

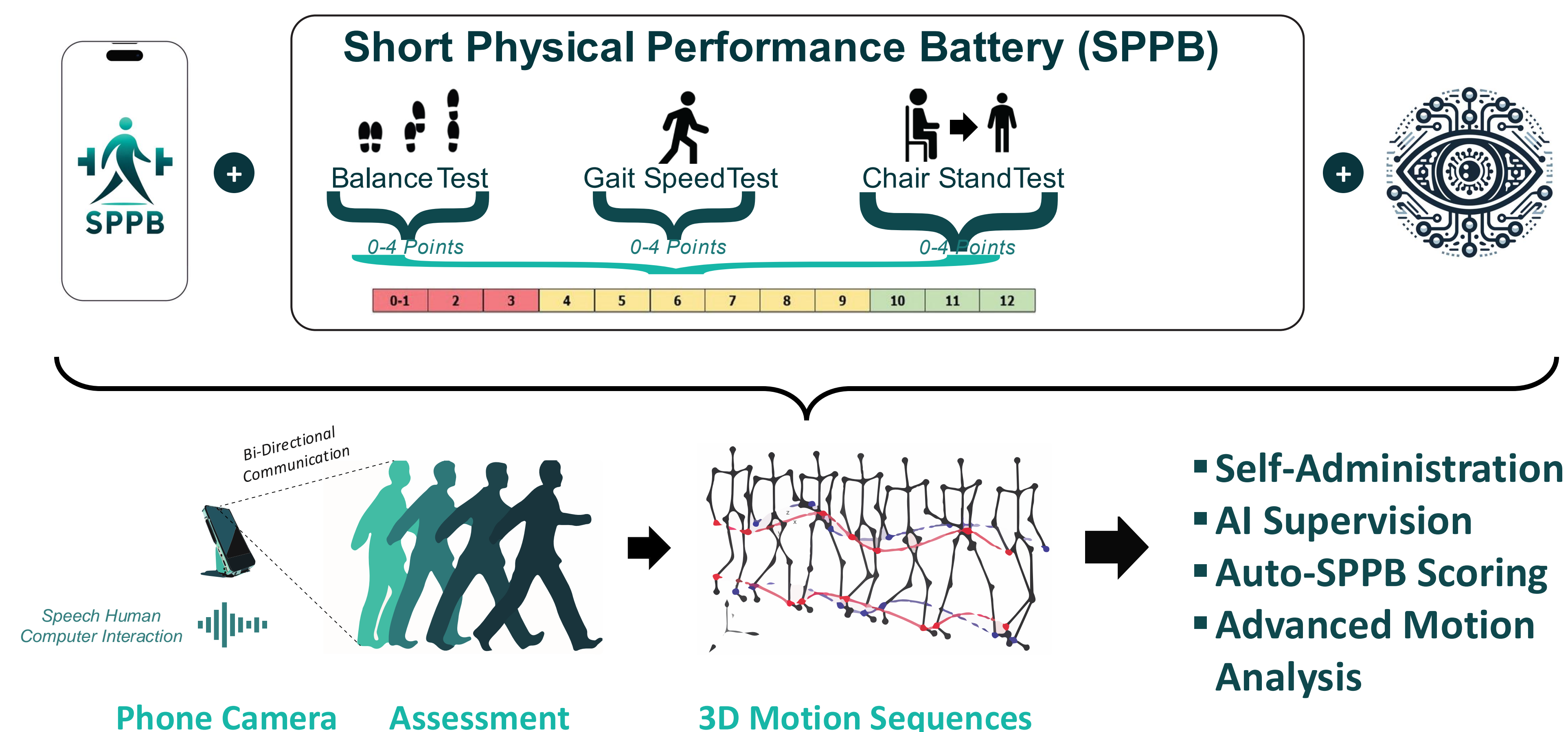
MOTIVATION

- Assessing physical function is crucial for detecting health risks in older adults.
- Impaired function predicts falls, frailty, hospitalizations, all-cause mortality, and may serve as an early indicator of neurodegeneration.
- The Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB), developed by the NIA, is a widely used standardized assessment of physical function.
- Currently such assessments are being done irregularly in the clinic.
- A self-administered, smartphone-based remote SPPB could enable frequent, more detailed evaluations, even in low-resource settings.

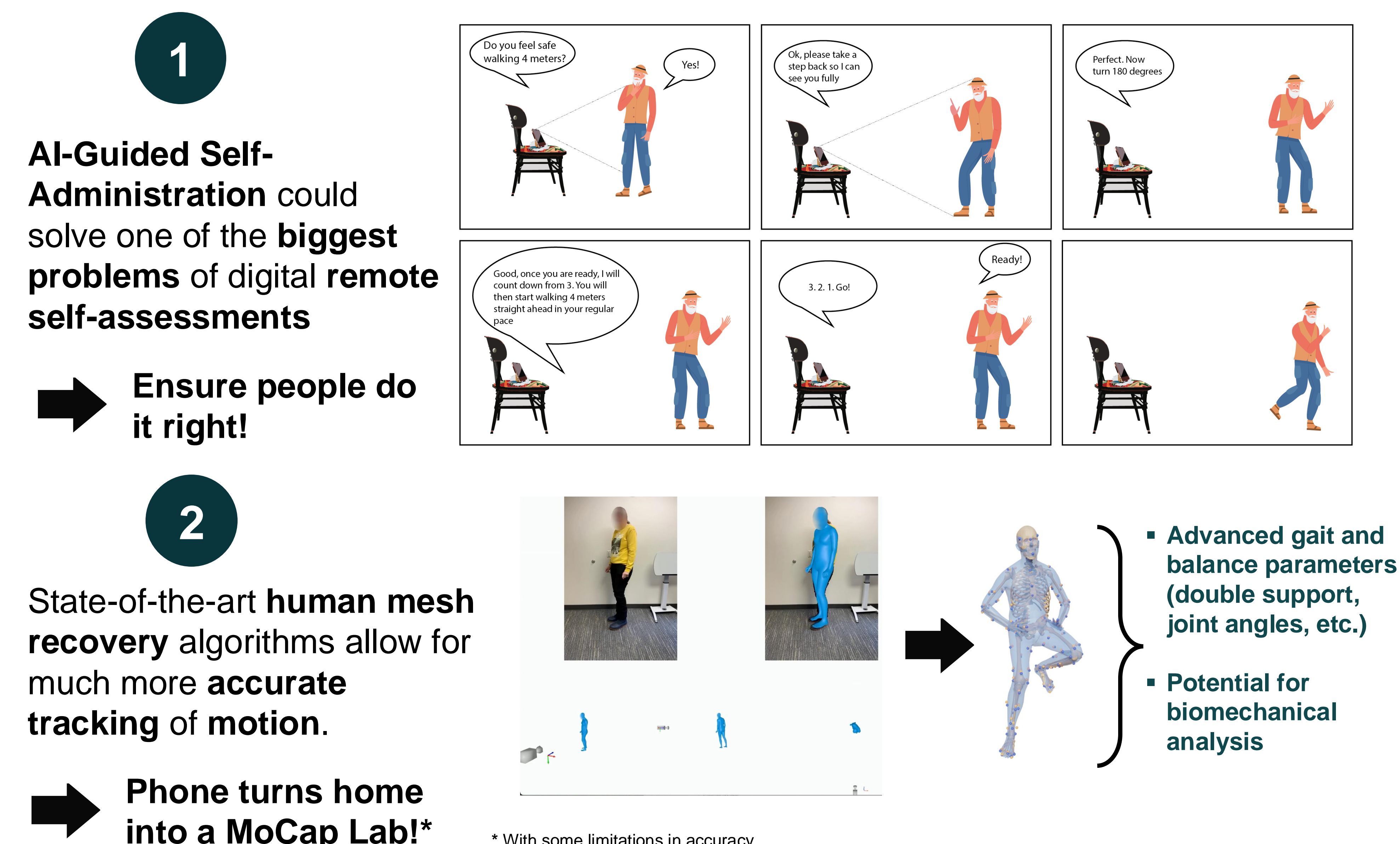
OBJECTIVES

- Design and develop smartphone-based SPPB that can be self-administered using computer vision and LLM based speech interface.
- Build AI models to automatically score SPPB tasks
- Collect data in older adults with and without ADRD and evaluate feasibility to screen for neurodegeneration

APPROACH

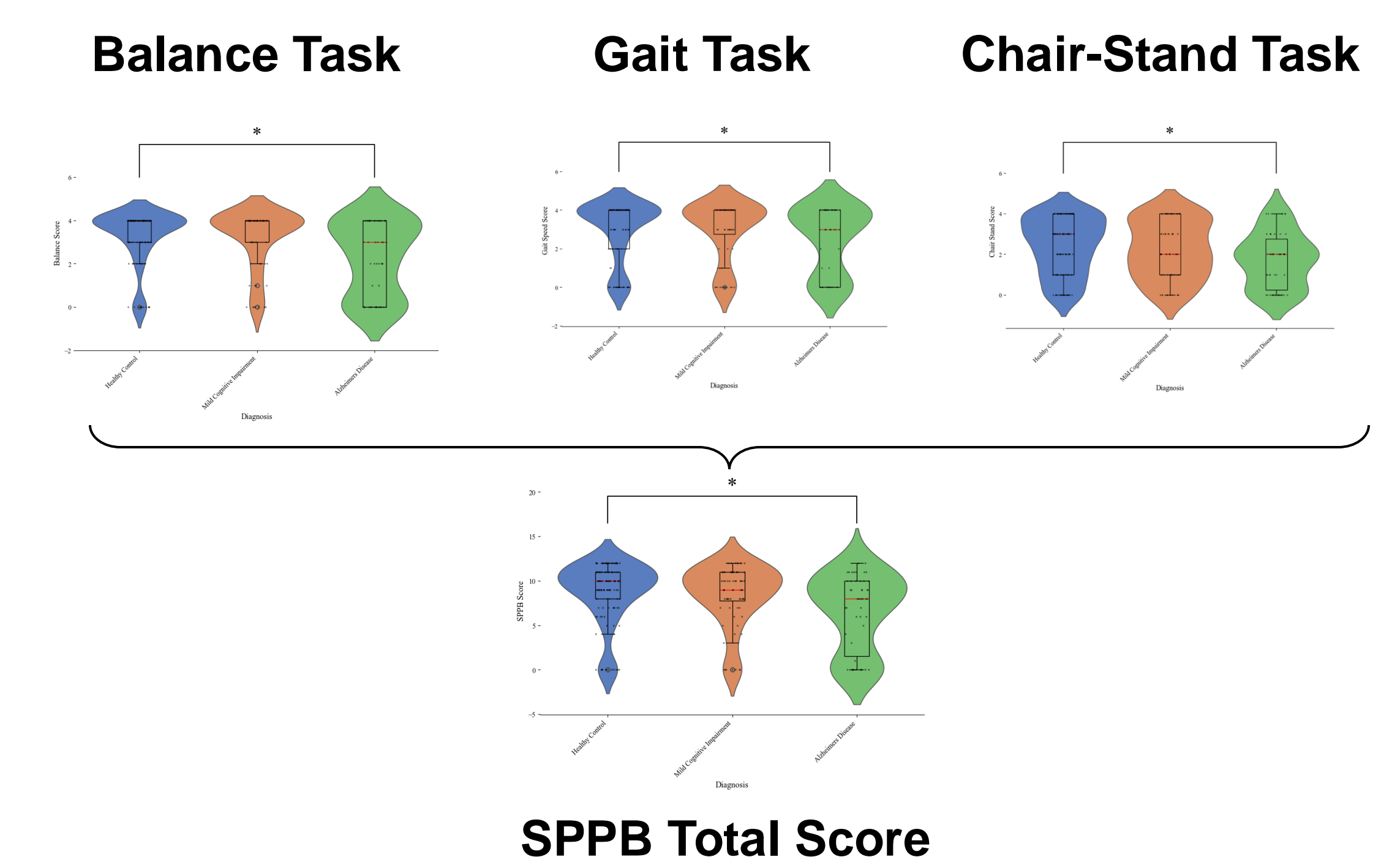


KEY INNOVATIONS



RESULTS/CHALLENGES

- Scope too broad, we started focusing on just gait-sub task
- Human computer interaction (HCI) part is harder than anticipated, we are currently running UX interviews in cooperation with HCI experts
- Safety concerns, what is safe for who?
- Implemented prototypes of scoring and SOTA human mesh recovery algorithms based on (N=100+) older adults performing the gait sub-task.
- Started collecting full SPPB data in cooperation with Stanford ADRC (N=11 patients recorded)
- Early evidence shows SPPB scores alone exhibit statistically significant differences between healthy and diagnosed AD (N=176)



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