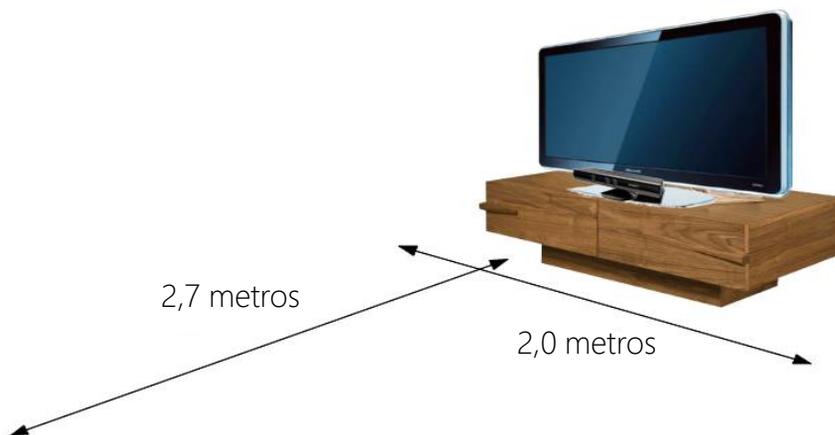




Best practices
when using the
Kinect sensor

During a physical rehabilitation session with Rehametrics, it is often necessary to keep in mind certain aspects to ensure that data collected during the completed sessions is optimal. Here are some of them:

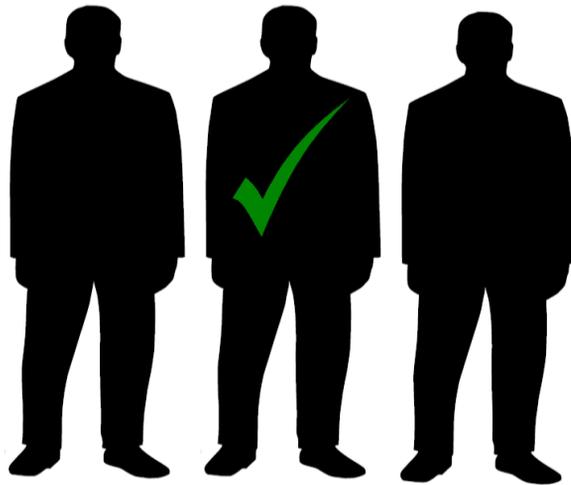
1- You will need, at least, a 2.7m x 2.0 m area free from objects and right in front of the Kinect sensor. Even if the area finally used is smaller, having an area of that size available guarantees a better user experience and higher quality measurements.



2- Rehametrics supports only one patient at a time during a rehabilitation session. All exercises –physical or cognitive- were designed to be completed by only one patient at a time.



3- Any person placed in front of the Kinect sensor during a rehabilitation session will normally be considered the main user by the software. As a result, it is recommended that the patient be placed in front of the sensor before starting the Rehametrics exercise.



4- To improve patient detection by the Kinect sensor, those individuals that will not be participating in the session should place themselves as far back as possible from the detection area. User detection and experience (normally, the patient) will improve considerably if this recommendation is followed.



5- Remove any object, garment or piece of clothing that hides the user's silhouette. The Kinect sensor and our detection algorithm search for human silhouettes to trigger movement tracking. Any piece of clothing (skirt, coat, etc.) or object (purse, etc.) that the patient is wearing during the session may affect detection. As a result, it is recommended to remove them before starting the rehabilitation session.



Moreover, there are other important aspects that healthcare professionals must keep in mind when using Rehametrics to complete physical rehabilitation sessions.

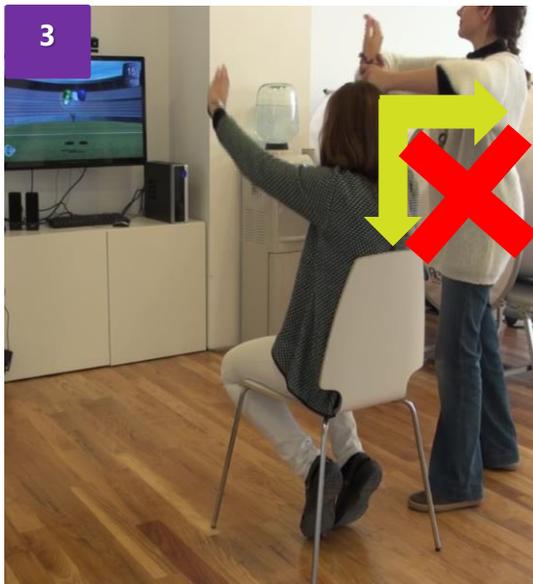
Here are some of the things you **should not do** during a rehabilitation session using the Kinect sensor:

1. Do not place yourself in between the Kinect sensor and the patient. If you do, two things can happen: the exercise can go on pause or you might become the main user (instead of the patient). If this happens, the avatar on screen (the wooden character) will not respond to the patient's movements.



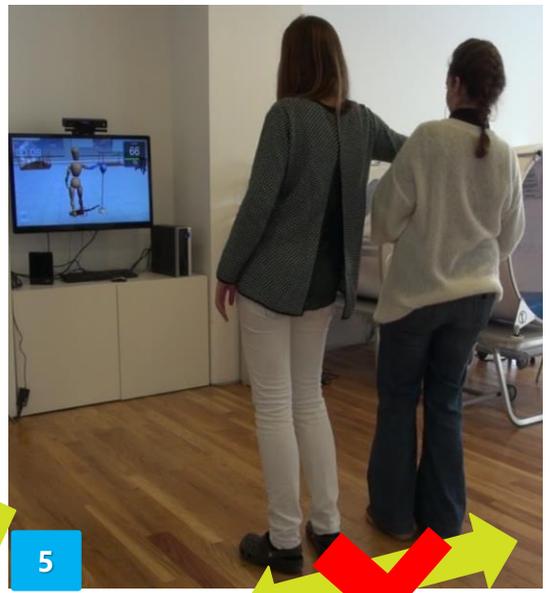
2. If you are taller than the patient, or if you will be standing while the patient is sitting down, do not stand right behind him or her. If you do, the Kinect sensor may not detect correctly who is the main user.

3. Do not assist the patient without completely following completely through because the Kinect sensor may detection the patient incorrectly resulting in erratic motions by the avatar.



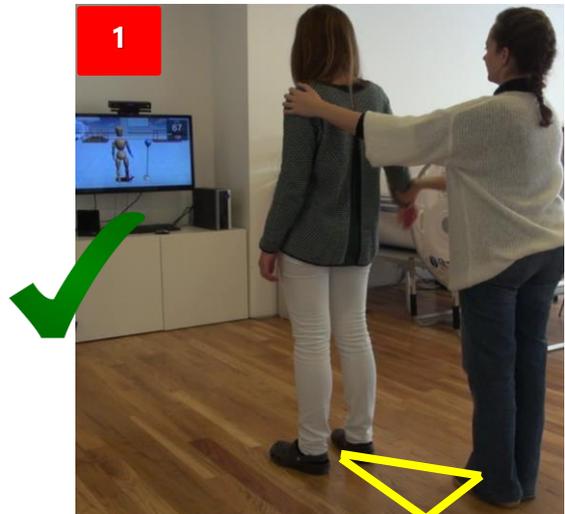
4. Do not place yourself as a extension of the patient, because the Kinect sensor Will not be able to identify where the patient "ends" and where you "begin". Once again, this can cause detection errors and erratic motions by the avatar on screen.

5. Do not place yourself at the same distance from the Kinect sensor as the patient. Remember that the sensor always considers that the individual who is closest and right in front of it as the main user. If you are not clearly placed behind the patient you might cause erratic motions by the avatar.



Finally, there are other important aspects that you should **always** keep in mind to obtain the best possible measurements and user experience. These are:

1. **Place yourself behind the patient and to the side.** In this way, the Kinect sensor will consider you to be a different user from the patient.



2. **Always fully assist the patient in the movement.** In this way, the Kinect sensor will improve its detection and will consider you to be a different user from the patient.





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