



EKSO™ CLINICAL RESEARCH

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

April 2022

Stroke Studies

2022

1. Brain Network Organization Following Post-Stroke Neurorehabilitation

Naro A, Pignolo L, Calabrò RS of IRCCS Centro Neurolesi Bonino Pulejo, Messina, Italy. Published in *Int J Neural Syst*. 2022 Apr;32(4):2250009. doi: 10.1142/S0129065722500095.

This study examined motor outcomes in conjunction with EEG recordings completed after Ekso gait training to determine brain changes resultant from the intervention.

Forty patients at least 6 months following their first stroke were randomized to receive either robotic or conventional gait training. The robotic group received 5x per week, 45 minute sessions in Ekso in addition to conventional therapy, which the control group was given the same amount of overground gait training in addition to conventional therapy. Outcome measures assessed pre and post intervention included TUG, 10MWT, and Rivermead Mobility index. Baseline EEG testing showed differing densities of links between core nodes depending on frequency range. Overall baseline assessment demonstrated hyperconnectivity of fronto-temporal-occipital lobes and a rich transcallosal network in delta-theta and gamma frequencies. The robotic group demonstrated greater changes in all outcome measures that was above the MCID. Brain connectivity changes were seen in both groups, but the robotic group experienced an increase in richness and density of links and a reorganization of core-periphery structure within the brain networks. These changes were directly correlated with improvements in outcome measures. This study also identified that patients with the lowest theta transcallosal and highest beta fronto-parietal coreness values were those who benefited most from robotic training.

2021

2. Robotic exoskeleton gait training in stroke: An electromyography-based evaluation

Longatelli V, Pedrocchi A, Guanziroli E, Molteni F, Gandolla M of Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center Italy. Published in *Front Neurobot*. 2021 Nov 26;15:733738. doi: 10.3389/fnbot.2021.733738.

Subacute participants with CVA underwent either conventional or exoskeletal training while assessing functional and EMG outcomes.

Patients with subacute (<6months post) were assigned either to a control group who received 5 sessions a week x 4 weeks, or exoskeleton rehabilitation for 12 sessions + 8 conventional sessions. They utilized the EksoGT in prostep+ and max swing assist. A total of 29 patients participated, with 14 being in the control group. This study also compared EMG data with a healthy group consisting of 7 subjects with no neurological deficits. Functional outcomes were taken including the Barthel index, motricity index, 10m walk test, 6 minute walk test, functional ambulation category, and trunk control test. Functional measures improved with both groups but no between group differences were noted. While analyzing EMG measurements, an improvement in muscular activation strategies towards the normative pattern was seen only in the ekso group, and this was most notable in the sartorius muscle. The authors hypothesized that use of an exoskeleton could induce a controlled and rhythmic locomotion pattern in these patients.

3. Patients' and therapists' experience and perception of exoskeleton-based physiotherapy during subacute stroke rehabilitation: a qualitative analysis

Louie DR, Mortenson WB, Lui M, Durocher M, Teasell R, Yao J, Eng JJ of the Rehabilitation Research Program, Vancouver, Canada. Published in *Disabil Rehabil* 2021 Oct 25;1-9. doi: 10.1080/09638288.2021.1989503.

Qualitative assessment of both patients and therapists who participated in the experimental arm of the study below.

The ExStRA randomized control trial was conducted at multiple Canadian rehabilitation hospitals. The results of this study can be read below (Louie et al 2021). After at least 5 exoskeleton sessions, patients were approached to inform them of this qualitative additional study. Three patients were not eligible for participation due to aphasia. Of the remaining 16, 14 agreed to participate in interviews conducted over the phone or in person for 25-45 minutes. All 6 therapists who provided intervention to at least 3 participants also consented to interview. Three main themes emerged: A matter of getting into the swing of things, more of a positive experience than anything else, and the best step forward. Overall, patients had a more favorable view of exoskeleton-based therapy. Both therapists and patients reported an initial steep learning curve. Patients reported that the ekso was fatiguing but believe it accelerated their recovery. Therapists reported institutional barriers that would prevent them from using ekso outside of a clinical trial. This study also highlighted patients and therapists thought that the exoskeleton therapist was a factor in how exoskeleton training was received.

4. Efficacy of an exoskeleton-based physical therapy program for non-ambulatory patients during subacute stroke rehabilitation: a randomized controlled trial

Louie DR, Mortenson WB, Durocher M, Schneeberg A, Teasell R, Yao J, Eng JJ of the Rehabilitation Research Program, Vancouver, Canada. Published in *J. Neuroeng Rehabil*. 2021 Oct 10. 18(1):149. doi: 10.1186/s12984-021-00942-z.

A randomized controlled trial conducted at 3 hospitals examining patients with subacute stroke who were unable to walk.

Participants were recruited over a three-year period from three inpatient rehabilitation hospitals in Canada. After baseline testing, participants were randomized to receive exoskeleton treatment or usual care. In the Ekso group, physical therapists were instructed to replace 75% of their treatment time with ekso, which was negotiated to three 60-minute sessions per week. Therapists were free to progress patients in Ekso as they saw fit, but there was guidance provided for when to discontinue use of the exoskeleton. The usual care group received typical therapy, 4-5 times a week for 45-60 minutes. All treatment was completed until discharge to a maximum of 8 weeks. While 36 participants were randomized, 18 ekso and 17 usual care were assessed post intervention while 14 ekso and 13 usual care were assessed at 6 month follow up. Some participants in the ekso group refused further use of the device, allowing both as-treated and per-protocol analysis. The ekso group walked an average of 592 ± 332 steps per session while the usual care group walked 330 ± 355 steps. When looking at the intention-to-treat analysis, there were no significant differences in groups or outcomes. The as-treated analysis (patients who received less than 70% ekso sessions were assessed in the usual care group) demonstrated that those who completed the ekso program who progressed to unassisted ambulation did so significantly faster than those who became ambulatory in the usual care group. There was also significant difference at 6 month follow up for both gait speed and 6MWT, favoring the ekso group. These results were less significant when addressed per-protocol (removing those participants randomized to ekso group who didn't complete at least 70% of ekso sessions), though p values for 6MWT at 6 month follow up and days to unassisted walking were 0.05. The authors recommend assessing for tolerance to training in an exoskeleton prior to going forth with that treatment to help exclude participants who will be non-compliant.

5. Effects of an exoskeleton-assisted gait training on post-stroke lower-limb muscle coordination

Zhu F, Kern M, Fowkes E, Afzal T, Contreras-Vidal JL, Francisco GE, Chang SH; TIRR Memorial Hermann, Houston, TX. Published in *J. Neural Eng.* 2021 Jun 4. doi: 10.1088/1741-2552/abf0d5.

A two-part study that first examined gait mechanics between eleven able-bodied and ten chronic stroke subjects on a treadmill. Then examined five chronic stroke subjects for changes in gait after use of ekso.

Stage one of this study utilized 11 able bodied and 10 post-stroke subjects and had them walk on a treadmill while examining kinematic and EMG data. Gait was broken down into motor modules (4 for able bodies subjects, 3 for paretic limb of stroke subjects). Joint angles were also examined during gait and significant decreases in ROM was noted in subjects' post-stroke for all joints studies except non-paretic hip. This data verified that there are differences in walking patterns after stroke. Stage two of this study utilized 5 subjects post stroke (average time since CVA = 56.6 months, 4 male) who received 12.6 ± 1.95 ekso sessions over 25.6 ± 12.1 days. They had their gait assessed pre Ekso training, post completion of all ekso sessions, and while in the ekso after completion of other ekso sessions. 10MWT, TUG, and 6MWT were not significantly different during pre and post ekso treatments. After intervention, the number of modules used to describe overground walking was decreased to 3 on both legs. Positive impacts noted while using ekso included: increased ability to activate plantar flexors and knee extensors at different gait phases and correction of toe drop. Overall, walking in ekso promoted a symmetric, normative pattern. However, in this sample of subjects, no significant changes were noted with overground walking post-intervention. The authors hypothesize that this could be due to the chronicity of stroke in these patients, insufficient dosage, and/or training intensity too low.

6. Functional gait recovery after a combination of conventional therapy and overground robot-assisted gait training is not associated with significant changes in muscle activation pattern: An EMG preliminary study on subject's subacute post stroke

Infarinato F, Romano P, Goffredo M, Ottaviani M, Galafate D, Gison A, Petruccelli S, Pournajaf S, Franceschini M; Neurorehabilitation Research Laboratory, IRCCS San Raffaele Roma, 00163 Rome, Italy. Published in *Brain Sci.* 2021 Apr 1. doi: 10.3390/brainsci11040448.

Eight participants in the sub-acute stage post stroke underwent treatment using Ekso while examining EMG data.

Twenty patients were recruited to undergo ekso gait training 5x/week for 60 minutes per session over 3 weeks. Only eight patients had data from EMG assessments due to barriers ranging from subject-related to more technical and administrative. EMG data was collected during patients walking without Ekso donned, both before treatment began and after the 3 weeks of robotic treatment. Other outcomes were also taken at these times. A significant difference between T1 and T2 was noted in Motricity Index of the affected lower limb and Functional Ambulation Classification (FAC). EMG data indicated significant improvement in symmetry of tibialis anterior firing from T1 to T2. This study had some limitations including small sample size and difficulties implementing EMG protocols but does begin to point towards robotic treatment improving muscle activation symmetry.

7. Effect of robotic exoskeleton gait training during acute stroke on functional ambulation

Karunakaran KK, Gute S, Ames GR, Chervin K, Dandola CM, Nolan KJ; Kessler Foundation and Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, NJ. Published in *NeuroRehabilitation*. 2021 Mar 29. doi: 10.3233/NRE-210010..

This study examined 14 individuals with acute moderate to severe stroke. Each received standard of care (SOC) gait training as well as gait training with Ekso and dosing was examined.

Patients were receiving treatment in an inpatient rehabilitation facility including gait training sessions completed for 45-90 minutes per session. SOC sessions included pre-gait activities, upright activities, and gait training. Robotic gait training was administered through Ekso in ProStep+. Total distance walked in robotic sessions was significantly higher than SOC (1549.69±354.43 versus 673.80±130.02, $p<0.01$). Distance per session was also significantly higher for robotic sessions (161.77±14.89m versus 52.58±3.77m, $p<0.01$). A strong correlation was seen between number of robotic steps taken per session and total distance walked during all PT sessions. Another strong correlation was seen between the number of robotic training sessions and the total distance walked during all PT sessions. Significant differences between baseline and follow up measures were seen for TUG, 10MWT, 6MWT distance, and 6MWT speed. This demonstrates that using Ekso provided increased dosing during gait training without increasing time spent training.

8. Gait recovery with an overground powered exoskeleton: A randomized controlled trial on subacute stroke subjects

Molteni F, Guanziroli E, Goffredo M, Calabrò RS, Pournajef S, Gaffuri M, Gasperini G, Filloni S, Baratta S, Galafate D, Le Pera D, Bramanti P, Franceschini M; Italian EksoGait Study Group, Italy. Published in *Brain Sci*. 2021 Jan 14; 11(1). doi: 10.3390/brainsci11010104.

This study implemented a set time of gait training for its participants, splitting them between conventional and robotic groups and compared the outcomes with the knowledge that the robotic group had a higher intensity.

Patients with subacute (<6 months) stroke were assigned to received 60 minutes of gait training, 5 days a week for 3 weeks in addition to 120 minutes of other therapeutic treatment including physical, occupational, and speech. Thirty-eight patients underwent robotic gait training using Ekso while 37 patients underwent conventional gait training. While the time of each intervention was equal, the intensity was greater in the robotic group. Prostep+ in bilateral max swing assist was used. There were 5 dropouts in the study that were unrelated to the intervention. The only difference between groups at baseline was age, with the Ekso group averaging 62.13±8.75 and the control group averaging 68.24±8.58 years. When comparing between initial measurements prior to the intervention and post-tests completed after the 15 sessions, both groups demonstrated progress in 6MWT, Motricity index of the affected lower limb, trunk control test, and 10mwt. No significant between group differences were seen on these measures. At the completion of treatment, 29% of the Ekso group and 8% of the conventional group were independent ambulators over level surfaces. No adverse events were reported and the Ekso group reported that the treatment was useful and comfortable.

9. Does overground robotic gait training improve non-motor outcomes in patients with chronic stroke? Findings from a pilot study

De Luca R, Maresca G, Balletta T, Cannavò A, Leonardi S, Latella D, Grazia Maggio M, Portaro S, Naro A, Calabrò RS - IRCCS Centro Neurolesi Bonino Pulejo, Messina, Italy; Published in *J Clin Neurosci*. 2020 Nov;81:240-245. doi: 10.1016/j.jocn.2020.09.070.

This study compared equal groups of 15 patients with chronic, ischemic stroke on non-motor symptoms after either conventional physical therapy or Ekso gait training.

Thirty patients were assigned to either an experimental group or a control group. Each received the same amount of treatment: 3, 60-minute sessions for 8 weeks. Experimental group underwent robotic gait training using Ekso while control group participated in physical therapist assisted gait training. Outcomes collected included the Constipation Scoring System, Psychological General Well-Being Index, FIM, Montreal Cognitive Assessment, Hamilton Rating scale for Depression, Coping Orientation to the Problems Experienced (COPE), and SF-12. A few functional measures were assessed as well including a 10mwt, TUG, and Rivermead mobility index. All 30 patients completed training without adverse effects or dropouts. Both groups improved from pre to post training. However, the Ekso group improved more so in regard to the COPE, constipation, QOL, FIM, and 10mwt. These results suggest that promotion of a more physiological gait may improve neurophysiological and psychological outcomes.

10. Robotic exoskeleton gait training during acute stroke inpatient rehabilitation

Nolan K, Karunakaran KK, Chervin K, Monfett MR, Bapineedu RK, Jasey NN, Oh-Park M - Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, NJ; Published in *Frontiers in Neurorobotics* October 2020 (14): doi: 10.3389/fnbot.2020.581815.

Comparison of group receiving robotic exoskeleton walking as part of their inpatient rehabilitation stay to a matched group that received only standard of care.

Twenty-two patients with stroke at an acute inpatient rehabilitation facility were provided with at least 3 robotic exoskeleton training days during their length of stay also received standard of care physical therapy on non-robotic training days. A retrospective search was completed to match these patients to ones that had only received standard of care therapy. They were matched for age (within 6 years), length of stay (within 2 days), admission FIM motor score (within 4 points), gender, and hemiparetic side. No additional therapy time was provided for the robotic group; that is, the robotic session was provided as their typical therapy session for that day. Average total distance walked during inpatient rehabilitation was almost double for the robotic group (1742.7 ± 163.3 versus 906.96 ± 123.42 , $p < 0.05$). During standard of care therapy sessions, there was no significant difference between the groups of distance walked ($p > 0.05$) indicating that the extra distance walked came in the robotic sessions. Average change in motor FIM was significantly greater in the group receiving robotic training (28.3 ± 1.5 versus 23.6 ± 1.74 , $p < 0.05$). In the group receiving robotic training, there was a correlation between total distance and difference in motor FIM. These results are consistent with principles of neuroplasticity, where increased walking dose in the group receiving some robotic therapy led to greater functional improvements.

11. Effect of intensive robotic exoskeleton gait training on trunk control, balance, gait speed and endurance in patients with neurological conditions

Tan SL, Wee SK, Ho CY, Ong CH - Tan Tock Seng Hospital; Poster presented at *CAREhab conference 2020*, Singapore.

This poster compared outcome measure scores before and after Ekso gait training focusing on trunk and balance.

Eight patients with stroke, 2 with TBI, and 4 with spinal injuries (n=14) underwent Ekso gait training for a total of 5-15 sessions. They were assessed pre and post using the Trunk Impairment Scale (TIS), Berg Balance Scale, 10-meter walk test, and 6-minute walk test. Overall, patients improved their scores on all measures with p values between 0.04 and 0.002. The average improvement on the TIS was 5 and on the Berg was 6.5.

12. Energy expenditure of walking after intensive robotic exoskeleton gait training

Wee SK, Ho CY, Tan SL, Ong CH - Tan Tock Seng Hospital; Poster presented at *CAREhab conference 2020*, Singapore.

This poster examined energy expenditure changes pre and post Ekso walking program.

Sixteen patients of varying diagnosis (10 CVA, 2 TBI, 4 SCI) completed either 5, 10, or 15 walking sessions in the Ekso. Physiological Cost Index was calculated pre-training and post-training by subtracting resting heart rate from walking heart rate and dividing by the speed of walking. Fifteen of the patients demonstrated significant reduction of physiological cost index after training in the Ekso ($p < 0.01$). Median physiological cost index prior to Ekso training was 1.62 beats/meter and post was 0.64 beats per meter, demonstrating that gait training in Ekso can lead to large reduction in energy expenditure required for walking.

13. Exoskeleton-assisted gait in chronic stroke: An EMG and functional near-infrared spectroscopy study of muscle activation patterns and prefrontal cortex activity

Caliandro P, Molteni F, Simbolotti C, Guanziroli E, Iacovelli C, Reale G, Giovannini S, Padua L of Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center, Costa Masnaga, Italy. Published in *Clinical Neurophysiology* 131(8):1775-1781. doi: 10.1016/j.clinph.2020.04.158.

A controlled study examining whether Ekso causes prefrontal cortex activation during walking which recognized a higher activation of this brain region during Ekso walking versus normal gait in patients with stroke.

Previous studies of able-bodied individuals demonstrate that walking is not an attention demanding task, evidenced by low activation of the prefrontal cortex (PFC). In patients with strokes, we see increased PFC activation. Twenty-two patients with chronic MCA stroke and fifteen age/sex matched healthy controls were utilized in this study. Each subject walked over an 18m path 5 times with and without Ekso. They demonstrated that walking outside of Ekso requires attention from patients with chronic stroke and walking in Ekso requires even further attention and effort. When compared to EMG activity of lower extremity muscles, it was determined that PFC activity was related to muscle activation of the non-paretic limb, which is measured as pathological with increased single limb support time on this leg.

14. The utilization of an overground robotic exoskeleton for gait training during inpatient rehabilitation-single-center retrospective findings.

Swank, C, Trammell, M, Bennett, M, Ochoa, C, Callender, L, Sikka, S, & Driver, S; Baylor Scott and White Rehabilitation Institute, Dallas, TX. Published in *International Journal of Rehabilitation Research*, 1. doi: 10.1097/mrr.000000000000409

A retrospective medical record review was completed comparing patients who participated in robotic gait training with matched controls who did not receive robotic training.

Patients with SCI and CVA were included in this retrospective comparison study. Outcomes collected included: length of stay in acute and inpatient rehabilitation, FIM, walking index for spinal cord injury II (WISCI-II), stroke rehabilitation assessment of movement measure (STREAM), frequency of robotic gait training sessions, overall session time, up time, walk time, and number of steps. For patients with SCI, 31 received robotic gait training while 28 did not. For patients with stroke, 44 received robotic gait training and 52 did not. Only 58% of patients with SCI and 56% of patients with CVA received at least 5 sessions of robotic gait training (SCI averaged 6.3 ± 3.8 sessions and CVA averaged 5.7 ± 3.9 sessions). Statistically significant results included: FIM change for patients with SCI (10.5 greater point improvement for patients receiving robotic gait training, 95% confidence interval 1.3-19.7), longer length of stay for patients with CVA using robotic gait training (40.2 ± 14.7 versus 31.9 ± 15.1 , $p=0.0043$). Patients with SCI improved 7 ± 5.4 levels on the WISCI-II. Limitations of the study included group differences that may be explained by which patients' therapists deem appropriate for robotic therapy. This was most evident in the group of patients with stroke who received robotic therapy, who tended to be younger and more impaired per the STREAM versus the group that received conventional therapy.

15. Brain connectivity modulation after exoskeleton assisted gait in chronic hemiplegic stroke survivors: a pilot study.

Molteni, F, Formaggio, E, Bosco, A, Guanzioli, E, Piccione, F, Masiero, S, Felice, AD; Italian EksoGait Study Group, Italy. Published in *American Journal of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation* 1. doi: 10.1097/phm.0000000000001395

This study examined EEG connectivity short term changes in chronic stroke survivors following a single Ekso session.

This randomized crossover trial assessed unassisted overground walking (UW) and Ekso walking separated by 90 minutes of rest. Resting state EEG was taken immediately following UW and 60-minute Ekso session. Nine participants were analyzed. Results demonstrated short-term neuroplastic modulations of brain connectivity after both types of gait training but were more clearly detectable after Ekso use. Differences were seen between patients who experienced their stroke in the dominant and the non-dominant hemisphere. Those with non-dominant hemisphere lesions had activity similar to able-bodied adults after Ekso training.

16. Immediate kinematic and muscle activity changes after a single robotic exoskeleton walking session post-stroke.

Swank C, Almutairi S, Wang-Price S, Gao F; Published in *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation* 1–13. doi: 10.1080/10749357.2020.1728954

In this study, temporospatial and kinematic gait characteristics and muscle activation were examined immediately before and after a single Ekso session for adults with chronic stroke.

Six adults >6 months post stroke were examined on a motion analysis system and with EMG prior to taking 200-300 steps in Ekso. The same examination was completed after Ekso gait session. Statistically significant changes that were observed when comparing pre and post Ekso walk included: decreased ankle dorsiflexion of the involved limb during stance phase. While not statistically significant, the following trends were noted: increasing stance time on the involved limb, increased double limb support time, decreased activation of rectus femoris of involved limb during swing. In stance phase, asymmetries were noted in knee joint ROM pre-Ekso but not in post-Ekso condition. In swing phase, hip flexion variance decreased post Ekso. These findings suggest that use of Ekso may promote improved symmetry that is carried over immediately after the session.

17. Effects of Exoskeleton Gait Training on Balance, Load Distribution, and Functional Status in Stroke: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Rojek A, Mika A, Oleksy L, Stolarczyk A, Kielnar R; Poland. Published in *Frontiers in Neurology* 2020 Jan 15; doi: 9:630.10.3389/fneur.2019.01344

This randomized controlled trial compared treatment with Ekso versus conventional therapy in adults with chronic stroke. It examined their improvements with balance, load distribution, and functional status.

Forty-four patients with ischemic stroke <1 year prior (4-12 months) were randomized to complete either rehabilitation with use of EksoGT (n=23) or conventional rehabilitation (n=21). Therapy dosage for both groups was 105 minutes (60 minutes of individually selected PT and 45 minutes of Ekso or gait), 5x per week for 4 weeks. Patients were assessed on an FDM-S baroresistive platform for balance (with eyes open and closed) and force distribution (forefoot and backfoot). Functionally, patients were assessed with the Rivermead Mobility Index (RMI) and the Barthel Index (BI). While both groups demonstrated functional and balance improvements, the group using the Ekso improved in more categories of the BI and RMI. While statistically insignificant, balance did improve in both groups. The control group experienced a load transfer from backfoot to forefoot which is unfavorable and indicative of pathology. This change did not occur in the Ekso group, possibly indicating that proper muscle activation and symmetry is maintained in the Ekso versus walking without a device.

18. Energy expenditure post robotic exoskeleton gait training

Ho CY, Ong CH, Tan SL, Wee SK - Tan Tock Seng Hospital; Poster presented at *Singapore Health & Biomedical Congress (SHBC) 2019*, Singapore.

This poster examined energy expenditure changes pre and post Ekso walking program.

Five patients with multiple diagnoses (2 CVA, 1 SCI, 1 spinal tumor, 1 TBI) underwent an Ekso walking program 3-5 times per week totaling 5-15 Ekso sessions. Physiological cost index (PCI) was calculated prior to the first session and after the last session by subtracting the patient's resting heart rate from their heart rate while walking and dividing this by their speed. All five patients demonstrated significant decrease in PCI ranging from 58-90% indicating a decrease in energy expenditure while walking.

19. Overground wearable powered exoskeleton for gait training in sub-acute stroke subjects: clinical and gait assessments

Goffredo M, Guanziroli E, Pournajaf S, Gaffuri M, Gasperini G, Filoni S, Baratta S, Damiani C, Franceschini M, Molteni F; Italian EksoGait Study Group, Italy. *Eur J Phys Rehabil Med.* 2019 Feb 4. doi: 10.23736/S1973-9087.19.05574-6.

This multicenter, prospective, pre-post non-randomized study focused on the use of the EksoGT in addition to conventional therapy in patients with sub-acute stroke.

In this study, 46 participants (13-155 days post stroke) completed an average of 15 (+/- 2), 60-minute overground gait training sessions (3-5x per week) using the EksoGT in addition to their conventional therapy. Baseline testing consisted of modified Barthel Index (BI); Modified Ashworth Scale at Hip (MAS-H), Knee (MAS-K), and Ankle (MAS-A) level; Motricity Index (MI); Trunk Control Test (TCT); Functional Ambulation Classification (FAC); Walking Handicap Scale (WHS); 10-meter walking test (10MWT); 6-minute walking test (6MWT); and Timed Up and Go test (TUG). These tests were repeated at the end of the training period. In addition, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) questionnaire was completed by the participants to indicate how well the training was accepted. The results showed that all of the clinical scales improved significantly after training, with the exception of MAS-H, MAS-K, or MAS-A (baseline median was 0 for each joint). Of those participants who were not able to walk at baseline (30%), over half were able to walk after training. All participants were very positive about their experience with the EksoGT gait training, regarding comfort, enjoyment, usefulness, and recommendation to others. Further, when data were stratified by time since injury and by initial severity of weakness, there was no indication of any potential restrictions for using the exoskeleton regarding a participant's initial weakness or acuity of the sub-acute stroke.

2018

20. Electromyography assessment during gait in a robotic exoskeleton for acute stroke

Androwis GJ, Pilkar R, Ramanujam A, Nolan KJ. Human Performance and Engineering Research, Kessler Foundation, West Orange, NJ. Published in *Frontiers in Neurology* 2018 Aug 7;9:630. doi: 10.3389/fneur.2018.00630.

In this study, EMG analysis, including the new technique of Burst Duration Similarity Index (BDSI) were used to measure lower-limb muscle activation when walking with and without the EksoGT.

Traditional and novel techniques for the analysis of bilateral surface EMG data were used in five participants with hemiplegia following an acute stroke. BDSI is a score based on the coordination of on/off timing of the muscle activity when compared with non-injured norms. EMG from single sessions each of traditional inpatient overground gait training and Ekso gait training, showed neuromuscular changes, such as correctly timed amplitude and temporal adaptations during the EksoGT gait training. The affected side showed more closely matched activation patterns when compared to healthy gait, significantly so in the knee extensors of the affected side. In this small study, the authors state that the data suggest that the EksoGT "provides an effective gait training environment" in the acute stroke population.

21. Exoskeleton locomotion training of patients with stroke: our protocol and experience

Foteinopoulos G, Badani E, Mpakogianni S, Fraggaki M, Saramourtsi K. Animus Rehabilitation Center, Rehabilitation, Larissa, Greece. Poster presentation at the *ISPRM meeting* in Paris, France in July 2018.

This ongoing trial reports early results on 10 patients with stroke ranging in age from 27 to 65 years.

Patients with hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke are participating in exoskeleton walking 2 times per week for 8 weeks. As of the date of this presentation, the average number of sessions per patient is 18. Measurements include standing and walking time, number of steps, the Modified Ashworth Scale for spasticity, and the Oxford scale for strength. Although this study is small thus far, the authors reported improved balance and perception, decreasing spasticity, and enhanced health.

22. The effects of exoskeleton-assisted overground gait training in chronic stroke - a pilot study

Shröder J, Kenis S, Goos K, Truijien S, Saeys W. REVALution Rehabilitation Center, St. Elisabeth Hospital, Herentals, Belgium. Presented at the *International Conference on Neurorehabilitation* meeting in PISA, October 2018.

This feasibility study examined the effects of 16 additional hours of either robotic exoskeleton training or conventional training in patients with chronic stroke.

Seven ambulatory participants with chronic stroke (average FAC of 4) were allocated to either the EksoGT group or conventional rehabilitation therapy for their additional 16 hours of training during this feasibility study. The EksoGT group (n=3) received 1 hour of training twice a week for 8 weeks, whereas the conventional therapy group (n=4) extended their training for the same period of time in an effort to “dose-match” time in rehabilitation. Measurements of efficacy consisted of walking speed, distance, and symmetry as well as feasibility measurements of motivation, drop-outs, and adverse events. There were no dropouts or adverse events during the study. Two out of 3 in the EksoGT group met the minimal clinically important difference (MCID) for “small meaningful change” of 0.5 m/s for the 10MWT versus two out of four in the conventional therapy group. All three in the EksoGT group showed improvement in the 6MWT that surpassed the MCID for “small meaningful change” of 20 versus one out of four in the conventional therapy group. Results of the endurance testing was statistically significant ($p=0.034$) between groups in favor of the EksoGT. No changes were seen in gait symmetry. The authors note that more walking time per session was found in the EksoGT group, which they hypothesize led to the greater improvements in walking speed and distance. They also state that the lack of change in gait symmetry (determined only by the ratio in L/R step lengths) suggests that these improvements are due to strengthening compensatory strategies. However, these high-level participants step length ratios were already close to 1.0 at baseline in both groups.

23. Feasibility of integrating robotic exoskeleton gait training in inpatient rehabilitation

Arnold D, Sikka S, Swank C, Callendar L, Driver S. Baylor, Scott and White Institute for Rehabilitation, Dallas, Texas. Podium presentation at the *ASCIP meeting* in New Orleans, LA, September 2-5, 2018.

This cross-sectional feasibility study looked at the process, resources, management, and scientific merit of inpatient exoskeleton gait training using the EksoGT.

This study enrolled 16 patients with stroke, but also included 7 patients with SCI and 5 clinicians. Both patients and clinicians were surveyed using qualitative measures. In addition, the patients’ electronic medical records were used to extract outcomes data during inpatient hospitalization. Clinician feedback relating to process, resources, management, and scientific merit of EksoGT use improved when comparing the 6-month responses to baseline. Patient survey responses were also highly positive with up to 95% of the patients agreeing that their time was well spent in the EksoGT. The authors recommended that future studies compare the EksoGT to conventional therapy, explore the optimal dosage, and possibly combine Ekso gait training with FES.

24. Shaping neuroplasticity by using powered exoskeletons in patients with stroke: a randomized clinical trial.

Calabrò RS, Naro A, Russo M, Bramanti P, Caroti L, Balletta T, Buda A, Manuli A, Filoni S, Bramanti A. IRCCS Centro Neurolesi “Bonino-Pulejo”, Messina, Italy. Published in *Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation*. 2018 Apr 25;15(1):35.

This randomized controlled trial compared the effects of robotic exoskeletons versus overground training alone in improving specific gait functions related to the brain’s neuroplasticity in chronic stroke patients.

Forty participants aged 55 or older who had experienced a first-time ischemic supra-tentorial stroke (avg 10-11 months post) were enrolled in this randomized, prospective study that tested baseline and post training performance in gait speed, walking balance, and daily function, as well as in the following areas related to neuroplasticity: muscle activation pattern, frontoparietal effective connectivity, corticospinal tract excitability, and sensory-motor integration. All participants received 60 minutes of conventional physiotherapy in addition to their assigned gait training. Participants were allocated to 45 minutes of either overground gait training only (OG, n=20) or Ekso gait training (Ekso, n=20). All participants were trained 5 days a week for 8 weeks. The data at 8 weeks showed that Ekso participants not only met the minimal clinically important difference (MCID) of all the performance measures (compared to the overground group only meeting or approaching the minimal detectable difference – MDD), but they also showed significantly greater improvements than the overground group in the assessments for neuroplasticity. These results led to the conclusion that combining Ekso gait training with conventional physiotherapy can promote improved mobility and favorable neuroplastic changes in patients with chronic stroke.

25. Automatic setting procedure for exoskeleton-assisted overground gait: proof of concept on stroke population.

Gandolla M, Guanziroli E, D’Angelo A, Cannaviello G, Molteni F, Pedrocchi A. Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center, (Costa Masnaga, LC) Italy; Published in *Front Neurobot*. 2018 Mar 19;12:10. doi: 10.3389/fnbot.2018.00010.

This study focused on how to customize the gait rehabilitation of individual patients with stroke by defining muscle activation patterns and fine-tuning the Ekso to optimize the patient’s gait pattern

Twenty participants (13 patients with stroke and 7 non-impaired controls) were recruited to study the normal vs. abnormal timing and intensity of the lower limbs during walking. Muscle activation was seen as the key factor in reducing maladaptive neuroplasticity and leading to recovery of a more normal gait pattern. The Ekso was fine-tuned based on the function of the individual. EMG activity from various muscles was collected in both the neurologically impaired individuals and the non-impaired controls. The non-impaired controls served as the reference muscular activation pattern. Using a Gait Metric Index for each walking trial, gait parameters and settings on the Ekso could be changed to more closely match the gait patterns of the non-impaired controls.

26. Wearable robotic exoskeleton for over-ground gait training in sub-acute and chronic hemiparetic stroke patients: preliminary results.

Molteni F, Gasperini G, Gaffuri M, Colombo M, Giovanzana C, Lorenzon C, Farina N, Cannaviello G, Scarano S, Proserpio D, Liberali D, Guanziroli E. Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center, Valduce Hospital (Costa Masnaga, LC) Italy; Published in *Eur J Phys Rehabil Med* (2017) Oct;53(5):676-684.; doi: 10.23736/S1973-9087.17.04591-9.

This pre-post pilot study enrolled both sub-acute and chronic stroke patients to test the clinical effects of exoskeleton use during rehabilitation training.

Walking rehabilitation training using the EksoGT was conducted in 23 stroke patients, 12 of which were sub-acute and 11 were chronic. Training consisted of 12 one-hour sessions over 4 weeks. Clinical evaluations using the Ashworth Scale, Motricity Index, Trunk Control Test, Functional Ambulation Scale (FAC), 10-Meter Walk Test (10MWT), 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT), and Walking Handicap Scale were performed at baseline, after the 6th session, and after the 12th session. Statistically significant improvements were demonstrated in both groups, specifically in the Motricity Index, FAC, 10MWT, and 6MWT. Neither group showed a significant change between baseline and 12 weeks in the Ashworth scale. The sub-acute patients showed statistically significant improvement in the Walking Handicap Scale and Trunk Control Test from baseline to 12 weeks. The authors concluded that in both sub-acute and chronic stroke patients, improvement in ambulatory function can be shown after 12 sessions of gait-training with the Ekso exoskeleton.

27. Use of the Ekso Bionics exoskeleton robotic assisted mobility device with acute rehabilitation patients: preliminary results.

Flaherty V, Anderson C, Ball K, Furman K, Brady S; Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital, Wheaton, IL. Presented at the AMRPA in Chicago, IL, October 2017.

This prospective, non-randomized study utilized a pre-post design to evaluate functional changes in acute rehabilitation patients who used the EksoGT.

Thirty-one participants qualified for this study due to paralysis or lower extremity weakness. Though SCI and TBI patients were included, the largest number of participants had experienced a stroke (n=22). The mean number of treatments was 5.2 (range 3-11) over a time period ranging from 5 to 64 days. The 10 Meter Walk Test pre/post changes were significantly better (p=0.001), and participants showed improved FIM scores (transfer and locomotion, p<0.001). With the significantly positive functional changes shown during this acute rehabilitation period, the authors concluded that the “up-time” and increased steps afforded by the use of the device had value in neuroplastic training and neuroplastic changes leading to ambulation recovery.

28. Is a structured exoskeleton overground gait training program superior to traditional care in individuals affected by chronic, severe stroke?

Hohl K, Deems-Dluhy S, Mummidisetty CK, Jayaraman A. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Poster presented at AAP 2017.

This study examines whether a high dose regimen in an exoskeleton produced better outcomes in stroke patients when compared to traditional gait therapy.

Twenty-two chronic, severe stroke patients were divided into two parallel training groups that were matched based on gait speed at screening and gender. Twelve participants used the EksoGT for overground gait training and ten performed standard overground gait training (SOC). Each group trained for one hour, three times a week for six weeks, then two times a week for a period of four weeks. The Ekso group was approximately 8 years older on average, and chronicity was 50% longer compared to the SOC group. The authors noted that the first 9 visits (3 weeks) produced the greatest changes in outcomes. Both groups improved significantly in walking speed and balance. When the Ekso group was stratified based on low number of steps vs. high number of steps, there was no difference in outcomes. The authors concluded that walking in the exoskeleton can improve mobility in those chronically and severely impaired patients who have suffered a stroke.

2016

29. Gait training with Ekso in ischemic chronic stroke patients: effects on the timing of muscle activation and metabolic activation of the prefrontal cortex

Simbolotti C, Molteni F, Guanziroli E, Iacovelli C, Padua L, Cicetti S, Caloi M, Caliandro P. Valduce Hospital, Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center, Costa Masnaga, Italy. Published in *Gait & Posture* 2016;49(1): S27-S28.

Twenty-three chronic stroke participants walked with and without Ekso while measurements of metabolic activity and sEMG were analyzed.

In this study, participants walked 18 meters with and 18 meters without the EksoGT. Muscle activation during spontaneous gait was used to set the EksoGT parameters. After all sessions were conducted, the authors concluded that Ekso induced improved timing of muscle activation in all but a few cases. Those few cases that did not improve were thought to either require improved settings of the EksoGT or that there was an inability of the CNS to activate the affected limb muscles. Prefrontal cortex activation was found to be unrelated to muscle timing.

30. Neuromuscular pattern of the lower limbs of hemiparetic stroke patients during overground gait training: acute changes induced by a wearable exoskeleton

Molteni F. Villa Beretta Rehabilitation Center, Valduce Hospital (Costa Masnaga, LC) Italy; Presented at the *Congregazione Delle Suore Infermiere Dell'Addolorata Ospedale Valduce* 2016.

This study looks at the neuromuscular patterns and the changes that take place in acute and chronic stroke patients when they use an exoskeleton for overground training.

Fifty-one stroke patients (50% acute) were enrolled. The Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project (OCSP) Classification for cerebral infarction and Knutson's Classification for neuromuscular patterns were used to classify each patient. A sEMG of muscles rectus femoris, hamstrings, tibialis anterior and soleus of both limbs was collected during over-ground walking both in standard condition and with Ekso; results of these tests are categorized and presented in this poster. The aggregate results show that using Ekso overground affects the time and intensity of the neuromuscular patterns in both acute and chronic stroke patients.

2015

31. Benefits of Ekso as a gait training device for post stroke patients during inpatient rehabilitation

Nolan K. Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, NJ; Presented at AAP 2015.

Utilization of a robotic exoskeleton to provide increased mass practice for gait training and its impact on discharge destination for individuals with acute stroke

Russo A, Endersby K, Perret M, Kesten A, King M, Chervin K, Nolan KJ. Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, NJ; Presented at *International Stroke Conference 2016*

This exploratory investigation of the use of the robotic exoskeleton to provide increased dosing of gait training.

Fifteen participants with acute stroke underwent gait training with Ekso during inpatient rehabilitation in conjunction with traditional therapy. Participants ambulated over level surfaces with PT assistance. A matched sample of participants (n=15) was selected from a hospital database (matching criteria: length of stay, admission motor FIM, age, gender and affected side). The data was analyzed using independent sample and paired sample t-tests. Participants in the RE group walked an average distance of 212 feet in traditional PT where gait training was provided and 551 feet in RE sessions ($p=.033$). Discharge destination for the RE group: 10 home; 3 subacute; 2 nursing facility and for the matched sample: 13 home; 2 subacute. Motor FIM scores significantly increased from admission to discharge: RE group ($p\leq.001$) and matched group ($p\leq.001$). Motor FIM gain at discharge in the RE group significantly increased compared to the matched sample, 26.4 ± 6.4 vs. 21.6 ± 5.9 , ($p=0.044$).

2014

32. Quantifying gait outcomes in chronic stroke using robotic training protocols

Angacian G; Presented as a *Burke Summer Student Poster* – 2014

This early feasibility study examined the effects of combining upper and lower extremity robotic training.

6 chronic stroke subjects (4 Ischemic and 2 Hemorrhagic, age range 53 to 83 years old) that presented some degree of gait dysfunction were allocated into one of two intervention groups: 1) combined therapy consisting of 1.5 hours of intensive repetitive exercise using the Ekso™ followed by 1 hour of upper arm robotic therapy, or 2) 1.5 hours of intensive repetitive exercise using the Ekso. Participants received robotic training 3 times per week for a total of 4-weeks. Outcome measures were recorded at baseline and post the 4-week training intervention. Both groups improved in all gait parameters tested, and there were statistically significant differences in two of the gait parameters: an increase in both stride length ($p=0.03$) and walking velocity while using the Ekso™ ($p=0.04$), as well as a positive trend in overground gait velocity and a decrease in double support phase percentage that were also noteworthy

Spinal Cord Injury Studies

2022

1. Preliminary training volume and progression algorithm to tackle fragility fracture risk during exoskeleton-assisted overground walking in individuals with a chronic spinal cord injury

Bass A, Aubertin-Leheudre M, Morin SN, Gagnon DH of Université de Montréal, Centre Intégré Universitaire de Santé et Services Sociaux (CIUSSS) du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal, McGill University, Canada. Published in *Spinal Cord Ser Cases*. 2022 Mar 8; 8(1):29. doi: 10.1038/s41394-022-00498-7.

Algorithm for Ekso training was proposed for patients with varying levels of bone mineral density.

This article presents a potential algorithm that could be used to incorporate Ekso training for patients with varying levels of bone mineral density. They divided patients into 3 groups based on total hip bone mineral density: Osteoporotic (T score ≤ -2.5), osteopenic ($-2.5 < \text{T score} < -1.0$) and preserved bone mineral density (T-score ≥ -1.0). The osteoporotic group was assigned a slow progression walking program that began with 300 steps per session and increased by 10% weekly. Those who were categorized as osteopenic were assigned a moderate progression where they were initially limited to 400 steps per session with no more than 15% weekly increase. Those with preserved bone mineral density were assigned a fast progression program beginning with 500 steps per session and increasing up to 20% weekly. All programs were divided into 4 phases. The familiarization phase took place in weeks 1-4 and consisted of 1 session per week. Initial training phase was weeks 5-8 and increased to 2 sessions per week. Weeks 9-12 were the progression phase which oscillated between 2 and 3 sessions per week. Optimal training phase took place from weeks 13 to 15 and consisted of 3 sessions weekly. Both moderate progression and fast progression groups capped out at 2500 steps per session, though the fast progression group achieved this in week 10 versus week 15 for the moderate progression. Six participants (2 in each category) completed this algorithm with no fractures and overall general ability to follow the algorithm, although one participant plateaued due to body weight and another by physical fatigue. Future research with larger sample sizes is needed to provide evidence for the safest and most effective training protocol for those with decreased bone mineral density.

2. Walking improvement in chronic incomplete spinal cord injury with exoskeleton robotic training (WISE): a randomized controlled trial

Edwards DJ, Forrest G, Cortes M, Weightman MM, Sadowsky C, Chang SH, Furman K, Bialek A, Prokup S, Carlow J, VanHiel L, Kemp L, Musick D, Campo M, Jayaraman A of Moss, Kessler, Mount Sinai, Courage Kenny, Kennedy Krieger, Tirr, Marianjoy, Burke, Shirley Ryan AbilityLab, and Ekso Bionics, USA. Published in *Spinal Cord*. 2022 Jan 29. doi: 10.1038/s41393-022-00751-8.

A multi-site, randomized, controlled trial comparing Ekso gait training, standard gait training, and passive control in chronic iSCI over 12 weeks.

Twenty-five participants completed all assessments and trainings. They were randomly assigned to Ekso (n=9), active control (n=10), and passive control (n=6). All participants were injured >1 year prior, were not community ambulators but had the ability to take at least one step. Ekso and active control groups followed a rigid protocol for 3x/week over 12 weeks. Both Ekso and active control groups received 45 minutes of gait training per session split into 3 15-minute periods. The first 15-minute block for the Ekso group was walking in the Ekso device. For the active controls, it was gait training in a body weight support (BWS). A minimum of 300 steps was required for each group in their respective devices. For both groups, once the participant could ambulate overground with minia of one therapist and one aide to help with the assistive device, they were able to work on overground ambulation for the second and/or third block of 15 minutes. For both groups, there was a protocol for when to progress the participants in terms of device features for Ekso and decreasing BWS/increasing speed for active controls. The passive controls received no intervention over the 12 weeks. Trends were noted favoring Ekso group for improvement in self-selected gait speed, while trends favoring the active controls were seen for improvement in maximal gait speed. The participant who had the most speed improvement for both speeds was in the Ekso group. Looking at changes in clinical ambulation categories, 5/9 in the Ekso group, 3/10 active controls, and 0 passive controls improved ambulation categories. While this study was underpowered and therefore did not show a lot of statistically significant results, it demonstrated how a rigid protocol and progression using Ekso can improve clinical ambulation category.

3. Exoskeleton Training and Trans-Spinal Stimulation for Physical Activity Enhancement After Spinal Cord Injury (EXTra-SCI): An Exploratory Study

Sutor TW, Ghatas MP, Goetz LL, Lavis TD, Gorgey AS of Hunter Holmes McGuire Veteran Affairs Medical Center, Richmond, VA, United States. Published in *Front Rehabil Sci*. 2022 Jan;2:789422. doi: 10.3389/fresc.2021.789422.

Examined secondary health complications in 8 participants with chronic SCI.

This study completed out of a veterans affairs hospital provided 2-3x week for 12 weeks Ekso treatments to 8 men with chronic SCI and examined anthropometrics, body composition and peak oxygen consumption. The participants ranged in age from 22-54 with levels of injuries from C5-T11. Three were categorized as AIS A, 3 as AIS B, and 2 as AIS C. When comparing pre to post intervention measurements, the following all decreased with Ekso walking program: seated waist circumference, seated abdominal circumference, supine abdominal circumference, total body percent fat mass, leg percent fat mass, and trunk percent fat mass. No change was noted in oxygen consumption. Three participants (all AIS A or B) were fitted with trans-spinal stimulation (TSS) and demonstrated increased EMG activity in the quadriceps during swing phase, but otherwise had individualized responses. Two of the three participants achieved a greater number of steps without extra Ekso assistance with the TSS versus without it. Limitations of this study include small sample size.

4. Robotic walking to mitigate bone mineral density decline and adverse body composition in individuals with incomplete spinal cord injury: A pilot randomized clinical trial

Shackleton C, Evans R, West S, Derman W, Albertus Y of the University of Cape Town, South Africa. Published in *Am J Phys Med Rehabil*. 2021 Dec 3. doi: 10.1097/PHM.0000000000001937.

Sixteen adults with chronic iSCI completed 24 weeks of either robotic gait training or activity based training then assessed for changes in bone mineral density (BMD) and body composition.

Participants must have had a traumatic SCI between levels C1-C8, AIS C or D over 1 year ago to be eligible for this study. All participants were primary wheelchair users. Seventeen of 110 screened were eligible to participate, with one dropping out due to a tibial stress fracture. The intervention was completed over 24 weeks, 3 sessions of 60 minutes per week. Adherence to the protocol was 93.9±6.2%. Mean BMD was -2.25±0.73 initially. After intervention, the robotic group using Ekso showed no significant change in BMD, while the activity based training group demonstrated a significant decrease both at the hip and femoral neck. In both groups, there was a significant 7% increase in fat-free soft tissue mass. Conclusions support a long-term intervention of robotic gait training to prevent BMD decline.

5. Exoskeleton use in acute rehabilitation post spinal cord injury: A qualitative study exploring patients' experiences

Charbonneau R, Loyola-Sanchez A, McIntosh K, MacKean G, Ho C of the Universities of Calgary and Alberta, Canada. Published in *J Spinal Cord Med*. 2021 Dec 2;1-9. doi: 10.1080/10790268.2021.1983314.

Nine participants who began Ekso assisted walking within 6 months of initial spinal cord injury participated in semi-structured interviews about their experiences.

Patients who experienced a spinal cord injury were recruited from acute and tertiary neurorehabilitation units in Canada to participate in Ekso walking for up to 25 1-hour sessions. There were 9 participants who afterward consented to participating in interview. Participants ranged in age from 25-82, were mostly males (7), and had injuries that were majority in the thoracic region AIS A-D. Participants completed 0-25 sessions, with 5 of the 9 completing all 25. Three of the 4 who did not complete all the sessions reported this was due to discharge and living too far from hospital to complete sessions as an outpatient. Semi-structured interviews were completed mostly by telephone which lasted 10-35 minutes. Main themes that emerged included: patients desire to participate due to personal benefit and altruistic intentions, both positive and negative experiences and how Ekso walking because easier, positive aspects of doing something new, and dislike of short intervention duration. Participants commented on the perceived benefits of using Ekso including eye-to-eye contact, promotion of hope, positive social impact, and improvement on impairments and activity limitations.

6. Walking with and without a robotic exoskeleton in people with incomplete spinal cord injury compared to a typical gait pattern

Almutairi SM, Swank C, Wang-Price SS, Gao F, Medley A of Qassim University, Saudi Arabia, Baylor Scott & White institute for rehabilitation, Texas Women's university in Dallas, TX, and University of Kentucky. Published in *NeuroRehabilitation*. 2021 Sep 15; doi: 10.3233/NRE-210187.

Twelve patients with iSCI and 15 healthy controls were examined for temporospatial parameters and kinematics.

Adults with motor incomplete SCI for at least 4 months (category C or D) were examined using motion analysis and EMG while walking both independently and with ekso. The same data was tracked for 15 healthy controls while walking with no device. The 12 participants with iSCI had the following characteristics: 9 men, age = 41.4 ± 12.5 years, 6 ASIA D, with injuries between C4 and L2. Healthy controls had the following characteristics: 6 men, age 26.2 ± 8.3 years. All data was collected over one session with Ekso portion being in bilateral adaptive with ProStep+ initiation. Participants were given some time to acclimate to using the Ekso before data was collected. Results showed that those with iSCI walk slower with shorter steps and longer stance and swing times than controls both in and out of Ekso. When walking in Ekso, they were slowest, had smallest step lengths, and greatest swing and stance times. This correlated to a speed that was 43% of controls when not in Ekso, 15% when in ekso. ROMs were less than healthy adults for all joints throughout gait cycle while in Ekso, expect for knee ROM during stance. EMG data showed similarities between controls and participants with SCI with and without wearing ekso in stance phase. They did note that during swing, both with and without ekso, participants with SCI had significantly greater muscle activity.

7. Exoskeleton gait training to improve lower urinary tract function in people with motor-complete spinal cord injury: A randomized pilot trial

Williams AMM, Deegan E, Walter M, Stothers L, Lam T of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Published in *J Rehabil Med*. 2021 Aug 26;53(8):jrm00222. doi: 10.2340/16501977-2864.

This small pilot study compared pelvic floor muscle activation in patients with complete SCI using Lokomat or Ekso and also examined urinary tract function.

Adults with motor complete SCI at or above T10 enrolled and were randomized to use either Ekso or Lokomat for 36 sessions of 45 minutes each with a frequency of 3 sessions per week. EMG was utilized while walking in exoskeleton at post training session to assess pelvic floor muscle activation. Lower urinary tract function was analyzed using urodynamic studies, a 3-day bladder diary, and the Qualiveen-30 questionnaire. Twelve patients were screened to participate with 6 randomized, however only 5 completed the intervention. Three participants (all male, age 24-42) utilized Ekso and 2 participants (all male, age 26 and 49) utilized Lokomat. While training was estimated to be completed in 12 weeks (84 days), it ranged from 92 to 154 days. Pelvic floor muscle activity was observed in the two Ekso patients who completed post assessments with the Lokomat participants showing little to no activation. Lower urinary tract function data was variable and challenging to establish a trend with the small sample size.

8. Robotic locomotor training leads to cardiovascular changes in individuals with incomplete spinal cord injury over a 24-week rehabilitation period: a randomized controlled pilot study

Evans RW, Shackleton C, West S, Derman W, Rauch HL, Baalbergen E, Albertus Y of the University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa. Published in *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2021 Apr 8. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2021.03.018.

Pilot study comparing cardiovascular outcomes for patients with chronic incomplete SCI undergoing robotic versus activity-based training (ABT)

Sixteen patients underwent 3, 60-minute sessions a week for 24 weeks of either Ekso gait training or ABT. Cardiovascular outcome measures were taken at numerous points throughout treatment. Significant results included: standing heart rate at 24 weeks higher in ABT group (95.58 ± 12.61 beats/min versus 75.14 ± 14.96 beats/min), improved cardiovascular efficiency in robotic training group during 6MWT improving from 11.1 ± 2.6 at baseline to 7.5 ± 2.8 beats per meter at 6 weeks, distance walked by robotic group over 6 minutes significantly increased from baseline to 24 weeks (68.3 ± 11.3 m versus 109.9 ± 19.7 m). Overall, these findings highlight how a robotic intervention helped to lower standing heart rate and improve the body's response to orthostatic stress. These differences were noted both in the short term at 6 weeks and longer-term periods of 24 weeks.

9. The effect of exoskeletal-assisted walking on spinal cord injury bowel function: Results from a randomized trial and comparison to other physical interventions

Gorman PH, Forrest GF, Asselin PK, Scott W, Kornfeld S, Hong E, Spungen AM of the University of Maryland, Kessler Foundation, James J. Peters VA Medical Center, and VA Maryland Healthcare System, USA. Published in *J Clin Med.* 2021 Mar 2;10(5):964. doi: 10.3390/jcm10050964.

Expanding on a prior pilot study using only ReWalk, this study examined bowel function changes in non-ambulatory patients with chronic SCI utilizing Ekso or ReWalk.

A three-center, randomized crossover trial was completed with 49 patients who were at least 6 months post SCI. Group 1 received exoskeletal walking first, 3x per week for 12 weeks, then crossed over to their usual activity for the following 12 weeks. Group 2 received the same interventions but started with their usual activity and then crossed over into exoskeleton group. The population studied was 76% male, 72% paraplegic, 52% injured for >2 years, and 62% motor complete. Results looking at pre and post robotic intervention demonstrated 12% of subjects reporting a reduced need for external help and 24% of subjects reporting reduced evacuation time. There was a trend towards normalized stool consistency seen with exoskeleton walking that was not seen during usual activity. When subgroups were analyzed, results were stronger in men, those injured for > 2 years, and those with motor complete injuries.

10. Energy cost and psychological impact of robotic-assisted gait training in people with spinal cord injury: effect of two different types of devices

Corbianco S, Cavallini G, Dini M, Franzoni F, D'Avino C, Gerini A, Stampacchia G of the University of Pisa and Pisa University Hospital. Published in *Neurol Sci*. 2021 Jan 7. doi: 10.1007/s10072-020-04954

Compares metabolic data between groups randomized to utilize Lokomat versus Ekso

After 3 initial sessions in each Lokomat and Ekso, 15 patients with chronic complete and incomplete SCI were randomized to receive 17 additional sessions (2x week, 60 minutes each) of gait training in either the Lokomat or the Ekso. Results demonstrated that overall, Ekso was more demanding metabolically than Lokomat. Transitioning from sit to stand increased VO₂ and HR only in the Ekso group. The average VO₂ consumption during walking was significantly higher in Ekso group (7.73±1.02 mL/kg/min versus 3.91±0.93 mL/kg/min). The heart rate response mimicked these results, with the heart rate response of the Ekso group being 100±13 bpm versus 84±9 bpm in the Lokomat group. Higher MET values were observed during Ekso walking as well. Those in the Ekso group had a normal response to exercise after the 17 sessions, demonstrating a VO₂ average decrease and a decrease in the percent of heart rate reserve. Participants scored Ekso as requiring more mental effort and resulting in more fatigue versus Lokomat. Overall, these results are consistent with the claim that Ekso training is more demanding compared to Lokomat.

2020

11. Clinician perceptions of robotic exoskeletons for locomotor training following spinal cord injury: A qualitative approach

Ehrlich-Jones L, Crown DS, Kinnett-Hopkins D, Field-Fote E, Furbish C, Mummidisetty CK, Bond RA, Forrest G, Jayaraman A, Heinemann AW of Shirley Ryan Ability Lab, Northwestern University, Shepherd Center, and the Kessler Foundation. Published in *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*. 2020 Nov 7;S0003-9993(20)31221-1. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2020.08.024

Examines physical therapists' views and perceptions on using exoskeletons.

Clinicians (n=29) who participated in these focus groups tended to be white women averaging 3 years of experience using exoskeletons. Specific themes were isolated from these discussions. A main theme was the importance and challenge of selecting the correct patients with correct goals to use exoskeletons. Emphasis was placed on the importance of patient's having realistic expectations when it comes to utilizing technology. Therapists agreed that they perceived benefits from exoskeletons including decreased number of clinicians needed during sessions and patients taking more steps with less work from therapist.

12. Users with spinal cord injury experience of robotic locomotor exoskeletons: a qualitative study of the benefits, limitations, and recommendations

Kinnett-Hopkins D, Mummidisetty CK, Ehrlich-Jones L, Crown D, Bond RA, Applebaum MH, Jayaraman A, Furbish C, Forrest G, Field-Fote E, Heinemann AW of Shirley Ryan Ability Lab, Northwestern University, Shepherd Center, and the Kessler Foundation. Published in *J Neuroeng Rehabil*. 2020 Sep 11; 17(1):124. doi: 10.1186/s12984-020-00752-9.

Examines patients' views and perceptions on using exoskeletons.

Patients with SCI were invited to participate in focus groups at three sites discussing their perceptions of exoskeletons. Demographic information for the 28 participants includes 32% female, 61% white, injury level 25% cervical, 64% thoracic, 11% lumbar. 36% complete injury. They utilized the following exoskeletons: Ekso-43%, Indego-43%, ReWalk-36, unknown-11% in the following settings: 85.7% utilized it in a research setting, 32.1% in therapy 3.6% at home and 7.1% outside of home. Overall impressions of the device were that it was challenging at first but offered many physical and psychological benefits including improvement in bowel and bladder care, reductions in pain, and improvements in balance. Many also commented on the importance of being eye level. Users see limitations in the current state of exoskeletons in terms of community use. Concerns that decrease usability include fall risk, having to have a spotter, difficulty donning independently, requiring two hands making ADLs difficult, inability to wear in wheelchair or car, bulky design, and cost.

13. Mobility skills with exoskeletal-assisted walking in persons with SCI: Results from a three center randomized clinical trial

Hong EK, Gorman PH, Forrest GF, Asselin PK, Knezevic S, Scott W, Wojciehowski SB, Kornfeld S and Spungen AM of James J Peter VA, Craig Hospital, and the Kessler Foundation. Published in *Frontiers in Robotics and AI*. 2020 Aug 4; doi: 10.3389/frobt.2020.00093

A crossover study with patients with SCI walking in ReWalk or Ekso examining walking outcomes while in the device over 36 sessions.

Fifty subjects with SCI were randomized to either group 1 (exo assisted walking for 12 weeks then crossover to usual activity for 12 weeks) or group 2 (usual activity for 12 weeks followed by 12 weeks of exo assisted walking). The ReWalk and Ekso were used at 3 different sites to complete this study. Primarily, individuals with T3 injuries and above used ReWalk (n=28) with the remainder using Ekso (n=22). Participants who used Ekso in total took more steps than those that used ReWalk, with the difference being especially pronounced in the first 12 sessions. Outcome measures were completed with patient in exoskeleton. 62% of participants were able to complete 10mwt in less than 40 seconds at session 12 and 82% met this metric by session 36. For 6MWT, at session 24, 48% were able to walk more than 110m but by session 36, 66% met this mark. At session 12, 72% were able to complete TUG in less than 90 seconds, with 84% meeting this time by session 36. This data demonstrates that exo assisted walking is safe and feasible in this population and that overtime, improvements continue to be seen from 12 to 24 to 36 sessions.

14. Relationship between energy expenditure and walking endurance post intensive robotic exoskeleton gait training

Wee SK, Ho CY, Tan SL, Ong CH - Tan Tock Seng Hospital; Poster presented at CAREhab conference 2020, Singapore.

This poster examined energy expenditure changes and its relation to 6MWT distance pre and post Ekso walking program.

Eight patients (4 SCI, 1 TBI, 3 CVA) walked in Ekso for 5, 10 or 15 sessions of 45-60 minutes in length, 3-5x per week. A calculation of physiological cost index and a 6-minute walk test distance was assessed both before initiation and after completion of Ekso training. All 8 patients decreased physiological cost index ($P < 0.01$) ranging from 12.8%-90% improvement. All patients also demonstrated a significant improvement in 6MWT distance ($p < 0.01$) with a median improvement of 18m, which exceeds MCID. A strong correlation ($r = -0.73$) was found between physiological cost index and 6MWT indicating that patients with a greater energy reserve were able to walk further distances.

15. Wearable exoskeleton control modes selected during overground walking affect muscle synergies in adults with a chronic incomplete spinal cord injury

Escalona M, Bourbonnais D, Goyette M, Duclos C, Gagnon D of the University of Montreal. Published in *Spinal Cord Ser Cases*. 2020 Apr 24;6(1):26. doi: 10.1038/s41394-020-0269-6.

In this study, three participants walked in Ekso in trajectory controlled and trajectory free modes in different swing assist options and compared EMG data with able-bodied controls.

Three participants with incomplete SCI (ASIA C or D) walked in Max and Adapt modes in trajectory controlled and high assist, high resist, and neutral in trajectory free. EMG data was recorded from 8 LE muscles bilaterally. They demonstrated that in trajectory-controlled patterns, muscle synergies were seen but these did not match the typical weighting of muscles. However, in high assist, the number and weight of muscles in synergy were similar to those found in able-bodied individuals. This could suggest that this mode allows those with incomplete SCI to have a high-repetition, task specific walking program that would lead to neuroplastic adaptations.

16. Differences in acute metabolic responses to bionic and nonbionic ambulation in spinal cord injured humans and controls

Maheer JL, Baunsgaard CB, van Gerven J, Palermo AE, Irwin RW of the University Miami, Clinic for Spinal Cord Injuries in Denmark., and Radboud University in the Netherlands. Published in *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2020 Jan;101(1):121-129. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2019.07.014.

Ten controls and ten gym-going subjects with spinal cord injury underwent metabolic and cardiovascular testing in sitting, standing, and walking conditions.

Participants with SCI (average age 32.9 ± 11.4 , all male, C7-L1 Asia A-C) first underwent a bionic ambulation habituation period of 2-4 weeks over an outdoor $< 1\%$ grade parcourse over concrete. Metabolic testing was completed over 4 days in the following conditions: seated, standing in ekso, walking in ekso, and walking in ekso under fasted conditions. All testing took place over 45 minutes of each activity. Controls (average age 29.5 ± 7.7) underwent the same testing seated, standing, and walking at a self-selected pace. Results for both groups demonstrated that VO_2 peak and total energy expenditure increased from sitting to standing to walking, though VO_2 differences between sitting and standing were not statistically different in people with SCI. Both VO_2 peak and total energy expenditure were significantly greater in the walking condition in controls. Controls also walked farther (3511 ± 445.8 m versus 604.3 ± 278.4 m) and faster (78.0 ± 10.5 m/min versus 13.8 ± 6.0 m/min). Overall, this demonstrated that in these subjects, energy expended during ekso ambulation was categorized as light intensity. Plasma glucose and insulin concentrations decreased, though these were not statistically significant. Stronger results may have been seen with a group of subjects with SCI that had impaired glucose tolerance or diabetes at baseline.

17. The safety and feasibility of exoskeletal assisted walking in acute rehabilitation following spinal cord injury

McIntosh K, Charbonneau R, Bensaada Y, Bhatiya U, Ho C of the Alberta Health Services, Alberta, Canada. Published in *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2020 Jan; 101(1):113-120. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2019.09.005

In this study, the participants walked in the Ekso while they were inpatients in a Canadian Level 1 trauma center that had both acute and tertiary SCI rehabilitation units.

Eight men and three women (mean age 41 years) who had all sustained a spinal cord injury 3 to 15 weeks prior to the start of training walked in the Ekso exoskeleton for up to 25 one-hour sessions. The study endpoints included cardiopulmonary outcomes such as blood pressure, heart rate, peripheral O₂ saturation and perceived exertion (Borg CR10 Scale). In addition, efficacy measures included the 6MWT and 10MWT, time up, walk time, and number of steps. Safety measures were specifically related to falls, pain (using VAS), and skin issues. Results reported included the absence of any serious adverse events, no increase in pain scores, and perceived exertion was moderate. Following STS, heart rate measurements increased from 89 to 101 beats per minute on average, indicating a consistent level of physical activity. When comparing session 2 with session 25, the participants walked a greater distance during the 6MWT: Session 2 mean [m] ± SD, 47.6±6.6 vs. Session 25 mean [m] ± SD, 117.1±11.7. All participants showed consistently improved gait speed on the 10MWT traveling an average of 3.2 times faster during their last training session (mean [m/s] ± SD, 0.40±0.04) in comparison to session 2 (mean [m/s] ± SD, 0.12±0.01). The investigators concluded that, “exoskeletal-assisted walking in acute rehabilitation (<6 months) following SCI appears to be both safe and feasible.”

2019

18. Exoskeletal-Assisted Walking during Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation Leads to Motor and Functional Improvement in Persons with Spinal Cord Injury - a Pilot Study

Tsai CY, Delgado AD, Weinrauch WJ, Manente N, Levy I, Escalon MX, Bryce TN, Spungen AM of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mt. Sinai. Published in *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2019 Dec 28. pii: S0003-9993(19)31464-9. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2019.11.010

This study compares outcomes of patients with SCI in acute rehabilitation using EksoGT as part of their treatment with matched patients who received only typical therapy.

In one year, 10 patients were enrolled in the group that would walk in the Ekso as part of their rehabilitation. Retrospective selection of 20 controls was completed by matching etiology, paraplegia/tetraplegia, completeness of injury, age, and sex. There were no baseline differences between these two groups in terms of outcome measures, however, the intervention group had significantly longer lengths of stay as compared to controls (39.9 ± 11.4 vs 30.9 ± 12.9 days). Outcomes included FIM scores, UEMS, and LEMS. Additional outcomes for the intervention group included adverse events, total steps, total up time, and total walk time in the EksoGT. The intervention group who used Ekso as part of their rehabilitation demonstrated statistically significant changes from admission to discharge in LEMS and FIM scores when compared to the control group. Forty-two Ekso sessions were recorded with 1 minor adverse event of skin abrasion. These findings suggest that exoskeletal assisted walking in acute rehabilitation “for those who are eligible for locomotor training may facilitate functional and motor recovery when compared with standard of care of acute inpatient rehabilitation alone.

19. **“Back at the same level as everyone else”- user perspectives on walking with an exoskeleton, a qualitative study.** Thomassen GK, Jørgensen V, Normann B of the Sunaas Rehabilitation Hospital, Nesodden, Norway. Published in *Spinal Cord Ser Cases*. 2019 Dec 13;5:103. doi: 10.1038/s41394-019-0243-3.

This qualitative study with a theme-based interview of patients took place in an inpatient rehabilitation hospital.

As three male study participants with SCI shared their stories and perceptions about standing and walking in the Ekso, four basic themes became evident relating to 1) bodily positions, possibilities, and feelings, 2) reactivation of loss and hope for the future, 3) to be free and restricted at the same time, and 4) to be controlled and take control. It became evident that walking and wheelchairs went beyond going from point a to point b but involved touching, understanding of self, and objectification of the body. The authors concluded that more studies of “lived experiences with walking in Ekso” should be undertaken.

20. **Effects of robotic-assisted gait training on the central vascular health of individuals with spinal cord injury: A pilot study**

Faulkner J, Martinelli L, Cook K, Stoner L, Ryan-Stewart H, Paine E, Hobbs H, Lambrick D. of the University of Winchester, UK. Published in *J Spinal Cord Med* 2019 Sep 16:1-7. doi: 10.1080/10790268.2019.1656849.

This study assessed the effect of an exoskeleton program on central and peripheral hemodynamic markers in people with SCI.

This controlled (non-randomized) pilot study enrolled 6 participants who underwent the usual physiotherapy within 5 consecutive days and another 6 who added Ekso training to their usual care. The objective was to look at the short-term effects of exoskeleton training on 1) the change in augmentation index, 2) change in central blood pressure, and 3) change in peripheral blood pressure. All participants were AIS A to C. After 5 days, there was a significant reduction in the augmentation index (30 ± 18 - $21 \pm 15\%$; $\eta^2_p=0.75$) and mean arterial pressure (89 ± 11 - 82 ± 10 mmHg; $\eta^2_p=0.47$) in the group using Ekso (both $P < 0.05$). There were no changes in these same measures for the control group. Medium to large but non-significant effects were observed in favor of the Ekso group for all other central and peripheral measures ($\eta^2_p=0.06$ - 0.21), except for heart rate and pulse pressure ($\eta^2_p < 0.04$). The authors concluded that this study indicates decreased arterial wave reflection in Ekso-users and that the exoskeleton is a promising therapy for improving cardiovascular health in patients with SCI.

21. Cardiometabolic challenges provided by variable assisted exoskeletal versus overground walking in chronic motor-incomplete paraplegia: a case series

Kressler J, Domingo A. San Diego State University, School of Exercise and Nutritional Sciences, San Diego, CA. *J Neurol Phys Ther.* 2019 Apr;43(2):128-135. doi: 10.1097/NPT.0000000000000262.

This case series consisted of two participants with chronic, motor incomplete paraplegia due to a spinal cord injury and who underwent cardiometabolic testing while walking overground with and without the EksoGT using the variable assist feature.

The two participants (male and female) were assessed for walking capacity utilizing the 10MWT and 6MWT. Heart rate, oxygen consumption, energy expenditure and substrate utilization patterns during both EksoGT walking and overground walking were measured for 6 minutes (each). The female, who had a lower functional walking capacity, had greater cardiorespiratory responses during the EksoGT walking compared to overground walking. The male participant, who had a greater walking capacity compared to the female, had lower cardiorespiratory responses during the EksoGT walking sessions. The authors noted that the female with the lower capacity walking was also able to walk for longer periods of time with the EksoGT compared to overground and that for her, overground bionic ambulation was superior to overground walking in terms of the cardiometabolic conditioning. For the male participant with the higher walking capacity, overground bionic ambulation did not provide better cardiometabolic training compared to overground walking. The authors concluded that the cardiometabolic response to overground bionic ambulation depends on the baseline functional capacity of the patient and the EksoGT programs and settings used.

22. Feasibility of integrating robotic exoskeleton gait training in inpatient rehabilitation

Swank C, Sikka S, Driver S, Bennett M, Callender L. Baylor, Scott and White Rehabilitation Institute, Dallas, TX. *Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol.* 2019 Mar 19:1-9. doi: 10.1080/17483107.2019.1587014.

This case series enrolled participants who were inpatients at a rehabilitation institute due to either a spinal cord injury or weakness due to a brain tumor or stroke. In addition, the physical therapists who were trained to use the EksoGT were asked to provide valuable feedback.

A total of 25 participants completed between 1 and 13 sessions (average of 4.5 sessions) walking in the EksoGT during an average 38.5-day stay as inpatients in a rehabilitation hospital. Sessions in the EksoGT focused on both gait mechanics and overall endurance. Clinical testing, including FIM, MAS and MMT, was performed on all participants. The participants with SCI also completed WISCI II and SCIM testing while the patients with stroke completed STREAM testing. The therapists' focus group feedback session recording was evaluated by three investigators with exoskeleton experience. Therapists expressed some patient measurement difficulties and limited treatment time that they thought had influenced the effectiveness of the therapy, though this improved after 6 months of continued use. No participant complications or adverse events were reported. All outcomes significantly improved from admission to discharge, except MAS, where average baseline scores were <1 for each muscle group. The authors concluded that integrating EksoGT gait training into inpatient clinical practice was feasible and that inpatient participants enjoyed walking and felt secure in the EksoGT.

23. Overground walking with a robotic exoskeleton elicits trunk muscle activity in people with high-thoracic motor-complete spinal cord injury

Alamro RA Chisholm AE, Williams AMM, Carpenter MG, Lam T. School of Kinesiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Published in the *Journal of Neuroengineering and Rehabilitation* 2018; 15:109 with preliminary results presented at ASNR 2016.

Eight participants with chronic, motor-complete SCI ranging from C7 to T6 performed one session each using the Lokomat, the EksoGT overground, and the EksoGT on a treadmill. EMG measurements recorded their trunk muscle activation in supine and during walking. Comparisons were made between training environments and with eight control (able-bodied) participants.

This study compared the activation of trunk muscles while using two different robotic gait trainers used in rehabilitation therapy after a spinal cord injury: the EksoGT and the Lokomat. The objective of this study was to “characterize and compare” this trunk muscle activation using EMG measurements in people with high thoracic, chronic, motor-complete SCI as they walked in the three different environments described above. Results showed greater trunk muscle activation while walking in the EksoGT compared to using Lokomat, and these differences were not attributable to the use of hand-held assistive devices. Moreover, EMG showed trunk muscle activation below the level of injury when using the EksoGT, even though the injuries had been classified as complete. In addition, the level of trunk activation seen during Lokomat walking was similar to that recorded in a relaxed supine position. The authors concluded that the lateral and forward weight-shifting required for Ekso-assisted walking could promote this postural muscle activation.

24. An overground robotic exoskeleton gait training in complete spinal cord injured patients.

Mazzoleni S, Battini E, Rustici A, Stampacchia G. The Biokinetics Institute, Pisa, Italy. Presented at *the International Conference on Neurorehabilitation*, October 2018, Pisa, Italy.

Sixteen individuals with complete SCI injuries participated in this study of the EksoGT. Results showed significant improvements in walking ability in the device.

Baseline measurements included multiple quantitative and qualitative tests prior to starting the 20-session training which occurred three times a week. After the first week, patients were allowed to progress from assisted step initiation to the active self-initiated stepping mode. Post-training, significant improvement was shown in the 6MWT, 10MWT, TUG, and number of steps during the session. Inter-session analyses showed that at least seven sessions were required to reach significant improvement in step count whereas at least ten sessions were required to show significant improvement in walking time. The researchers pointed out that the testing normally used for ambulatory patients with incomplete SCI can also be used appropriately for patients with complete SCI when using EksoGT. No adverse events occurred.

25. Novel psychological outcomes with Ekso Bionics technology

Stearns-Yoder KA, - Department of Veterans Affairs; Poster presented at the *ACRM 2018*, Dallas, TX.

This is a continuation of the study by Brenner et al. that was presented as a poster at ACRM in 2016.

Twenty veterans with an age range of 18-65 years and with lower extremity weakness or paralysis due to neurological pathology were enrolled in this study of the psychosocial effects of using the EksoGT for rehabilitation and gait training. Interviews were conducted to gather qualitative data. Results showed that following training with Ekso, there was lower stress, improvement in mood, and improved self-satisfaction. The authors concluded that the use of the EksoGT has psychosocial benefits in this population.

- 26. Exoskeleton-assisted gait training to improve gait in individuals with spinal cord injury: a pilot randomized study**
Chang SH, Afzal T, Berliner J, Francisco GE. Neurorecovery Research Center, TIRR Hermann Memorial, Houston, Texas.
Published in *Pilot and Feasibility Studies* 2018;4:62.

This randomized controlled pilot study described results after a 3-week gait training program, in preparation for a larger RCT for people with chronic, motor incomplete SCI.

Seven participants with chronic, motor iSCI (AIS C or D) were randomized to 1-hour training sessions, 5x/week for 3 weeks, with either the Ekso (n=4) or conventional physical therapy (n=3). Two of the original nine participants were unable to complete the study. Despite the randomization, the two groups were functionally different regarding pre-training walking - the conventional PT group was much faster (averaged at a limited community speed) with better balance and could walk much farther than the Ekso group. Due to these inequities and the small sample size in each group, inter-group outcomes were not statistically compared. All participants were assessed pre-post training using ISNCSCI, LEMS, 10MWT, 6MWT, TUG, and spatiotemporal gait characteristics. Only intra-group means and test results were presented. Both groups improved in gait speed, distance, and balance, but the Ekso group showed significant improvement in the 6MWT, and the conventional PT group showed significant improvement in the TUG, even though the actual change was only 1 second. Both groups showed improvement in right step length, but the Ekso group also improved in stride length. When looking at relative improvement, however, the Ekso group made far greater gains than the conventional PT in each of these areas, as they were much lower functioning pre-training. The investigators concluded that the Ekso therapy should be used for individuals with motor iSCI as a way to facilitate gait recovery. They encourage larger sample sizes for future studies and studying the effects of combining therapies.

- 27. The effect of robotic walking and activity-based rehabilitation on secondary complications & psychological well-being in individuals with spinal cord injury (SCI)**

Shackleton C, Evans R, West S, Rauch L, Bantjes J, Swartz L, Derman W, Albertus Y. Walking with Brandon Foundation, Orthopaedic and Neurological Department, Sport Science Institute of South Africa, Newlands, Cape Town, South Africa. Presented at the 2018 *Southern African Spinal Cord Association (SASCA) conference* in Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa, August 23-25, 2018.

In this study, participants with chronic, motor incomplete SCI were randomized to either activity-based therapy (ABT) or the robotic locomotive training (RLT) using the EksoGT.

Sixteen participants with incomplete cervical injuries > 1 year participated in 60-minute sessions, 3 times a week for 6 months. Each group (ABT and RLT) was composed of 8 participants. Full assessments were performed at baseline, 6, 12 and 24 weeks with partial (intra) assessments every 4 weeks. The outcomes of interest were body composition, bone density (DEXA), spasticity (Modified Ashworth Scale), pain (International SCI Basic Data Set for pain), and quality of life (International SCI Basic Data Set for quality of life). RLT demonstrated benefits related to secondary complications including pain, but these were not significant. The ABT group showed greater loss of peripheral fat, but also a greater decrease in bone mineral density, whereas the RLT group showed some loss of fat and no decrease in bone mineral density. The longer the RLT group used the EksoGT, the greater the gain in muscle tissue. Both groups improved in quality of life measures but the largest gains were between 12 and 24 weeks. There were no significant changes in pain or spasticity found in either group. The authors concluded that the EksoGT may be "protective" of further bone loss and that both groups had improved quality of life.

28. The effect of robotic walking and exercise activity-based rehabilitation on muscle activity, health-related benefits, functional capacity and psychological well-being in persons with spinal cord injury (SCI)

Evans R, Shackleton C , West S , Rauch L , Bantjes J , Swartz L , Derman W , Albertus Y. Walking with Brandon Foundation, Orthopaedic and Neurological Department, Sport Science Institute of South Africa, Newlands, Cape Town. Presented at the 2018 *Southern African Spinal Cord Association (SASCA)* conference in Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa, August 23-25, 2018.

This is the second of two abstracts regarding the South African RCT conducted in participants with incomplete cervical injuries.

In the sample in the study described above (Shackleton et al.), thirteen participants had 6-week data collected on cardiovascular outcomes (heart rate variability, blood pressure), quality of life, and pain. After 6 weeks, both groups had obtained significant reduction in brachial systolic blood pressure and pain. The RLT group had a significant increase in the high frequency spectrum of heart rate variability, whereas there was a significant decrease in the ABT group. The authors concluded that that RLT may improve the high frequency power of the heart during exercise, which in turn may improve vagal nerve modulation.

29. Oxygen consumption and substrate utilization during bionic ambulation with functional electrical stimulation for SCI.

Glasheen E, Kressler J, Domingo A. San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. Poster presented at the *ACRM 94th Annual Conference, Progress in Rehabilitation Research*, September 30-October 3, 2018 Dallas, TX.

Energy demands were measured and compared across Ekso ambulation in different assist modes, Ekso combined with functional electrical stimulation (FES), and FES cycling.

Four participants with chronic (4-15 years post), incomplete SCI ranging in age from 26 to 45 years old performed three 6MWT sessions as follows: 1 with FES and EksoGT in the Adaptive mode, 1 without FES with EksoGT in the Adaptive mode, and 1 with Ekso in the Fixed mode. These sessions were followed by 6 minutes of FES cycling. Before and after each session, the participants were seated quietly for 5 and 10 minutes respectively. Heart rate and expired gases were measured continuously during the session. Post exercise, RPE and BP were taken in the standing and seated position (to mimic FES cycling position). Exercise and post-exercise measurements were taken for VO_2 , excess post exercise oxygen consumption, fat and carbohydrate metabolism, and estimated caloric expenditure. The authors concluded that FES with EksoGT in Adaptive mode elicited the greatest cardiorespiratory demand compared to FES cycling and Ekso alone. Moreover, 3 of 4 participants' $\%VO_2$ while walking in Ekso nearly met or surpassed the threshold for moderate to vigorous physical activity (46%) with a range of 40-88% across all 3 Ekso testing environments. RPEs ranged from 4-7 on a 0-10 Borg Scale. FES cycling $\%VO_2$ ranged between 19-34% and RPE were 0.5-3. The authors concluded the level of exercise allowed by Ekso modes, including with FES, may lead to improvements in cardiovascular health and secondary complications.

30. Exoskeleton gait training after spinal cord injury: An exploratory study on secondary health conditions

Baunsgaard C, Nissen UV, Brust AK, Frotzler A, Ribeill C, Kalke YB, León N, Gómez B, Samuelsson K, Antepohl W, Holmström U, Marklund N, Glott T, Opheim A, Penalva JB, Murillo N, Nachtegaal J, Faber W, Biering-Sørensen F. University of Copenhagen, Denmark. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*. 2018;50.

This is the second paper from the Pan-Euro Study with results of training on secondary conditions, such as pain, spasticity, range of motion, urinary and bowel function, independence, and quality of life in participants with sub-acute or chronic, complete or incomplete spinal cord injuries at various levels who trained in the Ekso1.1 or EksoGT for 3x a week over 8 weeks.

Researchers recorded baseline values of pain, spasticity (MAS), joint range of motion, urinary function, bowel function, self-care and mobility function (SCIM III), and quality of life before training in the Ekso1.1 or EksoGT for 24 one-hour sessions (3 times a week for 8 weeks). Tests were performed at baseline, midpoint, endpoint, and 4 weeks following the completion of training. About half of the participants reported pain before the training, but only 17% reported pain during single training sessions. Pain was reduced over time, but not significantly. There was a reduction in MAS scores immediately after single training sessions, but again not significantly over time. The recently injured participants (n=25) within that group showed significant improvements in overall and sub-scale SCIM III scores, while the chronically injured group (n=27) showed significant improvement in overall SCIM III score and the “Respiration and Sphincter Management” sub-scale. Both groups showed the largest improvement on the “Use of Toilet” item in that sub-scale. Six of 25 people in the recently injured group reported improved “awareness of the need to defecate”. The chronically injured group showed significant improvement in “satisfaction with life as a whole.” The authors concluded that the training was well-tolerated, did not induce new pain, and that both recently and chronically injured people with SCI could benefit from the training. Note that data was not analyzed by severity of injury (i.e., motor complete vs. motor incomplete SCI).

31. Cardiorespiratory demand and rate of perceived exertion during overground walking with a robotic exoskeleton in long-term manual wheelchair users with chronic spinal cord injury: A cross-sectional study

Escalona MJ, Brosseau R, Vermette M, Comtois AS, Duclos C, Aubertin-Leheudre M, Gagnon DH. University of Montreal. Published in *Ann Phys Rehabil Med* 2018 Jan 31. pii: S1877-0657(18)30005-8. doi: 10.1016/j.rehab.2017.12.008.

This study investigated the cardiorespiratory demands of people with chronic, motor complete SCI and long-term wheelchair use engaged in a walking program using Ekso. The aim was to determine exercise intensity, and if walking in Ekso could potentially help avoid the negative effects of prolonged sitting.

Thirteen long-term wheelchair users who had sustained a motor complete spinal cord injury participated in a walking program using the EksoGT. The researchers measured cardiorespiratory changes and the perceived exertion (RPE) using a portable gas analyzer system. The tests were conducted during sitting, standing, and 10MWT using the EksoGT. The participants showed an increase of 9-35% in cardiorespiratory measures just moving from a sitting to a standing position. When progressing from standing to walking in the Ekso, cardiorespiratory measures increased by 22-52%. RPE on the 10-point Borg ranged from 2-5. The authors concluded that this group of long-term wheelchair users could attain health benefits due to the moderate level of exercise that can be achieved during standing and walking in the Ekso.

32. Training for mobility with exoskeleton robot in person with spinal cord injury: a pilot study.

Sale P, Russo EF, Scarton A, Calabrò RS, Masiero S, Filoni S. Department of Neurorehabilitation, Hospital Via Alberoni, Venice, Italy. Published online in the *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine* 2018 Mar 7. doi: 10.23736/S1973-9087.18.04819-0 and later in *Eur J Phys Rehabil Med*. 2018 Oct;54(5):745-751.

This study investigated the change in gait patterns and quality of life in patients with chronic SCI who undergo adaptive training with the EksoGT.

Eight persons with chronic paraplegia (n=7 AIS A or B SCI, n=1 AIS C SCI) underwent 3D Gait Analysis at baseline and after 20 training sessions that took place over 5 to 6 weeks. The 6MWT, 10MWT, TUG (all tested *in the device*), VAS for pain and for fatigue, Borg Scale for RPE, and a satisfaction questionnaire, and assessed the physical and qualitative changes that occurred after training. All participants showed significant improvements in the 10MWT, 6MWT, and TUG while using the device (p=0.008). Average gait speed increased from 0.17 m/s to 0.31 m/s, surpassing the MCID. Non-significant improvement occurred in the VAS for pain and the Borg RPE was around 1.6 out of 10. For 10 questions regarding user satisfaction with 3 = somewhat agree and 5 = strongly agree, the average response increased from 3.88 to 4.47 after training. The authors concluded that walking in the Ekso is safe and feasible in a heterogeneous group of SCI participants, and that spatiotemporal and kinematic parameters improved while using the device, demonstrating improved human-robot interaction with training.

33. Respiratory, cardiovascular and metabolic responses during different modes of overground bionic ambulation in persons with motor-incomplete spinal cord injury: a case series

Kressler J et al; San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Published in the *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine* (2018);50: 173–180. doi: 10.2340/16501977-2281

Participants with varying levels of chronic, motor incomplete spinal cord injuries were tested for cardiorespiratory and metabolic responses using different modes of Ekso for overground ambulation

Four participants with chronic, motor incomplete SCI ranging in age from 24 to 48 years used the EksoGT in Maximal, Adaptive, and Fixed (set at minimal tolerated for each individual) assist modes. There was a wide variation in cardiorespiratory and metabolic responses based on the modes, participants' level of injury and residual function. The lowest %VO₂ achieved was 24% in the highest functioning participant, and the highest was 124% in the lowest functioning participant. In general, walking in Ekso's Fixed (minimal tolerated) mode induced the highest responses and was thought to be the optimal mode for cardiometabolic health benefits and overall improvements in fitness. The authors note that the other two modes can be used to achieve higher number of steps in the session and/or for lower functioning/endurance patients.

34. Locomotor training using an over ground robotic exoskeleton in long-term manual wheelchair users with a chronic spinal cord injury living in the community: lessons learned from a feasibility study in terms of recruitment, attendance, learnability, performance, and safety.

Gagnon DH et al. University of Montreal; Published in *Journal of Neuroengineering and Rehabilitation*, 2018;15:12

Outcomes in this study were rate of recruitment, attendance and completion as well as the ability to walk in the device (progression) and safety.

Approximately 28% of the people with SCI who showed interest in the study were enrolled and of the 14 individuals with chronic, motor complete SCI who started the program, 13 completed the 6 to 8-week program. Over the 18 sessions, standing, walking, and number of steps increased approximately 45%, 102%, and 249% respectively. Approximately 86% required only one therapist to assist them during walking and reached an average walking speed of 0.25 m/sec. In terms of safety, one participant sustained bilateral calcaneus fractures and was removed from the study. This participant's SCI was over 8 years post, and all were long-term wheelchair users. Five participants reported pain and/or stiffness in the upper extremities, four of which had pre-existing upper extremity conditions. The authors concluded that use of Ekso in patients with motor complete SCI is safe and feasible, but that larger studies are required. The authors also recommend pre-training to increase recruitment and better clinical guidelines to reduce the potential of fractures in those who use exoskeletons in the presence of motor complete SCI.

35. Gym-based exoskeleton walking: A preliminary exploration of non-ambulatory end-user perspectives

Cahill A, McGinley O, Bertrand C, Lennon O, University College Dublin; Published in *Disability and Health Journal*, 2018; 11(3):478-485. doi: 10.1016/j.dhjo.2018.01.004

This study interviewed non-ambulatory persons who were using an exoskeleton in a community gym setting to assess their perceptions of such a program.

Four participants with SCI who had used Ekso before in a gym-based setting (mean age: 40.75±9.777, 3 male, 2 complete, years since injury:4.75±3.594) were interviewed during this study. Four main themes were identified. The first was: psychological adjustments around using the exoskeleton with respect to disability, which included patients coming to terms with Ekso as an exercise device and not an experience identical to walking prior to injury. The second theme was they physical, social, and psychological benefits of use, which all participants identified. The third theme was the role of external influences including being challenged sufficiently by healthcare professionals. The last theme was a wellness model to health and desire to not being treated like a patient in the community.

2017

36. Overground vs. treadmill-based robotic gait training to improve seated balance in people with motor-complete spinal cord injury: a case report

Chisholm AE, Alamro RA, Williams AMM, Lam T. Published in the *Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation* 2017;14:27.

Three individuals with chronic, motor complete spinal cord injuries (18-25 years post), ranging from C7 to T4 (AIS A and B) with no voluntary motor function below chest level, were randomized to train with either Ekso-Lokomat-Ekso (n=2) or Lokomat-Ekso-Lokomat (n=1) programs for a total of 30 sessions (10/10/10).

Each 45-minute session (3 to 4 times per week for 10 sessions each phase) was conducted according to the randomization assignment with perceived effort (Borg-10) and EMG recordings taken during walking in each intervention. Testing of static and dynamic sitting balance was performed using center of pressure movement while sitting on a force plate and two dynamic seated functional tasks at baseline (two times, each one week apart) and again within one week of the end of each 10-session phase. There was no period of washout between training phases. Results showed that the Ekso training phases had a greater positive effect on both static and dynamic sitting balance than the Lokomat training phases. Lokomat walking appeared to produce little change in trunk muscle activity compared to resting supine, whereas Ekso walking produced higher trunk muscle activity. Despite the SCIs' classifications of motor complete at T4 or above and being very chronic, walking in Ekso appeared to activate trunk muscle control below the level of injury. The researchers suggest the lateral and forward weight-shifting required when walking with Ekso elicited the trunk muscle activity, thereby contributing to the improved seated balance.

37. Satisfaction and perceptions of long-term manual wheelchair users with a spinal cord injury upon completion of a locomotor training program with an overground robotic exoskeleton

Gagnon DH et al. University of Montreal. Published in *Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol.* 2017 Dec 19:1-8. doi: 10.1080/17483107.2017.1413145.

This study sought to quantify satisfaction and perception of the participants who engaged in an exoskeleton training program for 6-8 weeks.

Fourteen participants with chronic, motor complete SCI enrolled in a locomotor training program for 18 sessions, then completed an electronic questionnaire encompassing 41 statements about satisfaction, learnability, perceived health benefits and risks, as well as motivation to engage in physical activity. Each statement used a visual analog scale of 0 to 100. The mean satisfaction with the Ekso training program exceeded 95% and the positive feedback about the Ekso alone was around 82%. Attributes of the program were rated high (~85%) and ability to learn sit-to-stand and walking activities were rated close to 80%. Health benefits were perceived by 68%. The respondents (91%) also expressed motivation to engage in physical activity.

38. Weight-bearing overground stepping in an exoskeleton with non-invasive spinal cord neuromodulation after motor complete paraplegia

Gad P et al. University of California, Los Angeles. Published in *Frontiers in Neuroscience* June 2017: Volume 11, Article 333.

This is one of the first reports of spinal cord stimulation combined with the use of the EksoGT exoskeleton.

Transcutaneous electrical stimulation, buspirone, and Ekso stepping were used in combination in an individual who had been completely paralyzed for more than 4 years. The study consisted of four phases: baseline, drug only, stimulation only, and drug plus stimulation. All phases were accomplished while using the EksoGT for stepping practice. Three important points regarding the EksoGT were made: 1) The Ekso provided weight-bearing walking with the assistance of only one person, 2) individuals use muscles in their arms, upper body, and trunk while walking, and 3) the patient has to actively use muscles for balance while walking. In addition, the authors found that long-term training resulted in improved synaptic connections that had long been dormant.

39. Gait training after spinal cord injury: safety, feasibility and gait function following 8 weeks of training with the exoskeletons from Ekso Bionics (Pan-Euro Study)

Baunsgaard C et al. University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Published in *Spinal Cord* online at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41393-017-0013-7>

The Pan-Euro Study was conducted at 9 European Centers and measured safety, efficacy and quality of life in participants with complete or incomplete spinal cord injuries (recently injured or chronic) who trained in the Ekso or EksoGT for 3x a week over 8 weeks.

Fifty-two participants (mean age 35.8 yrs.) who sustained varying levels of acute or chronic injury to the spinal cord (AIS A through D) completed training and follow-up in this multicenter study. Walk modes used included Max, Fixed, and Adapt while training in the Ekso or EksoGT for 24 one-hour sessions (3 times a week for 8 weeks). Heart rate, blood pressure, and the Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE/Borg test) were measured at each training session. Though the median number of completed sessions was 21 (mean of 2.6 sessions per week), training was considered “complete” if participants walked for a minimum of 16 sessions. Results showed a significant increase in heart rate during the sessions with no significant change in blood pressure. RPE was significantly lower over time. Total up time, walk time, and number of steps increased significantly from the first training session to the last training session ($p < 0.001$) within all subgroups which included recently and chronically injured, paraplegia and tetraplegia and incomplete and complete injury. There was a significant increase in the number of participants who could walk at baseline vs. at 12 weeks. There were significant improvements in gait speed, balance, and strength (10MWT, TUG, Berg, and LEMS) for those injured < 1 year, and significant improvements in balance (TUG and Berg) for those injured > 1 year. There were no falls and no serious adverse events.

40. Exoskeleton training may improve level of physical activity after spinal cord injury: a case series.

Gorgey AS et al. The Spinal Cord Injury & Disorders Center of Excellence, Hunter Holmes McGuire Veterans Health Administration; Virginia Commonwealth University, United States. Published in *Top Spinal Cord Inj Rehabil*. 2017 Summer;23(3):245-255. doi: 10.1310/sci16-00025. Epub 2017 May 4.

This study examined whether exoskeleton training could improve levels of physical activity by increasing numbers of steps and walking time after SCI.

The study explored whether exoskeleton training once a week for 10-15 weeks could improve levels of physical activity as determined by the duration of exoskeleton walking in persons with SCI. The main outcome measurements were walking time, standing time, ratio of walking to stand-up time and number of steps. Three men with chronic complete and one with incomplete SCI participated in the study. Walking time, stand-up time, number of steps, and ratio of walking to stand-up time increased in all participants. The maximum walking time increased from 12 to 57 minutes and the number of steps increased from 59 to 2,284 steps. By the conclusion of the study, all 4 participants were able to exercise for 26 to 59 minutes. The authors concluded that exoskeleton training for SCI persons may improve physical activity by increasing the number of steps and walking time, as well as possibly increasing energy expenditure and improving body composition.

41. Effect of short-term exoskeleton rehabilitation programme on central blood pressure and arterial wave reflection in patients with spinal cord injury.

Cook, K. et al. Hobbs Rehabilitation, United Kingdom. Presented at the *ISCOS Meeting in Dublin, Ireland*, 24-26 October 2017.

SCI patients have been shown to have greater risk of cardiac disease. This study focused on the changes in cardiovascular markers after short-term (5 day) training in the EksoGT.

Six participants (age 30 +/- 13 yrs.) with various ASIA classifications and time since injury of 0.5 to 4.5 years underwent 60 minutes of standard physiotherapy before training in the EksoGT for 90 minutes a day over 5 consecutive days. Prior to and after training, Pulse Wave Analysis was used to detect resting BP, arterial stiffness, and heart rate. The authors found that the training in EksoGT reduced arterial stiffness and that larger, randomized trials are warranted due to the higher risk profile of the SCI patient.

42. Effectiveness of exoskeleton training in SCI: preliminary study on metabolic and cardiac responses.

Corbianco, S. et al.: Pisa, Italy. Presented at the *ISCOS Meeting in Dublin, Ireland*, 24-26 October 2017.

This study explored the metabolic and cardiac effects of SCI participants walking in the Ekso exoskeleton 3 times a week for a total of 20 sessions.

Four participants engaged in the walking program where physiological changes in metabolic and cardiac markers were assessed at baseline and again at the end of training. Measurements included VO₂, HR, and MET (energy cost of physical activity). Gait speed and performance task load increased over time, but there was no significant change in VO₂ or metabolic activity. The authors concluded that these four SCI participants increased their speed and performance in the Ekso, without significantly increased metabolic demand.

43. Bowel and bladder functions during and after robotic exoskeleton assisted walking overground training in SCI persons.
Stampacchia, G. et al.: Pisa, Italy. Presented at the *ISCOS Meeting in Dublin, Ireland, 24-26 October 2017*,

In this study of four participants (two paraplegic and two tetraplegic), bowel and bladder functions were assessed before and after walking in the Ekso exoskeleton.

This study focused on visceral improvement in the four participants with ASIA classification A, B, or C (subacute and chronic) who walked in the Ekso exoskeleton for 20 sessions and were tested again 3 months after the last session. All participants improved in neurogenic bowel function between baseline and end of study but most importantly, involuntary bladder leakage was reduced due to the reduction in bladder infections. The authors found the participants expressed an improved quality of life with improvements in pain and spasticity.

44. Increased serum high-density lipoprotein after 36 exoskeleton-assisted walking sessions

Knezevic S, Hong, E, Asselin P, Cornfield S, Cimigilaro CM, Gorman P, Forrest G, Bauman WA, Spungen AM of the James J. Peters VA Medical Center in Bronx, NY. Published in *Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine* 2017;40(5) - *ASCIP 2017 Conference Abstracts* published 30 July 2017

SCI patients have been shown to have lower high-density lipoprotein levels and are, therefore, at increased risk of cardiovascular disease. This study centered around the use of exoskeletons as a means to provide high-intensity exercise and measure the impact on HDL-c levels.

Fifteen participants trained for 36 one-hour sessions over 12 weeks using either EksoGT or ReWalk. Serum HDL-c levels were measured at baseline and after training. A minimally clinically important difference (MCID) was considered to be a >2.0 mg/dl change in fasting serum levels. Results showed that more than half reached the MCID level and notably, those that did walked over 10,000 steps more than those participants who did not reach the MCID level. The authors concluded that walking with exoskeletons for 36 sessions may lead to a favorable change in HDL-c levels.

45. Patient-reported bladder management improvements after exoskeletal-assisted walking

Hong E of the James J. Peters VA Medical Center in Bronx, NY. Published in *Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine* 2017;40(5) - *ASCIP 2017 Conference Abstracts* published 30 July 2017

This on-going study is a randomized, crossover design involving SCI patients that participated in exoskeleton walking sessions and usual activity sessions.

This interim analysis included ASIA A through D participants who were injured at least 6 months prior to enrollment. Bladder management was self-reported at baseline and after 12 weeks of usual activity and after 36 sessions of exoskeleton-assisted walking (EAW) using both the EksoGT and ReWalk devices. The two groups either started with usual care followed by EAW or started with EAW followed by usual care. Results in 14 participants with a mean age of 42 years showed that 50% of the group showed clinical improvement after EAW vs. 14% after usual activity. In fact, 50% of the group showed negative changes after usual activity. The changes were statistically different between groups. After 36 sessions of exoskeleton walking, bladder management improved during sleep and created less concern for the participants.

46. Exoskeleton assisted walking (EAW) in acute rehab following spinal cord injury

McIntosh K and Ho C of the Alberta Health Services, Alberta, Canada. Published in *Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine* 2017;40(5) ASCIP 2017 Conference Abstracts published 30 July 2017

This on-going Canadian Study is a single-arm study involving acute-injury SCI patients who participate in hour-long EksoGT walking sessions 3x a week for up to 25 sessions.

The primary endpoint of this study is the change in vital signs. Safety endpoints include the number of falls and skin integrity issues, pain, and spasticity issues. Secondary endpoints related to efficacy include the 10MWT, 6 Min Walk Test and the Borg rating of perceived exertion. Data involving 8 participants with an average age of 37 and average time since injury of only 10.6 weeks demonstrated the safety and feasibility of exoskeleton walking after an acute spinal cord injury. Early data show that blood pressure trends were not inhibiting participation and there were no falls. Gait-related outcomes show dramatic improvement in all subjects who completed 13 or more sessions.

47. Neuromechanical adaptations during a robotic powered exoskeleton assisted walking session

Ramanujam A, Cirnigliaro CM, Garbarini E, Asselin P, Pilkar R, Forrest GF of the Kessler Foundation, West Orange, NJ. Published online for *Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine*, 2017, and in *Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine*.2018;41(5):518-528.DOI:10.1080/10790268.2017.1314900

This study analyzed the gait parameters and neuromuscular profiles in both able-bodied and SCI participants.

Four participants who had sustained a spinal cord injury (SCI) were compared to four able-bodied (AB) participants in this single-session, cross-sectional study using the Ekso exoskeleton under Max Assist settings. Data collected included temporal-spatial parameters, kinematics, walking velocity and electromyography results. As expected, AB individuals showed a significant reduction in walking velocity ($P < 0.05$) compared to their normal walk speed outside of the Ekso. However, when the AB individuals voluntarily assisted the Ekso, velocity increased to a "slow walk" speed. SCI individuals demonstrated a higher mean percent stance time, and their walking velocity was consistently lower than the AB group ($P < 0.05$). Muscle activation in the SCI group was demonstrated in several lower limb muscles. AB participants demonstrated some differences in phasing amplitudes of EMGs of lower limb muscle activation, primarily greater temporal-spatial response and neuromuscular phasic adaptations. Similarly, neuromuscular phasic adaptations while walking in the Ekso were shown in the SCI group and these were inconsistent to gait muscle activation outside of the Ekso.

48. Effect on body composition and bone mineral density of walking with a robotic exoskeleton in adults with chronic spinal cord injury

Karelis A, Carvalho LP, Castillo MJ, Gagnon DH, and Aubertin-Leheudre M. University of Quebec at Montreal. Published in the *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine* 2017; 49: 84–87.

This pilot study examined the physiological changes that occurred while training in the Ekso 3 times per week over a 6-week training period.

Five adults with chronic and complete SCI participated in the study. Baseline body composition was measured via dual energy X-ray absorptiometry and peripheral quantitative computed tomography. After 18 sessions of Ekso training (3 times a week for 6 weeks), participants were again measured using the same modalities. Investigators report a significant increase in lean leg and appendicular mass and a corresponding reduction in fat mass. Calf muscle diameter also increased significantly. Bone mineral density of the tibia increased by 14.5% and was considered to be clinically significant. The authors concluded that training with the exoskeleton appears to be associated with improvements in body composition and possibly bone health as well.

49. Training response to longitudinal powered exoskeleton training for SCI

Ramanujam A, Spungen A, Asselin P, Garbarini E, Augustine J, Canton S., Barrance P., Forrest GF of the Kessler Foundation, West Orange, NJ, Published in a book chapter in Springer series titled “*Wearable Robotics: Challenges and Trends*”, 2016, pp 361-366. - https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-46532-6_59

This study examined how exoskeleton training for 5 hours per week for 20 weeks changed gait parameters in chronic SCI participants.

Five SCI participants and two able-bodied controls trained in either the EksoGT or the ReWalk exoskeleton for 5 hours per week over 20 weeks. The outcomes included gait parameters such as Center of Mass excursions, walking velocity, initial double stance time, single stance time, terminal double stance time, and swing time. Outcomes for spatial parameters included step length, step width and stride length. Exoskeleton training was shown to have a significant effect on walking velocity and increased stability. The authors concluded that the study supports the rationale for the increase in robotic exoskeleton velocity for SCI participants who completed their training.

50. Neurorehabilitation in paraplegic patients with an active powered exoskeleton (Ekso)

Milia P, De Salvo F, Caserio M, Cope T, Weber P, Santella C, Fiorini S, Baldoni G, Bruschi R, Bigazzi B, Cencetti S, Da Campo M, Bigazzi P, and Bigazzi M. Neurorehabilitation and Robotic Area, Prosperius Institute, University of Perugia, Umbertide, Italy. Published in *Digit Med* 2016;2:163-8.

This study looked at both the physical and psychological improvements after training in Ekso 5 times per week over a 4-week training period

Thirteen men and women who had suffered either a complete (N=7) or incomplete (N=6) SCI participated in this study. Training was accomplished in all patients during a daily session lasting 45 to 60 minutes, 5 days a week for 4 weeks. The outcome measures included the 6 min walking test (6MWT), the Ashworth scale for spasticity, and various psychological tests (Beck Depression Inventory and Body Uneasiness Test-A). The incomplete SCI patients showed a statistically significant improvement in distance walked on the 6MWT $P < 0.05$. There were no statistically significant changes in the Ashworth Scale scores, but all patients showed improvement in mood and body perception. The authors concluded that the exoskeleton shows promise in both motor and psychological recovery.

51. Development of a clinical decision support system to improve locomotor outcomes in persons with spinal cord injury

Marrocco S, Aman S, Cornell S, Hsieh J, Fielding M, Wolfe D. Parkwood Institute, Western University, Canada; presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study determined that taking a systematic, integrated approach to rehabilitation with robotic exoskeletons improved quality of care and provided an optimal research methodology to measure improved walking abilities in SCI patients.

The study explored ways to achieve optimal mobility outcomes through development and implementation of a clinical decision support and data management system that integrates key locomotor training principles to better meet individual patient needs. By proceeding systematically through the steps of examining the literature, collaborating internally, trying in practice, collecting data, studying and assessing – clinicians noticed improved walking ability in patients previously thought to have plateaued.

52. Optimizing mobility outcomes across locomotor training, modalities: clinical reflection during development of the PRIME algorithm – a case series

Cornell S, Hsieh J, Fielding M, Marrocco S, Wolfe D. Parkwood Institute, Canada; presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study explored an algorithmic approach to integrate optimal use of locomotor modalities including robotic exoskeletons.

The study explored and developed the Parkwood Program for Rehabilitation Innovation in Movement Enhancement (PRIME) system, which is an algorithmic approach to the integrated, optimal use of available therapeutic modalities for locomotor training customized to patient's situations and needs. Three participants who had previously plateaued were staged according to the Canadian SCI Standing and Walking Assessment tool (C-SWAT). An evolving clinical decision-making protocol was formed based on constant reassessment and participants underwent 8 months or more of outpatient therapy guided by the protocol. The protocol involved one or more robotic therapy tools. In all cases, participants used the EksoGT at some point during their rehabilitation, and each improved in their C-SWAT stage.

53. Locomotor training with exoskeleton EKSO-GT in patients with motor incomplete spinal cord injury in a hospital setting- preliminary results

Bonatti E, Baroncini I, Nalon, C, Giovannini T, Falcone R, Mazzoli N, Bonavita J; Montecatone Rehabilitation Institute, Imola, Italy; presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study explored whether EksoGT may assist in improvement of motor function and evaluated patient satisfaction.

The study explored how patients respond to rehabilitation training with EksoGT. Twenty participants with motor incomplete SCI had rehabilitation cycles using EksoGT, in addition to conventional treatment. Data was recorded at the beginning of the training, on the 12th session and on the 18th session. The 10-meter, 6-minutes, WISCI-II and SCIM-III tests were used to assess gait speed, mobility, kinetics, and endurance in the lower limb. The study also evaluated the degree of safety and tolerability of treatment, and reduction of pain and/or spasticity. Preliminary data showed significant improvement in SCIM Mobility, WISCI II, walking speed, endurance, and quality of life. In addition, the training proved safe and well tolerated, and all patients said they would recommend the use of Ekso in similar situations.

54. Powered exoskeletons and their implementation into the therapeutic approach of German SCI centers

Bergner U. BGU Murnau, Germany; presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study explored trends in German SCI centers using powered exoskeletons.

The study explored how powered exoskeletons are implemented in physiotherapy treatment settings of German SCI centers. In April 2016, a questionnaire was sent to 24 facilities using exoskeletons in German SCI acute care and rehab centers. The questionnaire surveyed clinical usage and therapy approaches to mobility training. Out of 22 hospitals that returned the survey, 8 of them have exoskeletons and treat an average of 13.5 patients with a powered exoskeleton per year.

55. Effects of overground gait training using the robotic-exoskeleton Ekso™ and assessment of gait parameters using the GAITRite® system: a pilot study.

Arnell M, Svensson P, Nilsson H, Elmgren Frykberg G. Uppsala University Hospital; presented at *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study explored how the Ekso Bionics exoskeleton may be useful in improving patient gait speed, step length and double limb support.

This study explored the effects of robotic gait training with EksoGT on spatiotemporal gait parameters in spinal cord injured persons with gait disorders. The GAITRite® system, a portable gait analysis system was used to measure step length, gait speed, cadence, and double limb support. Two individuals with incomplete tetraplegia received overground gait training using EksoGT for 8 weeks. Assessments were performed before and after the intervention and in a four week follow up with the GAITRite® system. Both participants showed improvement in gait speed, step length and double limb support.

56. A study exploring the clinical effects of a short-duration exoskeleton rehabilitation programme on key physiological markers in spinal cord injury

Luard K, Martinelli L, Hobbs H, Faulkner J. Hobbs Rehabilitation Center, University of Winchester, United Kingdom; presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in September 2016.

This study explored the use of the robotic Ekso Bionic exoskeleton in rehabilitation in patients with SCI.

This study explored the effect of a short duration Ekso Bionic exoskeleton rehabilitation program on several physiological outcomes. Four individuals with SCI and ASIA classifications A-C took part in a 5-day training program. Training consisted of daily 1 hour physiotherapy sessions, followed by 1.5 hours of gait training in the exoskeleton. Settings were used to progress the participants from passive (therapist activated) to active gait patterns. Prior to and following the training program, bladder and bowel function, ankle swelling, spasticity, gait parameters and vascular health were measured. All participants increased their walk time over the week, and improvements in bladder and bowel function along with a decrease in peripheral and central systolic blood pressure were observed.

57. Walking with a powered robotic exoskeleton: subjective experience, spasticity and pain in spinal cord injured persons

Stampacchia G, Rustici A, Bigazzi S, Gerini A, Tombini T, Mazzoleni S. The Center for Spinal Cord Injured Persons, Pisa University Hospital, Pisa, Italy; Published in *Neurorehabilitation* 2016 DOI.10.3233/NRE-161358

This study explored the effects of walking with the Ekso exoskeleton on the reduction of pain and spasticity in spinal cord injured persons.

This study included 21 SCI participants who participated in a walking session assisted by a powered robotic exoskeleton. Prior to and after walking, pain and spasticity were assessed using a Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), the Modified Ashworth scale and the Penn scale. Positive and negative sensations were also evaluated using a questionnaire. The patient's global impression of change (PGIC) scale was administered as well. The post-walking assessment showed a significant decrease in muscle spasticity and pain intensity. Questionnaires indicated a good acceptability of the robot-assisted walking. The authors concluded that "overground robot-assisted walking is well accepted by SCI persons and has positive effects in terms of spasticity and pain reduction."

58. Energy expenditure and cardiovascular drift effect during extended bionic walking

Baunsgaard CB, Maher JL, Gerven JV, Palermo A, McMillian DW, Irwin RW, Biering-Sørensen F, Nash MS. The Miami Project to Cure Paralysis, and ²Department of Neurological Surgery and ³Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL; Presented at the *American Spinal Injury Association (ASIA) annual conference 2016*.

This pilot study observed changes in circulation during acute extended bionic walking with Ekso.

This study included 8 males with traumatic SCI and 5 non-injured controls. Testing was performed for 45 minutes under each of the following conditions: seated rest, standing, and indoor/outdoor bionic walking. VO_2 for all subjects was collected using a portable spirometer, perceived exertion rated (RPE) using the Borg 0-10 categorical-ratio scale, and the following obtained using wireless transthoracic impedance cardiograph (ZCG): Heart rate (HR), stroke volume (SV), and cardiac output (Q). $\%VO_{2peak}$ was computed for all timepoints (timepoints 0-1 min, 14-15 min, 29-30 min, 44-45 min). Comparable percentages of work were observed in subjects with SCI and CON when expressed as % of peak capacity. Increase in Q during bionic walking is explained by increased HR. SV decreased during standing in the exoskeleton, probably due to stasis venous pooling, although bionic walking maintains stable SV during extended walking.

59. Exploring the psychosocial impact of Ekso Bionics technology

Brenner L. Rocky Mountain Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Denver, CO. Published in *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, Vol. 97, Issue 10, e113. Presented at IBIA 2016.

Stearns- Yoder K, Dorsey-Holliman BA, Penzenik M E, Hadidi DA, Lange SM, Hebert JR, Brenner LA. Rocky Mountain Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Denver, CO. Presented at the *ACRM Annual Conference, 2016*. (Study update.)

This is the first study in the United States that examines the psychosocial impact of walking in the EksoGT.

Nine Veterans (mean age=47 years) with lower extremity weakness or paralysis and various levels of function participated in interviews about their daily activities and psychosocial status before and after walking in the EksoGT. A total of 33 questions were asked and related to (1) change in function; (2) burdensomeness; (3) feasibility; and (4) psychosocial benefits. Preliminary results showed that walking in Ekso was meaningful and had benefits related to standing, walking, exercising and remaining eye-level with others with increasing levels of excitement and confidence expressed.

60. Effects on mobility training and de-adaptations in subjects with spinal cord injury due to a wearable robot: a preliminary report

Sale P, Russo EF, Russo M, Masiero S, Piccione F, Calabrò RS, Filoni S. Department of Neurorehabilitation, Hospital Via Alberoni, Venice, Italy; Published in *BMC Neurology* 2016;16:12.

This is a pilot study examining the feasibility and acceptability of robot training for patients with spinal cord injury.

This pre-post design study enrolled three subjects with SCI and gait disorders. All subjects received walking sessions for 45 minutes 3 to 4 times a week for 20 sessions. All subjects showed improvement in gait based on spatiotemporal indexes, including velocity, step length, step width, and the six-minute walk test. Participants also completed satisfaction questionnaires. Subjects expressed positive feelings during the training process and felt safe and comfortable with the robot at the end of the training period.

61. Time and Effort required by persons with Spinal cord injury to learn to use a powered exoskeleton for assisted walking

Kozlowski A, Bryce TN, Dijkers MP. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai, NY. Published in *Top Spinal Cord Inj Rehabil* 2015;21(2):110–121. doi: 10.1310/sci2102-110

In this study, researchers explored whether individuals with motor complete and incomplete cervical injuries could learn to walk in an Ekso exoskeleton with little or no assistance and observed their perceptions of effort.

The goal of this study was to quantify the time and effort required by persons with SCI to learn to use the first-generation Ekso powered exoskeleton to walk. Participants were given up to 24 weekly sessions of instruction while collecting data on level of assistance, distance and speed, heart rate, perceived exertion, and adverse events. Using the number of sessions required for participants to stand up, walk for 30 minutes, and sit down, initially with minimal and subsequently with contact guard assistance, time and effort was calculated. Of the 7 participants (2 with tetraplegia and 5 with motor-complete injuries), 5 could stand, walk, and sit with contact guard or close supervision assistance, and 2 required minimal to moderate assistance. Walk times ranged from 28 to 94 minutes with average speeds ranging from 0.11 to 0.21 m/s. For all participants, heart rate changes and reported perceived exertion were consistent with light to moderate exercise. This study provides preliminary evidence that persons with neurological weakness due to SCI can learn to walk with little or no assistance and light to somewhat hard perceived exertion using a powered exoskeleton. Persons with different severities of injury, including those with motor complete C7 tetraplegia and motor incomplete C4 tetraplegia, may be able to learn to use this device.

62. Improving gait performance after spinal cord injury: a comparison between conventional physical therapy and therapy using exoskeletons

Kern M, Chang SH, Jennings J, Davis M, Francisco G. TIRR SCI Clinical Exoskeleton Group, Memorial Hermann, University of Texas Health. Presented at the *ASIA 2015* and *ISCoS 2015* annual conference.

This group of authors presents four case studies to compare the differences between conventional physical therapy and therapy using the exoskeleton.

Two groups of subjects (2 per group) with chronic incomplete spinal cord injury were randomly assigned to either conventional physical therapy (CPT) or robotic exoskeleton therapy (RET) with CPT. All subjects demonstrated improved outcomes in three measures. However, the RET/CPT demonstrated a greater degree of improvement over the CPT alone group.

63. Iron 'ElectriRx' man: overground stepping in an exoskeleton combined with noninvasive spinal cord stimulation after paralysis.

Gad PN, Gerasimenko YP, Zdunowski S, Sayenko D, Haakana P, Turner A, Lu D, Roy RR, Edgerton VR. Published in *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc.* 2015 Aug;2015:1124-7. doi: 10.1109/EMBC.2015.7318563.

This case study report was one of the first accounts of transcutaneous neural stimulation combined with overground bionic stepping.

An individual who had been paralyzed for < 4 years received spinal stimulation combined with walking using in the Ekso. Spinal cord stimulation assisted in the stepping effort and coordination of the lower limb muscles was improved. This combination produced a continuous smooth stepping motion, an increased cardiac response, and visible effort (sweating). The authors concluded that there was “considerable potential for positive synergistic effects after complete paralysis by combining the overground stepping in an exoskeleton, a novel transcutaneous spinal cord stimulation paradigm, and daily training.”

2014

64. Lower limb bionic exoskeleton for rehabilitation, exercise or mobility. Exploratory case series in persons with chronic, complete spinal cord injury.

Kressler J Thomas CK, Field-Fote EC, Sanchez J, Widerström-Noga E, Cilien DC, Gant K, Ginnety K, Gonzalez H, Martinez A, Anderson KD, Nash MS. The Miami Project to Cure Paralysis, University of Miami, Miami, FL. Presented at the *ASIA annual conference*, San Antonio, TX, May 2014; published in *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 2014, Oct;95(10):1878-1887.

This study explored reduction in pain and other responses to overground bionic ambulation in persons with complete spinal cord injury.

Four participants between the ages of 26-38 years with complete SCI (AIS A) between the levels of T1-T10 for less than a year experienced over-ground bionic ambulation (OBA) three days a week for six weeks. Outcome measures were walking speeds and distances, energy expenditure, exercise conditioning effects, neuromuscular cortical activity patterns, and pain severity. Participants reported an average reduction in pain severity over the study period ranging between -1.3 and 1.7 on a 0 to 6 numerical rating scale. Significant changes in exercise conditioning, neuromuscular and cortical activities were not deemed significant. No adverse events were reported.

2013

65. Safety and feasibility of using the Ekso™ Bionic exoskeleton to aid ambulation after spinal cord injury

Kolakowsky-Hayner SA, Crew J, Moran S, Shah A. Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, San Jose, CA. Presented at the *Paralyzed Veterans of America conference* and at the *annual scientific meeting of the International Spinal Cord Society* in London, Aug. 2012. Published in *Spine* (2013) S4:003

This was a feasibility study wherein researchers evaluated the safety of the Ekso Bionics 1.0 prototype.

Eight patients with complete T1 SCI or below, within two years of injury were included in this study of safety and feasibility. Patients participated in six weekly sessions with increasing time and decreasing assistance walking in the device. Blood pressure, pain level, spasticity, amount of assistance for don, doff, and transfer, time ambulating, walking time, and skin effects, among other measures were evaluated. Walking in Ekso was found safe for those with complete thoracic SCI in a controlled environment, in the presence of experts, and may eventually enhance mobility in those without volitional lower extremity function. There appeared to be a training effect in the device, but further trials were deemed needed. Future studies of bionic exoskeletons as gait training devices are seen as warranted. Future studies of bionic exoskeletons as a clinical tool to alleviate secondary complications should be considered.

2012

66. The potential of the Ekso exoskeleton for affecting long-term health and well-being in the SCI population
Forrest G. Kessler Foundation, presented at *the Academy of Spinal Cord Injury Professionals (ASCIP)*, Sept. 2012

This early study examined the feasibility of using Ekso in a variety of individuals with spinal cord injuries.

An evaluation of 13 patients (12 paraplegia, 1 tetraplegia) participated in the trials to determine the feasibility of innovative applications of technological advances for mobility after spinal cord injury. Dr. Forrest reported that walking and standing in Ekso is feasible for people with a range of spinal cord disorders, reporting it took a bit longer for higher injuries to learn how to use it. There were improvements in function with training using Ekso: Walking speed and distance, fluidity, gait, and balance all demonstrated improvements. Two individuals were evaluated for the potential benefits for heart, lungs, and circulation. Comparing an experienced walker (30 sessions) with a novice, there was evidence of training effects: the experienced user's oxygen consumption, ventilation, and pulse returned to baseline resting values faster. There was also noted increased muscle firing in lower leg muscles, and it was suggested this will need to be studied further.

Acquired Brain Injury Studies

2021

1. Changes in Center of Pressure after Robotic Exoskeleton Gait Training in Adults with Acquired Brain Injury

Karunakaran KK, Pamula S, Nolan KJ of the Kessler Foundation, West Orange, NJ. Published in *Annu Int Conf IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc*, 2021 Nov;2021:4666-4669. doi: 10.1109/EMBC46164.2021.9629921.

Two participants with ABI and one healthy control assessed for changes in center of pressure.

One participant with stroke and one with TBI, both chronic, participated in pre and post gait assessments surrounding 4 weeks of 2-3 days ekso training for up to 50 minutes. Center of pressure measurements were taken and compared to an age-matched healthy control. At baseline, there was significant difference between the two participants with ABI's center of pressure, noting that the unaffected side had the greatest displacement. At post assessment, there was an increase in linearity and slope of center of pressure displacement in the anterior-posterior direction on both sides. This profile was more similar to the health control at conclusion of ekso sessions versus at baseline assessment. Additionally, at follow up, the participants improved their step length, spatial symmetry, and mean walk speed. These small cohort results demonstrate that a robotic ekso program can result in improved quality of motion and increased function.

2. Predictors of functional outcome in a cohort of Hispanic patients using exoskeleton rehabilitation for cerebrovascular accidents and traumatic brain injury

Treviño LR, Roberge P, Auer ME, Morales A, Torres-Reveron A; DHR Health Institute, Edinburg, TX. Published in *Front Neurobot*, 2021 Jun 10;15:682156. doi: 10.3389/fnbot.2021.682156

Retrospective chart review cohort study examining outcomes of patients with TBI and CVA who utilized Ekso as part of their rehabilitation

This study looked at the charts of 36 patients with CVA or TBI that utilized ekso between 1/1/2017 and 4/30/2020. A matched design was used to pair each patient with TBI with 3 patients with CVA due to there being a much greater number of CVA patients. This left a sample of 9 patients with TBI and 27 with CVA. The group was stratified into diabetic status and an interesting result was that for the group with diabetes, they began rehab in lesser days since injury (15.06 days versus 36.5). In this group, waiting an additional day to begin rehab also resulted in a -0.71 point drop in admission motor FIM score. For all patients, admission motor FIM score and total robotic steps predicted discharge motor FIM. For each point higher on admission motor FIM, discharge motor FIM increased by 1.19 points. For each 1000 steps take in ekso, discharge motor FIM increased by 3 points. There were no significant differences between CVA and TBI groups. This study demonstrates that use of Ekso increases FIM scores.

- 3. Kinetic gait changes after robotic exoskeleton training in adolescents and young adults with acquired brain injury**
Karunakaran K, Ehrenberg N, Cheng J, Bentley K, Nolan K; Children's Specialized Hospital, New Brunswick, NJ. Published in *Applied Bionics and Biomechanics*, 2020. doi: 10.1155/2020/8845772

Examination of 7 young patients with ABI after robotic gait training examining kinetic data

Seven participants with chronic ABI (4 TBI, 2 CVA, 1 anoxic injury, average age = 20.29 ± 4.68 years old, 1.84 ± 1.66 years post injury) underwent 12, 45-minute sessions of Ekso gait training over 4 weeks. Kinetic walking data was collected at baseline and post-training, with robotic exoskeleton and without. A healthy control was also used as a comparison. At baseline, without exoskeleton, participants with ABI demonstrated a perturbation during loading on the affected limb that was not seen in the healthy control. This would result in decreased momentum and slower load transferred during gait, decreasing forward progression. In the exoskeleton, the force profile looked different, lacking the 2 distinct peaks and valley on both affected and unaffected limb, both at baseline and follow up. Step length overall increased without exoskeleton from baseline to follow up, though the result was not significant ($p=0.075$). Walking speed demonstrated similar improvements ($p=0.083$). Results demonstrate an improvement in functional and neuromechanical outcomes due to robotic training of young patients.

- 4. Alterations in cortical activity due to robotic gait training in traumatic brain injury**
Karunakaran K, Nisenson D, Nolan K; Children's Specialized Hospital, New Brunswick, NJ. Published in *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc*, 2020 Jul;2020:3224-3227. doi: 10.1109/EMBC44109.2020.9175764

A case study of a young male with TBI and the cortical activity changes induced by robotic training.

A 22-year-old male with TBI 2 years since injury underwent Ekso training 50 minutes per day, 3x per week for 4 weeks. A data collection session was completed before and after robotic training for this subject and once for a matched healthy control using functional near-infrared spectroscopy to measure cortical activation. Data collection was completed while walking in and out of Ekso for subject and overground only for healthy control. Results demonstrated low cortical activation during walking by healthy control in all regions. At baseline, subject had increased activation in the prefrontal cortex when walking in Ekso versus walking with no device. At completion of the study, increased activation was seen in prefrontal cortex, M1, and bilateral premotor cortex in Ekso as compared to walking with no device. Cortical activation for this subject increased from baseline to follow up when walking in Ekso while it decreased between the same time periods when walking without the device. This subject improved from baseline to follow up on 10m walk test, TUG, and 2-minute walk test.

2019

5. Effects of robotic exoskeleton gait training on an adolescent with brain injury

Karunakaran K, Ehrenberg N, Cheng J, Nolan K; Children's Specialized Hospital, New Brunswick, NJ. Published in *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc*, 2019 Jul;2019:4445-4448. doi: 10.1109/EMBC.2019.8856787.

A case study of a 17-year-old female with an anoxic brain injury examining use of Ekso in an outpatient setting and comparing kinematic data with a healthy control.

A seventeen-year-old female who was 828 days post anoxic brain injury participated in training in the Ekso 3 days per week for 4 weeks. She did not utilize any assistive device. Temporal, spatial, and loading data were collected while walking with and without Ekso. During the 12 exoskeleton sessions, the patient improved in number of steps (1244 during session one, 1670 during session 12), total distance walked (379m during session one, 530m during session 12), and total walk time (33 minutes during session one, 52 minutes during session 12). With Ekso doffed, difference in walking speed between baseline and at follow up was 0.2m/s. After Ekso training, the patient had a slight increase in step length and an increase in swing and stance times, as well as an increase in spatial symmetry. Before training, the participant had bilaterally asymmetrical loading while lacking normal force peaks seen in the healthy control. At follow up, improved symmetry was seen with loading peaks more closely mimicking the healthy control. These preliminary results suggest that Ekso training has potential to induce recovery in patients with anoxic brain injury.

2018

6. Robotic exoskeleton gait training for inpatient rehabilitation in a young adult with traumatic brain injury

Nolan K, Karunakaran K, Ehrenberg N, Kesten A of the Kessler Foundation, West Orange, NJ. Published in *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc*, 2018 Jul;2018:2809-2812. doi: 10.1109/EMBC.2018.8512745.

A case study of a 21-year-old male with a traumatic brain injury utilizing Ekso during inpatient rehabilitation assessing kinematics, temporal and spatial gait parameters.

A 21-year-old male who was 58 days post traumatic brain injury participated in 30 minutes of Ekso gait training with quad cane 3 days per week for 4 weeks. At admittance to IRF at day 30 post injury, the participant was dependent for all activities of daily living. Without the Ekso, data was compared from baseline walk to post-4-week training intervention. Improvements in ROM at the ankle were seen in both stance phase plantarflexion and swing phase dorsiflexion. Variability in the hip, knee, and ankle joint on the affected limb decreased, suggesting a more controlled and consistent gait pattern through the sagittal plane. There was more hip circumduction seen in post training versus baseline. Total time and stance time increased post training when tested outside of Ekso. Step length and speed decreased. The participant was more symmetrical at post training than baseline. These preliminary results suggest that Ekso training can induce a more consistent and symmetrical gait pattern in a patient with TBI.

Meta-Analysis and Review Papers

1. Tamburella F, Lorusso M, Tramontano M, Fadlun S, Masciullo M, Scivoletto G. **Overground robotic training effects on walking and secondary health conditions in individuals with spinal cord injury: systematic review.** Published in *J Neuroeng Rehabil.* 2022 Mar 15;19(1):27. doi: 10.1186/s12984-022-01003-9.

Forty-one randomized and non-randomized trials utilizing exoskeletons on participants with SCI were assessed in this review. The review highlighted how the body of research covers a variety of domains including walking, cardiorespiratory responses, spasticity, balance, quality of life, and others. Levels of evidence amongst the studies were largely moderate or poor quality, with many being cohort studies, case-controlled studies, or case series. Out of the 566 participants discussed in these studies, 275 (48.6%) utilized the Ekso in 20 studies (48.8%). A large variance was seen between studies for the number of participants (1 to >30), number of sessions per week (1 to 6), and total number of sessions provided (1 to >30). The variances in studies along with the fact that only few randomized trials were noted suggests that exoskeleton devices could have benefits, but more research needs to be done to definitively conclude this.

2. Duddy D, Doherty R, Connolly J, McNally S, Loughrey J, Faulkner M. **The effects of powered exoskeleton gait training on cardiovascular function and gait performance: A systematic review.** Published in *Sensors.* 2021 May 5;21(9):3207. doi: 10.3390/s21093207.

This review focuses specifically on cardiovascular outcomes of using exoskeleton devices. Twenty-three studies were included that totaled 236 participants. Nineteen of those studies looked at patients with SCI. Ekso was used in 11 of these studies, with 7 other devices spanning the remaining 13 studies. The protocols varied in intervention length (1-24 weeks) and number of exoskeleton sessions (1-60). Overall findings were varied across studies. Conclusions included that exoskeletons may be an effective method to improve cardiovascular fitness, producing higher heart rates and VO₂ while walking in ekso. Patients tended to rate their efforts in exoskeletons as moderate intensity, beyond what they are able to get with exercise using wheelchair propulsion, leading the authors to hypothesize that exoskeleton walking may enable patients to achieve physical activity guidelines recommended by world health organizations. This review also found that exoskeleton walking improved secondary health conditions, noting reductions in body fat, increased lean body mass, improved bone mineral density, reductions in pain and spasticity, and improvements in bowel and bladder function. Limitations of the current research include most studies being made up of small sample sizes, lack of control groups, and lack of exploration towards longitudinal effects.

3. Rodríguez-Fernández A, Lobo-Prat J, Font-Llagunes JM. **Systematic review on wearable lower-limb exoskeletons for gait training in neuromuscular impairments.** Published in *J Neuroeng Rehabil.* 2021 Feb 1;18(1):22. doi: 10.1186/s12984-021-00815-5.

This is a system review examining lower extremity gait robotics including the Ekso. Eighty-seven studies were included of which 71 were clinical trials. All were dated between 2009 and 2019. Ekso, HAL, and ReWalk were reported to have the highest number of studies, though no further details were provided. This article highlighted that few of the studies analyzed had significant follow up with patients, used a significant sample size, or were randomized control trials. Furthermore, there is no standardized protocol regarding how many sessions are completed in the robotic device, the frequency of those sessions, and the outcome measures used to assess progress. This makes it challenging to compare outcomes of different studies. Overall, this review confirms that wearable exoskeletons are safe devices but does little to comment on their efficacy or any difference between devices.

4. Plaza A, Hernandez M, Puyuelo G, Garces E, Garcia E. **Wearable rehabilitation exoskeletons of the lower limb: analysis of versatility and adaptability.** Published in *Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol.* 2020 Dec 17; doi: 10.1080/17483107.2020.1858976.

This paper reviewed clinical trials using patients with pathologies that utilized one of seven different exoskeleton devices including the Ekso. Sixty-nine clinical trials were included. Of these, 17 utilized the Ekso. Versatility was examined by noting the number of different diagnoses that could use a specific exoskeleton. These diagnoses were pulled from the articles included in this study. HAL was defined as the most versatile, though the article notes that HAL studies actually included three versions of the HAL device. Adaptability was also examined and Ekso was determined to be most adaptable through its software. A suggestion is made that exoskeletons need to combine mechanical and software adjustments in order for the robot to be fully customizable and reach more patients, while still being lightweight and easy to don/doff.

5. Moucheboeuf M, Griffier R, Gasq D, Glize B, Bouyer L, Dehail P, Cassouudesalle H. **Effects of robotic gait training after stroke: a meta-analysis.** Published in *Ann Phys Rehabil Med* 2020 Mar 27: S1877-0657(20)30065-8. doi: 10.1016/j.rehab.2020.02.008.

This meta-analysis examined 33 studies involving 1466 participants with stroke that utilized robot assisted gait training. They determined that many of these studies combined robotic gait training with other approaches such as therapist-driven locomotor training, body weight support training, biofeedback, neurostimulation, FES, and virtual reality. Conventional training plus body weight support training plus robotic training was more effective than conventional training alone demonstrating significant improvements in gait speed, FAC scores, and Berg scores.

6. Shackleton C, Evans R, Shamley, C West S, Albertus Y. **Effectiveness of over-ground robotic locomotor training in improving walking.** Published in *J Rehab Med* 2019;51(10). doi: 10.2340/16501977-2601.

This systematic review selected studies where there was a minimum of three participants with SCI. Two reviewers independently extracted data using a data abstraction table. Quality of the evidence was assessed using the GRADE system. A total of 308 participants in 27 non-controlled studies were selected for inclusion. Exertion ratings, pain, and spasticity decreased post intervention in most studies whereas ratings of well-being were positive. In terms of walking performance (6MWT and 10MWT), 7 studies were included in the meta-analysis and results showed significant improvements ($p < 0.05$) post intervention. In pooling the TUG test, there was a positive effect of 0.74 (95% CI 0.36, 1.11). As session numbers increased, walking parameters improved. In this study, there were no significant changes in cardiovascular health over time. The authors recommend RCTs with more homogeneous samples to look at these effects.

7. Dijkers MP, Akers KG, Dieffenbach S, Galen SS. **Systematic reviews of clinical benefits of exoskeleton use for gait and mobility in neurologic disorders: A tertiary study.** *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2019 Mar 5. pii: S0003-9993(19)30152-2. doi: 10.1016/j.apmr.2019.01.025.

This systematic review looked at 331 unique systematic reviews with the goal of evaluating the clinical research on exoskeleton use in patients with neurological disorders in order to provide some guidance to the rehabilitation providers and researchers. Multiple data sources were searched through January 2018. After obtaining 109 full text articles, the final selection of systematic reviews was narrowed down to 17. Data were extracted from these articles and analyzed independently by two reviewers. The authors concluded that systematic reviews devoted to exoskeleton clinical research have weaknesses in both design and execution and that caution should be used when relying on these to make decisions about the technology.

8. Heinemann AW, Jayaraman A, Mummidisetty CK, Spraggins J, Pinto D, Charlifue S, Tefertiller C, Taylor HB, Chang SH, Stampas A, Furbish CL, Field-Fote EC. **Experience of robotic exoskeleton at four spinal cord injury model systems centers.** *J Neurol Phys Ther*. 2018 Oct;42(4):256-267. doi: 10.1097/NPT.0000000000000235.

Thirty clinicians from four spinal cord injury centers took part in focus groups with a court reporter recording the discussions. In summary, they reported that they use exoskeletons in outpatient and wellness settings most of the time though one of the four used them in an inpatient setting. In general, they used two staff members for each of 20 to 30 sessions. Standardized assessments are used for the measurements of standing, stepping and gait training. They reported improvement in gait parameters, physiological, psychosocial, and social benefits with few potential risks. The group expressed that there is an urgent need to increase the clinical evidence that would guide clinicians and patients in the use and integration of robotic exoskeletons into the rehabilitation setting.

9. Gorgey AS. **Robotic exoskeletons: the current pros and cons.** *World J Orthop.* 2018 Sep 18;9(9):112-119. doi: 10.5312/wjo.v9.i9.112. eCollection 2018 Sep 18.

This review paper discussed the benefits and limitations of robotic exoskeletons, as well as the need for additional clinical evidence. In addition, Dr. Gorgey expanded the discussion to include several emerging technologies that may help to address some of the current limitations. He cited 28 ongoing clinical trials of exoskeleton use in patients with SCI and how these trials are designed to address the current limitations and maximize the benefits of robotic exoskeletons.

10. Jayaraman A, Burt S, Rymer W. **Use of lower-limb robotics to enhance practice and participation in individuals with neurological conditions.** Published in *Pediatric Physical Therapy* 2017, 29 S48-S56.

The authors of this review paper discussed the currently available technology with a focus on wearable robots, exoskeletons, and treadmill-based training devices. They stated that preliminary data shows that some patients may experience benefits of robotic training, specifically when used with conventional therapy, and these could result in improved function of the lower limbs, as well as a more normal gait. Unfortunately, the data at this time are limited but they believe that the technology will become more prevalent.

11. Onose G, Cârdei V, Craciunoiu S, Avramescu V, Opris I, Lebedev M, Constantinescu M. **Mechatronic wearable exoskeletons for bionic bipedal standing and walking: A new synthetic approach.** Published in *Front. Neurosci.*, 29 September 2016. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2016.00343>.

This article reviewed the robotic wearable exoskeletons from the viewpoint of the health professionals, manufacturers, and consumers. In reviewing the current literature, they highlighted the improvements needed in the technology and use of exoskeletons and noted that a multitude of smaller studies and case series exist, but more data are needed. They cited several important points about exoskeletons including the requirement that the system must be safe, wearable, psychologically acceptable, and able to be used for a long time so that people can use it in the community. It should produce very little noise, be affordable, and cost effective. The article then described the available exoskeletons on the market and cited the literature devoted to some of the studies using the various brands. Further, they presented recommendations for future development, including miniaturization, wearability beneath clothing, and optimization of actuators and sensors.

12. Molteni F, Gasperini G, Cannaviolo G, Guanziroli E. **Exoskeleton and end-effector robots for upper and lower limbs rehabilitation: narrative review.** Published in *PM&R* 2018;10(9):S174-S188. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmrj.2018.06.005>

This article describes end-effector and exoskeleton devices for both upper and lower limb rehabilitation. The article includes a literature search of the meta-analysis papers and randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) that include both stroke and SCI participants. In stroke patients, the results regarding the efficacy of overground powered exoskeletons were sparse and included few patients. However, a notable statement regarding a Cochrane Review by Merholz et al. is as follows: "People in the first 3 months after stroke and those who were not able to walk seemed to benefit most from robotic intervention." In regard to the SCI trials, Nam et al. stated that the data on acute and sub-acute (<6 months) injuries showed improvements in distance, strength, mobility, and independence when robotic gait training was compared to conventional gait training. This present article progresses to a discussion of "fine-tuning and tailored treatments," then moves to a description of how the devices aid neuroplasticity and body perception. They describe how the engagement of the user during robotic sessions leads to an "intensity of intention" and state that, "Psychological states such as intention, motivation, and engagement are known to be critical for the success of rehabilitation." The authors recommend that, "Robotic treatment should be considered a rehabilitation tool useful to generate a more complex, controlled multisensory stimulation of the patient and to modify the plasticity of neural connections through the experience of movement." The authors conclude that it is time to engage in "large and innovative research programs."

13. Palermo A, Maher JL, Baunsgaard CB, Nash MS. **Clinician-focused overview of bionic exoskeleton use after spinal cord injury.** Published in *Top Spinal Cord Inj Rehabil.* 2017 Summer;23(3):234-244. doi: 10.1310/sci2303-234.

This review paper discusses the current availability of various devices, as well as the clinical evidence regarding the benefits and limitations of robotic exoskeletons. In particular, the paper focuses on the patient who has sustained an incomplete spinal cord injury and the potential benefits of early intervention. The authors note that there were few adverse events reported across 14 studies and that manufacturers' limitations and recommendations for assistive devices vary widely making it difficult to streamline the inclusion/exclusion criteria in clinical studies. Due to the variations between devices, the authors recommended that studies conducted in the future employ techniques and designs such as randomization and controlled crossover and consider a narrower inclusion/exclusion criterion. They acknowledged that overground bionic stepping with upper body support has been achieved in SCI and concluded that "early evidence points to improvements over earlier braces and walking systems when testing the energy needed to ambulate."

14. Holanda LJ, Silva PMM, Amorim TC, Lacerda MO, Simão CR, Morya E. **Robotic assisted gait as a tool for rehabilitation of individuals with spinal cord injury: a systematic review.** Published in *Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation* (2017);14:126.

The authors of this systematic review compared all available robotic exoskeletons for lower limb ambulation. After agreeing to the inclusion criteria, two reviewers chose 39 articles describing 12 robotic systems with published results up through October 2017. After compiling and reviewing these articles, they concluded that walking in a robotic exoskeleton provides benefits to cardiorespiratory, musculoskeletal, intestinal, sensory, neural, urinary, and psychological functions and systems. They specifically mention the promotion of neuroplasticity and reduction of secondary complications and conclude that robotic assisted gait training is an "innovative and effective therapy for the rehabilitation of individuals with SCI".

15. He Y, Eguren D, Luu TP, Contreras-Vidal JL. **Risk management and regulations for lower limb medical exoskeletons: a review.** Published in *Med Devices (Auckl)*. 2017 May 9;10:89-107. doi: 10.2147/MDER.S107134.

This narrative review of the “state of the art” discusses the FDA-cleared exoskeleton devices and the challenge of both the developing regulatory science and industry standards. The authors searched PubMed, Clinicaltrials.gov, and the MAUDE database to look for adverse events as well as the prevailing inclusion and exclusion criteria for the various studies. Both the inclusion/exclusion criteria and the adverse event reports were found to be very diverse. The authors then compared current regulations, regulatory procedures and standards for the medical device applications in the U.S., Europe and Japan. The authors advised increased awareness of the probable risks and the development of standards and regulations.

16. Esquenazi A, Talati M, Jayaraman A. **Powered exoskeletons for walking assistance in persons with central nervous system injuries, a narrative review.** Published in *PM&R* (2017); 9(1): 46–62; [http://www.pmrjournal.org/article/S1934-1482\(16\)30879-6/abstract](http://www.pmrjournal.org/article/S1934-1482(16)30879-6/abstract).

This literature review provides a comparison of different exoskeletons (ReWalk, Indego, Ekso, Exo-H2, REX, HAL/HAL-3, ROBIN, Mina, WPAL, MindWalker) and discusses their development, key features, and functionality. The authors describe how variable assist software allows the therapist to adjust the level of assistance that the device provides to accommodate the requirements of the user. In addition, the authors point out that in recent conferences, data presented indicate improved walking speed, distance, gait, and balance of individuals with spinal cord injury. The authors discuss their personal experiences with the exoskeletons and predict their widespread use in the future after more long-term studies are completed.

17. Miller LE, Zimmerman AK, Herbert WG. **Clinical effectiveness and safety of powered exoskeleton-assisted walking in patients with spinal cord injury: systematic review with meta-analysis.** Published in *Medical Devices: Evidence and Research* (2016);9:455–466.

A review of 14 studies (8 using ReWalk™, 3 using Ekso™, 2 using Indego®, and one unspecified exoskeleton) amassing data in 111 patients were included. Training programs were set up three times a week for 60–120 minutes per session during a period of 1–24 weeks. The majority of studies used flat ground for training. Upon completion of training, 76% of patients were able to ambulate with no physical assistance. The weighted mean distance for the 6-minute walk test was 98 m and physiologic demand of powered exoskeleton-assisted walking was 3.3 metabolic equivalents. The perceived exertion was 10 on the Borg 6–20 scale which is comparable to self-reported exertion of an able-bodied person walking at 3 miles per hour. Improvement in spasticity was reported in 38% and improvement in the regularity of bowel movements was reported in 61% of patients. There were no serious adverse events reported. The incidence of fall at any time during training (tethered) was 4.4% and did not result in injury. Bone fractures during training occurred at a rate of 3.4%. Risks have since been mitigated with later generation exoskeletons and changes to patient eligibility criteria. The authors concluded that “exoskeletons allow patients with SCI to safely ambulate in real-world settings at a physical activity intensity conducive to prolonged use and known to yield health benefits.”

18. Contreras-Vidal JL, Bhagat NA, Brantley J, Cruz-Garza JG, He Y, Manley Q, Nakagome S, Nathan K, Tan SH, Zhu F, Pons JL. **Powered exoskeletons for bipedal locomotion after spinal cord injury**. Published in *J. Neural Eng* 13 (2016) 031001; <http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1741-2560/13/3/031001/pdf>.

This systematic review of 8 powered exoskeletons (Bionic Leg, EksoGT, HAL, Indego, Kinesis, ReWalk, WalkTrainer, WPAL) cited 22 studies that were analyzed based on their protocol design, subject demographics, study duration, and primary/secondary outcome measures for assessing the exoskeleton's performance in SCI subjects. The results showed that the level of injury varies across studies, with T10 injuries being represented in 45.4% of the studies. Outcome measures varied across studies, and none had measures spanning every category, making comparisons difficult. However, there was an emphasis on ambulatory-related primary outcome measures. The authors predict that the use of the exoskeleton in rehabilitation centers and at home will result in significant growth of the worldwide market.

19. Louie DR, Eng JJ, Lam T and Spinal Cord Injury Research Evidence (SCIRE) Research Team. **Gait speed using powered robotic exoskeletons after spinal cord injury: a systematic review and correlational study**. Published in the *Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation* (2015;12:82).

Published abstract: Powered robotic exoskeletons are an emerging technology of wearable orthoses that can be used as an assistive device to enable non-ambulatory individuals with spinal cord injury (SCI) to walk, or as a rehabilitation tool to improve walking ability in ambulatory individuals with SCI. No studies to date have systematically reviewed the literature on the efficacy of powered exoskeletons on restoring walking function. Our objective was to systematically review the literature to determine the gait speed attained by individuals with SCI when using a powered exoskeleton to walk, factors influencing this speed, and characteristics of studies involving a powered exoskeleton (e.g., inclusion criteria, screening, and training processes). A systematic search in computerized databases was conducted to identify articles that reported on walking outcomes when using a powered exoskeleton. Individual gait speed data from each study was extracted. Pearson correlations were performed between gait speed and 1) age, 2) years post-injury, 3) injury level, and 4) number of training sessions. Fifteen articles met inclusion criteria, 14 of which investigated the powered exoskeleton as an assistive device for non-ambulatory individuals and one which used it as a training intervention for ambulatory individuals with SCI. The mean gait speed attained by non-ambulatory participants ($n = 84$) while wearing a powered exoskeleton was 0.26 m/s, with the majority having a thoracic-level motor-complete injury. Twelve articles reported individual data for the non-ambulatory participants, from which a positive correlation was found between gait speed and 1) age ($r = 0.27$, 95 % CI 0.02–0.48, $p = 0.03$, 63 participants), 2) injury level ($r = 0.27$, 95 % CI 0.02–0.48, $p = 0.03$, 63 participants), and 3) training sessions ($r = 0.41$, 95 % CI 0.16–0.61, $p = 0.002$, 55 participants). In conclusion, powered exoskeletons can provide non-ambulatory individuals with thoracic-level motor-complete SCI the ability to walk at modest speeds. This speed is related to level of injury as well as training time.

20. Jayaraman A, Burt S, Rymer WZ. **Using robotic exoskeletons for over-ground locomotor training**, a chapter in *Neurorehabilitation Technology*, Springer 2016: 493-511.

This chapter compares the current exoskeletons on the market, specifically Ekso, ReWalk, HAL, Honda Stride Management Assist, NASA-IHMC Mina, and REX. Notably, prolonged use in the complete-SCI population showed potential therapeutic benefits including the return of sensory and motor function in some study participants. The research on FES combined with Ekso is also discussed.

21. Gorgey A, Abdelrehim Z. **Exoskeletons and rehabilitation after spinal cord injury**, presented at the *ISCoS Meeting* in Vienna, Austria. September 2016.

This presentation provided a comparison of 4 exoskeletons' (Ekso, ReWalk, Indego, Rex) key features, their functioning, their maximum speed, and other variables. The study explored how the wearable robotic exoskeletons available for persons with SCI differ. PubMed, Medline, Google scholar and Wikipedia were reviewed to identify published and unpublished materials about exoskeletons. The study determined that each exoskeleton offers a variety of features for SCI users and can accommodate different levels of injuries.

22. Federici S, Meloni F, Bracalenti M, De Filippis ML. **The effectiveness of powered, active lower limb exoskeletons in neurorehabilitation: a systematic review**. Published in *NeuroRehabilitation* 37 (2015) 321-340.

The authors of this early systematic review that examined published articles from 2001 through 2014 concluded that the studies conducted to date were primarily an evaluation of safety of the devices and investigations into the physical and cognitive effort required to use the devices. In addition, the studies usually focused on the learning curve and gait enhancement. The authors stated that the studies confirmed the safety of HAL, Tibion Bionic Technologies, and Ekso devices when used in controlled environments. Due to the 2014 cutoff of this systematic review, it included details from earlier Ekso Bionics technologies such as the Human Universal Load Carrier (HULC) and eLegs, followed by a reference to one published clinical study (Kolakowsky-Hayner, 2013).

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