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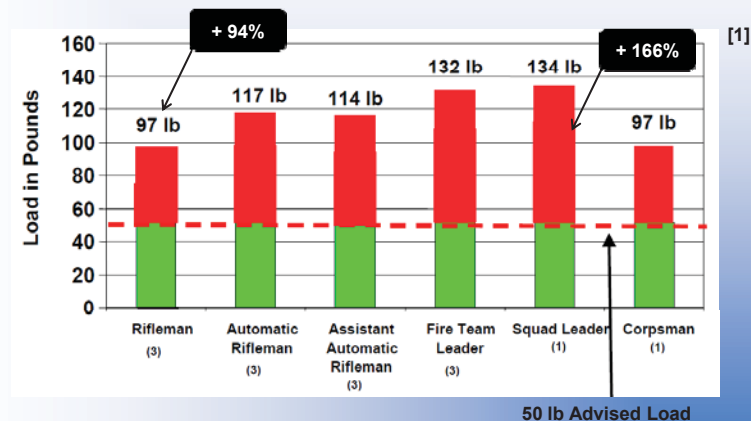
Initial Evaluation of the Dermoskeleton Concept: Application of Biomechatronics and Artificial Intelligence to Address the Soldiers Overload Challenge

Presented by St. Bédard
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SOLDIER OVERLOAD CHALLENGE Actual Assault Loads



CONSEQUENCES: - Musculo-Skeletal (MS) Injuries
- Non-deployment

SOLDIER OVERLOAD CHALLENGE

Impacts & Consequences

- In US Army, 250,000 MS injuries per year ^[4]
- In US Army, around 75% of medical issues are MS injuries ^[x]
- In US Special Forces, 12% / month of soldiers suffers MS injuries ^[2]
- In US Army, 16% of non-deployment rate mainly due to MS injuries ^[3]
- In US Army, 5,000 and 10,000 additional soldiers in 2009 and 2010 respectively ^[3]

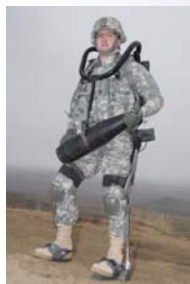
▶ HIGH COST IN REHABILITATION

▶ HIGH COST IN RE-DEPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

SOLDIER OVERLOAD CHALLENGE

Current Solutions

1) Weight reduction of gears



2) Unmanned ground vehicles



3) Exoskeletons

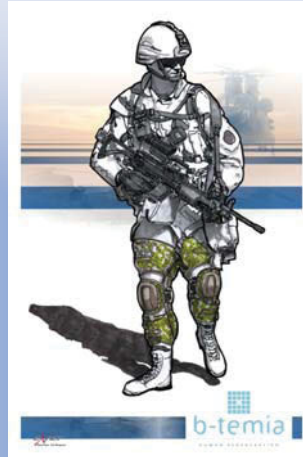


SOLDIER OVERLOAD CHALLENGE

Emerging Approach - Deroskeletons

ROBOTIZED ORTHOSIS-TYPE ASSISTIVE DEVICE SYPPLYING BIOMECHANICAL TORQUE AT JOINTS

- 1) Restore, maintain or enhance biomechanical capacity
- 2) Keep intact the ROM of the mobility
- 3) Assist specific or repetitive tasks requiring strength and endurance
- 4) Protect against acute and chronic MS injuries



Picture courtesy of B-Temia Inc.

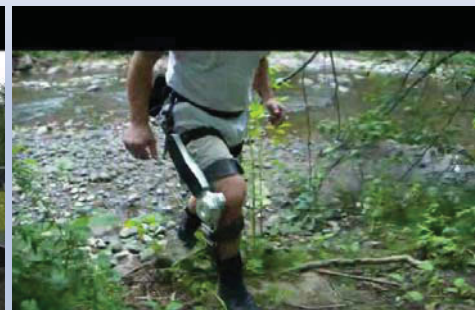
SOLDIER OVERLOAD CHALLENGE

Emerging Approach – K-SRD™

Assistive device using the dermoskeletal approach: KNEE STRESS RELEASE DEVICE (K-SRD™)



Squatting with the KSRD



Hiking with the KSRD

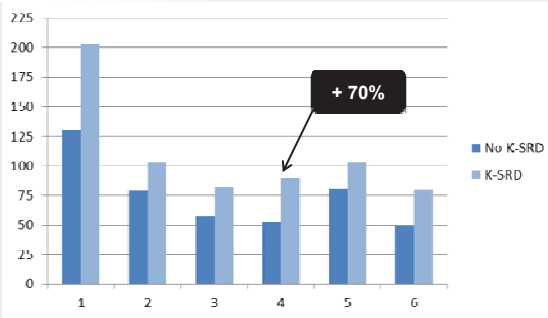
Photos courtesy of B-Temia Inc.

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION Objective & Method

INITIAL EVALUATION OF THE K-SRD™ AS IT APPLIES TO AUGMENT MOBILITY AND TO REDUCE TO PHYSIOLOGICAL WORKLOAD

- Method:** Aerobic & anaerobic tests in controlled environment
- Device:** Knee Stress Release Device (K-SRD™)
- Subjects:** Six (6) participants; healthy & fit; 20-29 of age
- Protocol:** Two (2) conditions (W/O the device)
Three (3) weight criteria (0lb, 25lb, 50lb)
- Test 1:** Max repetition in squat movement (50lb)
OUTCOME: Amount of squats
- Test 2:** Stairs climbing; 20 mins @ 103 steps/min (50 lb)
OUTCOME: Heart rate
- Test 3:** Two steps up-and-down (CHFT); 10 mins (0, 25, 50 lb)
OUTCOME: Heart rate

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION Results – Test 1 Squat Movements

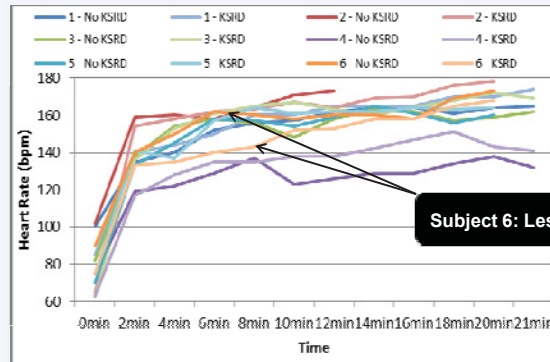


Participant #	Squats (n)		% Mech Adv.
	K-SRD	No K-SRD	
1	203	130	56.2
2	103	79	30.4
3	82	58	41.4
4	90	53	69.8
5	103	81	27.2
6	80	50	60.0

Mechanical Advantage

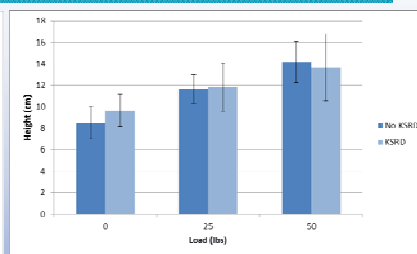
- 47.5% mean mechanical advantage while using the K-SRD™
- The K-SRD™ provide an obvious biomechanical benefice in squat
- The K-SRD™ = greater amount of squats or
The K-SRD™ = same number of squats with less effort

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION Results – Test 2 Stairs Climbing



- Four (4) subjects shown higher heart rate with the K-SRD™; MORE physiological effort
- Subject 6 shown lower heart rate with the K-SRD™; LESS physiological effort
- Subject 2 shown no significant difference

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION Results – Test 3 CHFT



Perceived Exertion Rate vs Load

- Load = 0 lb Increased heart rate < 10%
Perceived exertion rate is higher with the K-SRD™
- Load = 25 lb Increased heart rate < 10%
Perceived exertion rate shown no difference
- Load = 50 lb Increased heart rate < 5%
Perceived exertion rate is LOWER with the K-SRD™

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION

Conclusions & Recommendations

- In squat movements, the K-SRD™ shown a significant biomechanical benefit for the user (48% mean mechanical advantage)
- In stairs climbing, the K-SRD™ did not show a physiological effort reduction; HOWEVER one (1) subject shown less effort while using the K-SRD™
- In CHFT, The K-SRD™ did not show a heart rate reduction; HOWEVER the increase is below 10% and 5 % for the 0-25 lb and 50 lb respectively

In Consequence

- Dermoskeletons would show positive attribute for muscular assistance
- Dermoskeletons would positively impact the biomechanical capability
- Dermoskeletons should be a novel emerging technology against soldiers overload challenge

RECOMMENDATION

- Development should focus to transfer the biomechanical benefit observed in squat towards the overall locomotion

DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION

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DERMOSKELETON INITIAL EVALUATION

References

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- 2) Lynch, J. H., Pallis, M. P., *Clinical Diagnoses in a Special Forces Group: The Muscolu-Skeletal Burden*, Journal of Special Operations Medicine, Edition No.2, Vol. 8, 2008.
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