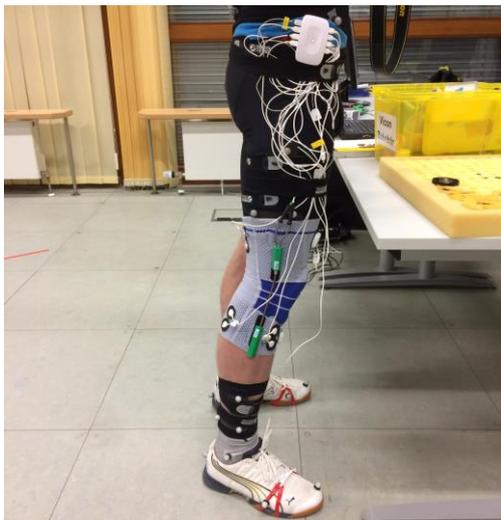


Smart Knee Bandage for Relief of Arthrosis Patients

Sports Scientists, Physicians, Computer Scientists, and Industry Partners Develop Sensor-equipped Prototype that Uses Self-learning Algorithms to Estimate Strain



Mobile sensors measure the movement of the knee joint. These values serve as training data for machine learning algorithms to estimate the strain of the knee joint. (Photo: IfSS)

“Anthrokinemat,” a smart knee bandage, is to support arthrosis patients in determining the right amount of daily exercise. All relevant data on the strains of the joints are collected and transferred to the patient’s mobile phone. Development of the bandage is based on work of sports scientists of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), which was funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) in the past three years. Project partners are the University of Bremen, the bandage manufacturer Bauerfeind, and the sensor technology company ITP. Within a follow-up research project, a prototype will be developed.

“In preventing and treating arthrosis, the right amount of exercise plays an important role apart from the patient’s weight and nutrition,” sports orthopedist Professor Stefan Sell of KIT’s Institute of Sports and Sports Science (IfSS) says. Finding the right level of exercise is not easy, he adds, and only few people and well-trained athletes are

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able to correctly interpret the signals of their body without expert support. The smart bandage is equipped with a number of sensors that transmit a signal to the patient's mobile phone to warn him/her against exceeding the strain limit. "Arthrosis patients should do intensive exercise for a certain time every day," Sell recommends. Excessive strain, such as a hiking tour of several hours, however, might stress the damaged joints and cause weeks of pain.

Machine Learning: Algorithms Train with Movement Data

The biggest challenge in the development of the bandage so far has been the search for an appropriate algorithm to quantify knee strain, Professor Thorsten Stein says. The Head of the BioMotion Center of IfSS points out: "Sensors can only measure movement, but not strain proper. In the case of arthrosis, joints should not be strained too much. That is why we have to estimate as precisely as possible the forces acting inside the knee." To solve this problem, machine-learning algorithms – artificial neural networks – are used. The algorithm is trained with movement data and automatically learns to estimate the forces in the knee resulting from a movement. Some research findings have already been published in the *Sensors* journal by the groups of Sell and Stein.

"Arthrosis is rather widespread," Stefan Sell says. According to official statistics, about 35 million people in Germany display radiological symptoms of arthrosis and about 10 millions of them suffer from the manifest disease. As joint degeneration increases with increasing age, every fourth German citizen above 50 years of age and about 80% of people older than 75 suffer from arthrosis. The spine is affected most often, followed by arthrosis of knee and hip joints.

Scientific Publication:

Bernd J. Stetter, Steffen Ringhof, Frieder C. Krafft, Stefan Sell, Thorsten Stein: Estimation of Knee Joint Forces in Sport Movements Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning. Sensors, 2019. DOI: 10.3390/s19173690.

Being "The Research University in the Helmholtz Association," KIT creates and imparts knowledge for the society and the environment. It is the objective to make significant contributions to the global challenges in the fields of energy, mobility and information. For this, about 9,300 employees cooperate in a broad range of disciplines in natural sciences, engineering sciences, economics,

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This year's **anniversary logo** recalls the milestones reached by KIT and its long tradition in research, teaching, and innovation. On October 1, 2009, KIT was established by the merger of its two predecessor institutions: the Polytechnic School and later University of Karlsruhe was founded in 1825, the Nuclear Reactor Construction and Operation Company and later Karlsruhe Research Center in 1956.