WE MOVE YOU



ERIGO THERAPY IS BACKED BY 10 YEARS OF CLINICAL RESEARCH!



SUMMARY

- Erigo training was called a breakthrough in avoiding a vicious cycle during early care.
- 2 The Erigo is the best-investigated robotic tilt table on the market.
- 3 Research shows that Erigo training is safe and effective for various patient groups.
- 4 Erigo training is the safest of three tested mobilization methods in the intensive care unit (ICU).
- 5 With Erigo training, the risk of syncope during verticalization is reduced.
- 6 With Erigo training, time spent in a vertical position is increased.
- 7 Brain activity during Erigo training is comparable to brain activity during regular human gait.
- 8 The Hocoma Knowledge Platform: Find all available literature in one place!

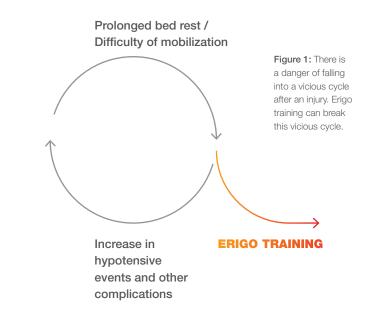


ERIGO TRAINING WAS CALLED A BREAKTHROUGH IN AVOIDING A VICIOUS CYCLE DURING EARLY CARE.

Bed rest and inactivity result in rapid decline of several body functions, for example the reduction of aerobic fitness [1], reduction of bone mass [2], drastic increase in the risk of thrombosis or embolisms [3] and muscular atrophy [4]. At the same time, orthostatic tolerance is reduced both as a result of bed rest [5] and nervous system injury [6]. This can lead to a vicious cycle where verticalization is either avoided altogether out of fear of hypotensive events (such as pre-syncope or syncope) or negative effects on cerebral blood flow or where verticalization is attempted, but needs to be interrupted due to a potentially life threatening hypotensive event. This, in turn, increases the probability of hypotensive events and other mentioned complications.



Erigo therapy was called a breakthrough by established researchers because it stabilizes the hemodynamic system during verticalization and thus avoids or breaks this vicious cycle [7].



6

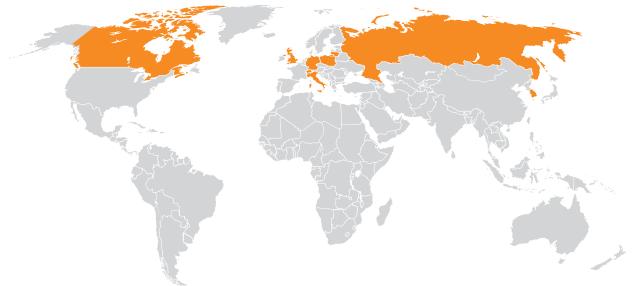
2 THE ERIGO IS THE BEST-**INVESTIGATED ROBOTIC TILT TABLE ON THE** MARKET.

Today, 40 Erigo research articles from independent research groups all over the world have been published in peer-reviewed journals (as of August 2017). These studies include 8 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) including 212 participants, 10 cross-sectional studies including 134 patients, observational studies and technical papers.

PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS 10 40 9 36 8 32 7 28 6 24 Accumulated Publicatio 5 20 New Publications 16 4 3 12 2 8 4 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2017 2006 2004 2005 2007 2003 New Publications Accumulated Publications

Figure 2: Especially in recent years, research interest in the Erigo has grown and 40 scientific publications are available today. This includes peer-reviewed journal and conference publications.

Figure 3: The Erigo research community spans over large parts of the world. Published papers also include 4 international collaborations.



3 RESEARCH SHOWS THAT ERIGO TRAINING IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE FOR VARIOUS PATIENT GROUPS.

- A Individuals with spinal cord injury [8-16]
- B Individuals post stroke [17-24]
- C Individuals with traumatic brain injury [9, 12, 25-31]
- Individuals with disorders of consciousness [17, 18, 26, 30-32]
- Individuals being treated in an intensive care unit [13, 24, 25, 32, 33]



4

ERIGO TRAINING IS THE SAFEST OF THREE TESTED MOBILIZATION METHODS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU).

Several studies compared the safety of different mobilization methods for patients being treated in the ICU [7, 25, 32, 33]. They compared verticalization with the Erigo to verticalization with a regular tilt table, mobilization in bed (with or without technology assistance) or mobilization with the assistance of therapists, and found that Erigo verticalization led to fewer hypertensive events and significantly fewer training interruptions [7, 25, 32].

In addition, Erigo verticalization was the only method tested that did not lead to a potentially dangerous increase in stress hormones after verticalization [33]. Several studies are currently planned or ongoing to further investigate the effects of Erigo therapy in the intensive care unit (www.clinicaltrials.gov).

5 WITH ERIGO TRAINING, THE RISK OF SYNCOPE DURING VERTICALIZATION IS REDUCED.

The Erigo was developed to allow safe and effective verticalization of patients who otherwise are at a high risk of potentially life threatening syncope episodes. This goal has clearly been reached as there is strong agreement in all the studies regarding the superiority of the Erigo in reducing pre-syncope and syncope during verticalization [9-11, 14, 24-27, 30, 32, 34, 35].

6

WITH ERIGO TRAINING, TIME SPENT IN A VERTICAL POSITION IS INCREASED.

Thanks to increased orthostatic tolerance, therapy interruptions can be decreased and total therapy time increased with the Erigo [26, 32, 34, 35]. In particular, the duration of head-up tilt of more than 70 degrees was increased by 50% and the number of training interruptions due to syncope, pre-syncope or orthostatic intolerance was diminished by two thirds [32].

TRAINING INTERRUPTIONS

NET TRAINING TIME

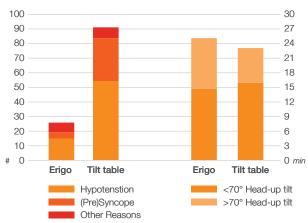


Figure 4: Comparison of training interruptions and net head-up tilt time with the Erigo compared to regular tilt table verticalization [32]. BRAIN ACTIVITY DURING ERIGO TRAINING IS COMPARABLE TO BRAIN ACTIVITY DURING REGULAR HUMAN GAIT.

7

It has been shown that brain activity during Erigo stepping is very similar, with regards to localization and temporal sequence, to the activity during regular human walking in able-bodied individuals [36]. The gait-like stepping movement in the Erigo is therefore extremely useful, not only to stabilize the cardiovascular system, but also with regards to very early, but still safe gait rehabilitation [36].

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

A full overview of all papers published on the Erigo can be found on the Hocoma Knowledge Platform (http://knowledge. hocoma.com/research/erigo.html).

Author	Title	Publication Type	Year
Riberholt C.G., Lindschou J., Gluud C., Mehlsen J., Moller K.	Early mobilisation by head-up tilt with stepping versus standard care after severe traumatic brain injury – Protocol for a randomised clinical feasibility trial Trials.19; (1):612	Journal Article	2018
Zivi I., Valsecchi R., Maestri R., Maffia S., Zarucchi A., Molatore K., Vellati E., Saltuari L., Frazzitta G.	Early Rehabilitation Reduces Time to Decannulation in Patients With Severe Acquired Brain Injury: A Retrospective Study Front Neurol.9; 559	Journal Article	2018
Kumar S., Yadav R., Aafreen, Yadav S.	Effect of robotic tilt table on rehabilitation outcome in right side versus left side hemiplegia International Journal of Yogic, Human Movement and Sports Sciences.3; (2):237-241	Journal Article	2018
Daunoraviciene K., Adomaviciene A., Svirskis D., Griskevicius J., Juocevicius A.	Necessity of early-stage verticalization in patients with brain and spinal cord injuries: Preliminary study Technol Health Care.26; (S2):613-623	Journal Article	2018

8

REFERENCES

- Lee, S.M., et al., Aerobic exercise deconditioning and countermeasures during bed rest. Aviat Space Environ Med, 2010. 81(1): p. 52-63.
- Zerwekh, J.E., et al., The effects of twelve weeks of bed rest on bone histology, biochemical markers of bone turnover, and calcium homeostasis in eleven normal subjects. J Bone Miner Res, 1998. 13(10): p. 1594-601.
- Dittmer, D.K. and R. Teasell, Complications of immobilization and bed rest. Part 1: Musculoskeletal and cardiovascular complications. Canadian Family Physician, 1993. 39: p. 1428-1437.
- Stuempfle, K.J. and D.G. Drury, *The Physiological Consequences of Bed Rest.* Journal of Exercise Physiology online, 2007. 10(3): p. 32-41.
- Linnarsson, D., et al., Effects of an artificial gravity countermeasure on orthostatic tolerance, blood volumes and aerobic power after short-term bed rest (BR-AG1). J Appl Physiol (1985), 2015. 118(1): p. 29-35.
- Krassioukov, A., et al., A systematic review of the management of orthostatic hypotension after spinal cord injury. Arch Phys Med Rehabil, 2009. 90(5): p. 876-85.
- Frazzitta, G., et al., Effectiveness of a Very Early Stepping Verticalization Protocol in Severe Acquired Brain Injured Patients: A Randomized Pilot Study in ICU. PLoS One, 2016. 11(7): p. e0158030.
- Borghgraef, C., et al. Influences of ErigoPro on Spasticity and aspects of Quality of Life in Spinal Cord Injruy, a randomized AB design. Poster presented at International Spinal Cord Society. 2014 in Maastricht, Netherlands.
- Colombo, G., et al. Novel Tilt Table with integrated robotic stepping mechanism: Design Principles and Clinical Application. in 9th International Conference on Rehabilitation Robotics. 2005. Chicago, Illinois, USA.
- Craven, C.T., et al., Investigation of robotic-assisted tilt-table therapy for early-stage spinal cord injury rehabilitation. J Rehabil Res Dev, 2013. 50(3): p. 367-78.
- Laubacher, M., C. Perret, and K.J. Hunt, Work-rateguided exercise testing in patients with incomplete spinal cord injury using a robotics-assisted tilt-table. Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol, 2014. 10(5): p. 422-428.
- Lukowicz, M., W. Kuczma, and J.R. Hoffman, [Active tilting a patient to erect position within a very early period of neurorehabilitation]. Acta Bio-Optica Informatica Medica, 2008. 14(3).
- Makarova, M.R. and O.V. Romashin, [Verticalization as a factor of early rehabilitation in the patients with a spinal cord injury]. Vopr Kurortol Fizioter Lech Fiz Kult, 2013(4): p. 47-52.

- Plewa, H., et al. Circulatory stabilisation of acute spinal cord injured patients during physiological continuous passive motion therapy and verticalisation. Poster presented at 39th Annual Congress of the German Society for Biomedical Engineering (DGBMT). 2005 in Nuernberg, Germany.
- Rupp, R., et al., [Reha-Stepper locomotion therapy in early rehabilitation of paraplegic patients]. Biomed Tech (Berl), 2002. 47 Suppl 1 Pt 2: p. 708-11.
- Yoshida, T., et al., Cardiovascular response of individuals with spinal cord injury to dynamic functional electrical stimulation under orthostatic stress. IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng, 2013. 21(1): p. 37-46.
- Calabro, R.S., et al., Do post-stroke patients benefit from robotic verticalization? A pilot-study focusing on a novel neurophysiological approach. Restor Neurol Neurosci, 2015. 33: p. 671-681.
- Chernikova, L., et al. The early activization of patients with acute ischemic stroke using tilt table "Erigo": the prospective randomized blinded case-control study. in 5th World Congress of NeuroRehabilitation. 2008. Brasilia, Brazil: Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair.
- 19. Isaeva, T., et al. Features of early rehabilitation of the patients with the cardioembolic stroke (CES) and chronic hear failure (CHF). in 7th World Congress of the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine. 2013. Bejing, China.
- Kuznetsov, A.N., et al., *Early poststroke rehabilitation using a robotic tilt-table stepper and functional electrical stimulation.* Stroke Res Treat, 2013. 2013: p. 946056.
- Piscitelli, D., et al. Effects of dynamic tilt-table with integrated robotic stepping associated with functional electrical stimulation in acute stroke: a pilot study. in Second International Meeting of the Milan Center for Neuroscience (NeuroMi). 2016. Milan: Journal of Alzheimer's Disease.
- 22. Uvarova, O.A., V.D. Daminov, and A.N. Kuznetsov. Functional Electrical Stimulation in Combination with Robotic Mechanic in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke. Poster presented at European Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine. 2012 in Thessaloniki, Greece.
- 23. van Beers, E., et al., Influence of post stroke rehabilitation using the Erigo®Pro on mobility, balance and walking: a pre-post AB design, in FACULTEIT BEWEG-INGS- EN REVALIDATIEWETENSCHAPPEN. 2015, KU Leuven.

- Wieser, M., et al., Cardiovascular control and stabilization via inclination and mobilization during bed rest. Med Biol Eng Comput, 2014. 52(1): p. 53-64.
- Frazzitta, G., et al., Safety and Feasibility of a Very Early Verticalization in Patients With Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. J Head Trauma Rehabil, 2015. 30(4): p. 290-2.
- Luther, M.S., et al., Orthostatic circulatory disorders in early neurorehabilitation: a case report and management overview. Brain Inj, 2007. 21(7): p. 763-7.
- Luther, M.S., et al., Comparison of orthostatic reactions of patients still unconscious within the first three months of brain injury on a tilt table with and without integrated stepping. A prospective, randomized crossover pilot trial. Clin Rehabil, 2008. 22(12): p. 1034-41.
- Müller, F. New Technologic Approach to Minimizing Immobilization Effects of Patients with Brain Injury. Poster presented at Seventh World Congress on Brain Injury. 2008 in Lisbon, Portugal.
- Müller, F. Use of the Erigo in DOC (Disorders of Consciousness). Poster presented at IBIA Meeting. 2008 in Lisbon, Portugal.
- Taveggia, G., et al., Robotic tilt table reduces the occurrence of orthostatic hypotension over time in vegetative states. Int J Rehabil Res, 2015. 38(2): p. 162-166.
- Incisa della Rocchetta, A., et al. Can the ERIGO Increase Level of Consciousness, as Measured by the CRS-R, in a Patient in a Minimally Conscious State? Poster presented at World Federation of Neurorehabilitation (WFNR). 2014 in Turkey.
- Krewer, C., et al., *Tilt Table Therapies for Patients with* Severe Disorders of Consciousness: A Randomized, Controlled Trial. PLoS One, 2015. 10(12): p. e0143180.
- Rocca, A., et al., Sympathetic activity and early mobilization in patients in intensive and intermediate care with severe brain injuries: a preliminary prospective randomized study. BMC Neurology, 2016. 16(1): p. 169.
- Czell, D., et al., Influence of passive leg movements on blood circulation on the tilt table in healthy adults. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2004. 1(1): p. 4.
- 35. Thrasher, T.A., et al. Effects of isometric FES and dynamic FES on cardiovascular parameters on an active tilt-table stepper. in 10th Annual Conference of the International Functional Electrical Stimulation Society. 2005. Montral, Canada.
- Wieser, M., et al., *Temporal and spatial patterns of cortical activation during assisted lower limb movement*. Exp Brain Res, 2010. 203(1): p. 181-91.

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:

- What are the economic advantages of our devices? We join forces with clinical partners with experience in research who are interested in collaborating with health economists on this topic.
- How can I increase the efficiency 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.
- What is the real advantage of Augmented Performance Feedback? We join forces with clinical partners with experience in research who are willing to investigate the effects of using Augmented Performance Feedback in a longitudinal study.

If you have clinical expertise and a good idea on how to highlight the clinical potential of our devices in a research project, please send a short proposal to clinical.research@hocoma.com. We are always looking for new collaborations!

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

Without notice. © Hocoma AG, CH-Erigo-Research-20191026 US

All content is subject to change

providing functional and efficient solutions that set new standards in the field of human movement therapy.

WWW.HOCOMA.COM