



Detailed analysis of Gait & Run ideal for your research projects



GaitUp LAB is the perfect solution to perform motion analysis with high precision outside of the laboratory.

➤ **Desktop software for Mac/Windows (designed for research)**

Cycle-by-cycle data in XLS and CSV
Run directly from USB key (no installation / no internet required)

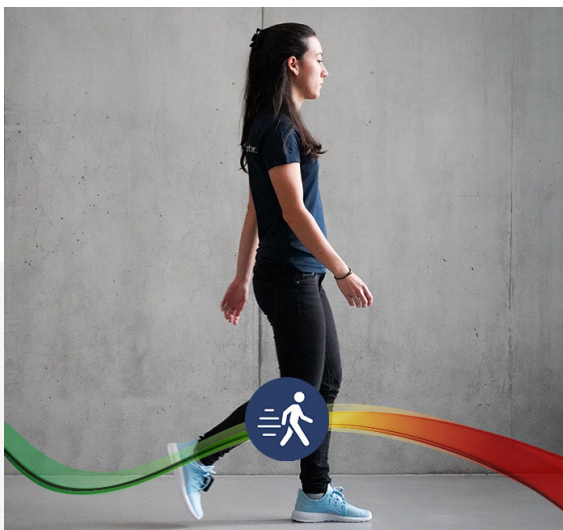
➤ **2x Physilog® 5 motion sensors worn on both feet**

Fast USB data transfer
Raw data access (thanks to onboard SD card and free Research Toolkit)

Applications



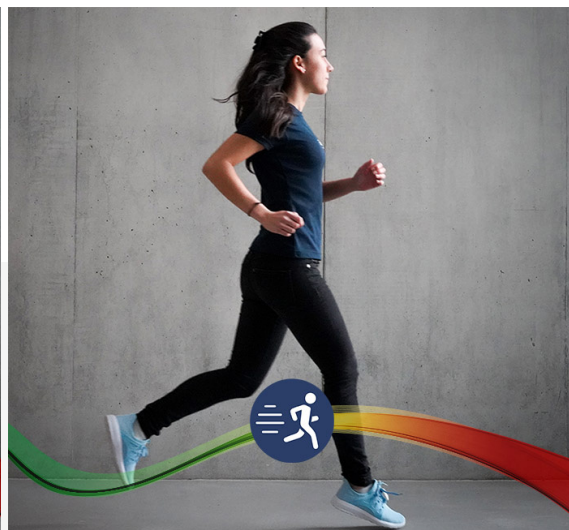
Gait analysis



26 outcome parameters

for spatio-temporal and foot clearance gait analysis

Running analysis



16 outcome parameters

for running technique and performance assessment

Exclusive features



40+ parameters



Spatio-temporal metrics (cycle-by-cycle)
Do your own stats using the XLS/CSV
result files.

Out of the lab measurements



Perform an analysis anytime anywhere!
Analyse selected data on your computer
using the software on USB key



Scientifically validated accuracy



Validated against lab gold standards.



Automatic sensor alignment & calibration

Place sensors on the foot in any position.
Our algorithm auto-calibrates the signal for
repeatable outcomes independently of
sensor placement.



Unlimited desktop license

Pay once and get a lifetime license.
The software operates from a USB key.
No installation/No internet connection required.



Clear reports

Easy to interpret pdf reports based on co-
lor-coded results.

Key parameters



Gait

Gait & Running

Running



Gait Speed

Is considered as the 6th vital sign for the population over 65 years old. Gait speed is used to assess functional abilities and to predict risk of fall and future decline.



Cadence

is the number of steps per minute. Cadence is different from speed. For a similar speed, cadence has to be increased if the stride length is decreased.



Flight time

Flight time is an efficiency metric. Efficient runners tend to have higher flight ratio.



Stance time

An increased stance time can be a marker of frailty or balance disorders. A decreased stance can be explained by a pain of the lower limb.



Asymmetry

Highlights differences between right and left legs. Used to evaluate asymmetrical recovery.



Leg stiffness

Higher stiffness suggest better capacity to stock and release energy. It decreases with fatigue.



Gait variability

A decreased variability is a marker of rigidity. An increased variability is a marker of instability. It is used to evaluate Parkinson's disease progression and predict fall risk.



Strike angle

Is the angle between the foot and the ground at heel strike. A low angle closed to 0 is a sign of foot-drop syndrome.



Stride amplitude

Marker of runner abilities. It directly impacts running speed performance.

Patents

System and method for 3D gait assessment (EP 11743346.6 / US13/810,118)
Body movement monitoring system and method (EP 1322227 / US 10/398,462)
Body Movement monitoring device (EP 1511418 / US 8,109,890)

Certifications

