



Clinical Evidence Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

Evidence: Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

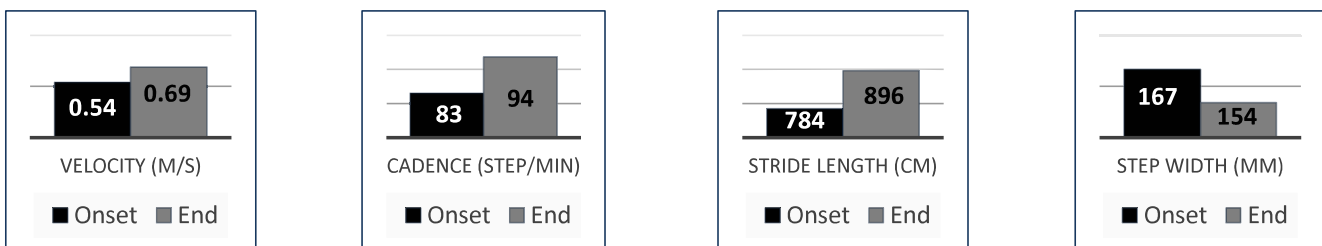
End-Effector: G-EO

Effects of robot-assisted gait training in progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP): a preliminary report

Sale P., *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience* 2014; 8: 1-7

Population:	5 patients with PSP on stable doses
Intervention:	45 minutes of G-EO walking and stair climbing training, 5 days / week for 4 weeks
Primary Outcome:	spatio-temporal parameters
Measurement tool:	3D-Gait Analysis with infrared cameras and passive markers

Spatio-temporal gait parameters



- The Training on the G-EO was considered to be safe and a positive experience for the patients
- No significant improvements due to the small sample size

Take away message: Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

Effects of robot-assisted gait training in progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP): a preliminary report

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- Training with the G-EO device improves spatio-temporal parameters in patients with PSP.
- Those spatio-temporal parameters are mostly connected to the risk of falls. Therefore, a reduction in the risk of falling could be expected.