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Assessment Tasks and Virtual Exergames for Remote Monitoring of Parkinson's Disease: An Integrated Approach based on Azure Kinect

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Abstract: Motor impairments are among the most relevant, evident, and disabling symptoms of Parkinson's disease that adversely affect quality of life, resulting in limited autonomy, independence, and safety. Recent studies have demonstrated the benefits of physiotherapy and rehabilitation programs specifically targeted to the needs of Parkinsonian patients in supporting drug treatments and improving motor control and coordination. However, due to the expected increase of patients in the coming years, traditional rehabilitation pathways in healthcare facilities could become unsustainable. Consequently, new strategies are needed, in which technologies play a key role in enabling more frequent, comprehensive, and out-of-hospital follow-up. The paper proposes a vision-based solution using the new Azure Kinect DK sensor to implement an integrated approach for remote assessment, monitoring, and rehabilitation of Parkinsonian patients, exploiting non-invasive 3D tracking of body movements to objectively and automatically characterize both standard evaluative motor tasks and virtual exergames. Preliminary results show the system's ability to quantify specific features of motor performance, easily monitor changes and disease progression over time, and the possibility of using exergames to support motor condition assessment and training. The main innovation relies precisely on the integration of evaluative and rehabilitative aspects, which could be used as a closed loop to design new protocols for remote management of patients tailored to their actual conditions.

Keywords: Parkinson's Disease; Neurorehabilitation; exergames; Azure Kinect; UPDRS; Movement Analysis; body tracking; telemedicine

1. Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic, disabling neurodegenerative disease characterized by motor dysfunction and symptoms (including tremors, muscles stiffness, bradykinesia, hypomimia, postural changes, gait and balance disorders, changes in speech and writing) that worsen with time [1].

In recent years, therapeutic advances have lessened the impact of motor disability in daily life, especially in the early stages of the disease [2]. However, motor function is likely to decline as the disease progresses, causing a reduction in autonomy, independence, safety, and perceived quality of life. For example, upper limb impairment makes daily

activities more difficult and daunting [3,4], while disorders in balance, posture, and walking increase the risk of falls and injuries [5, 6].

In addition to pharmacological therapies, there is growing evidence of the benefits of physical therapy to mitigate the effect of motor symptoms [7,8, 9], and recent studies suggest that it should begin early in the disease when motor impairment is still mild [10]. Despite these recommendations, there are still several barriers that make rehabilitation currently underutilized in PD [11,12]. These limitations could be addressed by enhancing monitoring and rehabilitation programs in minimally supervised settings (such as the home), thereby optimizing costs, resources, and access to hospital facilities [13,14].

Recently, much attention has been paid to the potential benefits of exergaming [15-20] and virtual reality [21-23] for motor rehabilitation and the stimulation of cognitive functions [16,24-25]. The combination of physical and cognitive training, to stimulate the patient with motor exercises while performing concurrent cognitive tasks, has been also investigated [26-28]. In general, exergames are designed to promote movement in virtual game environments, with the aim of exploiting the motivational, rewarding, and fun aspects of videogames, but adapting them to the patient's current needs and condition, with significant benefits when combined with traditional rehabilitation strategies [29] or cognitive training [30]. However, exergames could be designed for alternative purposes: to become an innovative tool for assessing the patient's current motor status by stimulating the execution of specific movements to be evaluated, as occurs in clinical practice, while simultaneously rehabilitating/training them in an engaging and fun game environment.

Motor status and severity of impairment in PD are currently and commonly assessed through specific tasks defined in standardized rating scales: the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) is one of the most widely accepted because the motor examination involves many body districts and functions [31]. Neurologists perform the motor examination during scheduled follow-up visits. However, a more frequent and quantitative assessment of motor tasks would be of great interest to better modulate therapies and design rehabilitation protocols tailored to actual needs, conditions, and the presence of complications such as daily fluctuations [32,33,34]. For example, quantitative and automatic assessment of motor tasks in the home environment could overcome the limitations of daily diaries [35,36] allowing objective, frequent, and reliable monitoring of motor conditions and more timely adjustment of treatments. Moreover, it could effectively enable the development of integrated home-based solutions that combine standard motor assessment tasks and rehabilitative exergames, thus improving remote patient follow-up on both aspects [37-39].

Over the past decade, several studies have proposed technological solutions to objectively assess motor tasks and analyze specific characteristics of human body motion [40, 41]. Wearable devices (including inertial sensors, accelerometers, and smartphones) [42] and optical approaches (including RGB-Depth cameras) [43] have recently been used to implement low-cost and minimally invasive solutions to characterize movement disorders and motor patterns, providing measurements with comparable accuracy to gold standard systems (such as optoelectronic systems) typically used in clinical or research settings.

Regarding PD, wearable sensors have been used to measure gait parameters and freezing [44,45], assess motor symptoms [46-49], fluctuations [34], and characterize specific tasks such as sit-to-stand and stand-to-sit [50]. In general, solutions based on wearable sensors are less practical and technically more complex to manage, especially in terms of calibration and pairing procedures. In addition, sensors placed on body segments could be uncomfortable and intrusive for natural movements, especially in the case of short segments such as fingers [51].

Optical approaches leverage video recording devices (e.g., cameras) and vision techniques to implement completely non-invasive and easily manageable solutions for tracking and analyzing human body movement. Several studies have proposed optical approaches to characterize upper limb motor function [52,53], analyze lower limb

dysfunctions and postural control [54], estimate gait features [55,56], evaluate arms swing [57,58] and analyze balance disorders [59, 60]. Optical approaches have also been widely used in motor rehabilitation for specific pathologies [61,62], including PD [15, 63], due to their portability, versatility, high usability, and easy integration into virtual environments. Examples of rehabilitation using optical approaches include upper and lower limbs [64, 65], balance disorders [66], cognitive and motor dysfunctions [67], and walking [63]. However, to our knowledge, there are no technological solutions for PD that uses optical approaches to simultaneously address quantitative assessment of motor status and its rehabilitation/training, especially suitable for home settings.

With this goal in mind, we designed a solution based on the Microsoft Azure Kinect DK sensor that meets both assessment and rehabilitation/training purposes through a subset of evaluative motor tasks and exergames in a virtual environment. Many recent works have already investigated this new sensor through validation protocols against gold reference systems [68-70], agreeing on its higher accuracy and performance compared to predecessors and other commercial optical sensors. Other studies, instead, focused on its new body-tracking algorithm to verify its accuracy, robustness, and reliability in capturing 3D movements and poses [71-73]. The Azure Kinect has also recently been used in some preliminary clinical studies and for rehabilitation purposes [74-76].

Based on these findings, in the proposed solution we have used the new Azure Kinect to quantify motor features related to postural control, lower limb movement, and walking, as in [54,58]. In addition, we have designed and integrated some rehabilitative/training exergames to stimulate motor control and coordination by eliciting repetitive limb movements that are usually impaired in PD [77]. Specifically, the system includes three tasks derived from the UPDRS (leg agility, gait, and postural stability) and three exergames in a virtual game environment. The latter solicit movements of the upper and lower limbs, to improve limb mobility. The exergames are configurable by tuning some game parameters and, consequently, the difficulty of the exercises, stimulating each patient appropriately according to the current motor status and rehabilitation goals defined by the therapist.

An experimental campaign was organized involving healthy volunteers and subjects with PD who used the proposed solution under the same conditions and constraints. The study had the following objectives: to verify the system's ability to measure features related to movement, detecting differences between healthy and parkinsonian subjects; to verify if exergaming could be further combined with motor evaluation, as an alternative, more stimulating, to standard motor tasks; to check if the system is able to detect immediate changes in upper limb mobility during walking after performing exergames for arm extension training. Preliminary results on these goals are presented and discussed.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. System Design and Human-Computer Interaction

The proposed system includes a few hardware components (mini-computer, Azure Kinect sensor, and monitor) that implement a simple, non-bulky, and contactless solution for 3D motion capture, thus also suitable for home environments. The mini-computer is a ZOTAC® (Zotac, Fo Tan, New Territories, Hong Kong, China) ZBOX EN52060-V model equipped with a 9th generation Intel® Core™ processor (2.4 GHz quad-core), 16 GB of RAM, NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2060 6GB GDDR6, HDMI and USB3 ports, Windows 10 operating system. The high-performance configuration is necessary to meet the hardware requirements of the body-tracking algorithm [78], thus enabling real-time tracking and processing of human body movements. Among the available camera operating modes [68], we have set 1080p resolution for color streaming, Narrow Field of View (NFW) for depth streaming, and 30 frames per second for both. The overall setting of the instrumentation is the same as in [79].

The low-layer software is based on the Azure Kinect Sensor and Body Tracking SDKs, version 1.4.1 and 1.0.1 respectively [80]. The first SDK includes the functions to

interface with the device and acquire video streams, while the second includes the functionality of body tracking. The body tracking algorithm integrates Deep Learning (DL) and Part Affinity Field (PAF) [81] approaches to estimate 32 joints of a 2D skeletal model, which is then augmented to 3D in real-time using depth information and predictive algorithms trained on real and synthetic images [78].

Human-computer interaction (HCI) and graphical user interface (GUI) are key elements to support the management of a system and ensure high usability, especially in the case of elderly with disabilities [82]. To this end, the same principles for HCI and the same GUI design described in [79] were employed also for this study, by using the 3D skeletal model not only to characterize the motor function but also to interact with the system naturally and intuitively through body movement. All activities were performed in front of the 3D camera to ensure the accuracy of the depth sensor and skeletal model prediction [69,83].

2.2. Assessment of the motor condition: the evaluative motor tasks

In general, the evaluative motor tasks aim to characterize the patient's motor condition through quantitative functional parameters. The subset implemented in our system is suitable for safely assessing lower limb mobility, gait, and postural stability even in home and minimally supervised settings. The following tasks have been considered:

- Leg Agility (LA): UPDRS task to assess the impairment of motor control and coordination in the lower limbs, typically affected by PD symptoms, through repetitive leg movements performed separately with the left and right leg.
- Postural Stability (PoS): a 30-seconds balance task to assess stability in the standing position through the sways of the body's Center of Mass (COM) estimated from the skeletal model, as in [54]. This task is indeed less risky than the traditional UPDRS pull-test, especially in home settings. However, the strong correlation between COM sways and Postural Instability and Gait Difficulty (PIGD) score has been previously verified [54].
- Gait (G): UPDRS task to assess gait disorders through some spatiotemporal and arm swing parameters on a short walking path, as in [84,56,58].

2.3. Rehabilitation/Training of the motor condition: the virtual exergames

Exergames usually aim to stimulate specific motor functions in a more engaging, motivating, and enjoyable way than traditional physical training. The proposed system offers three exergames, to stimulate upper and lower limb movements through extension and mobility exercises. The following exergames have been developed:

- Lateral Weight Lifting (LWL): this exergame is performed in a standing position and consists of a sequence of lateral arm lifts. The exercise aims to strain the flexibility, agility, and mobility of the upper limbs. The exergame is set in a gymnasium scenario and mimics weightlifting to engage patients in pseudo-real physical activities.
- Frontal Weight Lifting (FWL): this exergame is similar to the LWL since it stimulates motor control, coordination, and muscle tone by promoting trunk and arm extension in the same scenario. In contrast to LWL, the exercise consists of a sequence of frontal arm lifts.
- Bouncing ball (BB): this exergame relies on repetitive movements of the lower limbs to stimulate motor control and coordination through leg mobility. The exercise aims to stress lower limb agility, thus counteracting balance dysfunctions and gait disorders. The exergame is set in an office scenario and consists of dribbling a ball with the legs (thighs), mimicking the movements of the LA task. The exercise is performed in a sitting position only.

A configuration file is available for each exergame to set specific game parameters, thus changing the exercise difficulty. For each game parameter, three possible values have

been defined (EASY, MEDIUM, HARD), to allow clinicians to set the difficulty of the exercise according to the patient's motor condition and rehabilitation goals. The complete list of game parameters is shown in Table S.1 of the Supplementary Materials.

Figure 1a shows the main GUI of the LWL and FWL exergames. The exercise consists of repeating a predefined number of lateral lifts (or frontal for FWL) first with the right arm, then with the left, and finally with both arms simultaneously, according to the ARM_{MOV} parameter. The arm movement, collected through the skeletal model, is mapped on the arm displayed in the game scene. The patient is asked to perform the planned lifts within a maximum time ($ARM_{MAXTIME}$) to complete the game. Each lift is analyzed in real-time to count the good movements in which the arm angle exceeds the minimum required threshold (ARM_{MINANG}). Good movements are associated with positive acoustic feedback and awarded with a game point. On the contrary, incomplete or partial movements (Poor Movements, PM), movements in the wrong direction (e.g., frontal instead of lateral and vice versa), or asynchronous movements (in the level of simultaneous lifts), are associated with negative acoustic feedback and assignment of an error.

Figure 1b shows the main GUI of the BB exergame. The exergame consists of repeating a predefined number of lifts of the right leg and then of the left leg to hit a ball, according to the LEG_{MOV} parameter. The ball is highlighted by a halo when ready to be hit and the patient should wait for the halo light-on before starting the movement. The starting position of the ball is set as a percentage above the knee rest position ($BALL_{START}$): when hit, the ball bounces upward, then it falls back to the starting position. The time between a ball hit and the next ball light-on is controlled by the $LIGHTON_{TIME}$ configuration parameter, which therefore determines the cadence of the game execution. The leg movement, collected from the 3D skeletal model, is mapped on the avatar's corresponding leg. The patient is asked to perform the planned lifts within a maximum time ($LEG_{MAXTIME}$) to complete the level. Each lift is analyzed in real-time to count the good movements, i.e., those that lead to hitting the ball. Good movements are associated with positive acoustic feedback and awarded with a game point. PM or movements starting before ball light-on are associated with negative acoustic feedback and the assignment of an error.

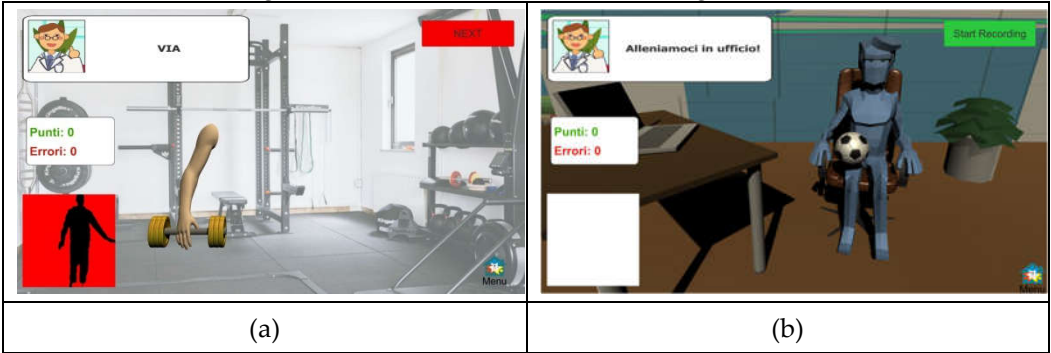


Figure 1. The main GUIs for the LWL/FWL (a) and BB (b) exergames.

2.4. Participants and Experimental Protocol

Because the system is specifically designed for home use by PD patients who require limited supervision, we expect that patients with an Hohen & Yahr (HY) score ≤ 3 , i.e. mild to moderate disability, may benefit from the proposed solution, as monitoring of changes in motor condition and engagement in rehabilitation are critical at these stages. In addition, the severity of motor impairment does not yet preclude the safe use of the system with only, for example, caregiver supervision. Therefore, an experimental protocol was established with the following exclusion criteria: severe disability ($HY > 3$), severe and almost near-permanent tremor with inadequate response to treatment, cognitive impairment (Mini-Mental State Examination Score $< 27/30$), and severe visual impairment.

The experimental study was organized in a supervised setting to obtain preliminary feedback on the system before using it in home settings. A group of 20 subjects with PD was enrolled at the Division of Neurology and Neurorehabilitation of San Giuseppe

Hospital (Istituto Auxologico Italiano, Piancavallo, Verbania, Italy). A group of 15 healthy subjects, without neurological and cognitive disorders, was also recruited as a control group (HC). All participants signed a written informed consent before participating in the study, which was approved in advance by the local ethics committee according to the Declaration of Helsinki (1964) and its amendments.

The experimental protocol consisted of two trials for each participant, with a 15-minute break between them. In the first trial, participants were instructed on the use of the system and tried some basic interaction with it, to become familiar with motor tasks and exergames. The second trial was used to collect data and estimate functional parameters. During this trial, participants were requested to perform the sequence of evaluative motor tasks (LA, PoS, and G) before (PRE session) and after (POST session) the three exergames (LWL, FWL, and BB). The POST session was included to investigate the ability of the system to detect changes in motor performance during the evaluative motor tasks due to the previous execution of the exergames. This was expected especially for LWL and FWL with respect to G, as the two exergames were designed to improve arm mobility, and therefore could have an immediate effect on arm swing during walking even after a single trial (see Section 3.5). In addition, the POST session was used to get additional data for the comparison between the traditional LA and its gamified dual, the BB exergame (see Section 3.4). All participants were involved for about 1 hour, including breaks between trials and single tasks, and performed the activities in the same order and under the same condition, as indicated by the experimental protocol.

2.5. Objective characterization of the motor performance

The analysis procedure automatically estimates functional parameters from the 3D skeletal model using joints trajectories and angles between pairs of body segments. For LA, the estimated parameters refer to leg angles (ANG_{LEG}). For PoS, the sway of the body center of mass (COM_{BODY}) is estimated from the skeletal model, as in [85,86,52], as the weighted average of the 3D centroids of some body segments, considering their mass and length as indicated by the anthropometric tables related to the anatomy of the human body [87]. For G, the estimated parameters are a subset of traditional spatio-temporal measures and arm swing parameters [56,58]: arm swing is a crucial element of walking and its impairment is often evident in individuals with PD.

The objective characterization of the LWL and FWL exergames mainly concerns the elbow (ANG_{ELBOW}) and arm (ANG_{ARM}) angles. ANG_{ARM} is the angle between the shoulder-wrist and trunk segments, while ANG_{ELBOW} is the angle between the shoulder-elbow and elbow-wrist segments. The exercise starts with the arms extended along the body in a standing position. Then, depending on the game subtask, one or both arms must be lifted as high as possible, performing repetitive lateral or frontal abduction/adduction movements of the arm, while keeping the elbow in extension. Therefore, the exercise implies continuous and relevant variations in ANG_{ARM} , but no variations in ANG_{ELBOW} : any deviation from this behavior denotes unexpected and incorrect execution of the exercise. The analysis procedure segments the ANG_{ARM} trajectory into minimum-maximum-minimum cycles, corresponding to each arm movement, to estimate specific kinematic parameters related to angular peaks, duration of cycles, and movement velocity. In addition, the analysis estimates the mean value of ANG_{ELBOW} , to highlight difficulties in keeping the arm in extension during the exercise, and an index of simultaneity ($INDEX_{SIM}$) to highlight difficulties in performing simultaneous and coordinated movements. About $INDEX_{SIM}$ of LWL and FWL, this metric was defined based on the collected data to evaluate the time lag between left and right ANG_{ARM} signals at arm raise above ARM_{MINAG} and descent below ARM_{MINANG} . Its value is close to 0 for good time alignment in the relevant motion instants, otherwise, it gets larger according to the desynchronization level. Single arm raises, if present, penalize the result through amplification of the value. A more rigorous description and formula to compute the $INDEX_{SIM}$ parameter is reported in the Supplementary Materials (Equation S.1). The parameters for LWL and FWL were estimated for each subtask of

the single execution separately (left arm lifts, right arm lifts, and simultaneous left and right lifts).

The BB exergame stimulates lower limb movements, so the objective characterization concerns leg (ANG_{LEG}) and knee (ANG_{KNEE}) angles. ANG_{LEG} is the angle between the hip-knee and trunk segments, while ANG_{KNEE} is the angle between the hip-knee and knee-ankle segments. The exercise starts with the arms resting sideways in a sitting position. Next, the leg must be raised to hit the ball, performing repetitive up and down movements of the leg with the knee flexed. Thus, the exercise involves continuous and relevant variations in ANG_{LEG} during the execution of movements, but none or minimal variations in ANG_{KNEE} : any deviation from this behavior denotes unexpected and incorrect execution of the exercise. The analysis procedure segments the ANG_{LEG} into minimum-maximum-minimum cycles, corresponding to each up/down leg movement, to estimate specific kinematic parameters related to maximum angular peaks, leg excursions, cycle duration, movement velocity and frequency. In addition, the analysis estimates the mean value of ANG_{KNEE} , to highlight difficulties in controlling knee flexion during the exercise. The parameters for BB were estimated for each subtask of the single execution separately (left leg lifts and right leg lifts). Since the BB exergame aims to mimic the LA evaluative task, the same functional parameters were considered to effectively compare the two exercises, which is one of the goals of the study.

The complete list of functional parameters computed for evaluative motor tasks and virtual exergames is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Estimated parameters for motor tasks and exergames.

Task	Parameter	Meaning	Unit
LA / BB	ESC _M	Mean of ANG _{LEG} excursions	deg
	KNEE _M	Mean ANG _{KNEE} during motion	deg
	ANKLE _{SA_YZ}	ANKLE Sway Area (Frontal)	cm ²
	KNEE _{SA_YZ}	KNEE Sway Area (Frontal)	cm ²
	ANKLE _{SA_XY}	ANKLE Sway Area (Transverse)	cm ²
	KNEE _{SA_XY}	KNEE Sway Area (Transverse)	cm ²
	ANKLE _{SV}	ANKLE joint Sway Volume	cm ³
	KNEE _{SV}	KNEE joint Sway Volume	cm ³
	SPEED _M	Mean of leg movements speed	deg/sec
	F _{MAX}	Frequency at the maximum power	Hz
	B90	Frequency at 90% of the power	Hz
PoS	AP _R	Range of antero-posterior (AP) sway	cm
	AP _T	Total antero-posterior sway	cm
	AP _S	Maximum antero-posterior sway speed	cm/sec
	ML _R	Range of medio-lateral (ML) sway	cm
	ML _T	Total medio-lateral sway	cm
	ML _S	Maximum medio-lateral sway speed	cm/sec
	AREA	Sway area (AP-ML)	cm ²
G	CADENCE	Number of steps per minute	step/min
	DSUP	Duration of Double Support	sec
	STANCE	Stance duration (%gait cycle)	%
	STEP _L	Mean of step length	m
	SPEED _{WALK}	Mean gait speed	m/sec
	SPEED _{ARM}	Maximum speed on AP	cm/sec
	AP _{ARM_R}	Range of antero-posterior arm sway	cm
	ML _{ARM_R}	Range of medio-lateral arm sway	cm
	UD _{ARM_R}	Range of up-down arm sway	cm
	AREA _{ARM_S}	Sway area of arm (AP-ML)	cm ²
	MAX _{ARM_AR}	Maximum arm angle range	deg
	ASA _{AP_S}	Asymmetry of antero-posterior arm sway	%
LWL / FWL	ARM _M	Mean of maximum angle peaks of ANG _{ARM}	deg
	ELBOW _M	Mean of ANG _{ELBOW}	deg
	DUR _M	Mean of arm movements duration	sec
	SPEED _M	Mean of arm movements speed	deg/sec
	INDEX _{SIM}	Index of simultaneity (only last level)	-
	EXTIME	Time to complete the exercise	sec

Although for game scoring the system analyzes angular trajectories in real-time, the characterization of motor performance through functional parameters was done through an in-depth analysis procedure. This analysis procedure consisted of custom-written MATLAB® (Mathworks Inc, Natick, MA, USA) scripts that automatically extracted functional parameters from the collected data stored as JSON files. Data pre-processing was based on resampling and filtering procedures. 3D joint trajectories were resampled at 30 Hz to remove typical framerate jittering. Then, a third-order Butterworth low-pass filter was applied to the resampled data to remove high-frequency noise. Only the spectral band below 8 Hz, relevant for human body movements, was retained without considering the high-frequency components that were not significant for this study. Next, the analysis procedure determined the functional parameters from the preprocessed data for each exercise. To provide an intuitive and easy-to-interpret comparison of motor performance, a graphical representation of the functional parameters using radar charts was employed. Since the functional parameters represent quantities with different scaling and magnitude, a min-max normalization was applied, by considering the maximum and minimum values of parameters among all the participants' performance, to enable their simultaneous visualization (see Section 3).

2.6. Statistical Analysis

The functional parameters used to characterize the evaluative motor tasks and the exergames were statistically analyzed separately for PD and HC, to identify similar or different trends in the two groups.

Due to the reduced number of collected sessions, the Shapiro-Wilk test was used to check the distribution normality of each estimated parameter. Notably, all the parameters in Table 1 deviated significantly from the normality hypothesis ($p < 0.05$). Thus, a nonparametric approach was selected for the statistical analysis and the median with percentiles were computed and compared.

Next, the distributions of the extracted kinematic features for the two groups were objectively compared through the nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test for independent samples to detect statistical differences between their distributions.

Statistical analysis was performed using Jamovi (version 2.2.5), an open-source modular platform for statistical computing [88]. A 95% significance level ($p < 0.05$) was considered for statistical tests.

3. Results

3.1. Groups characteristics and data collection

The participants of the PD group had the following characteristics: 71.1 ± 9.2 years (average age), 8.1 ± 6.8 years (average disease years), 33.7 ± 5.9 pts (average UPDRS score), 2.2 ± 0.9 pts (average H&Y score), and 9 females and 11 males (gender). The healthy controls in the HC group had the following demographic characteristics: 68.8 ± 5.9 years (average age), and 7 females and 8 males (gender).

All participants completed the planned sessions for data analysis. Nevertheless, not all PD participants were able to successfully complete all the exercises in each session (PRE and POST) due to an impairment that hindered specific movements. In this case, the technical operator stopped the exercise to avoid stress or excessive strain on the patient. Hence, these executions were discarded, as well as those invalid due to external interference during the acquisition phase (e.g., presence of other people, subjects talking while performing the exercises, subjects getting distracted).

Table 2 summarizes the number of completed and valid executions considered for the data analysis. The reported values for evaluative tasks aggregate PRE and POST executions. For LWL, FWL, LA, and BB, the subtasks involving only one side of the body (i.e., left side and right side) or both sides simultaneously (only for LWL and FWL) were considered as independent executions.

Table 2. Number of valid executions included in data analysis (in parenthesis, the number of discarded executions).

Exercise	PD executions	HC executions
LA	75 (5)	59 (1)
PoS	40 (0)	30 (0)
Gait	40 (0)	30 (0)
LWL	53 (7)	42 (3)
FWL	55 (5)	42 (3)
BB	36 (4)	28 (2)

3.2. Statistical analysis of the evaluative motor tasks

The results of the statistical analysis for evaluative motor tasks are shown in Table 3 which reports median, 1° and 3° percentiles values of the functional parameters, estimated separately for PD and HC groups on all the collected valid executions. In addition, Table 3 also reports the results of the Mann-Whitney U test along with the p-value and significance level. This analysis aimed to highlight the ability of the system to objectively characterize the motor performance of the subjects in performing the evaluative tasks and to identify significant differences and similarities in functional parameters among the two groups involved in the study.

Table 3. Median and percentiles (first and third) related to each evaluative motor task for PD and HC groups, with test statistic, p-value, and significance level.

Task	Parameter [unit]	Median (1° and 3° percentiles)		Mann-Whitney	
		PD group	HC group	Statistic	p-value
LA	ESCM [deg]	28.24 (22.64, 34.30)	36.01 (22.23, 41.90)	643.00	0.062
	KNEEM [deg]	99.34 (88.92, 109.78)	101.94 (99.40, 106.63)	735.00	0.277
	ANKLESA_YZ [deg]	120.05 (88.80, 165.76)	168.52 (165.75, 279.11)	567.00	0.010*
	KNEESA_YZ [cm²]	55.37 (38.17, 87.51)	86.51 (57.83, 121.38)	555.00	0.009**
	ANKLESA_XY [cm²]	245.19 (130.52, 394.41)	451.42 (249.79, 854.70)	559.00	<0.001***
	KNEESA_XY [cm²]	60.13 (50.29, 79.23)	113.40 (76.81, 147.22)	412.00	<0.001***
	ANKLEsv [cm³]	245.19 (130.52, 394.41)	451.42 (249.78, 854.70)	521.00	0.001**
	KNEESv [cm³]	117.38 (73.38, 211.05)	239.38 (131.69, 521.61)	481.00	0.001**
	SPEEDM [deg/sec]	71.42 (46.41, 94.10)	108.73 (86.18, 129.37)	367.00	<0.001***
	FMAX [Hz]	0.98 (0.62, 1.40)	1.32 (0.93, 2.19)	572.00	0.014*
	B90 [Hz]	1.34	1.71	619.50	0.039*

		(0.98, 1.76)	(1.16, 2.67)		
PoS	AP _R [cm]	2.47 (1.74, 3.93)	1.75 (1.27, 2.16)	269.00	0.001**
	AP _T [cm]	29.70 (24.60, 33.1)	23.40 (20.90, 26.70)	256.00	<0.001***
	AP _S [cm/s]	5.40 (4.59, 6.68)	4.05 (3.44, 4.44)	190.00	<0.001***
	ML _R [cm]	1.55 (0.98, 2.14)	0.87 (0.50, 1.46)	277.00	0.002**
	ML _T [cm]	16.00 (13.90, 19.90)	15.40 (12.00, 18.70)	418.00	0.232
	ML _S [cm/sec]	3.75 (2.97, 4.54)	3.26 (2.67, 3.65)	368.00	0.061
	AREA [cm ²]	1.97 (1.05, 3.93)	0.85 (0.52, 1.99)	265.00	<0.001***
G	CADENCE [step/min]	100.67 (87.76, 117.31)	108.11 (94.94, 115.38)	972.00	0.144
	DSUP [sec]	0.34 (0.24, 0.50)	0.17 (0.11, 0.31)	612.00	<0.001***
	STANCE [%]	63.88 (61.84, 70.98)	59.28 (56.44, 62.89)	564.00	<0.001***
	STEP _L [m]	0.55 (0.50, 0.58)	0.66 (0.61, 0.71)	324.00	<0.001***
	SPEED [m/sec]	0.91 (0.71, 1.02)	1.17 (1.01, 1.27)	480.00	<0.001***
	SPEED _{ARM} [cm/sec]	32.72 (21.53, 57.19)	60.60 (29.67, 79.98)	757.00	0.004**
	AP _{ARM_R} [cm]	15.11 (9.71, 21.74)	20.73 (12.02, 28.17)	813.00	0.012*
	ML _{ARM_R} [cm]	5.11 (4.00, 6.57)	4.76 (4.11, 5.92)	1080.00	0.566
	UD _{ARM_R} [cm]	4.66 (3.14, 6.06)	5.41 (4.32, 7.10)	816.00	0.013*
	AREA _{ARM_S} [cm ²]	40.57 (23.18, 76.53)	61.01 (40.71, 86.52)	865.00	0.033*
	MAX _{ARM_AR} [deg]	14.96 (6.18, 21.94)	21.82 (16.90, 26.88)	756.00	0.004**
	ASA _{AP_S} [%]	-14.98 (-18.3, -7.46)	-6.55 (-11.74, -2.72)	704.00	<0.001***

***: p-value < 0.001; **: p-value < 0.01; *: p-value < 0.05

The comparison between PD and HC groups highlights some differences, as expected. Concerning LA, median values of parameters related to spatial properties of the movement (mean excursion angle, sway areas, and volumes of KNEE and ANKLE joints) and parameters related to velocity and frequency are higher in the HC group, with also a wider range between 1° and 3° percentiles. As expected, this is explained by the better mobility of healthy participants on average, with respect to general muscle stiffness and reduced mobility typical of parkinsonians. These findings are confirmed by the p-values

of the Mann-Whitney U test, which identifies all the features as discriminating between the two groups but for ESC_M and $KNEE_M$. The former is close to the significance value ($p=0.062$), suggesting that additional data including more pathological PD subjects could move this parameter below the threshold value as well. $KNEE_M$ instead is not significant probably because most of the recruited PD subjects did not show dyskinesias or severe impairment in controlling knee flexion in this body position.

Concerning postural stability, the PD group shows more instability during the 30-seconds standing task: this is highlighted by a greater range of sways of COM_{BODY} , in AP and ML directions, covering a more relevant sway area. This is confirmed by the statistical test, for which the null hypothesis of equal distributions is rejected for all parameters but ML_T and ML_S . Indeed, the median values of these two parameters are closer in the two groups. This result is reasonably due to the type of standing position with parallel but slightly spaced feet: this likely promotes a greater imbalance in the AP direction rather than in the ML direction. In addition, no patients with severe balance problems were involved, which would likely have enhanced the results for ML parameters. However, even if the differences in the values of PD parameters are globally small compared to HC, because the recruited PD participants had only mild balance disorders, it is important to note that fine differences have been detected by the system.

Finally, the spatio-temporal parameters related to the G task confirm the findings identified in the previous tasks. The PD group is characterized, as expected, by longer double support (DSUP) and stance in the gait cycle (STANCE), reduced step length ($STEP_L$) and walking speed (SPEED) compared to HC. Only cadence is similar between the two groups ($p=0.144$), probably due to the short length of the walking path, which does not allow for highlighting significant differences for the CADENCE parameter. The median values of arm swing parameters discriminate the two groups as well. The HC subjects are characterized by higher arm speed and sway ranges along the three directions and less asymmetry than PD subjects, which is explained by the overall better mobility of the upper limbs of these subjects. The statistical test supports these results, except for $ML_{ARM,R}$. However, this direction is not the most distinctive of arm swing motion, which is mainly characterized by a movement along the AP and UD directions, so we did not expect significant differences along ML.

As previously mentioned, the radar charts provide an immediate and intuitive comparison between healthy and pathological performance. Since the functional parameters correspond to different physical quantities, a minimum-maximum normalization on the range [0-1] was applied to provide a clearer and more effective graphical representation. To this end, for each parameter, we have considered the best parameter value (that could be the maximum or minimum value on all the collected trials according to the parameter meaning) as associated with the maximum normalized value (i.e., 1) and the worst parameter value on all the collected trial as associated with the minimum normalized value (i.e., 0). This procedure was repeated for each parameter and every evaluative motor task. It is important to note that some functional parameters directly link with the severity of the impairment (i.e., the parameter values increase with increasing motor dysfunctions). According to the convention used for the radar graphical representation, the worsening of these parameters (i.e., increasing parameter values) correspond to normalized values closer to zero. On the contrary, other parameters show an inverse relationship with the impairment severity, so their values decrease with increasing motor dysfunctions. In this case, worsening parameters (i.e., decreasing parameter values) correspond to normalized values closer to zero in the graphical representation. In this way, all the normalized parameters are inside the [0-1] range, so generating radar charts that expand outward when the motor performance is “good” and shrink inward when the motor performance is “bad”.

Using this convention, Figure 2 shows the difference between the average parameters estimated for the two groups of subjects on the three evaluative motor tasks.

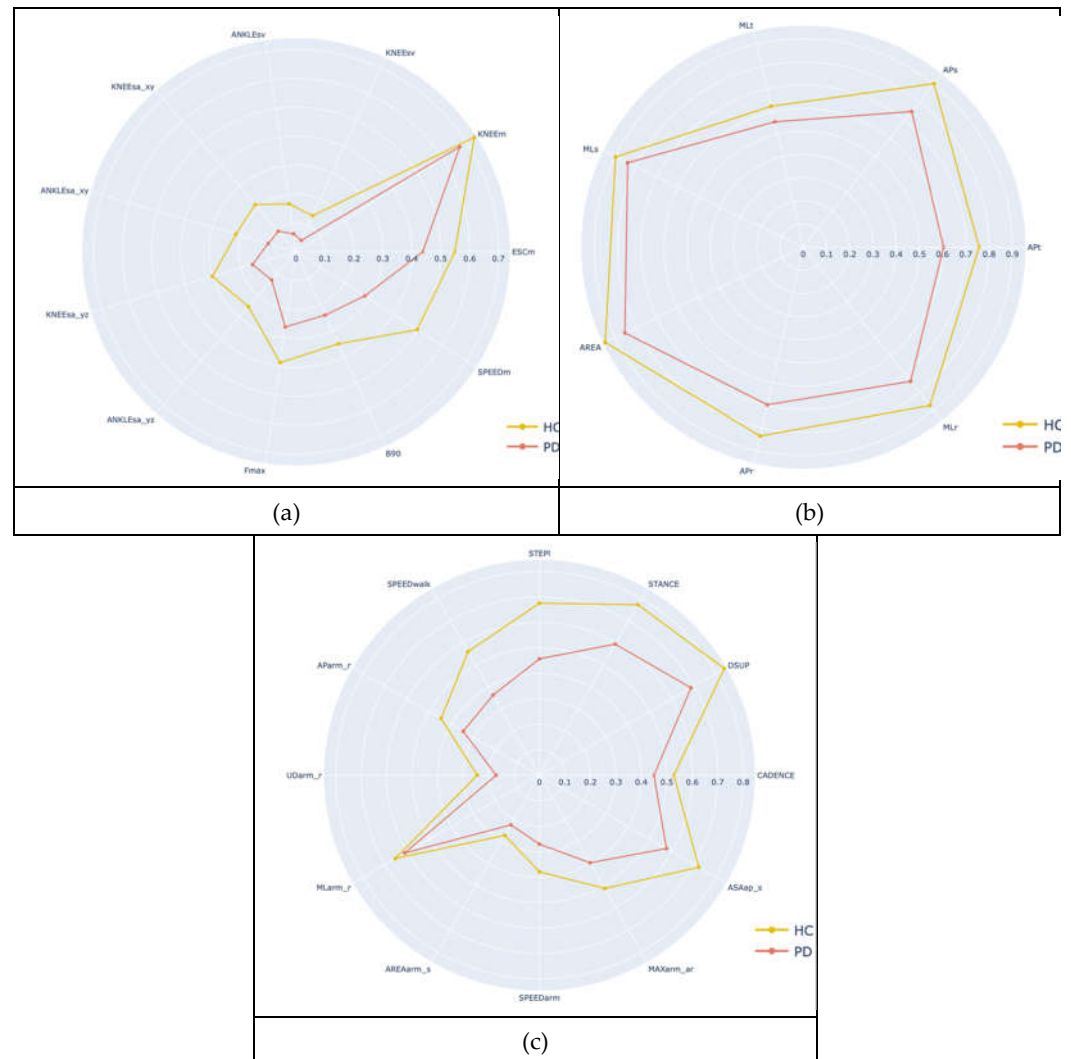


Figure 2. Radar charts of the normalized parameters of PD and HC subjects for all the UPDRS motor tasks: (a) Leg Agility task; (b) Postural Stability task; (c) Gait task.

3.3. Qualitative and statistical analysis of virtual exergames

Similarly, the proposed solution uses training sessions to evaluate the motor performance of the upper and lower limbs during the virtual motor exergames provided by the system.

Some 3D trajectories collected during the virtual exergames are presented and discussed, thus demonstrating the potentialities of the proposed solution.

The first example refers to the first subtask of the LWL exergame, which involves five lateral abduction-adduction movements ($ARM_{MOV}=5$) of the left arm to complete the level. Figure 3 shows an example of the ANG_{ARM} trajectory. The analysis procedure classifies all movements as good movements because the maximum angle peaks are all above the pre-established minimum threshold. In addition, the number of total movements performed is sufficient to complete the game level. This positive outcome suggests that this subject could be challenged with an advanced parameter configuration in a hypothetical new session e.g., increasing the value of threshold ARM_{MINANG} and/or the number of required movements (ARM_{MOV}).

The second example refers to the simultaneous subtask the FWL exergame, which involves five frontal abduction-adduction movements ($ARM_{MOV}=5$) of both upper limbs. Figure 4 shows the ANG_{ARM} trajectories of both arms. In this case, the analysis procedure detects anomalies in the motor performance: one poor movement with a peak of the angle

lower than the pre-established threshold; two non-simultaneous movements in which only one arm is raised.

The third example (Figure 5) refers to the ANG_{LEG} trajectory, collected during the BB exergame. The exercise involves five up-down movements ($LEG_{MOV}=5$) of the right leg to complete the subtask. The graph also highlights the time instants in which the ball is ready to be hit (light-ons) and the ones in which a ball/knee collision verifies (hits). As it can be appreciated, after the first hit the subject starts repeating the movement before the ball light-on, generating three errors. However, he eventually learns to coordinate his movements to hit the ball only as soon as the halo has appeared again, as in the last movement.

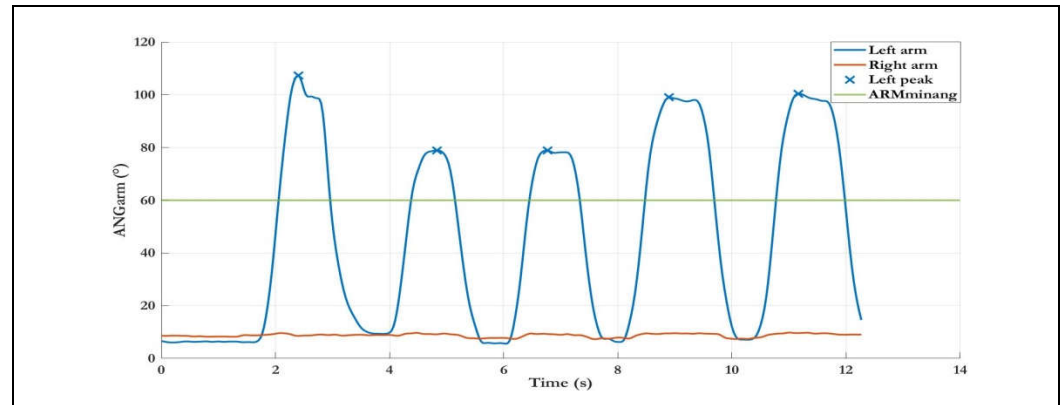


Figure 3. Example of the trajectories of left and right arm angles during the first subtask of Lateral Weight Lifting exergame (left arm movements). Correctly, no movement was detected in the right arm. All movements performed with the left arm were considered good movements (blue crosses).

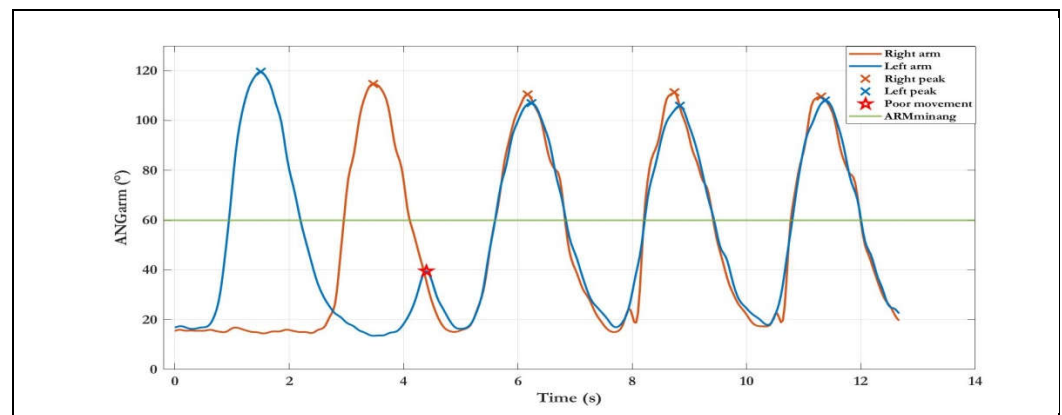


Figure 4. Example of the trajectories of left and right arm angles during the third subtask of Frontal Weight Lifting exergame (simultaneous movements). Anomalies detected: poor movement (red star) and non-simultaneous movements (first blue and orange crosses). The last three movements were correctly performed.

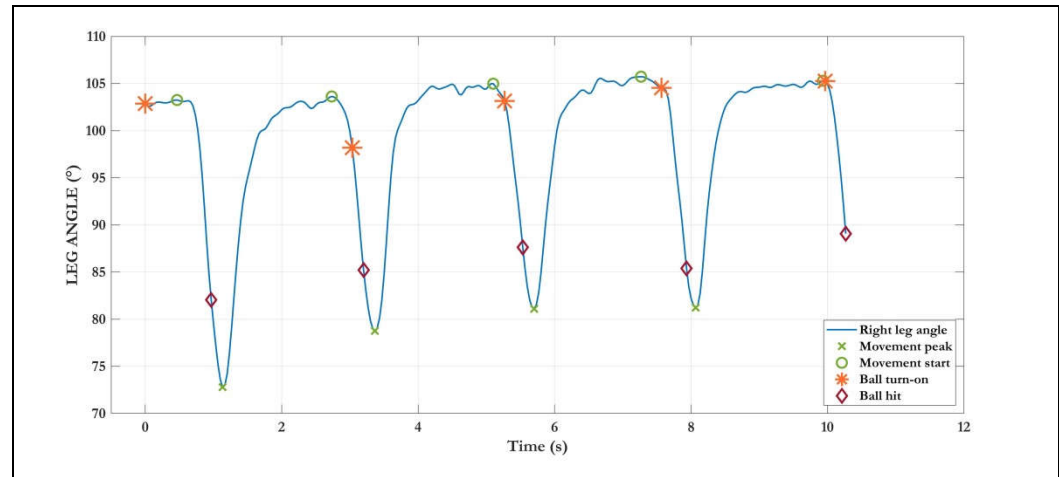


Figure 5. Example of the trajectory of right leg angle during the first subtask of Bouncing Ball exergame. The subject eventually learns to wait for ball light-ons before starting to move (green circles approaching orange stars in the last movements).

From these results, it is reasonable to conclude that the functional parameters, estimated from angular trajectories, may objectively characterize the motor performance of the training sessions and detect alterations, as occurred for evaluative motor tasks.

In addition to the qualitative analysis provided by the graphical representation, the results of the statistical analysis of the extracted functional parameters are reported in Table 4. The comparison between PD and HC groups highlights some relevant differences.

Table 4. Median and percentiles (first and third) estimated for PD and HC groups, for FWL, LWL, and BB exergames, with test statistic, p-value, and significance level.

EXERGAME	Parameter [unit]	Median (1° and 3° percentiles)		Mann-Whitney	
		PD group	HC group	Statistic	p-value
BB	ESCM [deg]	29.00 (24.01, 33.97)	45.20 (29.76, 48.26)	135.00	<0.001***
	KNEEM [deg]	98.68 (88.87, 108.45)	99.99 (97.17, 104.83)	283.00	0.671
	ANKLESA_YZ [cm ²]	158.31 (59.74, 234.09)	218.86 (132.33, 331.93)	192.00	0.030*
	KNEESA_YZ [cm ²]	54.29 (32.91, 89.11)	93.77 (76.10, 160.04)	149.00	0.002**
	ANKLESA_XY [cm ²]	59.32 (38.53, 88.61)	98.21 (65.69, 124.67)	170.00	0.009**
	KNEESA_XY [cm ²]	66.34 (50.07, 97.58)	124.52 (77.09, 156.68)	154.00	0.003**
	ANKLESV [cm ³]	323.26 (106.64, 516.91)	553.44 (388.48, 775.76)	189.00	0.025**
	KNEESV [cm ³]	117.93 (68.18, 259.63)	284.29 (139.39, 498.37)	170.00	0.009**
	SPEEDM [deg/sec]	38.69 (34.31, 52.28)	81.79 (52.83, 92.77)	83.00	<0.001***
	FMAX [Hz]	0.44 (0.34, 0.45)	0.44 (0.39, 0.49)	256.00	0.335

	B90 [Hz]	0.83 (0.67, 1.03)	1.123 (0.98, 1.37)	158.00	0.005*
LWL	ARM _M [deg]	97.00 (89.60, 105.00)	108.00 (104.00, 114.00)	764.00	0.001**
	ELBOW _M [deg]	147.00 (141.00, 150.00)	149.00 (144.00, 153.00)	1519.00	0.244
	DUR _M [sec]	2.32 (2.04, 2.82)	1.95 (1.58, 2.13)	708.00	<0.001***
	SPEED _M [deg/sec]	74.00 (63.60, 87.70)	106.00 (85.60, 148.00)	567.00	<0.001***
	INDEX _{SIM} [-]	0.030 (0.021, 0.042)	0.022 (0.017, 0.023)	39.5	0.004**
	EXTIME [sec]	12.2 (10.5, 15.2)	10.5 (8.75, 11.6)	839.00	<0.001***
FWL	ARM _M [deg]	110.07 (98.25, 119.92)	120.28 (102.63, 142.74)	1141.00	0.004**
	ELBOW _M [deg]	144.75 (138.77, 149.53)	145.58 (137.87, 149.59)	1675.00	0.981
	DUR _M [sec]	2.50 (2.17, 2.91)	1.81 (1.50, 2.11)	494	<0.001***
	SPEED _M [deg/sec]	79.48 (62.53, 101.13)	139.47 (91.86, 183.13)	627.00	<0.001***
	INDEX _{SIM} [-]	0.030 (0.020, 0.042)	0.021 (0.016, 0.023)	52.50	0.038**
	EXTIME [sec]	14.06 (11.83, 16.35)	10.3 (10.37, 11.86)	611.00	<0.001***

***: p-value < 0.001; **: p-value < 0.01; *: p-value < 0.05

Concerning BB, median values of parameters related to spatial properties of the movement (mean excursion angle, sway areas and volumes of KNEE and ANKLE joints) and velocity/frequency parameters are higher in the HC group, with also a larger range between 1° and 3° percentiles, as it was already observed in LA. Only the maximum frequency (F_{MAX}) is similar among the two groups, but this is coherent considering that the pace of the game is fixed by the LIGHTON_{TIME} parameter of the game for both PD and HC groups. Nevertheless, the B90 parameter highlights how the PD group is characterized by a distribution of spectral power mainly in lower frequencies with respect to HC. These findings are confirmed by the p-values of the Mann-Whitney U test, which identifies all the features as discriminating but for F_{MAX} and KNEE_M. For the latter, the same explanation proposed for LA analysis holds.

Concerning LWL and FWL, as expected, angle excursions and movement speed are reduced in PD group, which is also characterized by a longer duration (DUR_M) of the single arm raises as well as the overall time to complete the whole task (EXTIME). The defined synchronicity index (INDEX_{SIM}) for evaluating simultaneous lifts proves as well to be a discriminating factor between the groups, with a reduced value in HC (i.e., greater temporal alignment between the arms). These findings are supported again by the statistical test results. Only ELBOW_M does not reject the null hypothesis ($p > 0.05$), but the recruited PD subjects did not exhibit specific impairment in maintaining extended the upper limb during motion, which is reflected by very similar median values between the two groups.

As for evaluative motor tasks, Figure 6 reports a graphical comparison, as normalized radar charts, between the average values of the functional parameters of the exergames in PD and HC groups.

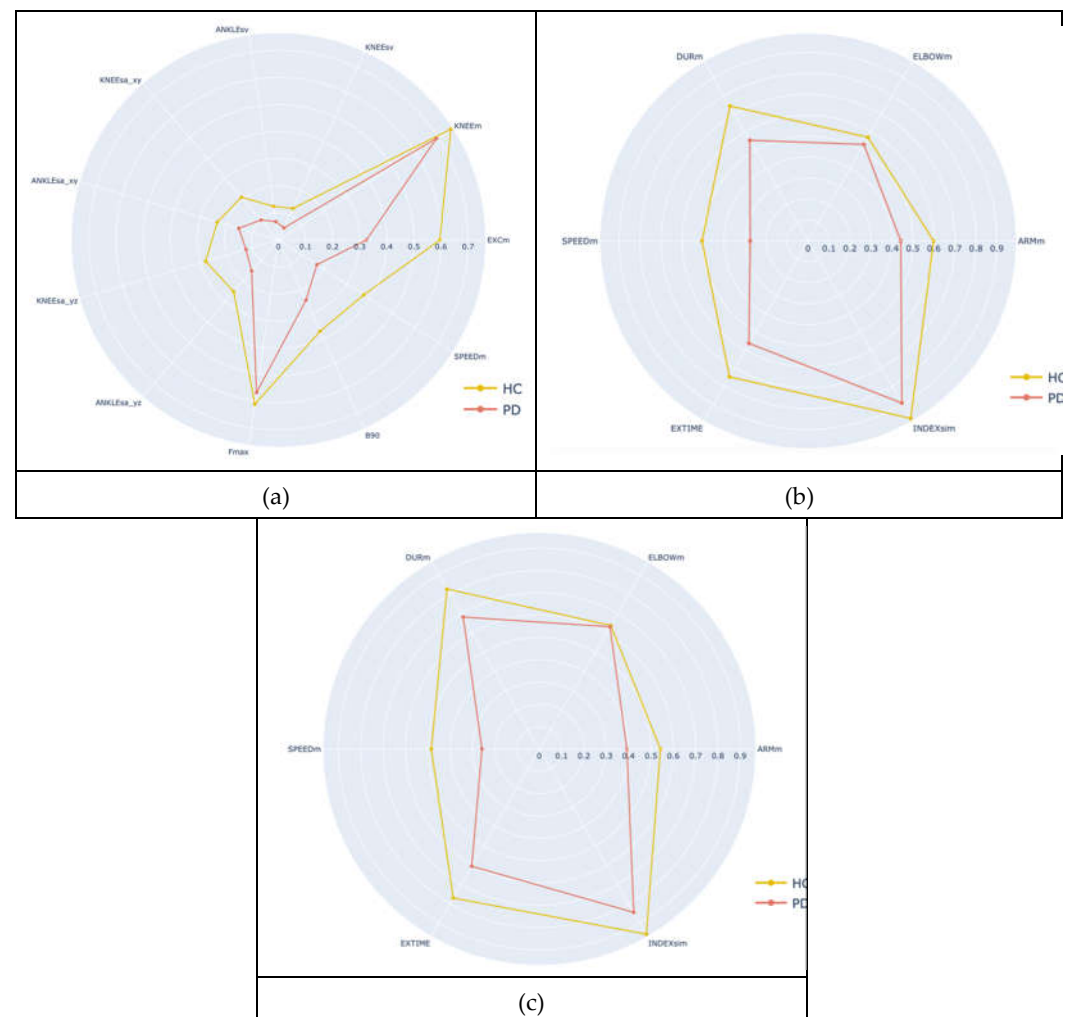


Figure 6. Radar charts of the normalized parameters of PD and HC subjects for all the exergames: (a) Bouncing Ball; (b) Lateral Weight Lifting; (c) Frontal Weight Lifting.

3.4. Exergaming as alternative or complementary evaluation

As described in Section 1, exergames may represent an innovative and alternative strategy for rehabilitation, that exploits the positive psychological stimulus of gamification to increase user engagement and satisfaction, which are fundamental aspects to ensure continuity of use. This feature is crucial for telemedicine, as patients could soon lose interest in the solution if not properly engaged. Therefore, it could be of interest to gamify also traditional motor assessment, to solicit longitudinal usage by subjects and consequently continuous monitoring over time. Indeed, rehabilitation exergames themselves may be seen as an additional source of information about the patient's current motor status, as the movements performed to complete the games may be collected and further analyzed, as it happens in the proposed system.

In particular, the BB game was designed as a dual of the LA assessment task, since the same actions (i.e., repeated upward and downward movements of the bent leg) are required to successfully complete the game. Moreover, if the game configuration parameters are properly set, BB could solicit an execution of the leg movements similar, in their kinematic signature, to those of LA (i.e., the same rhythm and spatial excursion).

To investigate if such property was achieved by gamification, we compared the mean values of the functional parameters in LA and BB through the same radar chart

representation proposed in the previous subsections. We restricted this analysis to the PD group only, as this is the real target of our solution. The result is reported in Figure 7.

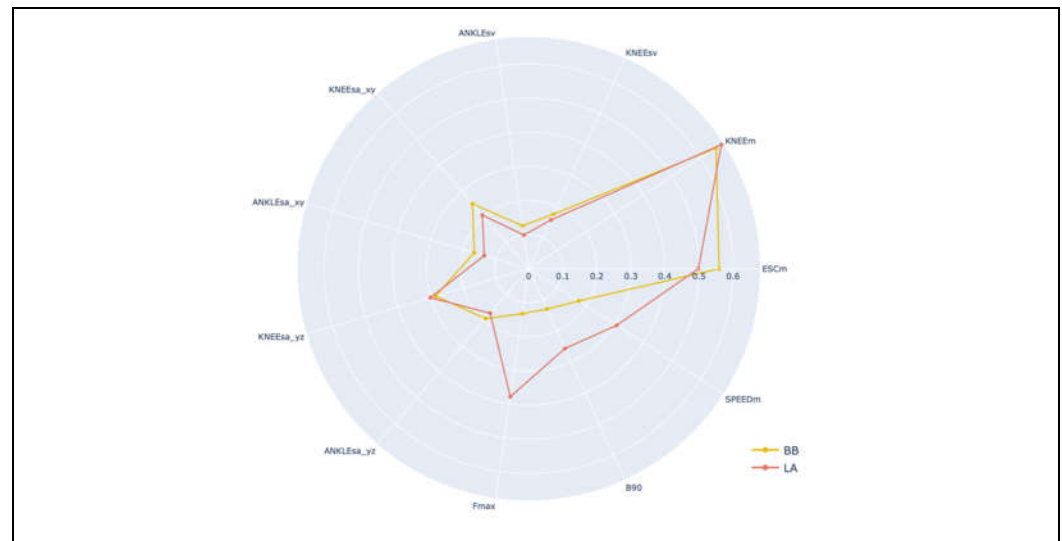


Figure 7. Radar chart comparison between functional parameters estimated during LA and BB executions for PD group.

As it can be appreciated, the two graphs are almost perfectly overlapping in terms of spatial parameters, especially those related to sway areas and volumes of ANKLE and KNEE joints. Quite different, instead, are the parameters related to velocity and cadence (frequency) of movement execution (F_{MAX} , $SPEED_M$, $B90$). This could be explained considering several factors. First, since a small number of possible values (three) has been defined for the $LIGHTON_{TIME}$ parameter, it is likely that these predefined levels are not enough adequate to stimulate, in all subjects, a response like the one they would have during traditional LA. Secondly, it should be considered that the restricted gamified setting (i.e., fixed ball initial position and time between consecutive ball light-ons) limits the natural variability typical of the LA task, causing a more constrained and similar series of leg lifts. Moreover, in the traditional LA, the subject receives no visual or acoustic feedback about his performance, whereas during BB he has immediate feedback from the motion of the virtual avatar and the assignment of a positive score. Indeed, as we observed, different subjects tend to have a different response to game. With an almost even distribution, some subjects are completely unaffected by the gamified setting of BB, performing an execution very similar to LA when the game parameters are appropriate for the patient's motor condition; on the other hand, other subjects, even when the game parameters are appropriate, tend to alter their normal execution, for instance raising their leg much more than required to hit the ball, as they “fear” that their movement will not be sufficient to complete the task (i.e., ESC_M is indeed larger on average in BB than in LA). Examples of these two observed behaviors are reported in videos S.1 and S.2 of Subject 5 and Subject 16, included in the Supplementary Materials.

3.5. Exergaming as mobility training and rehabilitation

Even though the protocol employed for this preliminary evaluation of the system does not allow for a longitudinal assessment of the effect of rehabilitation through the proposed exergames, we wanted to test if the immediate effects of LWL and FWL could be detected by the system in the upper limb mobility during G task. Indeed, LWL and FWL have been designed to promote arm mobility, hence we expected a benefit on the arm swing during walking. For this purpose, we compared the mean values of arm swing parameters (G task) measured before executing the two exergames (PRE session) and their

values after training (POST session). Again, we restricted this analysis to the PD group only, as this is the real target population of our solution.

Figure 8 reports, in normalized values for simultaneous visualization, the variation of arm swing parameters in the two sessions. As it is highlighted, even after a single execution of LWL and FWL exergames, the effects were quite evident. The asymmetry index (ASA_{AP_S}) showed a significant reduction (more than 10%). Moreover, the arm swing range in the three directions (AP_{ARM_R} , ML_{ARM_R} , UD_{ARM_R} , MAX_{ARM_AR}) and arm speed ($SPEED_{ARM}$) increased, suggesting an overall improvement in upper limb mobility during walking in the POST session.

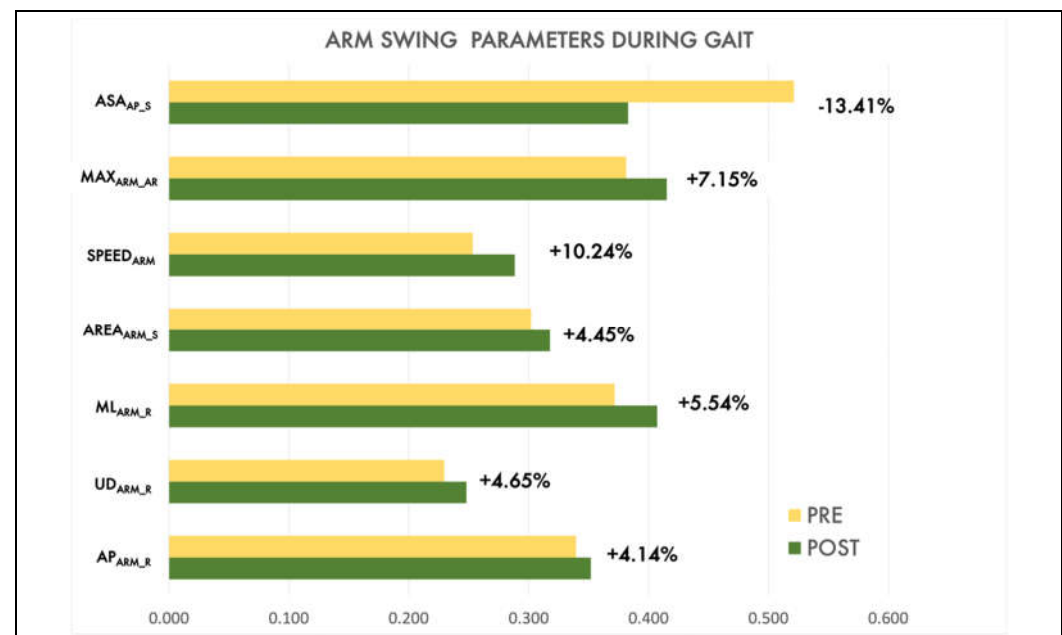


Figure 8. Normalized bar plots comparison of arm swing features (G task) between PRE and POST sessions by the PD group, after executing Lateral Weight Lifting and Frontal Weight Lifting.

4. Discussion

The frequent assessment of the motor condition in PD subjects, daily and in unsupervised settings, could assume an important role for clinicians to tailor and optimize therapies and treatments according to the actual patient's needs. This aspect has become more critical as growing evidence supports the positive role in PD of early and continuous rehabilitation [10].

In PD, traditional rehabilitation methods focus on improving and optimizing residual motor functions, acquiring alternative strategies, and preventing severe consequences (such as falls and injuries). However, these approaches require several rehabilitation sessions to be effective, in terms of number and frequency. In this scenario, the continuous and frequent assessment of motor conditions is still a problem for PD management, both for pharmacological and rehabilitative purposes. In fact, it requires many scheduled specialist visits that unfortunately could soon become unsustainable in terms of costs and resources. Therefore, new services able to provide a quantitative and comprehensive overview of PD patients' clinical conditions, especially in home settings, could help to modulate and target the proper treatments, as required. These solutions could also lead to personalized rehabilitation protocols, according to patients' actual needs, and suitable for unsupervised settings, thus ensuring continuity of rehabilitative exercises and reducing patients' discomfort, long-term complications, and lower efficacy of non-optimized treatments.

The solution that we propose aims to take a step forward by integrating the objective and automated assessment of the motor condition, according to some evaluative motor tasks, and specific rehabilitation/training activities as motor exercises in engaging virtual

environments (exergames). In the perspective of this integration, the proposed exergames not only allow for daily and self-managed training but can be used to collect additional data to assess health status and even provide immediate effects on the motor condition, which may be objectively measured by the evaluative motor tasks themselves, in a positive, closed loop.

To pursue this goal, the proposed solution adopts a user-friendly and non-invasive approach to capture body movements in real-time, suitable for minimally supervised settings and based on a single RGB-Depth sensor (Azure Kinect).

For the evaluation of the motor condition, the three tasks (LA, PoS, G), derived from UPDRS, have been chosen because they are clinically relevant for assessing the impairment of specific motor functions (motor control, stability, agility, coordination, synchronization) and are suitable for being performed safely at home, unattended or with minimal caregiver supervision. Now, the proposed solution provides three exergames in a virtual environment that stimulate the motor function of the upper (LWL and FWL) and the lower (BB) limbs for rehabilitation purposes, to train and improve some common dysfunctions occurring in PD patients. It is important to note that the exergames intrinsically include also cognitive aspects, such as performing strictly frontal or lateral movements with the arms or hitting the ball at the exact light-on moments, which provide additional challenges during rehabilitation. In addition, the exergames are configurable (Table S.1, Supplementary Materials) to meet, on one side, the needs of different impairment conditions and, on the other, to stimulate patients to reach new rehabilitation goals.

The preliminary results indicate that the functional parameters, defined both for the evaluative motor tasks and for the exergames (Table 1), succeeded in characterizing motor performance for evaluative and rehabilitative purposes through quantitative measures, thus capturing movement features and anomalies (Figure 3-5). In addition, the functional parameters suggest that the system can detect even small, but significant, differences between PD and HC subjects.

Regarding the further potential of exergames described in Sections 3.4 and 3.5, the analyses show the advantages of merging together evaluation and rehabilitation tasks in an integrated system. For example, even if not able to completely replace the traditional LA, the BB game suggests that the gamification of the evaluation stage could elicit the activation of motor strategies that are not put in place by subjects in traditional assessment. For instance, subjects who prioritize speed over leg excursion in LA could be solicited by a higher ball starting position in BB to assess the subject's real excursion ability, or vice versa, by soliciting a faster execution in BB but with less demanding amplitude. In this perspective, an initial evaluation of the traditional LA task by the system could be a starting point to automatically set the configuration parameters for a subsequent BB execution, facilitating rehabilitation and training suited to the current motor condition. We plan to further explore the automatic, evaluation-based configuration of exergames in future works.

Moreover, even though we have not yet evaluated the long-term benefits of rehabilitation/training through the proposed exergames, we have shown that LWL and FWL can provide immediate benefits to the mobility of the upper limbs during G. This effect was objectively identified by asking subjects to repeat G after the two exergames. This aspect could be exploited, for example, to automatically verify if the rehabilitation session was successful or not and if the rehabilitation goals need to be modified by the clinician (or automatically by the system itself) in subsequent rehabilitation sessions. This aspect will be further investigated as well in future works.

In addition to these results, the significant number of valid executions, collected for data analysis, and the fact that all subjects, after minimal training, were able to complete the whole trial with the system, suggest the ease of use of the system both by PD and HC subjects and its suitability for home environments.

In the perspective of deploying the proposed solution in home settings, the automated detection of changes in the habitual motor behavior, due to a more significant

impact of symptoms on motor performance, becomes possible by configuring the assessment sessions (which include the evaluative motor tasks) and the rehabilitation sessions (which include the exergames) at pre-scheduled times of the day or when necessary. This facility could therefore address the issues related to unpredictable motor fluctuations during the day, the uncertainty of self-reported diaries, and ensure the continuity of rehabilitation programs.

The objective and quick comparison of motor performance becomes, in this way, feasible through quantitative measures and graphs that could directly support clinicians in easily and remotely monitoring of patient's condition. We expect that the data collected in this scenario will confirm the preliminary results presented in this study.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the design of the proposed system is modular and scalable. The possibility of including additional assessment tasks and virtual exercises, which stimulate new movements and motor functions, makes the experience increasingly satisfying for patients and more comprehensive for clinicians. In addition, this strict synergy also could represent the optimal approach to combining cognitive and physical training, by soliciting patients to perform movements while executing an exergame at different cognitive loads. This aspect is essential in advanced patients with cognitive impairment [16]. However, it is also valuable for subjects at the early stages of the disease, as the excessive and not personalized cognitive load may negatively interfere with the motivational aspects, even when cognitive functions are not significantly affected.

A critical point is to verify the effectiveness of this new type of monitoring-rehabilitation protocol through dedicated studies involving parkinsonian subjects with different stages of the disease, cognitive impairment, motivations, and attitudes toward technological devices. Indeed, a longitudinal study involving subjects at different stages of the disease might allow, for instance, to evaluate through the PoS task, balance improvements due to periodical training, as these could not be observed from the protocol defined for this preliminary work.

Nevertheless, the preliminary results presented in this study confirm the expected initial goals and encourage us to pursue this line of research. The forthcoming experimental tests in unsupervised settings will also include a deeper evaluation of usability and acceptability through questionnaires and interviews, to collect positive and negative feedback from the participants and further empower the proposed solution.

5. Conclusions

The paper proposes a vision-based solution for PD subjects that integrates evaluation motor tasks and virtual rehabilitative/training exergames, exploiting the potential of the novel Azure Kinect camera and its noninvasive body tracking algorithm. Preliminary results indicate that the system is capable of quantifying functional parameters related to evaluative motor tasks and virtual exergames, detecting statistically significant differences in motor performance between healthy and PD subjects. However, the most innovative feature of the proposed solution is the integration of evaluative and rehabilitative aspects. In this study, we have demonstrated the potential alternative use of exergames. For example, exergames could be used as a tool to propose evaluative motor tasks in a more fun and engaging environment (comparison between the traditional and gamified version of LA task), using the game configuration parameters to train those motor components that are not properly activated in the traditional assessment (e.g., poor range or speed of movement). Or the use of exergames to get immediate benefits on specific motor functions measured through evaluative motor tasks (as in the case of arm swing improvement during walking). Anyway, this is only the first step toward the implementation of a closed loop between evaluative motor tasks and exergames that would allow, on the one hand, to automatically adapt the difficulty of exergames to the current motor condition measured through evaluative motor tasks, and on the other hand, to automatically evaluate the effects of exergames on the motor condition and adapt the rehabilitation protocol consequently and appropriately. In addition, the main features of the proposed solution

(in particular, noninvasiveness and usability) make the system suitable for home monitoring and rehabilitation: this could allow, in the near future, the definition of new follow-up protocols that use innovative technological approaches to support traditional clinical methodologies.

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Supplementary Materials: Table S.1: List of configuration parameters for virtual exergames.; Equation S.1: Description of INDEX_{sim}; Video S.1: BB vs LA executions for Subject 5 (PD); Video S.2: BB vs LA executions for Subject 16 (PD).

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