

# Validation of Online Intrinsic and Reflexive Joint Impedance Estimates using Correlation with EMG Measurements

R. C. van 't Veld<sup>1</sup>, A. C. Schouten<sup>1,2</sup>, H. van der Kooij<sup>1,2</sup>, E. H. F. van Asseldonk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomechanical Engineering, University of Twente, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biomechanical Engineering, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

[r.c.vantveld@utwente.nl](mailto:r.c.vantveld@utwente.nl)

## Background

Two state-of-the-art research lines towards voluntary modulation of reflexive activity in order to reduce spasticity:

EMG-based<sup>1</sup>:

- Reduce muscle hyperreflexia
- Constant background activity
- Participants with spasticity

System Identification-based<sup>2</sup>:

- Modulation reflexive impedance
- Constant intrinsic impedance
- Able-bodied participants

Can the system identification-based paradigm also be used by participants with spasticity? Potential improvements w.r.t. EMG:

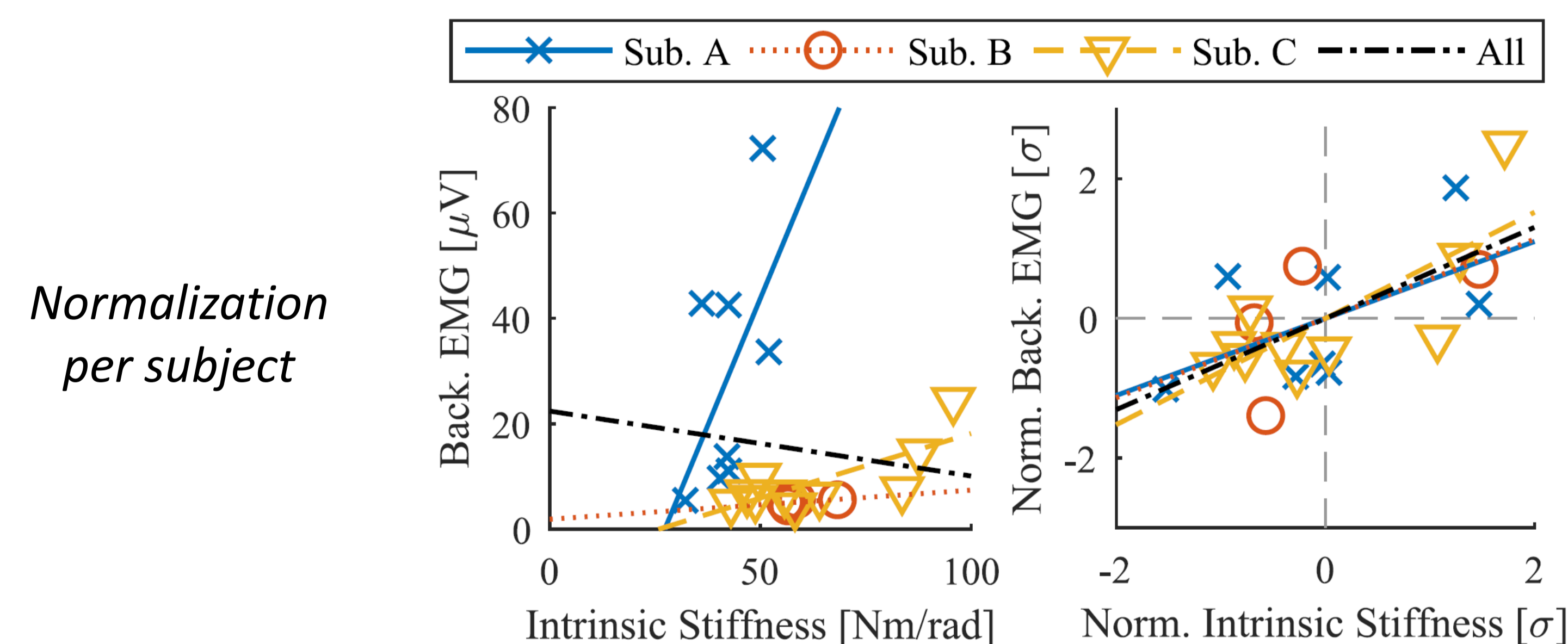
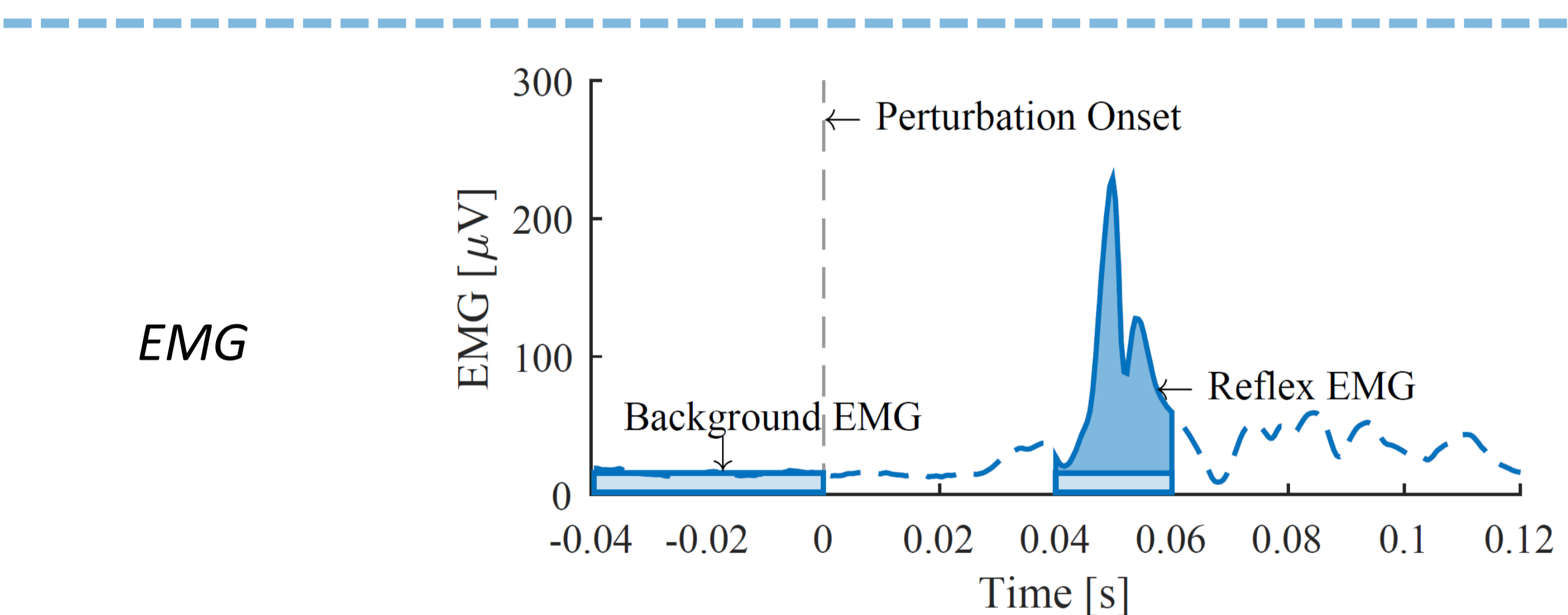
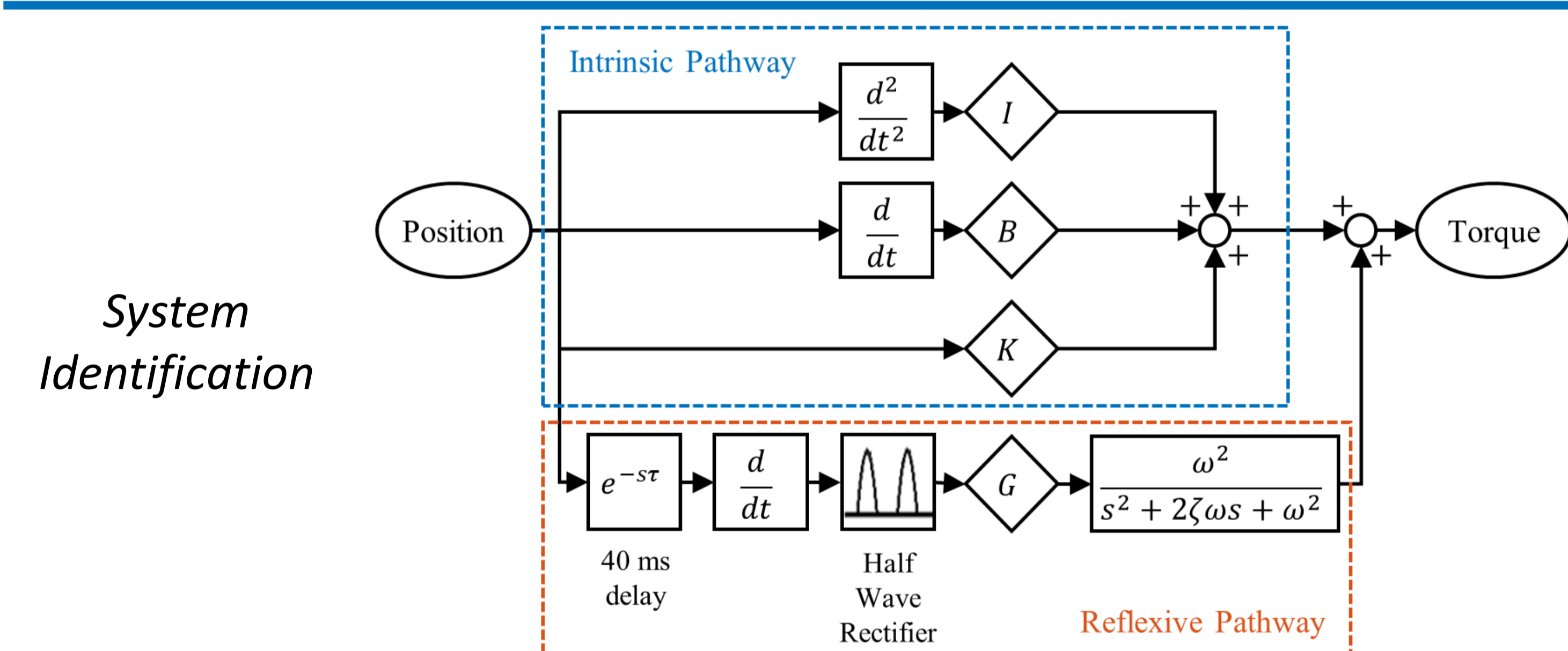
- Participant comfort
- Applicability
- Target multiple muscles
- Faster training effects

## Aim

Investigate linear association between the independently measured EMG- and system identification-based paradigms:

- Background EMG activity  $\leftrightarrow$  Intrinsic joint stiffness
- Reflex EMG activity  $\leftrightarrow$  Reflexive activity

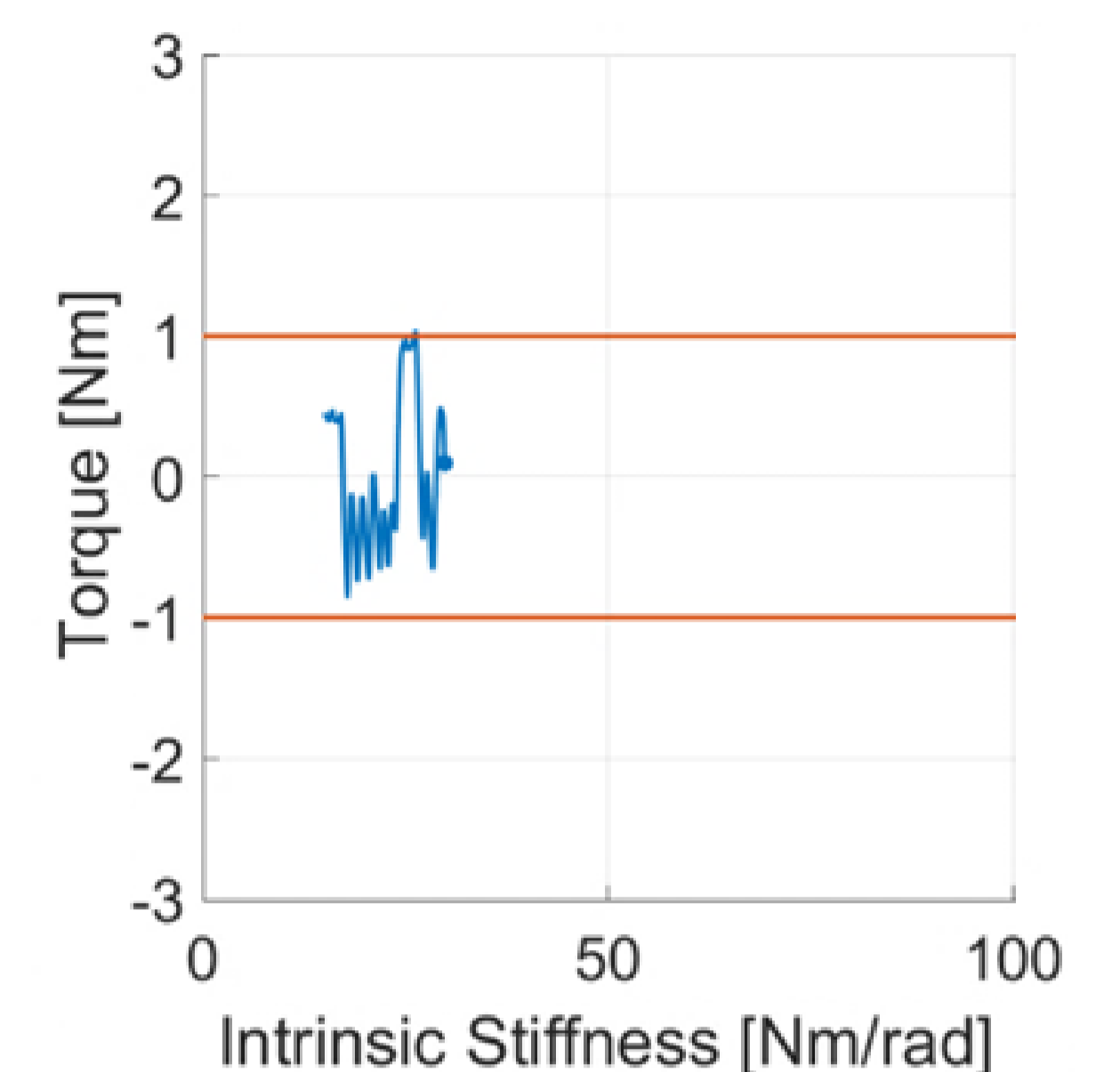
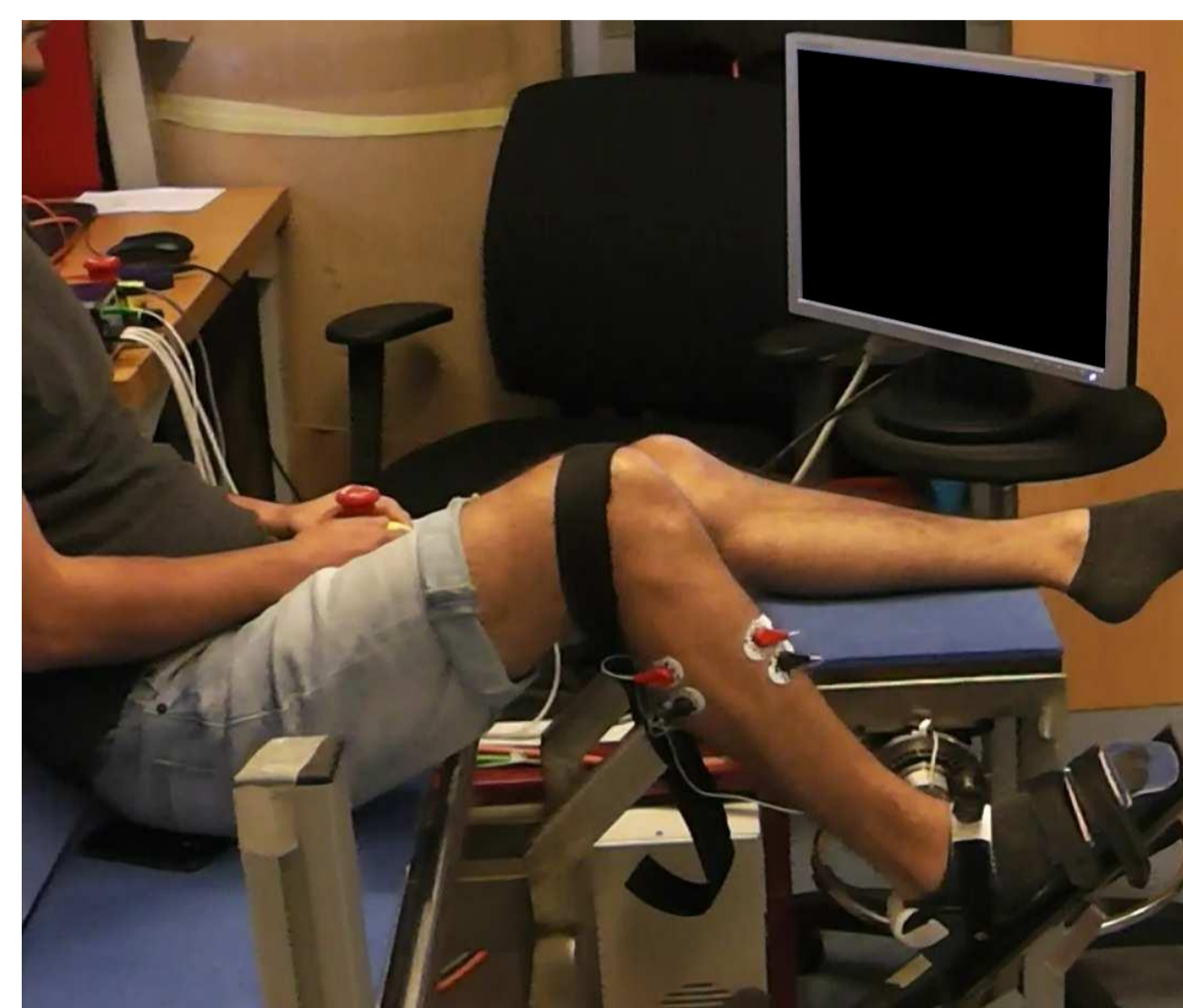
## Methods & Results



## Conclusions

Valid to use system identification-based approach in training paradigm to reduce muscle hyperreflexia give the large linear association between independent system identification and EMG measures.

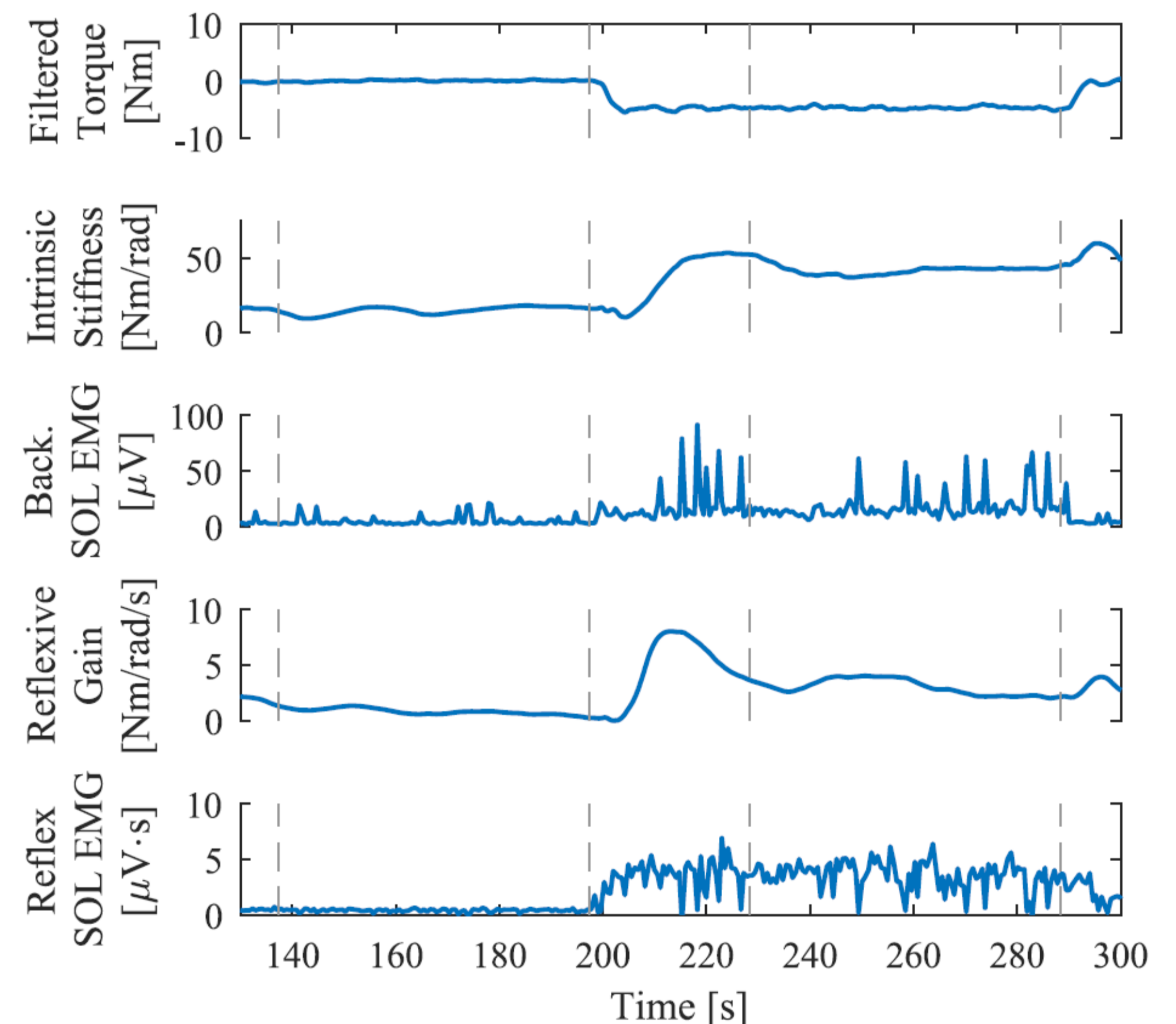
## Protocol



- 3 male able-bodied subjects
- 1-DOF perturbations in sagittal plane of ankle joint
- Train modulation intrinsic stiffness & reflexive activity
- Keep behavior constant for several 60s periods
- Feedback on torque (y-axis) and intrinsic stiffness or reflexive activity (x-axis)
- Neutral or plantarflexion torque task
- Co-contraction allowed

Consecutive 60s periods with constant subject behavior show the following associations:

- Background EMG Soleus  $\leftrightarrow$  Intrinsic stiffness
- Reflex EMG Soleus  $\leftrightarrow$  Reflexive gain



Correlation coefficient using data normalized per subject:

Torque	Intrinsic		Reflexive	
	0 Nm (N = 33)	-5 Nm (N = 22)	0 Nm (N = 33)	-5 Nm (N = 22)
SOL	0.93 [0.85, 0.97]	0.70 [0.44, 0.87]	0.78 [0.62, 0.87]	0.57 [0.20, 0.77]
TA	0.88 [0.78, 0.95]	0.70 [0.19, 0.87]	0.55 [0.27, 0.75]	0.18 [-0.11, 0.45]
GL	0.91 [0.83, 0.96]	0.36 [-0.18, 0.69]	0.75 [0.58, 0.85]	0.56 [0.21, 0.76]
GM	0.80 [0.56, 0.92]	0.65 [0.32, 0.82]	0.82 [0.67, 0.90]	0.46 [0.13, 0.67]

95% confidence intervals computed for four lower leg muscles and two torque target, via non-parametric bootstrap, show:

- Up to **86%** shared variance for intrinsic pathway
- Up to **67%** shared variance for reflexive pathway

## Future Research

Recommendations for using system identification measures in training to reduce muscle hyperreflexia:

- Neutral torque task
- Focus on calf muscles

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<sup>1</sup> A. K. Thompson, F. R. Pomerantz, and J. R. Wolpaw, "Operant Conditioning of a Spinal Reflex Can Improve Locomotion after Spinal Cord Injury in Humans," *Journal of Neuroscience*, vol. 33, no. 6, pp. 2365–2375, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> D. Ludvig and R. E. Kearney, "Real-time Estimation of Intrinsic and Reflex Stiffness," *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 54, no. 10, pp. 1875–1884, 2007.