

Development of a hand exoskeleton for precise stretch and resistance measurement in hand spasticity assessment

Submission date 17/12/2023	Recruitment status Recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 23/04/2024	Overall study status Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 31/10/2025	Condition category Nervous System Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Many people who have had a stroke face a tough challenge with hand spasticity. This can make muscles overactive and probably lead to a clenched fist, making it hard to use the hand. If not treated correctly, this can get worse and lead to permanent tightness. This study aims to test a newly designed device developed by the study team, a hand exoskeleton, to see how well it can measure and distinguish different levels of resistance in the hand joints. By understanding this, the study hopes to improve how doctors and therapists assess hand spasticity and, ultimately, help in the treatment and recovery of stroke survivors.

Who can participate?

Adults aged 18 years old and over who are suffering from hand spasticity

What does the study involve?

The study is specifically looking for individuals who experience some stiffness in their hands but can still move their fingers to a certain degree. Both men and women can participate, and they do not need to be in perfect health, as long as their stroke and hand condition fit the inclusion criteria. Physiotherapists will use the exoskeleton to conduct the experiments on participants, which will gently move their main finger joints at different speeds. Each participant will experience several trials, and the sensor data will be recorded and collected during the experiments. There is no need for any medication or invasive procedures—it's all about measuring movement.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants will not directly benefit from taking part in the study, but they will contribute to a greater understanding of hand spasticity, which may benefit future stroke survivors. The risks are minimal. Some might feel a little discomfort when moving their fingers, but we will be careful to avoid any significant discomfort or pain.

Where is the study run from?

The study will be conducted at the Charles Bell Pavilion in Astley Ainslie Hospital, Edinburgh, under the supervision of the hospital's specialised staff member, Dr Alyson Nelson.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

December 2023 to October 2025

Who is funding the study?

EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in Robotics and Autonomous Systems under the grant reference EP/S023208/1

Who is the main contact?

Hao Yu (a PhD candidate) and his academic supervisor, Dr. Mustafa Suphi Erden, are leading the study, they can be reached for further information at hy2020@hw.ac.uk.

Contact information

Type(s)

Public, Scientific

Contact name

Mr Hao Yu

ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3489-6522>

Contact details

41/3 Stenhouse Avenue West
Edinburgh
United Kingdom
EH11 3EY
+44 (0)7556713984
hy2020@hw.ac.uk

Type(s)

Principal investigator

Contact name

Dr Mustafa Suphi Erden

ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6199-9151>

Contact details

Earl Mountbatten Building, Herit-Watt University
Edinburgh
United Kingdom
EH14 4AS
None provided
m.s.erden@hw.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

336874

Study information

Scientific Title

Validation of a novel hand exoskeleton for discriminating hand spasticity levels in post-stroke patients based on stretch-induced resistance

Acronym

HEXAS (Hand EXoskeleton for Assessing Spasticity)

Study objectives

This study is a device evaluation and diagnostic testing study. It aims to validate a new hand exoskeleton for assessing spasticity and advance the assessment of hand spasticity in post-stroke patients, addressing the unreliability of traditional manual assessment methods like the Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS). These conventional techniques, while widely used, lack consistent reliability and precise quantification, especially in differentiating neural and non-neural components of finger joint resistance. Our novel hand exoskeleton prototype shows promise in overcoming these limitations by providing objective, data-driven assessments based on stretch-induced resistance of finger joints. Although previous prototype testing on healthy individuals has demonstrated its movement and measurement functionality and safety, there is a critical need for experimental data from actual patients with hand spasticity. This study will analyse the sensor data collected with the exoskeleton prototype in the experiments to test two hypotheses:

1. The hand exoskeleton is capable of differentiating healthy individuals and those with hand spasticity.
2. The hand exoskeleton is capable of discriminating spastic hands with different MAS scores (0, 1, 1+, 2, and 3)

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

notYetSubmitted 15/12/2023, National Health Service Research Ethics Committees (Health Research Authority, 2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, United Kingdom)

Study design

Single-centre experimental study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Assessment of hand spasticity in adult patients 1 week to 6 months post-stroke, with a Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) score of 0-3.

Interventions

Initially, participants will be assessed for spasticity using the Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) by a physiotherapist. Before deploying the device, the researchers will measure the length of each finger segment and estimate the natural range of motion (ROM) for the main joints of their dominant hand suffering from spasticity. These measurements will then be input into the exoskeleton's control software. The exoskeleton will be utilised to extend and flex these joints at various speeds ranging from 30 to 300 degrees per second (in 30-degree-per-second increments, from slow to a speed that would cause discomfort, staying within their ROM). Five trials will be conducted at each speed, during which joint angles and resistance forces will be recorded for subsequent analysis. After using the exoskeleton, participants will be asked to complete the System Usability Scale about their experience with the device.

Intervention Type

Device

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Hand exoskeleton

Primary outcome(s)

1. Hand spasticity measured using the Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) by a physiotherapist at baseline
2. Features of the experimental data (e.g. mean resistance force) will be identified and used as the variables of hypothesis tests of the difference between healthy people and the spastic participants.
3. All experimental data will also undergo machine learning analysis to ascertain if any discernible patterns or characteristics can effectively discriminate between different levels of hand spasticity, as categorized by the MAS.

Key secondary outcome(s)

The usability of the device and user experience will be evaluated with questionnaires based on the System Usability Scale at [timepoint]

Completion date

31/12/2027

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Adults who have been medically diagnosed with hand spasticity
2. Participants' dominant hand is assessed as 1 to 3 MAS.
3. Participants should have the cognitive ability to understand the study and provide informed

consent, as well as the ability to communicate any discomfort or issues during the study.
4. The capacity to comprehend and adhere to the study's requirements, especially important for interacting with the exoskeleton and providing feedback.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

60 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Participants should not experience severe pain in the affected hand that could be aggravated by the use of the exoskeleton.
2. Ensuring there are no medical reasons, such as specific implants or severe deformities, that would contraindicate the use of the hand exoskeleton.

Date of first enrolment

01/02/2024

Date of final enrolment

01/11/2027

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

Scotland

Study participating centre

Heriot-Watt University

Riccarton

Currie

Edinburgh

United Kingdom

EH14 4AS

Study participating centre**Astley Ainslie Hospital**

Grange Loan

Edinburgh

Lothian

United Kingdom

EH9 2HL

Sponsor information

Organisation

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

ROR

<https://ror.org/0439y7842>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

Alternative Name(s)

UKRI Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council - UKRI, Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council, Science Research Council, Science and Engineering Research Council, EPSRC, SRC, SERC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and analysed during the current study will be published as a supplement to the resulting publications.

IPD sharing plan summary

Published as a supplement to the results publication

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet			18/03/2024	No	Yes