

Fall Risk Analysis

Subject ID: Sample
Organization: Sample
Purpose of Study: UNKNOWN

Gender: MALE
Age: 45
Height: 61 inches

Report date: December 07, 2018

Activity Details

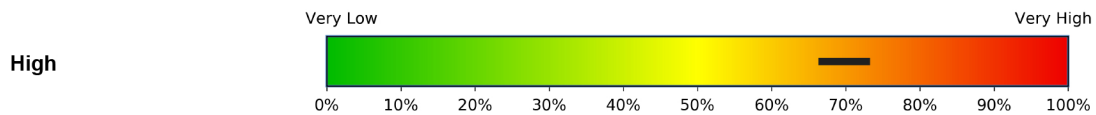
Summary

Test Date: Oct 4, 2018
Leg(s): Both
Duration: 32 minutes
Study Period(s): 1
Steps Analyzed: 582
Total Distance Walked: 0.1 miles
Max Stride Length: 3.0 feet
Max Walking Speed: 1.3 mph
Longest Continuous Walk: 179.2 feet

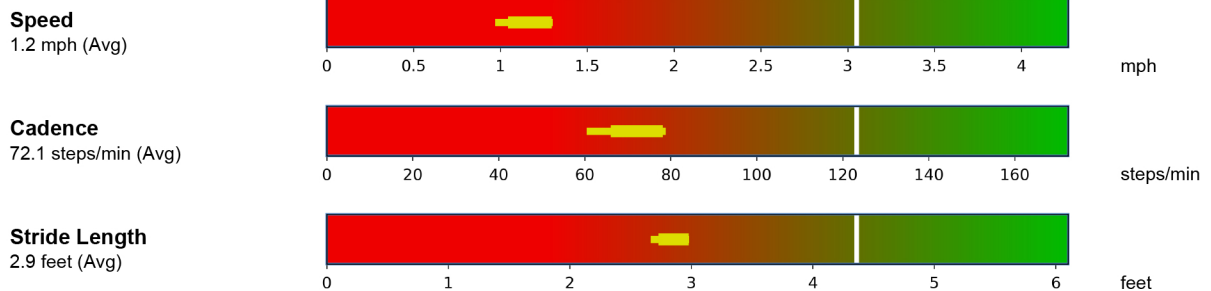


Risk of Fall: High
Walking speed: Slow
Cadence: Slow
Stride Length: Short
Leg-to-Leg Rhythm: Longer right leg stance
Step Variability: Normal
Leg Symmetry: Normal

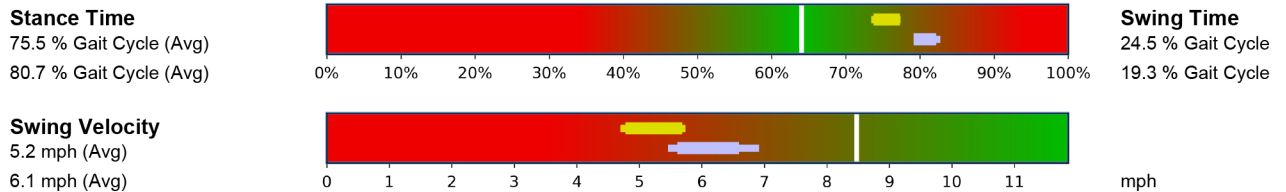
Subject's Risk of Fall



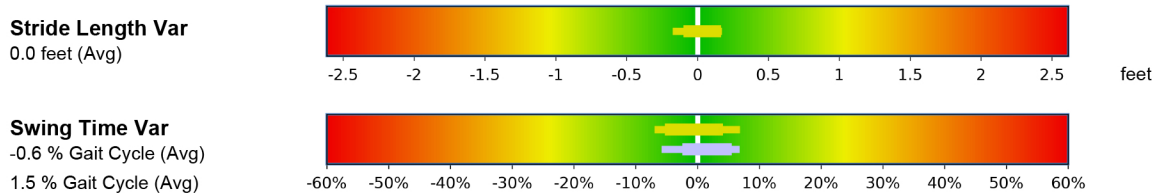
Pace



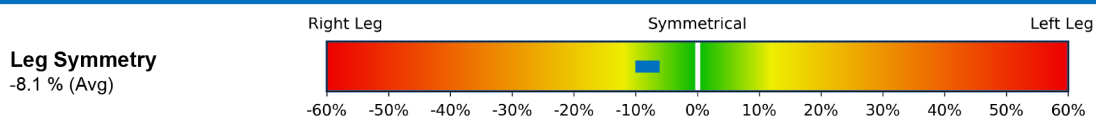
Leg-to-Leg Rhythm



Stride-to-Stride Variability



Asymmetry



Descriptions of measurements

Test Date:	The date on which the test was carried out.
Legs:	The legs to which Rover devices were attached.
Duration:	The period of time during which the test was carried out.
Steps Analyzed:	The number of steps that were recognized and processed by the Rover device.
Total Distance Walked:	The total distance walked while wearing the Rover device.
Max Stride Length:	The maximum recorded distance travelled between two consecutive heel strikes of the same foot during the study period while walking in a straight line.
Max Walking Speed:	The maximum recorded walking speed during the study period while walking in a straight line.
Longest Continuous Walk:	The longest distance that was traversed without a pause.

Motion Pie Charts

Left Pie Chart:	The left pie chart represents the duration of the test. The orange section displays the percent of time during which no motion was detected by the Rover devices. The red section displays the percent of time during which any kind of motion was detected.
Right Pie Chart:	The right pie chart is an expanded view of the left pie chart's motion (red) section. The green section displays the percent of time during which the Rover devices detected a walking motion. The purple section displays the percent of time during which non-walking motion was detected.

Descriptions of charts

Subject's Risk of Fall:	Identifies the subject's risk of falling. This qualitative value is calculated from the measurements displayed in the remainder of the report. The black horizontal bar displays the subject's current location along the risk spectrum.
Walking Speed:	Displays the walking speed recorded during the test. The white vertical bar represents the age and gender adjusted normal value. The yellow horizontal bar displays the minimum and maximum values encountered during the test. A value below 90% of the "norm" is considered out of the normal range.
Cadence:	Displays the number of steps taken per minute. The white vertical bar represents the age and gender adjusted normal value. The yellow horizontal bar displays the minimum and maximum values encountered during the test. A value below 90% of the "norm" is considered out of the normal range.
Stride Length:	Displays the distance between consecutive heel strikes while walking in a straight line. The white vertical bar represents the age and gender adjusted normal value. The yellow horizontal bar displays the minimum and maximum values encountered during the test. A value below 90% of the "norm" is considered out of the normal range.
Stance Time:	Displays the amount of time that a specific foot was in contact with the ground, as a percentage of the gait cycle time (a gait cycle begins when a foot contacts the ground, and ends with the next ground contact of the same foot). The white vertical bar represents the age and gender adjusted normal value. The yellow horizontal bar displays the minimum and maximum values encountered during the test.
Swing Time:	Displays the amount of time that a specific foot was NOT in contact with the ground, as a percentage of the gait cycle time. The white vertical bar represents the age and gender adjusted normal value. The yellow horizontal bar displays the minimum and maximum values encountered during the test.
Stride Length Var:	Indicates the degree to which stride lengths varied during the test. Greater variability generally indicates a less stable gait. Variability is displayed as coefficient of variation (100 x standard deviation/mean).
Swing Time Var:	Indicates the degree to which swing times varied during the test. Greater variability generally indicates a less stable gait. Variability is displayed as coefficient of variation (100 x standard deviation/mean).
Leg Symmetry:	Displays the left and right leg symmetry by comparing the support time and movement of the foot through the air. A value of 0% indicates that left and right legs have equal support time and are moving through the air in a similar fashion. A deviation of more than 10% from zero indicates one leg is being used more dominantly than the other.

Risk factors obtained from (Joe Verghese et al., Quantitative Gait Markers and Incident Fall Risk in Older Adults, 2009)