Automated Detection of Near Falls: Algorithm Development and Preliminary Results

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters

Citation


Published Version
doi:10.1186/1756-0500-3-62

Citable link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:5310905

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA
Automated detection of near falls: algorithm development and preliminary results

Aner Weiss1,4, Ilan Shimkin4, Nir Giladi1,5, Jeffrey M Hausdorff1,2,3*

Abstract

Background: Falls are a major source of morbidity and mortality among older adults. Unfortunately, self-report is, to a large degree, the gold-standard method for characterizing and quantifying fall frequency. A number of studies have demonstrated that near falls predict falls and that near falls may occur more frequently than falls. These studies suggest that near falls might be an appropriate fall risk measure. However, to date, such investigations have also relied on self-report. The purpose of the present study was to develop a method for automatic detection of near falls, potentially a sensitive, objectivemarker of fall risk and to demonstrate the ability to detect near falls using this approach.

Findings: 15 healthy subjects wore a tri-axial accelerometer on the pelvis as they walked on a treadmill under different conditions. Near falls were induced by placing obstacles on the treadmill and were defined using observational analysis. Acceleration-derived parameters were examined as potential indicators of near falls, alone and in various combinations. 21 near falls were observed and compared to 668 "non-near falls" segments, consisting of normal and abnormal (but not near falls) gait. The best single method was based on the maximum peak-to-peak vertical acceleration derivative, with detection rates better than 85% sensitivity and specificity.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that tri-axial accelerometers may be used to successfully distinguish near falls from other gait patterns observed in the gait laboratory and may have the potential for improving the objective evaluation of fall risk, perhaps both in the lab and in at home-settings.
year [20] and that falls, at least among the healthy elderly, are relatively rare events, albeit with very significant consequences. Thus, continuous monitoring of falls using body-fixed sensors would generally require very long periods of observation (e.g., half a year) to capture a fall incident, minimizing the practicality and feasibility of using this approach to quantify fall risk by measuring actual falls.

We hypothesized that methods based on body-fixed sensors could, however, be adapted to identify missteps or near falls, potentially enhancing the utility of an approach for assessing fall risk. Missteps and near falls are used here synonymously as a stumble or loss of balance that would result in a fall if sufficient recovery mechanisms were not activated [21]. Automatic identification of near falls should, a priori, provide objective quantification of a sensitive marker of fall risk, perhaps over a shorter observation time periods. Indeed, a number of studies have found that near falls based on self-report are related to fall risk [21-27], that near falls are more frequent than falls [21-23,25,27,28], and that near falls may occur before falls [23-25], enhancing the potential predictive value of near falls. These properties indicate that near falls are clinically relevant markers of falls worthy of further study. Objective techniques for quantifying these events are, however, lacking [21]. The primary aim of the present study was to begin to develop and assess signal processing methods for detecting nearfalls using body-fixed sensors.

**Methods**

**Subjects**

Young adults (n = 10; ages: 22-28 yrs, 4 males) and older adults (n = 5; ages: 63-77 yrs, 3 males) participated in this study. Subjects in both groups were healthy and had no gait disturbances. Subjects were excluded if they had any disability likely to impair gait or balance, cognitive decline, or dementia (Mini Mental State Exam score <24). The research carried out on humans was in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration and the study protocol was approved by Human Studies Committee of the Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center. All subjects provided informed written consent.

**Procedures**

Subjects walked on a medical treadmill equipped with a safety harness to prevent actual falls (see Figure 1) at three different paces (i.e., self-selected slow, normal and fast). At each pace, subjects walked for 2 minutes without obstacles and 2 minutes with obstacles, randomly placed in the subject’s path every few seconds, but not in the line of vision, to induce near falls. Obstacles included empty shoeboxes (30 cm x 20 cm x 12 cm), shoeboxes filled with stones, empty carbon cylinder rolls (90 cm height and 8 cm diameter), and a sheet was placed just in front of the subject, between the subject’s face and the floor, to hide the presence of the obstacles from the subject’s view of the floor and the obstacles placed on the treadmill. Thus, the subjects could not see the obstacles. Observational analyses were used to define near falls (a loss of balance that would have resulted in a fall if corrective measures were not taken). Other gait irregularities included stepping over or kicking obstacles were not defined as a near fall. The decision to annotate a given segment as a near fall (or not) was made in real-time by an observer, without knowledge of the accelerometer data (i.e., blinded to this data). A DynaPort® MiniMod portable tri-axial accelerometer (McRoberts, The Hague, NL) was worn on the lower back to measure the vertical, anterior-posterior and medio-lateral accelerations (see Figure 2). The accelerometer range was ±2 g and its sampling frequency was 100 Hz.

**Data Analysis**

The data was processed using Matlab (the MathWorks Inc). All gait intervals were divided into 5 second, non-overlapping segments. The normal gait segments were compared to the “near fall” segments. Acceleration-axis calibration was performed, as described previously [10], in order to correct for possible axis-tilt due to the orientation of the device on the subject or due to lower back tilt of the subject. The acceleration axes were calibrated to match the orthogonal axes. Afterwards, the anterior-posterior acceleration was low passed filtered (a 1 Hz cutoff frequency FIR filter was used). Step cycles were defined as the zero crossings of the filtered signal [29] and the intervals between each two successive steps determined the step cycle time series.

For each 5 second gait segment, the signal vector magnitude (SVM),

$$ SVM = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} $$

and the Normalized Signal Magnitude Area (SMA),

$$ SMA = \frac{1}{T} \left( \int |x(t)| \, dt + \int |y(t)| \, dt + \int |z(t)| \, dt \right) $$

where x,y,z are the 3 axes of acceleration, were determined [11] and thresholds were used to define a near fall. The SVM provides a measure of the degree of movement intensity [11]. Other derived parameters included the acceleration derivative (jolt), maximum acceleration amplitude (Max), the maximum acceleration derivative (Maxdiff), the maximum peak-to-peak acceleration amplitude (Maxp2p) and the maximum peak-to-peak acceleration derivative (Maxp2pdfdiff),
Figure 1 The setup used to assess near falls. The medical treadmill and harness used are shown along with the sensors used. A 3D accelerometer is located on the lower back and held in place by the large belt shown.
defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum acceleration derivatives (see, for example, Figure 3). The standard deviation of the signal in each gait interval was also determined. In addition, step regularity, stride regularity, and symmetry were calculated, as previously described [30].

Algorithm Assessment

For each gait parameter, the best threshold for distinguishing between normal gait segments (i.e., epochs) and near falls was determined by plotting a range of possible thresholds using a Receiver Operating Characteristic curve, ROC, and choosing the threshold with the best specificity and sensitivity values, i.e., the ones closest to the (0,1) point. The algorithm performance was examined for each parameter separately and for two or three parameter combinations. For the multiple parameter combinations, we checked detection performance when all parameters were above a certain threshold, i.e., the "and" state, and when at least one parameter was above a certain threshold, i.e., the "or" state. Performance was expressed by means of sensitivity and specificity.

Results

Overall, we observed 592 normal segments, 21 near falls, 18 stops, 30 step-overs (stepping over obstacles), and 28 kicks. All of the acceleration derived measures showed higher values during a near fall (e.g., see Figure 3). The best single parameter indicator for a near fall was the vertical maxp2pdiff: it achieved a sensitivity of 85.7% and specificity of 88.0% for identifying near falls. Other measures were also fairly successful at identifying near falls (see Table 1). The best 2-parameter indicator for a near fall was the "and" combination of the vertical maxp2pdiff along with the vertical maximum: sensitivity of 85.7% and specificity of 90.1% (see Table 2). Results were slightly better when extracting all the irregular intervals (e.g., kicks/stops/step-overs) from the "normal" group (data not shown).

Discussion

The results of the present study demonstrate that a single accelerometer may be placed on the trunk of an individual to automatically distinguish near falls from...
other stepping patterns, with reasonable sensitivity and specificity. Interim analysis of a follow-up study among elderly fallers and non-fallers who walked over-ground also support the idea that these objectively identified near falls are more common among older adults with a history of falling, consistent with the results of self-report studies of near falls [21-28]. Taken together, these findings suggest that perhaps long-term recordings and measurement of near falls, as subjects carry out activities of daily living, is likely to be a clinically relevant, objective adjunct measure of fall risk, possibly improving sensitivity and reducing the observation time required.

This preliminary study has several limitations. Ongoing studies are designed to examine how the
Table 1 Sensitivity and specificity for detecting near falls using single parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>axis</th>
<th>NOT Near Fall mean</th>
<th>Near Fall mean</th>
<th>NOT Near Fall SD</th>
<th>Near Fall SD</th>
<th>threshold</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>Detection (%)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>90.48</td>
<td>81.89</td>
<td>20.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>71.43</td>
<td>86.38</td>
<td>31.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>A-P</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>52.38</td>
<td>73.80</td>
<td>54.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxdiff</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>80.99</td>
<td>26.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxdiff</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>76.19</td>
<td>75.60</td>
<td>34.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxdiff</td>
<td>A-P</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>76.19</td>
<td>82.34</td>
<td>29.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2p</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>90.48</td>
<td>80.39</td>
<td>21.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2p</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>83.53</td>
<td>25.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2p</td>
<td>A-P</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>76.19</td>
<td>82.93</td>
<td>29.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2pdiff</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>85.71</td>
<td>88.02</td>
<td>18.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2pdiff</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>76.95</td>
<td>29.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxp2pdiff</td>
<td>A-P</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>81.59</td>
<td>26.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>61.90</td>
<td>74.55</td>
<td>45.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>79.94</td>
<td>38.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>A-P</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>61.90</td>
<td>79.34</td>
<td>43.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step regularity</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>71.43</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>98.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stride regularity</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>61.90</td>
<td>5.69</td>
<td>101.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetry</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>61.90</td>
<td>79.79</td>
<td>43.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sensitivity and specificity values obtained for detecting near falls (n = 21) as compared to non-near falls (n = 668) using single parameters. Non-near falls included regular gait intervals combined with the irregular (non-near falls) intervals (e.g., kicks, stepovers, stops).

**Max = maximum acceleration amplitude; Maxdiff = maximum acceleration derivative; Maxp2p = maximum peak-to-peak acceleration amplitude; Maxp2pdiff = maximum peak-to-peak acceleration derivative; Std = standard deviation; V: vertical; M-L: medio-lateral; A-P: anterior-posterior.**

Table 2 Sensitivity and specificity for detecting near falls using multiple parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters*</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>Detection (%)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max-V, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>85.71</td>
<td>90.12</td>
<td>17.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Max-V, Maxp2pdiff-V, Maxp2pdiff-V]</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>85.71</td>
<td>90.12</td>
<td>17.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxp2p-V, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>85.71</td>
<td>89.37</td>
<td>17.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Max-V, Maxp2p-V]</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>90.48</td>
<td>84.13</td>
<td>18.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-M-L, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>90.48</td>
<td>81.74</td>
<td>20.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxp2p-M-L, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>79.49</td>
<td>21.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-V, Maxdiff-V, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>90.42</td>
<td>21.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxdiff-V, Maxp2p-V, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>80.95</td>
<td>89.82</td>
<td>21.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxp2pdiff-V, Maxp2pDiff-A-P</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>78.74</td>
<td>21.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxdiff-A-P, Maxp2pdiff-V</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>78.59</td>
<td>21.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sensitivity and specificity values obtained for detecting near falls (n = 21) as compared to non-near falls (n = 668) using multi-parameter combinations. Non-near falls included regular gait intervals combined with the irregular, non-near falls intervals (e.g., kicks, stepovers, stops).

**The combination parameters for the algorithm's detection criterion included single parameters, and multiple parameters. For the multi-parameter combinations, we checked the case of passing the detection criterion for all parameters (state “and”), versus passing the detection criterion for at least one parameter (state “or”).**

Max = maximum acceleration amplitude; Maxdiff = maximum acceleration derivative; Maxp2p = maximum peak-to-peak acceleration amplitude; Maxp2pdiff = maximum peak-to-peak acceleration derivative; Std = standard deviation; V: vertical; M-L: medio-lateral; A-P: anterior-posterior.

**The detection% is the distance from the ideal ROC curve (the lower, the better). For brevity, the results are shown for only the best 10 combinations.**
developed algorithms work in real-world conditions and to evaluate the predictive value of acceleration-derived measures of near falls in different control and patient populations (e.g., patients with neurodegenerative disease) and in aging (e.g., young vs. older adults). Normal balance responses may have been altered and restricted by the treadmill setup (e.g., the treadmill provides bars for support and promotes continuous walking). In this initial study, we focused on the identification of near falls, but made no attempt at differentiating between the loss of balance and the recovery. Theoretically, these are two distinct processes. In this work, we aimed to identify the “stumble” or near fall. It is, however, possible that some of the recovery phase may have been identified, although most of the derived parameters that had good success in identifying these events are, at least intuitively, more likely related to the loss of balance than to the recovery process. Further work is also needed to verify that the developed algorithms are successful at identifying near falls in normal and free walking environments. There are some subtle differences between over-ground walking and treadmill walking and, as a result, the accelerometer signal is not identical in both conditions. However, even on a treadmill, the signals from all three axes have a form that is similar to over-ground walking, supporting the idea that over-ground near falls can also be detected using the algorithms described.

Despite these and other limitations, the initial results reported here motivate continued work along these lines, provide a basis for future studies in both the lab and at-home settings, and suggest that a tri-axial accelerometer can successfully identify near falls and may also have the potential for improving the objective evaluation of fall risk.

Acknowledgements
We thank Eli Jacobi, Racheli Levitas, and the staff of the Laboratory for Gait and Neuromodulation for invaluable assistance. This work was supported in part by NIH (AG-14100), and by the EC FP6 projects SENACTION-AAL, INFSO-IST-045622 and FET, 018474-2, DAPHNet. Portions of this work were presented at the International Conference on Ambulatory Monitoring of Physical Activity and Movement, (ICAMPAM), Rotterdam, 2008.

Author details
1 Laboratory for Gait & Neuromodulation & Movement Disorders Unit, Tel-Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel-Aviv, Israel. 2 Dept of Physical Therapy, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel. 3 Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. 4 Dept of Electrical Engineering, Tel Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel. 5 Dept of Neurology, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Authors’ contributions
AW and IS designed the study and carried out the data collection and analysis. AW drafted the manuscript. NG assisted with the study design and manuscript revision. JMNH assisted with study design, data analysis and manuscript revision. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests
A patent related to this work has been submitted.

Received: 15 October 2009 Accepted: 5 March 2010 Published: 5 March 2010

References