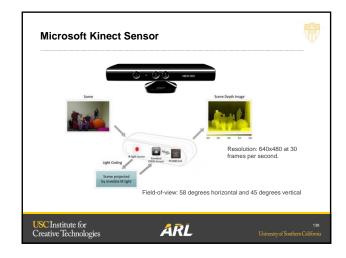


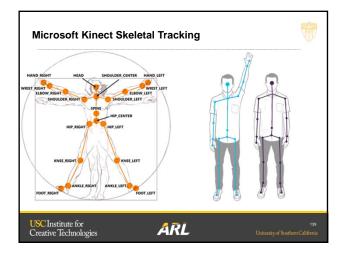




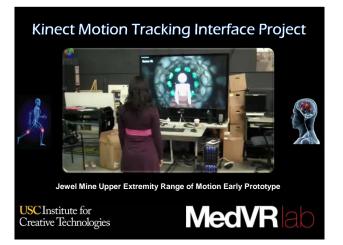












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Can we use existing low-cost video game technologies for sensorimotor rehab/training?



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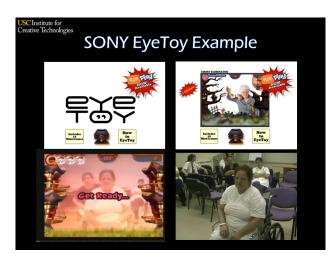
# Video games for Clinic and Home-based Rehabilitation

- Low-cost video game hardware
   Wii, Wii Fit, Playstation2 EyeToy, Playstation3 MOVE, Microsoft Kinect
- Wide adoption of video games by a range of clinicians in clinical and aged care settings
- Easy to access, fun to use, well known
- Motivate patients to exercise

# What is the quality of movement we are asking our clients to do?



Can Games designed for Entertainment be used out of the Box?



#### SCInstitute for reative Technologies

JSC Institute for Creative Technologies

# User testing of Video games in the Clinic Setting

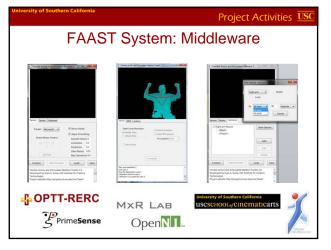
- Clinician does not have control over game components
- Easy' levels too difficult for many patients
- Level of difficulty increase does not match clinical goals
- If difficulty too high, causes compensatory movements
- Difficult for clinicians to choose appropriate games
- Games do not have specific movement focus
- Game score is not representative of motor performance

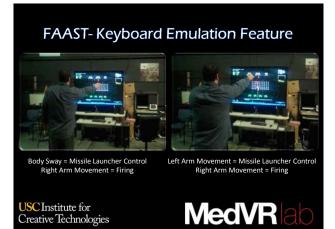
Games designed for Entertainment do not meet Criteria for good rehabilitation tasks out of the Box!

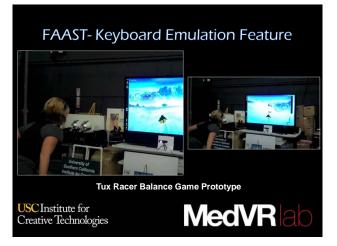
#### Project Activities US

## Flexible Action and Articulated Skeleton Toolkit (FAAST) (Suma, Lange, Rizzo & Bolas)

- How can we build a middleware with a flexible user interface to allow access to wider population of programmers?
  - Software Open NT PrimeSense
  - Hardware: PrimeSensor or the Microsoft Kinect sensors
  - FAAST is middleware to facilitate integration of full-body control with games and VR applications
  - FAAST includes a custom VRPN server to stream the user's skeleton over a network, allowing VR applications to read the skeletal joints as trackers using any VRPN client

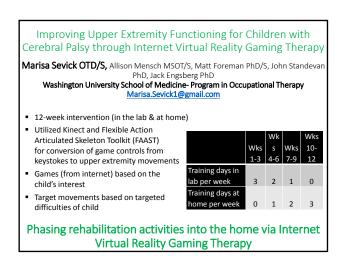














Improving Upper Extremity Functioning for Children with Cerebral Palsy through Internet Virtual Reality Gaming Therapy

#### Status

 Have currently completed intervention with two children with spastic hemiplegia cerebral palsy; continuing with additional children with cerebral palsy who demonstrate more functional limitations in their upper extremities

#### Results and What We Have Learned

- Able to obtain a <u>high number of repetitions</u> in a one hour session (~500)
- Participants <u>highly motivated</u> to complete training (36-37/37 on Intrinsic Motivation Inventory)
- Demonstrated participant <u>specific changes in upper extremity</u> <u>movement patterns</u> toward more typical
- Demonstrated ability to <u>transfer</u> intervention to home







#### JSCInstitute for Creative Technologies

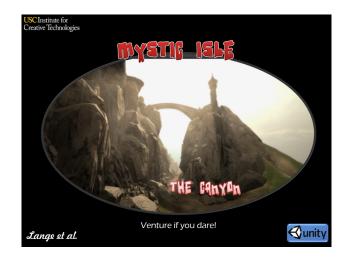
#### Game-Based Rehabilitation Tool Creation

- Tailored to individual level of ability
- Option for individualized exercise prescription
- Interchangeable graphics and environments
- After action review and data management



























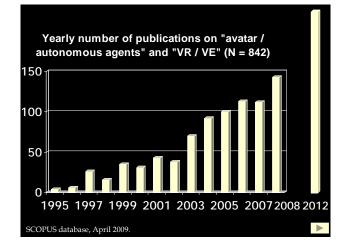




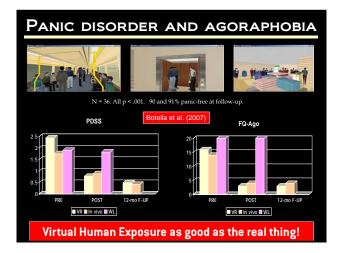
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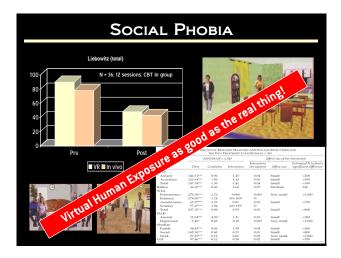






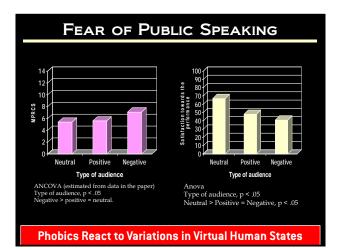




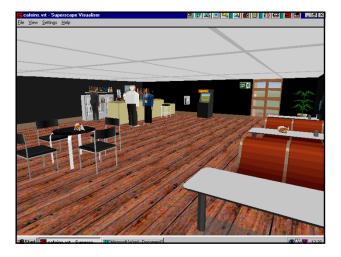




















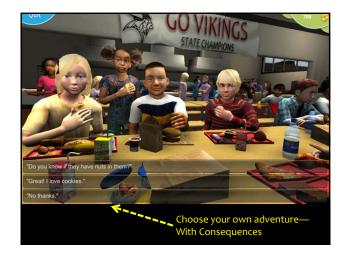








Web-Based and Interactive Virtual Environments for Children with Food Allergies













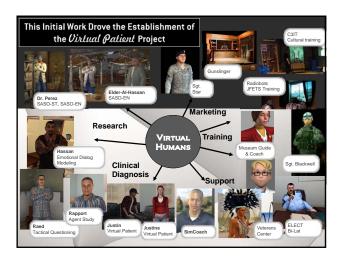




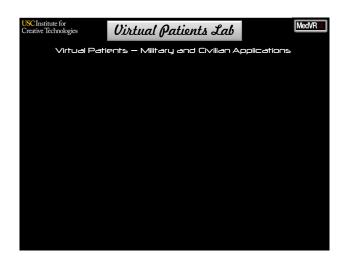










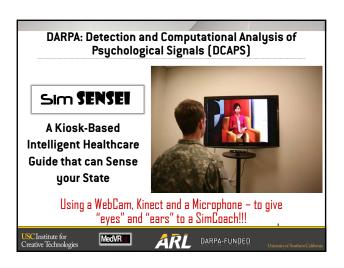


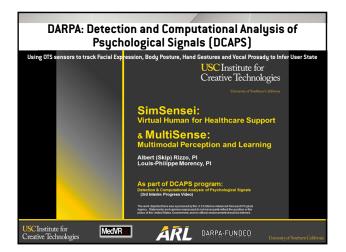


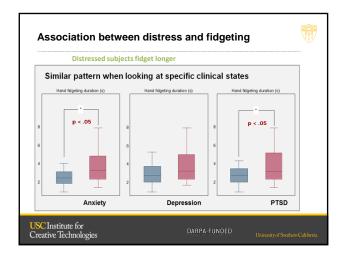


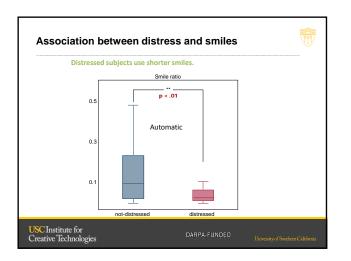


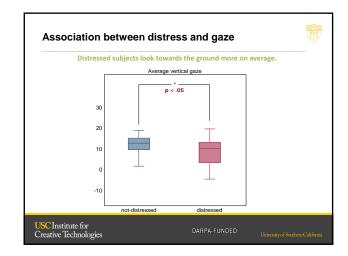


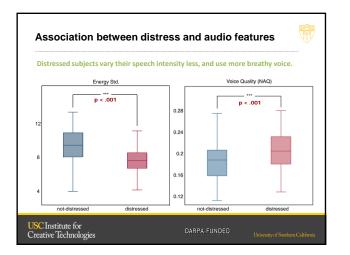


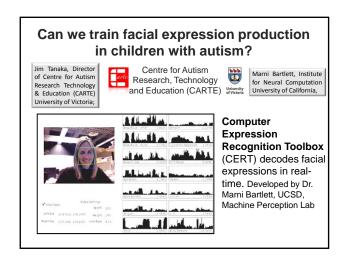


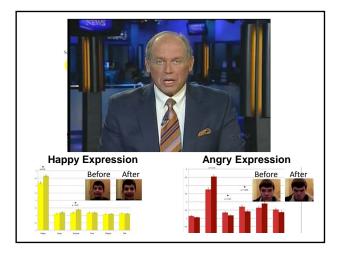


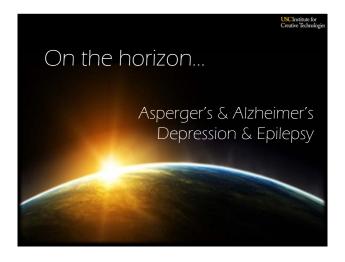






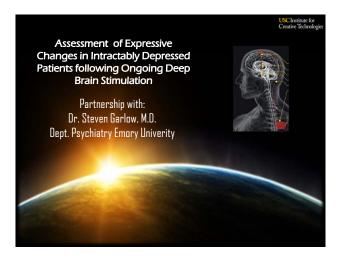


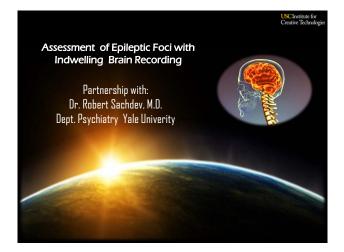






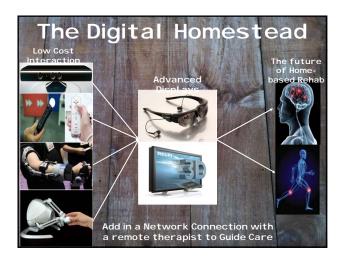






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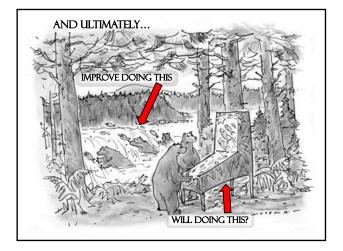






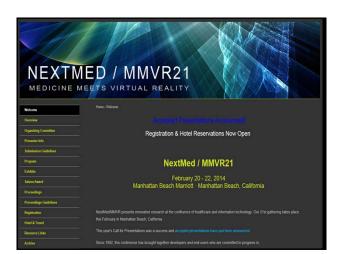








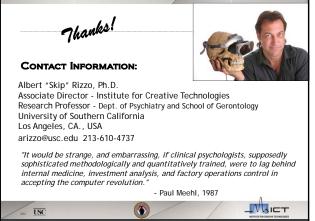
















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