

Mobile Fall Detection for Physical Therapists

Vision Statement

STOP! 36 million older Americans from falling down and getting hurt.

Mission Statement

Automate fall risk screening tools in a mobile app for faster, less expensive fall risk detection.

1000X fall risk detection

What Problem Does VisualPT Solve?

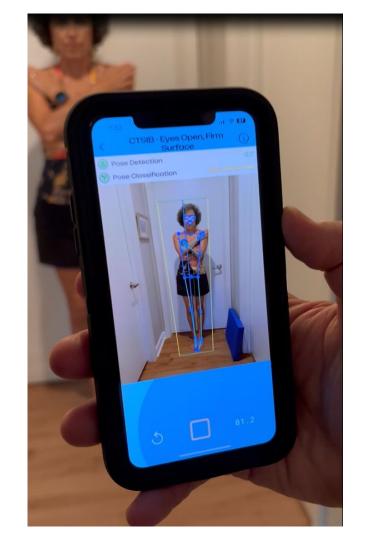
An epidemic of Falls in older people:

- Every 11 seconds an older person has a Fall with injury.
- E-room visits from a Fall cost\$14,165.87
- 1 in 4 older adults report falling every year.
- ~9 million falls with injury per year.



Dad





Solution

A 2-minute assessment using

Computer Vision to replace a

20 minute pen-and-paper

process.

Total Addressable Market (TAM):

Global Physical Therapy

Global Physical Therapy software market

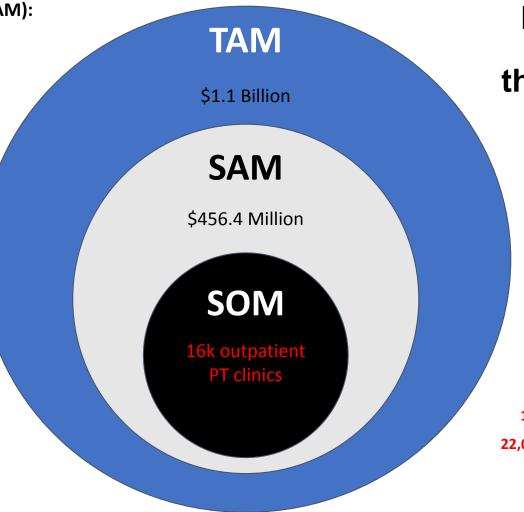
• \$1.1 billion

Serviceable Available

Market (SAM):

USA PT software

• \$456.4 million



How Big is the Market?

Serviceable

Obtainable

Market (SOM):

16,000 outpatient PT clinics 22,000 skilled nursing facilities

5,000 hospitals

Outpatient Physical Therapy clinics

16,000 locations in the USA (market data)

X 10% market capture

1600 locations in 2 years

X \$50 per licensed PT per month

(note: most locations have more than 1 PT)

\$600 annual revenue per customer

X 1600 customers

\$960,000 annual revenue, 2 year run rate

10%
market
capture in
24
months

Competition

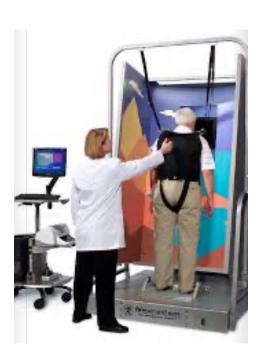
Bertec: Cost: \$87,000

Time: 15 min.



Natus / NeuroCom: \$20,000 (used)

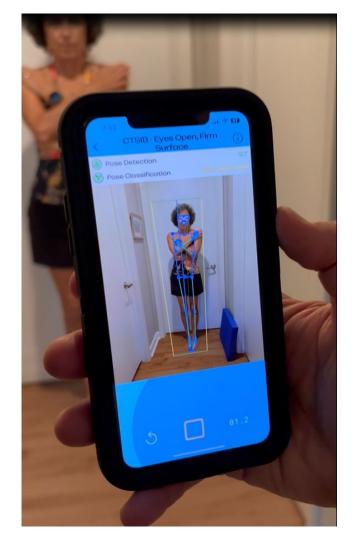
Time: 15 min.



BodiTrak: Cost \$5,000

Time: 15 min.





VisualPT.ai advantages

- 10x less expensive
- Mobile, not fixed.
- Direct measure, not a calculation
- No End User maintenance (Apple App store)
- Smaller footprint than force plates
- Faster than force plates
- Direct link to EMR thru wireless API

Regulatory Review



HIPAA Compliant

- Trusted, third-party platform (AWS)
- 2-factor authentication
- NO patient data (names, emails, diagnoses, tec) are retained in the system.



Food & Drug Administration

• Approval <u>not needed</u>. The app is a screening device, not a diagnostic device.







Institutional Review Board (IRB)

"CTSIB is already a validated test; well-known in the PT community. At this time, there is no need for IRB approval to begin validation & data collection."

Dr. Mark Bishop, Chairman, UF Dept. of PT



Patent Pending

Provisional patent #: 65/658,829

Expiration date: June 11, 2025



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ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION # 63/658.829 RECEIPT DATE / TIME 06/11/2024 08:36:08 PM Z ET ATTORNEY DOCKET#

Title of Invention

VisualPT.ai Computer Vision tool

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE Utility - Provisional Application under PATENT# -

35 USC 111(b)

FILED BY Charles Richardson CONFIRMATION # 8669

PATENT CENTER # 65926533

AUTHORIZED BY -

CUSTOMER# -

FILING DATE .

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Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD CARD / 7783 PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY E20246AK39077623 Charles Richardson

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE(\$)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL(\$)
3005	PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FILING FEE	60.00	1	60.00

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$60.00

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

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ions of 35 U.S.C. s a national stage

ponents for an Number and of the ing national security. cation.

Written PDF Report

- Insurance reimbursement: Billable as CPT code 97750 =
 \$33.57 / unit
- Supports Medical Necessity for Physical Therapy (paid by Medicare)
- Identifies High Fall Risk Seniors
- Mandated and paid MIPS fall risk reporting by primary care physicians, nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists in all settings (hospital, skilled nursing, outpatient clinics, etc.)

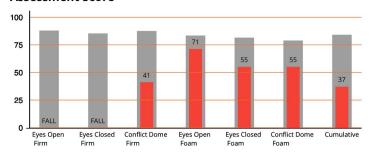
VisuαIPT Clinical Test of Sensory Integration & Balance Report

Patient Information

Name: test patient DOB: April 09, 1968

Age: 56 Gender: MALE Date: March 24, 2025 Time: 12:13 PM Total Duration: 3 minutes 29 seconds

Assessment Score



Sensory Ratios & Mismatch

Severity Scores: [0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1] Composite Score: 5 Sensory Ratio: VVSVV (4V:1S)
Sensory Mismatch: SVVM or Complex SM

Normative Comparison

This patient's performance is 56.34% lower than the normative data. This score indicates a significantly increased risk for falls compared to age and gender norms.

Interpretation

Generative AI snippets coming soon

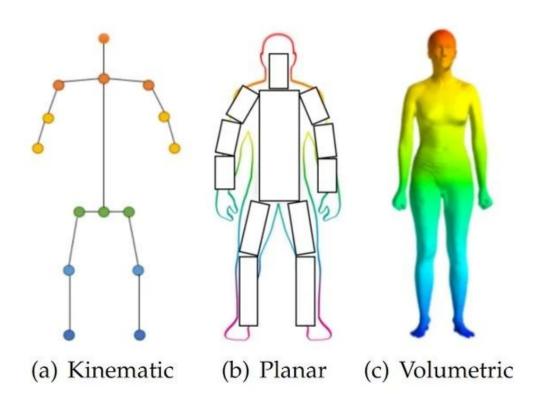
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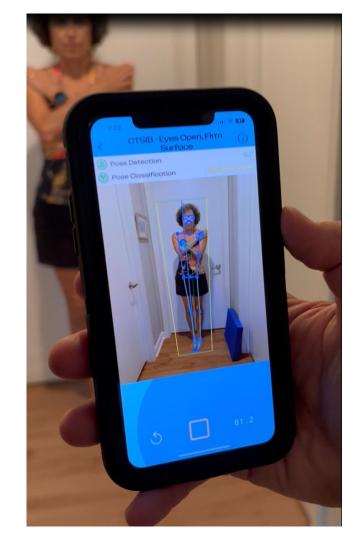
Roadmap

- 1. **Z-axis (depth) measurement** customize Google MediaPipe
- 2. **Gyroscopic image stabilization** no need for a tripod.
- 3. Add new Tests: Industry Gold Standards no more manual tests.
- 4. Integrations: Build API data pipeline to EMRs no more paper.
- 5. Add Generative AI: Clinical Summaries will reduce keyboard time.

Z-axis (depth) measurement

(Z-axis depth measurement in process)





Gyroscopic Image Stabilization

(without needing a gimbal)

Add New Tests

Berg Balance Test

Machine Learning model collapses 14 test items down to 4 items (1 already collected on the CTSIB).





Automatic and Efficient Fall Risk Assessment Based on Machine Learning

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Abstract: Automating fall risk assessment, in an efficient, non-invasive manner, specifically in the elderly population, serves as an efficient means for implementing wide screening of individuals for fall risk and determining their need for participation in fall prevention programs. We present an automated and efficient system for fall risk assessment based on a multi-depth camera human motion tracking system, which captures patients performing the well-known and validated Berg Balance Scale (BBS). Trained machine learning classifiers predict the patient's 14 scores of the BBS by extracting spatio-temporal features from the captured human motion records. Additionally, we used machine learning tools to develop fall risk predictors that enable reducing the number of BBS tasks required to assess fall risk, from 14 to 4-6 tasks, without compromising the quality and accuracy of the BBS assessment. The reduced battery, termed Efficient-BBS (E-BBS), can be performed by physiotherapists in a traditional setting or deployed using our automated system, allowing an efficient and effective BBS evaluation. We report on a pilot study, run in a major hospital, including accuracy and statistical evaluations. We show the accuracy and confidence levels of the E-BBS, as well as the average number of BBS tasks required to reach the accuracy thresholds. The trained E-BBS system was shown to reduce the number of tasks in the BBS test by approximately 50% while maintaining 97% accuracy. The presented approach enables a wide screening of individuals for fall risk in a manner that does not require significant time or resources from the medical community. Furthermore, the technology and

machine learning algorithms can be implemented on other batteries of medical tests and evaluations. Keywords: fall risk detection; balance; Berg Balance Scale; human tracking; elderly; telemedicine;

Accidental falls are a major concern in the elderly population, often requiring hospitalization, and may lead to death [1.2]. Falls are one of the main causes of disability, loss of independence, and reduced quality of life. This incurs high expenses on the individuals, their families, and the public health system [3,4]. It has been shown, however, that individuals can significantly reduce the risk of fall by participating in fall prevention programs [5,6]. Thus, there is great importance in performing a wide screening of the elderly population for the risk of fall and, consequently, initiating appropriate intervention programs.

medical professionals using various standardized and validated balance tests. One such test is the Berg Balance Scale (BBS) [7,8], a rigorous and time-consuming examination, since it requires the patient to perform 14 different tests. Due to its demand on the medical professional resources, these tests are not widely performed on the general public and are typically administered in the context of rehabilitation. Thus, more efficient testing

unity-wide screening to

d in fall risk assessment. owever, the approach is d an automated system asive and easy to use. It cking system previously neras, machine learning s by the patient. Thus, a e performance of the test

er, we present a machineeducing the number of maintaining the quality dered and reduced BBS ks to be performed and . We present the E-BBS der of tasks or on a perby physiotherapists in llowing an efficient and

predicting fall risk and ion tasks as assessed by hine learning algorithms as shown to reduce the staining 97% accuracy. approach to shortening tery of tests (medical or ut it can be exploited to e to a shorter test while efully contribute to the

fall that can be deployed

es. It will allow a wider

is population's welfare

er the guidelines of the

communities, and at the and introduce the E-BBS. he previously presented s of a pilot study, run on cal evaluations. We then nce levels, as well as the ev throsholds

been validated and are involve motor tasks that tasks are mostly related umans such as walking positions, reaching, and er and include a battery

the risk of fall can be successfully and efficiently assessed.

ce required to complete min walk [13]. A more several motor tasks of

3 of 21

ery common as this 51, which is related 30 s chair stand [15], nd lower themselves the time to perform

Test [27,28], where a Y Balance Test [29].

s. Though requiring orous. For diagnosis mprehensive testing mative, these tasks his class include the , the Short Physical s Test (BESTest) [32] valking, sit-to-stand

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[45], Single-Legged

multi-task balance

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I two depth-sensing ms synchronization 48]. Using this nonorithms, balance and

dvanced algorithms to track individuals I. Examples include Unfortunately, these Ily do not provide a ce and physiological re advantageous, in of data per patient. nes, and home care ot easily possible, ormation, which, in ssment of the risk of

intrusive, portable, predictions. The

e subject's motion s presented in [9]. ming model used s either as a final isk of fall). Finally section a, we describe our nover machine-learning-based approach for predicting the

final BBS score, the E-BBS, which uses an adaptively chosen subset of BBS tasks per subject,

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Assessing the risk of fall is typically performed by physiotherapists and other types of

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8875808/pdf/sensors-22-01557.pdf

oning from a chair, is

I to rise from a chair, popular as it is short ral times [21]. uding the Unipedal erg Test [24]. These med, tandem, or toe poses in increasing

tep Test [26], where

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4 of 21

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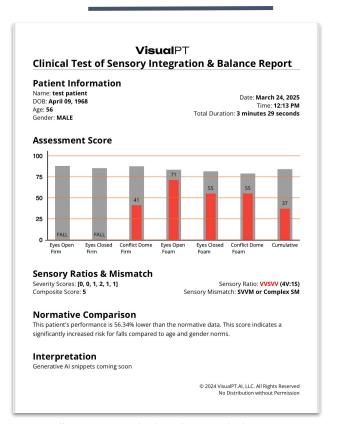
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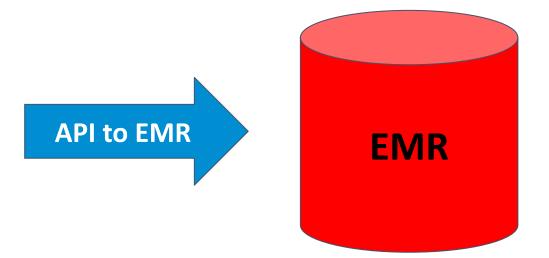
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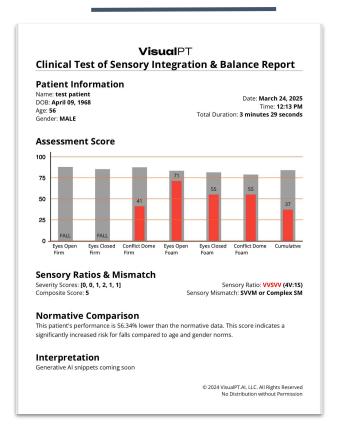
fall risk [7,8].

Integrations





Add Generative Al



Pre-filled 75% of the Daily PT Note

Raw data - supplements the "O"

Assessment data - supplements the "A"

Fall Risk data - supplements the "P"

Team



Charles Richardson, Founder

UI/UX front-end developer, software engineer, Python, Flutter, JavaScript



Holly Scott, Principal

Vice President & Partner at The Mullings Group | Global Medical
Device & Life Sciences | Executive Search-Building Companies and
Careers



Tim Richardson, Consultant

Physical Therapist & Franchise Regional Consultant, FYZICAL LLC. Balance & vestibular expert, project manager

Thank you!

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