

WE MOVE YOU



ARMEO THERAPY CONCEPT IS BACKED BY 15 YEARS OF CLINICAL RESEARCH



SUMMM

- 1** The Armeo Therapy Concept is one of the most investigated approaches for upper extremity rehabilitation
- 2** The Armeo Therapy Concept can be safely and effectively conducted in several patient groups
- 3** Technology-assisted arm training improves activities of daily living, arm function and arm strength
- 4** Fifteen randomized controlled trials report positive results
- 5** The arm weight support maximizes the patients' motor functions
- 6** The Armeo Therapy Concept allows increased training intensity and repetitions
- 7** Training with Armeo devices provides long-term benefits
- 8** Augmented Performance Feedback increases motivation
- 9** The Armeo Therapy Concept offers objective assessments



ARY

10 The Armeo Therapy Concept covers the continuum of care

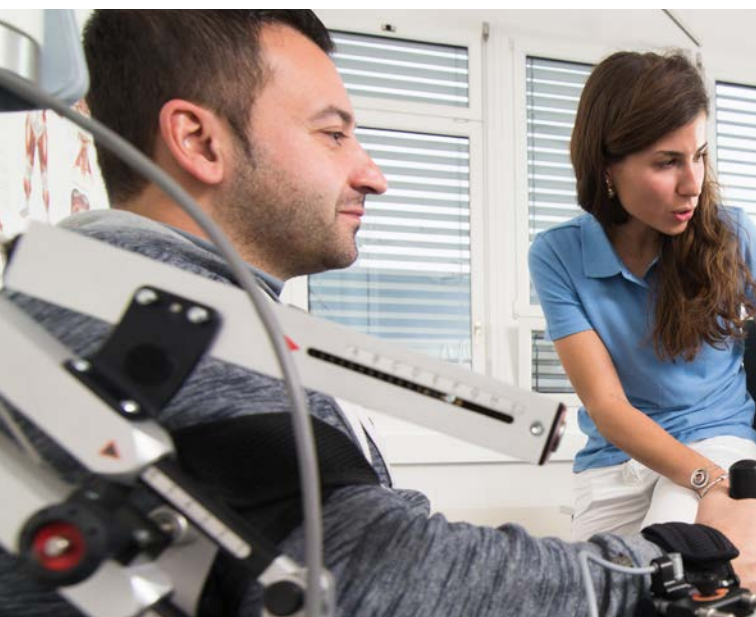
- ArmeoPower
- ArmeoSpring, ArmeoSpring Pediatric
- ArmeoSenso

11 The Hocoma Knowledge Platform: find all available literature in one place!



1

**THE ARMEO
THERAPY
CONCEPT IS ONE
OF THE MOST
INVESTIGATED
APPROACHES
FOR UPPER
EXTREMITY
REHABILITATION**



- The Armeo Therapy Concept is included in 144 research articles published in peer-reviewed journals from independent research groups worldwide (as of January 2019).
- These studies include 17 randomized controlled trials (RCTs), 53 clinical trials other than RCTs, 40 reviews and guidelines and 31 technical papers.

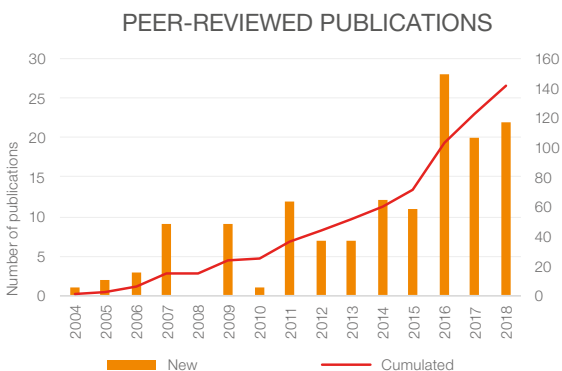
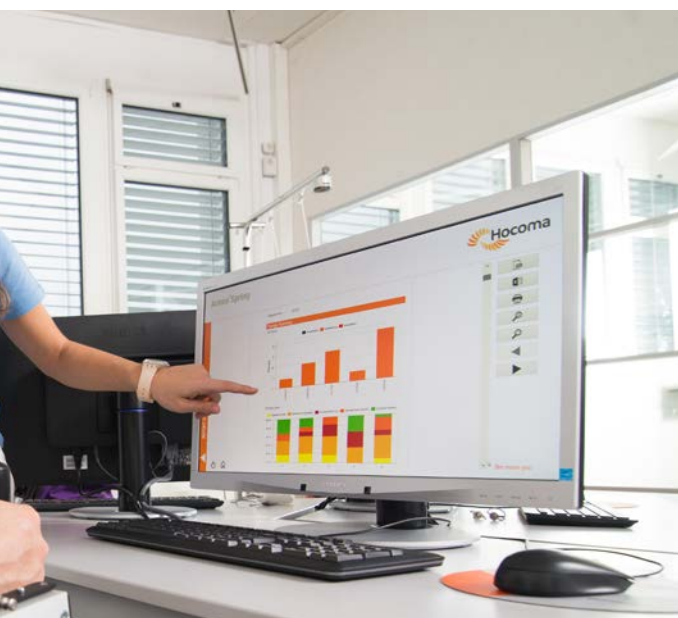


Figure 1: Interest in the Armeo Therapy Concept is high and still growing.



2 **THE ARMEO
THERAPY
CONCEPT CAN BE
SAFELY AND
EFFECTIVELY
CONDUCTED IN
SEVERAL PATIENT
GROUPS**



- A** Stroke, all severity levels [1-18]
- B** Spinal cord injury [19-21]
- C** Multiple sclerosis [22, 23]
- D** Acquired brain injury [24-26]
- E** Cerebral palsy [26-30]
- F** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) [31]
- G** Humerus fractures [32, 33]

The Armeo Therapy Concept has also been applied to individuals with Guillain-Barré syndrome [21, 34] and its feasibility and safety have been shown. In addition to the above listed patient populations, which are in line with the intended use of the different Armeo medical devices, one study investigated the use of ArmeoSpring in burn victims, showing positive results and no additional contraindications [35].

3

**TECHNOLOGY-
ASSISTED ARM
TRAINING
IMPROVES
ACTIVITIES OF
DAILY LIVING,
ARM FUNCTION
AND ARM
STRENGTH**



A high-quality evidence systematic review [36] shows that:

- The use of technological devices in rehabilitation settings improves activities of daily living, arm function and arm strength.
- Technology-assisted arm therapy after stroke is more effective than other interventions if the same time of practice is offered.

The authors believe that:

- Technology-assisted training can provide more repetitions per session compared to conventional therapy.
- Robotic training allows therapy with limited supervision, which increases training efficiency.
- Technology-assisted rehabilitation increases the motivation to train.

1619

PARTICIPANTS



45

RCTs



4

FIFTEEN RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS REPORT POSITIVE RESULTS

The Armeo training results in improvements in the following domains:

- Quality of movement [3, 9]
- Arm function [1–3, 9, 20, 37–40]
- Muscle strength [4, 20, 40]
- Range of motion [1, 3, 9, 18, 25, 37]
- Pain and spasticity [4, 38]
- Activities of daily living [1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 18, 20, 37, 38, 40]
- Cognitive function [18]



RESULTS OF ARMEO THERAPY CONCEPT RCTs

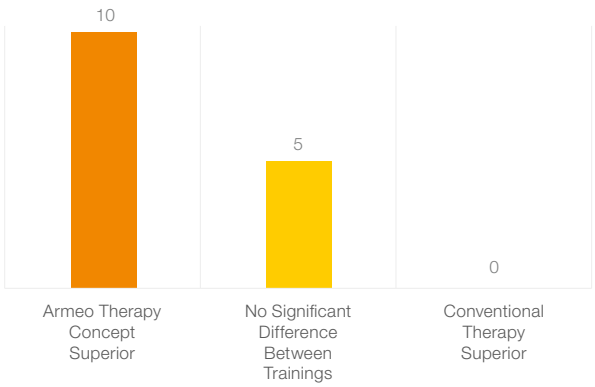


Figure 2: Most Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) comparing Armeo Therapy Concept training to conventional therapy show advantages for Armeo Therapy Concept.

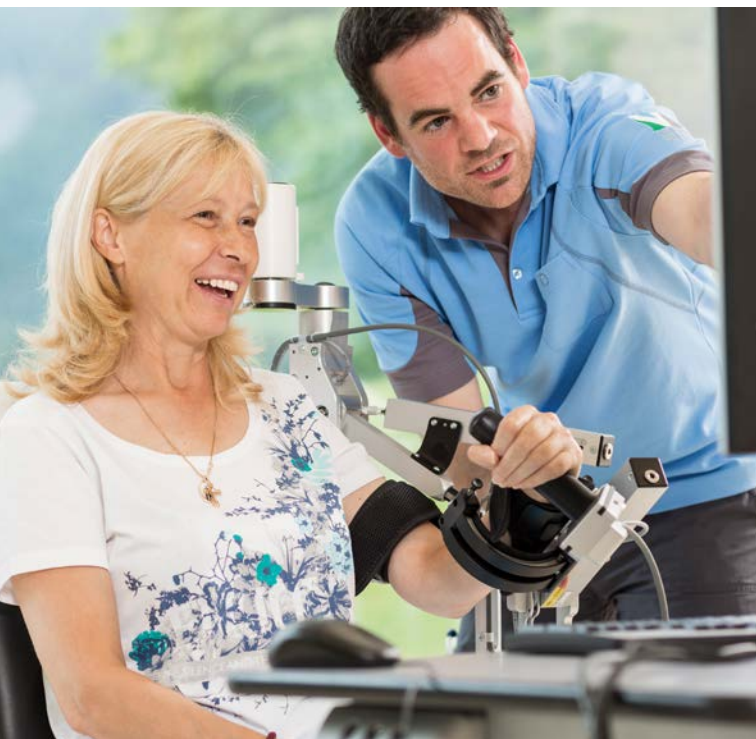


5 **THE ARM WEIGHT SUPPORT MAXIMIZES THE PATIENTS' MOTOR FUNCTIONS**

Training with arm weight support helps developing movement ability also in non-weight-supported conditions which enhances the general gains in motor functions [9].

Individuals with chronic arm impairments post-stroke can relearn to control arm movement when given arm weight support through the Armeo devices [14].

Combining arm weight support with Augmented Performance Feedback has been shown to help severely affected patients improve performance in reach-to-grasp exercises [9, 41].



EFFECT OF ARM WEIGHT SUPPORT ON PERFORMANCE



Figure 3: Example data from one stroke patient as she attempted to trace a circle 30 times, without arm weight support (GB) (top) and with arm weight support (bottom), using T-WREX (ArmeoSpring). © 2006 IEEE. Reprinted, with permission, from [14].

6 **THE ARMEO THERAPY CONCEPT ALLOWS INCREASED TRAINING INTENSITY AND REPETITIONS**

The intensity of the rehabilitation program is a key factor for recovery after neurological injury [42]. However, intensity is typically rather low during a conventional arm therapy session [43, 44].

The Armeo Therapy Concept provides more repetitions in the same therapy time [7, 20, 28], which leads to improved outcomes.

The number of extra therapy sessions provided through Armeo training is correlated with improvement in shoulder strength [5].

NUMBER OF REPETITIONS PER SESSION

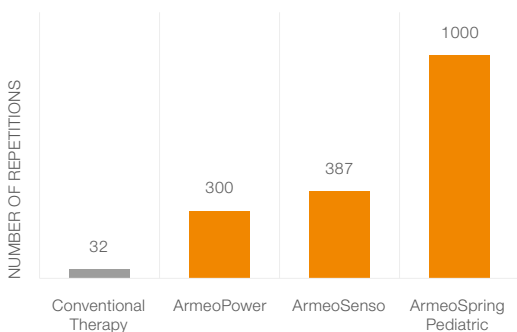


Figure 4: Average number of repetitions per training session with conventional therapy [44], training with ArmeoPower [20], with ArmeoSenso (without arm weight support) [7] and with ArmeoSpring Pediatric [28].



7 **TRAINING WITH ARMEO DEVICES PROVIDES LONG-TERM BENEFITS**

Armeo training not only improves motor functions, but also allows individuals to sustain these gains and to continue improving even up to 6 months after treatment [9, 22, 45], indicating long term benefits of the Armeo Therapy Concept.



CHANGE IN OUTCOME MEASURES DUE TO ARMEOSPRING AND CONVENTIONAL THERAPY

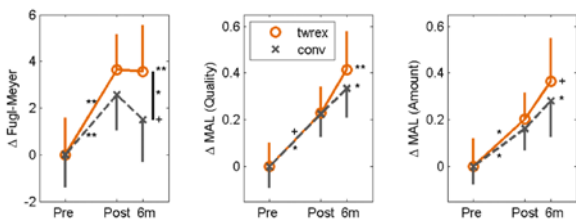


Figure 5: Change in Arm Motor Fugl-Meyer, Motor Activity Log (Quality of movement) and Motor Activity Log (Amount of use) scores at baseline (Pre), after 2 months of therapy (Post) and at 6-month follow-up (6m) [9]. Patients continue to improve after treatment with T-WREX (ArmeoSpring). © 2009 SAGE Publications Inc. Reprinted by Permission of SAGE Publications, Inc.



8

AUGMENTED PERFORMANCE FEEDBACK INCREASES MOTIVATION

Evidence shows that more repetitions of a rehabilitative activity improve effectiveness of treatment [46]. However, performing similar repetitive activities might lead to boredom [47] and consequently to a lack of adherence to the treatment.

Through the Augmented Performance Feedback offered by the Armeo Therapy Concept, it is possible to increase participation and motivation [33, 45, 47-49].

In a user satisfaction questionnaire about ArmeoSpring training, patients positively rated their experience with the device and they expressed the desire to continue training with it [5, 33, 48].

SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

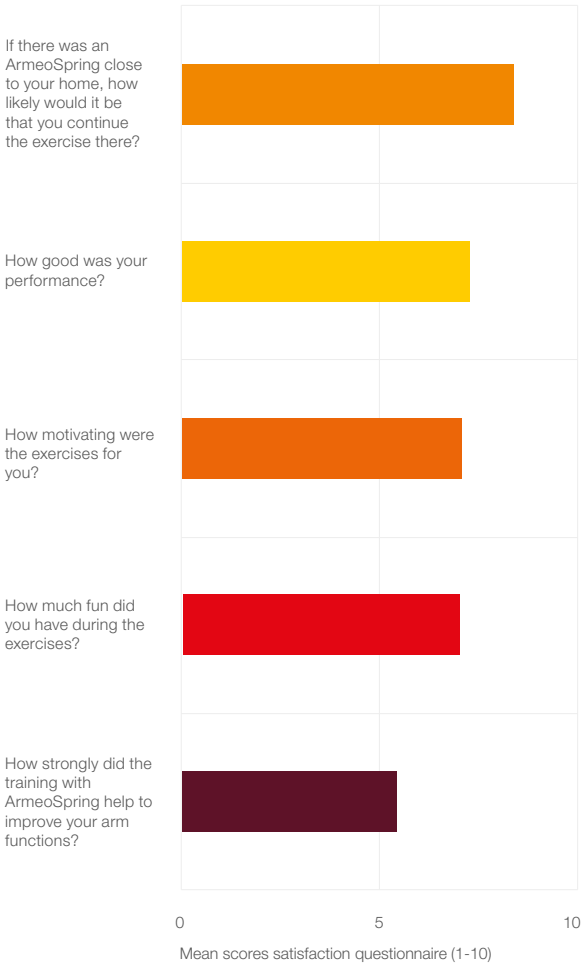


Figure 6: Mean scores of the user satisfaction questionnaire about ArmeoSpring training [5].

THE ARMEO THERAPY CONCEPT OFFERS OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS

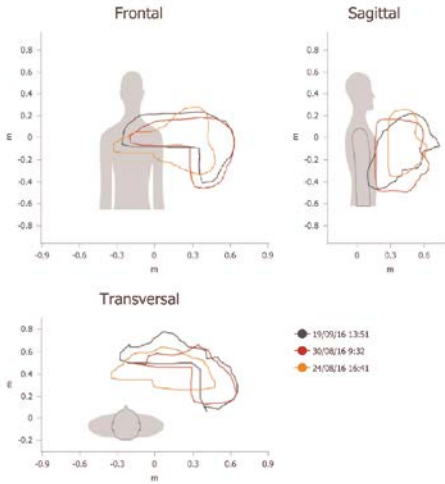
Armeo assessments are tools to objectively track patients' performance and progress.

- ArmeoPower can be used to assess quality of movement, spasticity, isometric force and range of motion [50].
- ArmeoPower metrics (peak speed, smoothness and hand path curvature) are accurate and reliable [51].
- ManovoPower grip strength assessment is valid and reliable [52].
- ArmeoSpring can be used to assess quality of movement [13, 53, 54].
- ArmeoSpring parameters related to quality of movement, such as smoothness of the hand trajectories, are sensitive to changes in arm function over time [13].
- ArmeoSenso sensors provide valid and reliable data [55].

Armeo® Therapy Report

Section 1 - ArmeoPower Assessments

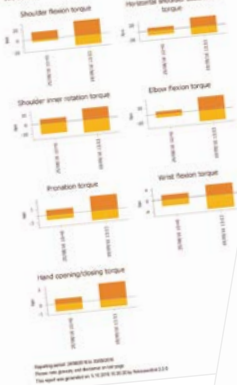
A-MOVE - Passive



Armeo® Therapy Report

Section 1 - ArmeoPower Assessments

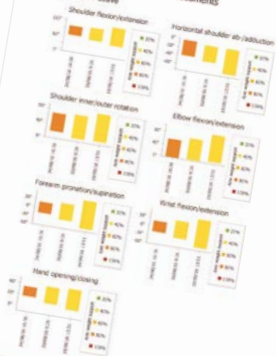
A-FORCE



Armeo® Therapy Report

Section 1 - ArmeoPower Assessments

A-ROM - Passive



10 THE ARMEO THERAPY CONCEPT COVERS THE CONTINUUM OF CARE

Research provides evidence for the Armeo Therapy Concept throughout all levels of motor impairment of the arm, thereby covering the continuum of arm and hand rehabilitation.



MMT: Manual Muscle Test for shoulder and/or elbow, *MMT 2 for ArmeoSenso = with arm weight support

The Armeo Therapy Concept includes three different devices, each one targeting different patient needs.

- ArmeoPower enables severely impaired individuals to perform goal-oriented tasks in a virtual and motivating environment [2]. Moreover, with ArmeoPower it is possible to adapt the exercise difficulty, avoiding frustration in the most severe individuals [41].
- ArmeoSpring provides arm weight support during training and it improves the performance of individuals with moderate impairment after an injury [4] or a neurological disorder [22], by amplifying the residual traces of movement [14].
- ArmeoSenso allows individuals with mild arm impairment to improve their strength and endurance [7].



Figure 7: The Armeo Therapy Concept covers the continuum of care, tailoring arm and hand rehabilitation to the patient's needs.



ArmeoPower

SUMMARY

- ArmeoPower is suitable for the most severely affected individuals
- ArmeoPower training leads to motor improvements
- Shoulder stability is improved during ArmeoPower training

ArmeoPower is suitable for the most severely affected individuals

Even the most severely affected individuals post-stroke benefit from ArmeoPower training, showing significant improvements in arm and hand function [2]. Moreover, the gains appear faster than they would with conventional therapy.

FUNCTIONAL CHANGES DUE TO ROBOTIC AND CONVENTIONAL THERAPY

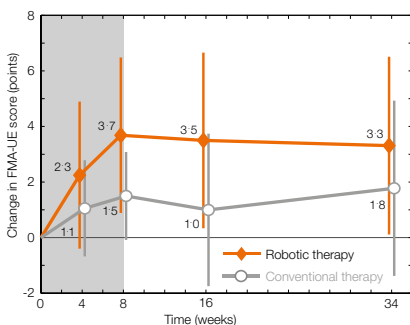


Figure 8: Changes in the Fugl-Meyer Assessment for Upper Extremity (FMA-UE) in severely affected individuals (FMA-UE<19 at baseline) with conventional and robotic training during therapy (16 weeks), at the end of the therapy period (34 weeks) and at follow-up (16 weeks) [2]. Reprinted by permission of the authors.

ArmeoPower training leads to motor improvements

- Increased motor function [2, 45]
- Improved smoothness and accuracy of movement [56]
- Reduced time to accomplish tasks [56]

Shoulder stability is improved during ArmeoPower training

Arm weight compensation provided by the ArmeoPower increases shoulder joint stability by reducing shear forces during tasks that simulate activities of daily living. ArmeoPower provides the opportunity to train isolated shoulder movements which may be useful in early rehabilitation in the presence of shoulder muscle weakness [57].

SHOULDER SUBLUXATION

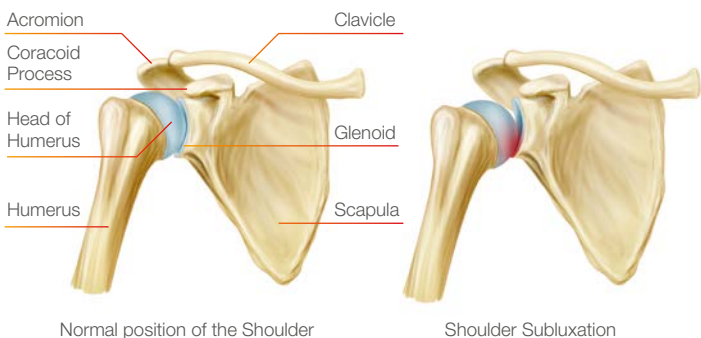


Figure 9: Patients after a neurological injury are at risk of shoulder subluxation. © 2019 RehabMyPatient.com. Reprinted by permission of RehabMyPatient.com

ArmeoSpring

SUMMARY

- ArmeoSpring training is safe and effective for different populations
- ArmeoSpring training leads to motor improvements
- ArmeoSpring training can be performed under limited supervision
- ArmeoSpring Pediatric is safe and effective in children

ArmeoSpring training is safe and effective for different populations

Neurological conditions, such as:

- Stroke [3-6, 9-15, 18]
- Multiple sclerosis [22, 23]
- Spinal cord injury [19, 21]
- Cerebral palsy [26-30, 58]
- Acquired brain injury [24-26]

Other pathologies:

- Burn victims [35]
- Individuals recovering from a humerus fracture [33]

ArmeoSpring training leads to motor improvements

ArmeoSpring training reduces motor impairments and leads to improvements in the following domains:

- Quality of movement [3, 9, 26]
- Arm function [3-5, 9, 39]
- Muscle strength [4, 5, 33]
- Range of motion [3, 9, 25, 33, 35, 59]
- Pain and spasticity [4, 38]
- Activities of daily living [3, 4, 6, 9, 15, 22, 27]



ArmeoSpring training can be performed under limited supervision

Training with ArmeoSpring in a clinical setting under limited supervision and minimal assistance is safe and feasible [5, 9, 48] and promotes independence [47].

Training with limited supervision gives the therapist the opportunity to provide therapy to more patients at the same time in a safe and efficient environment.

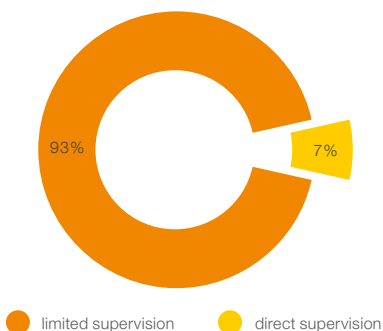


Figure 10: Breakdown of direct/limited supervision time in a 60-minute session with ArmeoSpring [9].

ArmeoSpring training with limited supervision is positively rated by patients and allows extra rehabilitation time. A correlation between the number of extra training sessions and the amount of shoulder force improvement was shown [5].

MEAN THERAPY HOURS PER WEEK

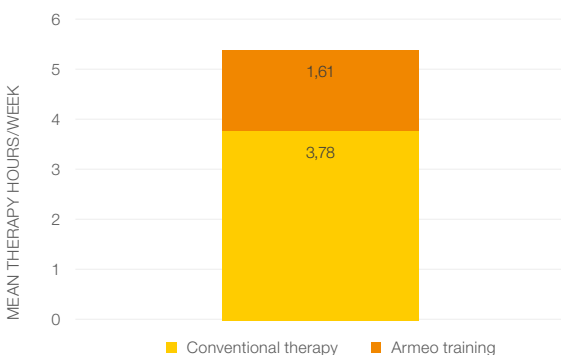


Figure 11: Mean therapy hours per week. Conventional therapy hours are complemented with Armeo training with limited supervision [5].

ArmeoSpring Pediatric is safe and effective for treating children

- ArmeoSpring Pediatric is safe and effective for treating children with acquired brain injury and cerebral palsy [24-29, 58].
- ArmeoSpring Pediatric training increases the movement efficiency and reduces the compensatory shoulder movements in children with acquired brain injury [24].
- ArmeoSpring Pediatric enables children with cerebral palsy to acquire arm and hand skills and transfer them to daily activities [28].
- ArmeoSpring Pediatric provides a fun, virtual environment which enhances adherence to treatment and retention of the relearned motor functions in children with cerebral palsy [28].

ArmeoSenso

SUMMARY

- ArmeoSenso training leads to motor improvements
- ArmeoSenso remote-supported home therapy is safe and feasible

ArmeoSenso training leads to motor improvements

- Improvement of arm function [7, 60]
- Reduction of compensatory trunk movements [7]
- Enhanced adherence to therapy [7, 60]
- Increase of workspace [7].

WORKSPACE ASSESSMENT

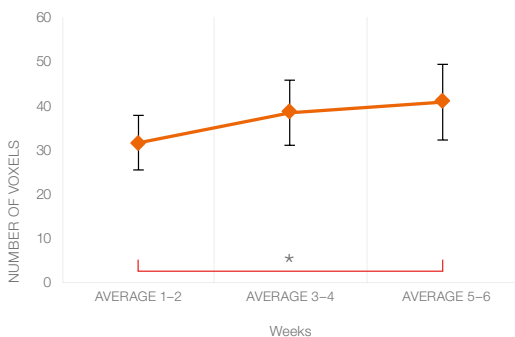


Figure 12: Bi-weekly average of number of voxels during 2D workspace assessment in the transverse plane [7]. Bars show the standard error of the mean. The workspace improved significantly by 31% between the first two weeks and the last two weeks ($p = 0.008$).

ArmeoSenso remote-supported home therapy is safe and feasible

ArmeoSenso can be used safely at home with remote supervision, after an initial education by a therapist [7].



11 THE HOCOMA KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM: FIND ALL AVAILABLE LITERATURE IN ONE PLACE!

HOME CLINICAL PRACTICE

HOCOMA KNOWLEDGE
PLATFORM

A full overview of all papers published in peer-reviewed journals on the Armeo Therapy Concept devices can be found on the Hocoma Knowledge Platform (<https://knowledge.hocoma.com/research/armeo.html>).



CLINICAL PRACTICE RESEARCH TRAINING MATERIAL

KNOWLEDGE



INTENSITY

Why it matters and how rehabilitation technology can help your patients reach their full potential

[DOWNLOAD NOW](#)

New in Clinical Practice

November 12, 2018

Case Report: Using the ArmeoSprint in Upper Extremity Motor Recovery Following Stroke

We would like to share the clinical experience we had with a patient whom we'll call ZM. ZM had a stroke which resulted in a decreased quality of life.

When ZM was first admitted to King David Center she spent most of her time in her room. She lacked the motivation to participate in recreational activities due to the severity of her limitations and overall low self-esteem. ZM began participating in occupational and physical rehabilitation to help regain her independence and increase her quality of life.

[read more](#)

0 Comments

[Clinical Practice](#)

New in Research

Electromechanical and Robot-Assisted Arm Training for Improving Activities of Daily Living, Arm Function, and Arm Muscle Strength after Stroke

Mehrholz, J., M. Pohl, T. Platz, J. Kugler, and B. Elsner

Publication: Cochrane Database

Year: 2018

[Research](#)

E-Mail

Password

[Forgot your password?](#)

[Login](#)

If you are a new user, please [register](#)

Disclaimer Statement

Please read this before using this site!

i Group of the month
King David Center, NY, USA



i Give us your feedback

Click here to let us know what you think or to open a new discussion.

REFERENCES

1. Prange, G.B., et al., *The effect of arm support combined with rehabilitation games on upper-extremity function in subacute stroke: a randomized controlled trial.* Neurorehabil Neural Repair, 2015. **29**(2): p. 174-82.
2. Klamroth-Marganska, V., et al., *Three-dimensional, task-specific robot therapy of the arm after stroke: a multicentre, parallel-group randomised trial.* Lancet Neurol, 2014. **13**(2): p. 159-66.
3. Bartolo, M., et al., *Arm weight support training improves functional motor outcome and movement smoothness after stroke.* Funct Neurol, 2014. **29**(1): p. 15-21.
4. Taveggia, G., et al., *Efficacy of robot-assisted rehabilitation for the functional recovery of the upper limb in post-stroke patients: a randomized controlled study.* Eur J Phys Rehabil Med, 2016.
5. Büsching, I., et al., *Using an upper extremity exoskeleton for semi-autonomous exercise during inpatient neurological rehabilitation- a pilot study.* J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2018. **15**(1): p. 72.
6. Esquenazi, A., et al. *Abstract edited—Supplemental therapeutic conventional vs. robotic upper limb exercise in acute stroke rehabilitation: A randomized, blinded assessor study.* in *12th World Congress of the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine.* 2018. Paris: Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine.
7. Wittmann, F., et al., *Self-directed arm therapy at home after stroke with a sensor-based virtual reality training system.* J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2016. **13**(1): p. 75.
8. Brokaw, E.B., et al., *Robotic therapy provides a stimulus for upper limb motor recovery after stroke that is complementary to and distinct from conventional therapy.* Neurorehabil Neural Repair, 2014. **28**(4): p. 367-76.
9. Housman, S.J., K.M. Scott, and D.J. Reinkensmeyer, *A Randomized Controlled Trial of Gravity-Supported, Computer-Enhanced Arm Exercise for Individuals With Severe Hemiparesis.* Neurorehabil Neural Repair, 2009. **23**(5): p. 505-14.
10. Colomer, C., et al., *Efficacy of Armeo(R) Spring during the chronic phase of stroke. Study in mild to moderate cases of hemiparesis.* Neurologia, 2013. **28**(5): p. 261-7.
11. Chan, I.H.L., et al., *Effects of Arm Weight Support Training to Promote Recovery of Upper Limb Function for Subacute Patients after Stroke with Different Levels of Arm Impairments.* BioMed Research International, 2016. **2016**: p. 9.

12. Metli, D.Z., et al., *Effects of robot assistive upper extremity rehabilitation on motor and cognitive recovery, the quality of life, and activities of daily living in stroke patients*. J Back Musculoskelet Rehabil, 2018.
13. Schweighofer, N., et al., *Dissociating motor learning from recovery in exoskeleton training post-stroke*. Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation, 2018. **15**(1).
14. Sanchez, R.J., et al., *Automating arm movement training following severe stroke: functional exercises with quantitative feedback in a gravity-reduced environment*. IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng, 2006. **14**(3): p. 378-89.
15. Cameirao, M.S., et al., *The combined impact of virtual reality neurorehabilitation and its interfaces on upper extremity functional recovery in patients with chronic stroke*. Stroke, 2012. **43**(10): p. 2720-8.
16. Triccas, L.T., et al., *A double-blinded randomised controlled trial exploring the effect of anodal transcranial direct current stimulation and uni-lateral robot therapy for the impaired upper limb in sub-acute and chronic stroke*. NeuroRehabilitation, 2015. **37**(2): p. 181-91.
17. Calabro, R.S., et al., *Is two better than one? Muscle vibration plus robotic rehabilitation to improve upper limb spasticity and function: A pilot randomized controlled trial*. PLoS One, 2017. **12**(10): p. e0185936.
18. Daunoraviciene, K., et al., *Effects of robot-assisted training on upper limb functional recovery during the rehabilitation of poststroke patients*. Technol Health Care, 2018. **26**(S2): p. 533-542.
19. Zariffa, J., et al., *Feasibility and efficacy of upper limb robotic rehabilitation in a subacute cervical spinal cord injury population*. Spinal Cord, 2012. **50**(3): p. 220-6.
20. Kim, J., et al., *Clinical efficacy of upper limb robotic therapy in people with tetraplegia: a pilot randomized controlled trial*. Spinal Cord, 2018.
21. Rudhe, C., et al., *Reliability of movement workspace measurements in a passive arm orthosis used in spinal cord injury rehabilitation*. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2012. **9**(1): p. 37.
22. Gijbels, D., et al., *The Armeo Spring as training tool to improve upper limb functionality in multiple sclerosis: a pilot study*. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2011. **8**(1): p. 5.
23. Sampson, P., et al., *Using Functional Electrical Stimulation Mediated by Iterative Learning Control and Robotics to Improve Arm Movement for People With Multiple Sclerosis*. IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng, 2016. **24**(2): p. 235-48.
24. Beretta, E., et al., *Rehabilitation of Upper Limb in Children with Acquired Brain Injury: A Preliminary Comparative Study*. J Healthc Eng, 2018. **2018**: p. 4208492.
25. Cesareo, A., et al. *A Comparative Study Among Constraint, Robot-Aided and Standard Therapies in Upper Limb Rehabilitation of Children with Acquired Brain Injury*. in XIV Mediterranean Conference on Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing 2016: MEDICON 2016. 2016. Paphos, Cyprus: Springer International Publishing.

26. Biffi, E., et al., *Movement Velocity and Fluidity Improve after Armeo(R)Spring Rehabilitation in Children Affected by Acquired and Congenital Brain Diseases: An Observational Study*. Biomed Res Int, 2018. **2018**: p. 1537170.
27. Turconi, A.C., et al., *May new technologies improve upper limb performance in grown up diplegic children?* Eur J Phys Rehabil Med, 2016.
28. Keller, J.W. and H.J.A. van Hedel, *Weight-supported training of the upper extremity in children with cerebral palsy: a motor learning study*. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2017. **14**(1): p. 87.
29. Peri, E., et al., *Quantitative Evaluation of Performance during Robot-assisted Treatment*. Methods Inf Med, 2016. **55**(1): p. 84-8.
30. Glavic, J., et al., *Technology-enhanced upper limb physical rehabilitation in hemiplegic cerebral palsy*. International Journal of Rehabilitation, 2016.
31. Portaro, S., et al., *A promising tool for flail arms amyotrophic lateral sclerosis rehabilitation: a case report*. Eur J Phys Rehabil Med, 2018.
32. Nerz, C., et al., *Effectiveness of robotic-assisted training added to conventional rehabilitation in patients with humeral fracture early after surgical treatment: protocol of a randomised controlled multicentre trial*. Trials, 2017. **18**(589).
33. Schwickert, L., et al., *Robotic-assisted rehabilitation of proximal humerus fractures in virtual environments: a pilot study*. Z Gerontol Geriatr, 2011. **44**(6): p. 387-92.
34. Guidali, M., et al., *Estimating the patient's contribution during robot-assisted therapy*. J Rehabil Res Dev, 2013. **50**(3): p. 379-94.
35. Schneider, J.C., et al., *Feasibility of an Exoskeleton-Based Interactive Video Game System for Upper Extremity Burn Contractures*. PM R, 2015. **8**(5): p. 445-452.
36. Mehrholz, J., et al., *Electromechanical and robot-assisted arm training for improving activities of daily living, arm function, and arm muscle strength after stroke*. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2018. **9**: p. CD006876.
37. Ying, S., H. Jiajia, and S. Jiajia, *Effects of motion feedback training on upper limb motor function and ADL in hemiplegic patients*. Chinese Journal of Rehabilitation, 2015. **30**(6): p. 409-411.
38. He, B., C. Zhang, and X. Liu, *Effects of Upper Limb Robot-assisted Therapy on Motor Recovery in Patients with Acute Stroke*. Chin J Rehabil Theory Pract, 2016. **22**(6): p. 688-692.
39. Hollenstein, C. and J. Cabri, *Zusatztherapie mit computerunterstütztem Trainingssystem im Vergleich zu ergotherapeutischer Armgruppentherapie*. Neuroreha, 2011(1): p. 40-42.
40. Joo, M.C., et al., *Effects of Robot-assisted Arm Training in Patients with Subacute Stroke*. Brain & Neurorehabilitation, 2014. **7**(2): p. 111-117.

41. Grimm, F., G. Naros, and A. Gharabaghi, *Closed-Loop Task Difficulty Adaptation during Virtual Reality Reach-to-Grasp Training Assisted with an Exoskeleton for Stroke Rehabilitation*. Front Neurosci, 2016.
42. Veerbeek, J.M., et al., *What is the evidence for physical therapy poststroke? A systematic review and meta-analysis*. PLoS One, 2014. **9**(2): p. e87987.
43. Zbogar, D., et al., *Movement repetitions in physical and occupational therapy during spinal cord injury rehabilitation*. Spinal Cord, 2017. **55**(2): p. 172-179.
44. Lang, C.E., et al., *Observation of amounts of movement practice provided during stroke rehabilitation*. Arch Phys Med Rehabil, 2009. **90**(10): p. 1692-8.
45. Staubli, P., et al., *Effects of intensive arm training with the rehabilitation robot ARMin II in chronic stroke patients: four single-cases*. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2009. **6**: p. 46.
46. Prange, G.B., et al., *Systematic review of the effect of robot-aided therapy on recovery of the hemiparetic arm after stroke*. J Rehabil Res Dev, 2006. **43**(2): p. 171-84.
47. Saywell, N., et al., *Play-based interventions improve physical function for people with adult-acquired brain injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials*. Clin Rehabil, 2016.
48. Housman, S., et al., *Arm-Training with T-WREX After Chronic Stroke: Preliminary Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial*, in *IEEE 10th International Conference on Rehabilitation Robotics*. 2007: Nordwijk, The Netherlands. p. 562 - 568.
49. Fazekas, G., I. Tavaszi, and A. Toth, *[New opportunities in neuro-rehabilitation: robot mediated therapy in conditions post central nervous system impairments]*. Ideggyogy Sz, 2016. **69**(5-6): p. 148-54.
50. Keller, U., et al., *Robot-assisted arm assessments in spinal cord injured patients: a consideration of concept study*. PLoS One, 2015. **10**(5): p. e0126948.
51. Fong, J., et al., *An investigation into the reliability of upper-limb robotic exoskeleton measurements for clinical evaluation in neurorehabilitation*, in *7th International IEEE EMBS Conference on Neural Engineering*. 2015: Montpellier, France.
52. Ortmann, S., J. Kesselring, and J. Kool, *Reliabilität und Validität der Handkraftmessung eines Robotik-gestützten Handtherapiesystems bei Patienten nach Schlaganfall*, in *Physioswiss-Congress 2016*. 2016: Basel, Switzerland.
53. Merlo, A., et al., *Upper limb evaluation with robotic exoskeleton. Normative values for indices of accuracy, speed and smoothness*. NeuroRehabilitation, 2013. **33**(4): p. 523-30.
54. Longhi, M., et al., *Instrumental indices for upper limb function assessment in stroke patients: a validation study*. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2016. **13**(1): p. 52.
55. Bauer, C.M., et al., *Concurrent validity and reliability of a novel wireless inertial measurement system to assess trunk movement*. J Electromyogr Kinesiol, 2015. **25**(5): p. 782-90.

56. Palermo, E., et al., *Translational effects of robot-mediated therapy in subacute stroke patients: an experimental evaluation of upper limb motor recovery*. PeerJ, 2018. **6**: p. e5544.
57. Wu, W., et al., *Modulation of shoulder muscle and joint function using a powered upper-limb exoskeleton*. J Biomech, 2018.
58. Nallinger, A., et al., *Computer spielen mit paretischem Arm - Aktives Bewegungstraining mit augmented feedback für Kinder und Jugendliche*, in *Praxis Physiotherapie*. 2011. p. 114-115.
59. Hamzah, N., N.I. Giban, and M. Mazlan, *Robotic Upper Limb Rehabilitation Using Armeo®Spring for Chronic Stroke Patients at University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC)*, in *2nd International Conference for Innovation in Biomedical Engineering and Life Sciences: ICIBEL 2017 (in conjunction with APCMBE 2017), 10 - 13 December 2017, Penang, Malaysia*, F. Ibrahim, et al., Editors. 2018, Springer Singapore: Singapore. p. 225-230.
60. Wittmann, F., et al., *Assessment-Driven Arm Therapy at Home Using an IMU-Based Virtual Reality System*, in *IEEE International Conference on Rehabilitation Robotics (ICORR)*. 2015: Singapore.

Disclaimer: The content of this brochure has been compiled with utmost care and to the best of our knowledge. However, we cannot assume any liability for the accuracy and completeness of any information including but not limited to statements, information, experiences, or opinions in any of the published articles or comments contained in this brochure.

All articles and comments that are chosen to be published in this brochure aim at sharing professional experiences and opinions of third parties in relation to therapies or treatments with certain medical devices. They are deliberately diverse and sometimes contain what some readers may perceive as controversial views that may not be medically proven. The experiences and opinions expressed are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect our views. They are not meant to constitute advice of any kind. Consequently, they shall under no circumstances be used for diagnosing or treating any health, rehabilitation, or fitness problem or disease. If you require any medical advice such as but not limited to advice on medical treatments or devices, you should consult an appropriate professional.

The publications included in this document take into consideration the commercial and research versions of the devices, such as ARMin, T-WREX, HandSOME and ArmeoSenso. The described characteristics are not necessarily applicable to all the Armeo Therapy Concept devices. Check the specific device sections for the unique features of each device.

CURRENT HOCOMA RESEARCH FOCUS:

Hocoma would like to thank all their research partners and the many researchers who independently showed interest and studied our devices for their hard work and dedication.

Together, we're pushing the field forward and improving therapy for our patients!

Hocoma, along with our partners, is currently focused on the following research topics:

- How can I increase the efficiency and show the economic advantages of delivering therapy with Hocoma devices? We join forces with clinical partners with experience in research who are interested in collaborating with health economists on this topic.
- The Armeo Therapy Concept targets the continuum of care. How can we best treat patients with different levels of motor function to target specific therapy goals? We look for clinical partners with experience in research interested in determining evidence-based guidelines and treatment plans including our technology.
- Valid and reliable assessments are extremely important to provide tailored therapy and motivation to the patient. We look for collaborations with clinical and engineering researchers to develop novel metrics which can be used during robot-assisted therapy to measure improvements.

If you have clinical expertise and a good idea on how to highlight the clinical potential of our devices in a research project, please find the Hocoma Collaboration Request Form here:

<https://www.hocoma.com/services/clinical-research/> !

If you have engineering expertise and want to contribute to the technical innovation of our devices, please contact us at info@hocoma.com with the keyword "Technical innovation" in the subject line.

INTENSITY = REPETITION × EFFORT

This is what drives us at Hocoma: a strong motivation to help people with technologies and ideas that look at functional movement therapy from a **completely new perspective**. Because these technologies enable people to exercise **intensively**. Because they maximize **motivation**. Because they encourage patients to make possible what they've been told was impossible.

We improve the lives of millions by providing functional and efficient solutions that set new standards in the field of human movement therapy.

WWW.HOCOMA.COM