



On-the-go analysis of Gait and Run ideal for doctors, therapists & coaches



GaitUp Live is the perfect solution to perform **quick motion analysis of gait and run** in real world context.

➤ Mobile application on tablet

- Obtain results at the end of each test
- Locally stored result database
- Requires internet connection for data analysis

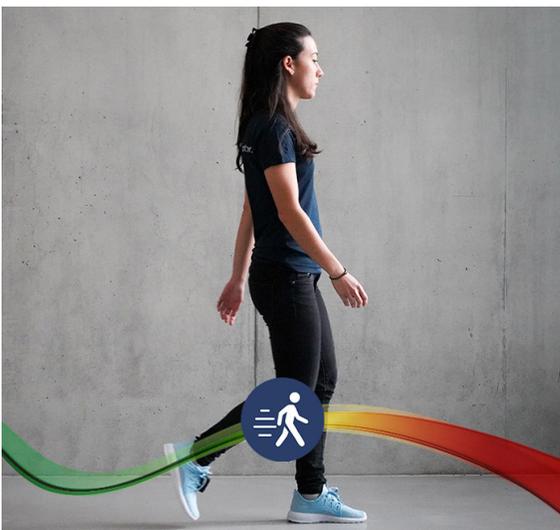
➤ 2x Physilog® 5 motion sensors worn on both feet

- Wirelessly connected to the mobile application for instant results

Applications



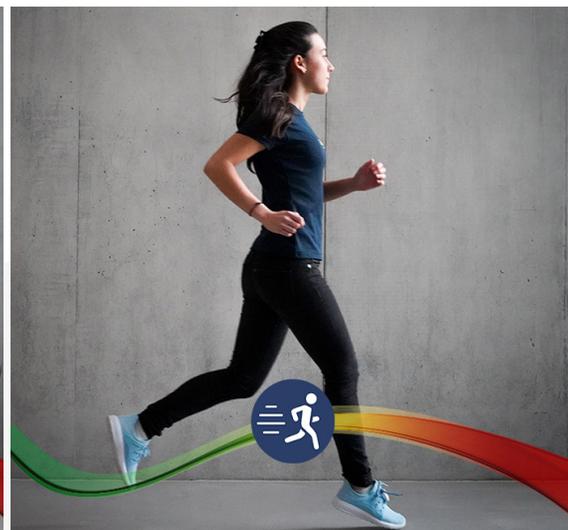
Gait analysis



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 with color code for interpretation.



Scientifically validated accuracy

Validated against lab gold standards.



Easy to use mobile app

One button to start the sensor, intuitive user interface and reports, with options to discard initiation and turn cycles.



Automatic sensor alignment & calibration

One button to start the sensor. Our algorithm auto-calibrates every test.



Out of the lab measurements

Perform an analysis anytime anywhere!



Export, share and compare reports

Export and share .PDF report of the results. Display several results over time for comparison.

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

