



L-DOPA and Freezing of Gait in Parkinson's Disease: Objective Assessment through a Wearable Wireless System

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Freezing of gait (FOG) is a leading cause of falls and fractures in Parkinson's disease (PD). The episodic and rather unpredictable occurrence of FOG, coupled with the variable response to L-DOPA of this gait disorder, makes the objective evaluation of FOG severity a major clinical challenge in the therapeutic management of patients with PD. The aim of this study was to examine and compare gait, clinically and objectively, in patients with PD, with and without FOG, by means of a new wearable system. We also assessed the effect of L-DOPA on FOG severity and specific spatiotemporal gait parameters in patients with and without FOG. To this purpose, we recruited 28 patients with FOG, 16 patients without FOG, and 16 healthy subjects. In all participants, gait was evaluated clinically by video recordings and objectively by means of the wearable wireless system, during a modified 3-m Timed Up and Go (TUG) test. All patients performed the modified TUG test under and not under dopaminergic therapy (ON and OFF therapy). By comparing instrumental data with the clinical identification of FOG based on offline video-recordings, we also assessed the performance of the wearable system to detect FOG automatically in terms of sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, and finally accuracy. TUG duration was longer in patients than in controls, and the amount of gait abnormalities was prominent in patients with FOG compared with those without FOG. L-DOPA improved gait significantly in patients with PD and particularly in patients with FOG mainly by reducing FOG duration and increasing specific spatiotemporal gait parameters. Finally, the overall wireless system performance in automatic FOG detection was characterized by excellent sensitivity (93.41%), specificity (98.51%), positive predictive value (89.55%), negative predictive value (97.31%), and finally accuracy (98.51%). Our study overall provides new information on the beneficial effect of L-DOPA on FOG severity and specific spatiotemporal gait parameters as objectively measured by a wearable sensory system. The algorithm here reported potentially opens to objective long-time sensing of FOG episodes in patients with PD.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, freezing of gait, wireless sensors, L-DOPA, inertial measurement unit, gait analysis

INTRODUCTION

Freezing of gait (FOG) is an episodic gait disorder with the paroxysmal interruption of stride or marked reduction in forward feet progression (1), severely affecting quality of life and increasing risk of falls and fractures in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) (2, 3). In patients with PD, the pathophysiological investigation of FOG is rather challenging since FOG is crucially influenced by a number of cognitive, attentional, emotional, and even ecological factors (4–6). The current clinical evaluation of FOG severity is mainly based on patients' subjective self-reported data that are largely affected by recall bias, thus precluding a clear interpretation of this disorder (7). A further important aspect in the clinical management of PD patients with FOG concerns the response of FOG to L-DOPA that is known to be rather complex and unpredictable. Although FOG most commonly manifests in patients not under dopaminergic treatment, in a number of patients with PD, FOG may persist or even worsen after acute L-DOPA administration (8–12). The objective evaluation of FOG and the response to L-DOPA are therefore critical clinical challenges with relevant impact in the current therapeutic management of patients with PD.

Over recent years, wearable technologies based on inertial measurement units (IMUs) have been increasingly used for the objective evaluation of specific motor symptoms including FOG in patients with PD (13, 14). Objective detection of FOG is currently achieved by using a various number of wearable IMUs with algorithms specifically designed, with time domain or frequency domain approaches, to detect or even predict FOG episodes in PD (13, 15–29). Previous studies have demonstrated that, due to the unobtrusive and wearable features, IMUs are optimal solutions for objective long-term monitoring of FOG in patients with PD, even in a domestic environment (13, 30). Hence, IMUs are also optimal candidates for objective evaluation of FOG response to L-DOPA in patients with PD.

So far, although a number of studies in PD have used IMUs to detect objectively FOG episodes, very few have objectively measured the effect of L-DOPA on FOG by using IMUs and only in relatively small cohorts of patients with PD (31). Moreover, none have used IMUs to compare spatiotemporal gait parameters between patients with and without FOG, under and not under dopaminergic therapy to clarify the pathophysiology of FOG (32–37). Filling in these gaps would help in better understanding the phenomenology of FOG in PD and its relationship with dopaminergic therapy. We here tested the hypothesis that L-DOPA influences spatiotemporal gait parameters differently in patients with and without FOG.

In this study, we investigated gait clinically and objectively, by means of IMUs, in a large cohort of patients with PD, with and without FOG, and compared all measures with those obtained in a cohort of healthy subjects. Participants were evaluated while performing a modified Timed Up and Go (TUG) test, a motor task designed to evaluate dynamic balance and functional mobility (19, 21, 24, 38). To clarify the effect of L-DOPA on FOG, we examined gait in patients with and without FOG, while performing the modified TUG test, under and not under dopaminergic therapy. We also specifically compared spatiotemporal gait parameters in patients with and without FOG, excluding FOG episodes from gait analysis. Finally, we examined the performance of a new algorithm for automatic FOG detection and thus suitable for objective long-term monitoring of FOG in patients with PD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

Twenty-eight PD patients with FOG (18 men and 10 women, mean age 70.3 ± 7.30 years, mean disease duration 11.6 ± 6.70 years), 16 patients without FOG (14 men and 2 women, mean age 71.8 ± 6.45 years, mean disease duration 8.3 ± 5.37 years), and 16 age-matched healthy subjects (4 men and 12 women, mean age 69.7 ± 4.43 years) were recruited from the movement disorder outpatient clinic of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Sapienza, University of Rome, and from IRCCS Neuromed Institute (Italy). The diagnosis of idiopathic PD was made according to current consensus criteria, and in all patients, the diagnosis was confirmed by follow-up clinical evaluations (39, 40). Patients with FOG were selected when showing a paroxysmal interruption of stride or marked reduction in forward feet progression during the clinical examination finalized to patients' recruitment (1). Patients were clinically evaluated before starting each experimental session. The clinical assessment of motor symptoms included the following scales: Hoehn and Yahr (H&Y) (41) and Movement Disorders Society—Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS) part III (42). FOG and other axial symptoms were evaluated by using the FOG-Q (43) and the Postural Instability and Gait Difficulty (PIGD) score, calculated as the sum of items 2.12, 2.13, 3.10, 3.11, and 3.12 of the MDS-UPDRS (44). Cognitive evaluation included the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) (45) and the Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) (46). Mood and anxiety disorders were assessed by means of the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) (47) and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (48). Inclusion criteria included a diagnosis of idiopathic PD, ability to walk independently, absence of comorbidities possibly affecting gait, including diabetes, rheumatic, or orthopedic disorders, and a MMSE score >24 , thus excluding dementia. Patients were first studied after drug withdrawal for at least 12 h (OFF therapy) and then 1 h after the administration of their usual dopaminergic treatment (ON therapy) in the same experimental session. For each patient, the L-DOPA Equivalent Daily Doses (LEDDs) were calculated according to standardized procedures (49). None of the patients received other neuropsychiatric medications at the

Abbreviations: ACC, accuracy; ANOVA, analysis of variance; BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory; FAB, Frontal Assessment Battery; FI, freezing index; FOG, freezing of gait; FOG-Q, freezing of gait questionnaire; H&Y, Hoehn and Yahr; HAM-D, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression; IMU, inertial measurement unit; MDS-UPDRS, Movement Disorders Society—Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; NPV, negative predictive value; PD, Parkinson's disease; PPV, positive predictive value; SE, sensitivity; SP, specificity; PI, proportional integral; PIGD, postural instability and gait difficulty; TUG, Timed Up and Go test.

time of the study. Demographic and clinical features of patients, with and without FOG, are summarized in **Table 1**. All the subjects gave a written informed consent, and the experimental procedures have been approved by the institutional review board of Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, in agreement with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Experimental Session

The experimental session consisted of anthropometric (height) and clinical data collection and then the execution of a motor task, a modified 3-m TUG test (38). Given the known unusual presentation of FOG, which is common in home environment but not under medical observation as in a research laboratory (50), in this study, the modified TUG test was carried out in a specific setting, reproducing a domestic environment. In detail, the route of 3 m of the modified TUG test involved the passage from a spacious room to a narrow corridor with the interposition of a door, reflecting a more ecological environment for FOG occurrence. Subjects were asked to rise from an armchair, walk forward at comfortable speed for 3 m, turn around, walk back to the chair, and sit down. Differently from the standard TUG, the point of turning was marked on the wall. Subjects were asked to perform the modified TUG test two times according to right-side or left-side turning (randomly selected) and both OFF and ON therapy (a total of two TUG tests for each healthy subject and two TUG tests for each subject with PD and state of therapy). To recognize specific FOG subtypes in relation to the effect of L-DOPA (i.e., OFF FOG, unresponsive FOG, pseudo-ON FOG, and finally ON FOG) (9), in patients manifesting poor response of FOG to their usual L-DOPA dose, we also used a supratherapeutic (double) dose of L-DOPA. The response of FOG to L-DOPA was clinically evaluated in terms of improvement in FOG duration during the modified TUG test. Patients were all videotaped while performing the modified TUG, with a camera standing at the end of the path in front of the patient. Video recordings of TUG trials allowed the offline evaluation by two independent neurologists, experts in movement disorders, blinded for state of therapy, serving as a gold standard for FOG detection. In this regard, FOG was defined as paroxysmal interruption of stride or marked reduction in forward feet progression. The two raters separately evaluated video recordings and assessed occurrence and duration of FOG episodes for each trial. FOG duration was defined as the sum of all FOG episodes (in seconds) within trials in the same state of therapy (OFF and ON). In case of discrepancy in FOG assessment between the two raters, a common assessment was performed to resolve the ambiguity. TUG duration was measured by a stopwatch considering the initial “GO” command and final patient’s contact with the chair at the end of modified TUG test.

Wearable Sensing System

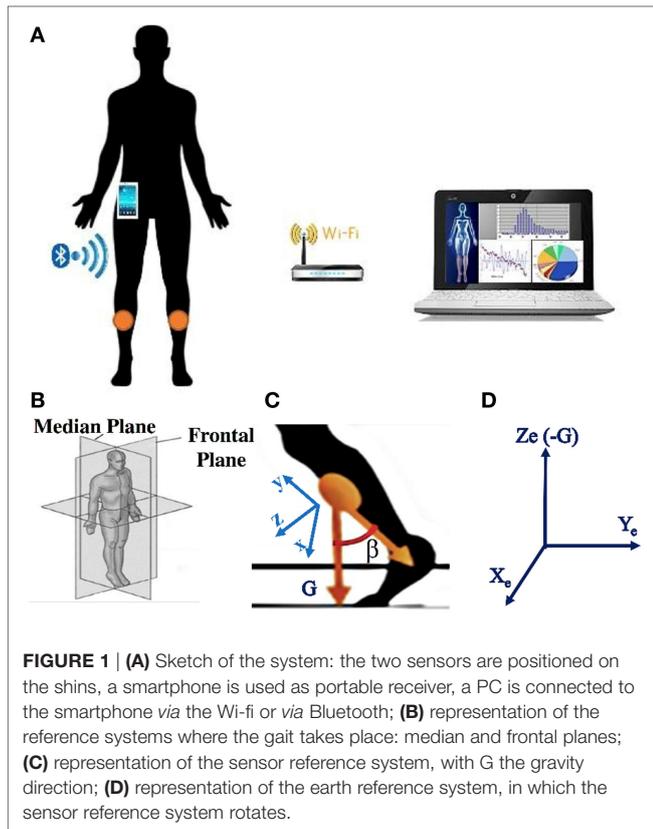
Hardware

The core of the wearable wireless system used for FOG detection and gait analysis consisted of two Inertial Measurements Units (IMUs) placed on the shins (**Figure 1**) (51, 52). The prototype IMU board was designed for processing signals in real time. It

TABLE 1 | Demographic and clinical features of PD patients with and without FOG.

Subjects	Sex	Age	Disease duration (years)	Phen	H&Y	UPDRS-III					Years after FOG onset	FOG-Q	PIGD	LEDDs	
						ON	OFF	MMSE	FAB	HAM-D					BAI
PD patients with FOG (n = 28)	18	70.3 ± 7.30	11.6 ± 6.70	24A/R, 4 TItem	2.6 ± 0.84	30.7 ± 13.70	39.7 ± 13.85	28.3 ± 19.60	14.6 ± 2.53	15.4 ± 7.76	12.7 ± 8.05	4.6 ± 4.51	15.4 ± 4.57	11.1 ± 4.38	797.7 ± 285.94
PD patients without FOG (n = 16)	14	71.8 ± 6.45	8.3 ± 5.37	11A/R, 5 TItem	2.0 ± 0.38	20.8 ± 10.54	28.2 ± 12.22	28.2 ± 1.90	15.1 ± 2.64	13.2 ± 5.69	11.7 ± 6.80			2.7 ± 2.54	700.4 ± 466.98

Phen, phenotype; H&Y, Hoehn and Yahr scale; UPDRS-III, Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale—part III; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Evaluation; FAB, Frontal Assessment Battery; HAM-D, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression; BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory; FOG-Q, freezing of gait questionnaire; PIGD, Postural Instability and Gait Difficulty; LEDDs, L-Dopa Equivalent Daily Dose; PD, Parkinson’s disease.



included the IMU LSM9DS0 integrating a ± 16 g (g-force) 3D accelerometer and a $\pm 2,000$ dps 3D gyroscope in a 4 mm \times 4 mm Land Grid Array package. Wireless communication was supported by a Bluetooth V3.0 module using the Serial Port Profile. The processing unit was an ultralow-power 32-bit microcontroller, with a 33.3 DMIPS peak computation capability and an extremely low power consumption scalable down to 233 uA/MHz. The CortexTM M3 architecture along with the 32 MHz clock frequency makes this microcontroller suitable for advanced and low-power embedded computations. An USB 2.0 interface was present for battery recharge. The board including the battery has a total dimension of 25 mm \times 30 mm \times 4 mm. The offline post-processing was performed by a PC, which realized an individual electronic diary where the information and data statistics in time are stored.

Algorithm for FOG Detection

Ad hoc algorithms were used to detect and classify FOG episodes in all participants. The recognition algorithm was based on a time domain analysis of sensor signals. The raw signals of accelerometer and gyroscope were fused together by using an orientation estimation algorithm proposed by Mahony et al. (53). To eliminate the gyroscope drift and to provide the sensor orientation in space, Mahony et al. (53) used a correction vector provided by a proportional integral (PI) controller, where the error vector ε driving the PI controller is determined from the previously estimated attitude and the accelerometer vector a . Mahony et al. (53) suggested to use $\varepsilon = a \times d$, where d is the

direction of the gravity vector as given by the estimated attitude. Regarding the PI controller, the value of the integral coefficient is $K_i = 0.0025$, while the proportional coefficient is $K_p = 0.5$. A quaternion-based representation of the limbs orientation and position was calculated, and a 3D vector representing the limbs was generated. The sampling frequency (f_s) was 60 Hz (51) using a PC for the postprocessing, while it can be better set at 25 Hz (52) using a smartphone as a portable receiver. Reducing the sampling frequency has a benefit in that the number of transmitted data and operations per unit time becomes lower, thus improving the sensors and smartphone battery life. In turn, setting $f_s = 25$ Hz does not present any drawbacks in the detection since the characteristic band of FOG in PD lies below 12 Hz (21). The sensors were positioned on the shins. Gait direction was in the median plane represented in **Figure 1B**. The x-y-z sensor reference system is sketched in **Figure 1C**. **Figure 1D** shows the Xe-Ye-Ze earth reference system in which the sensor reference system rotates. Ze coincides with negative G axis. The angle β sketched in **Figure 1C** is used for the FOG detection, and it is calculated as the angle formed between two 3D vectors: the negative y-axis and the gravity axis (G). It is worth noticing that the angle β is solid and, therefore, does not lie in the median plane. To detect FOG and calculate all the gait statistics, we need to analyze the projection of the β angle onto the median plane. In this way, any information on the rotation around the G axis is ignored. Eventual discontinuities of the β angle when it changes the sign, and consequent problems in angle derivation, can be easily overcome by conventional mathematical techniques.

The angular velocities ω_{right} , ω_{left} obtained after the β angle derivation were used as the input for the FOG detection algorithm. That algorithm calculated the first-order low-pass filtered angular velocities. We defined as ω_t and k_t , respectively, as the right/left angular velocity and the low-pass filter measured at time t , k_{t-1} the value of k at the previous step, α the smoothing coefficient set by the cutoff frequency (f_{cutoff}):

$$K_{\text{right}} = \text{lowpass}(|\omega_{\text{right}}|) \quad (1a)$$

$$K_{\text{left}} = \text{lowpass}(|\omega_{\text{left}}|) \quad (1b)$$

$$K_t = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \omega_t + \alpha \cdot k_{t-1} \quad (1c)$$

$$\alpha = (1 + 2\pi \cdot f_{\text{cutoff}} / f_s)^{-1}, \quad (1d)$$

where $f_{\text{cutoff}} = 0.83$ Hz (51). A K index was calculated and defined as:

$$K = K_{\text{right}} + K_{\text{left}}. \quad (1e)$$

Once the values of T_1 and T_2 were fixed for a certain patient, they remained unchanged for the whole duration of the monitoring. To further implement algorithm and reduce false positives and negatives in FOG detection, especially during voluntary step shortening and slowing during turning, we also introduced a threshold T_{turn} and a K_{turn} index, defined as follows:

$$K_{\text{turn}} = \text{lowpass}(|\omega_y|) \quad (2a)$$

$$K' = K + K_{\text{turn}} \text{ for } K_{\text{turn}} > T_{\text{turn}} \quad (2b)$$

$$K' = K \text{ for } K_{\text{turn}} \leq T_{\text{turn}}. \quad (2c)$$

A K_{swing} index was also introduced to definitely distinguish leg tremor due to body swinging and leg tremor during FOG, by using the following formula:

$$K_{swing} = \text{lowpass}(|\omega_z|). \tag{3}$$

In summary, algorithm operations were the following: K , K_{turn} , and K_{swing} indices were first calculated, K_{turn} index was compared with the threshold T_{turn} and, only in the case $K_{turn} > T_{turn}$, K' index was calculated (Eqs 2b and 2c). K' index was then compared with K_{swing} index and, if $K' > K_{swing}$, the algorithm could exclude a body swing and classify a specific gait state. If $K' < K_{swing}$, leg movement was interpreted as a body swing (Figure 2). A practical application of the final algorithm is shown in Figure 3, where angle β , angular velocity ω , K index, and clinical report in a sample test are reported. During this sample test (Figure 3), very different behaviors of the angle β , angular velocity ω , and K index traces could be recognized. The traces of angle β and angular velocity ω clearly showed an oscillatory behavior during regular gait, such as in the time intervals 0–4 and 32–39 s, whereas they became flat traces during voluntary rest position when the subject was standing up at the end of the test. However, the traces of angle β and angular velocity ω were irregular and unpredictable when FOG episodes occurred, such as in the time intervals 4–32 and 39–46 s. On the contrary, the dynamic range of K index, that was rather wide, helped in the correct identification of every different gait behavior, also when FOG episodes occurred. In particular, clinical report of FOG episodes allowed to define two threshold values of K index (T_1 and T_2), which automatically classified three stationary states: regular gait, FOG state, and rest state, respectively, defined by $K > T_2$, $T_2 > K > T_1$, and $K < T_1$. Accordingly, in this specific sample test, clinical report agreed on the exact timing of three FOG episodes in the time intervals 4–32 and 39–46 s. An illustrative comparison of K index in a healthy subject, a PD patient without FOG, and a PD patient with FOG is shown in Figure 4.

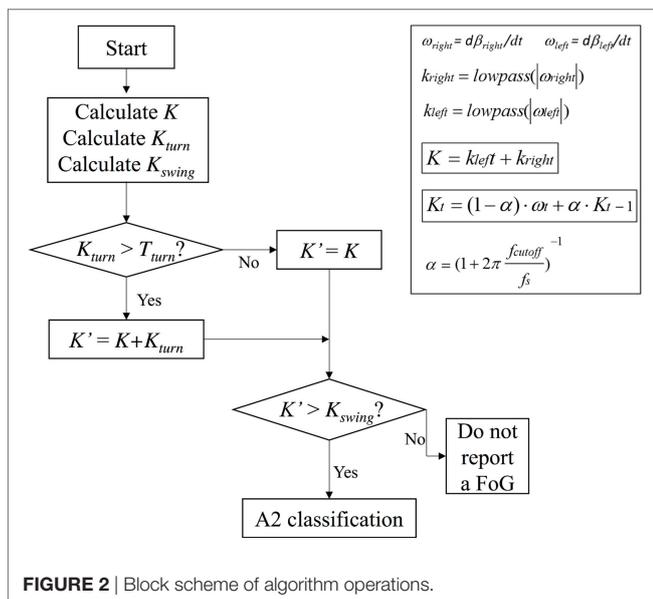


FIGURE 2 | Block scheme of algorithm operations.

Wireless Sensor-Based Gait Analysis

Gait analysis was performed in all participants except for seven patients with FOG. Gait analysis included the measurement of step velocity, stride length, stride time, and cadence as main spatiotemporal gait parameters in healthy subjects and in patients, OFF and ON therapy. Our analysis also included the evaluation of gait symmetry by comparing spatiotemporal gait parameters of the right and left leg. Step velocity (centimeters per second) was defined as the distance covered by the leg in time unit; stride length (centimeters), the distance between two consecutive heel strike of the same foot; stride time (seconds), the time from initial contact of one foot to subsequent contact of the same foot; and finally, cadence (steps per minute) was defined as the number of steps per minute. Spatiotemporal gait parameters were all expressed as the weighted average of right and left leg measures except for assessment of gait symmetry. In patients with FOG, sensor-based gait analysis included spatiotemporal gait parameters with the exclusion of FOG episodes. We have previously compared spatiotemporal gait parameters measured by means of our IMUs and by a standardized gait analysis lab based on an optoelectronic system (SMART analyzer motion system; BTS Bioengineering, Milan, Italy), and we have calculated a maximum error of $\pm 2\%$ (data not shown).

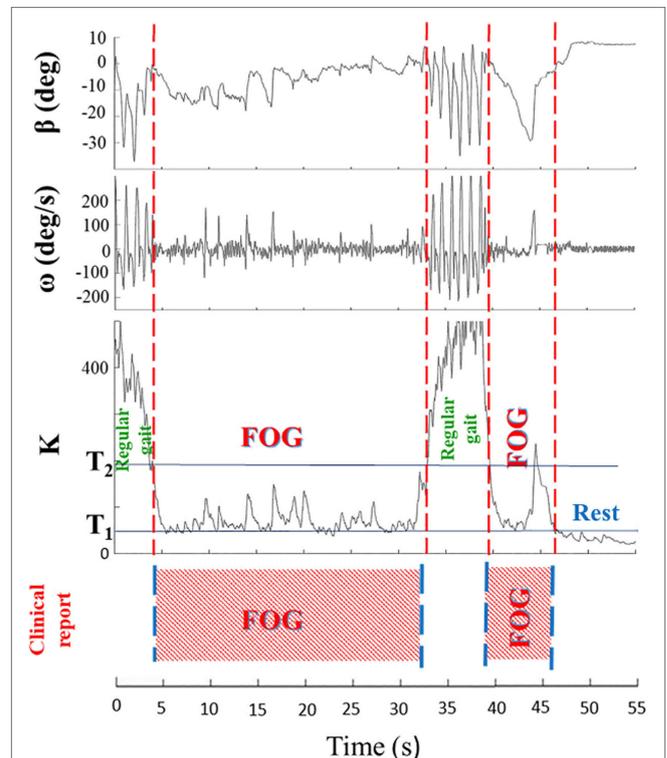
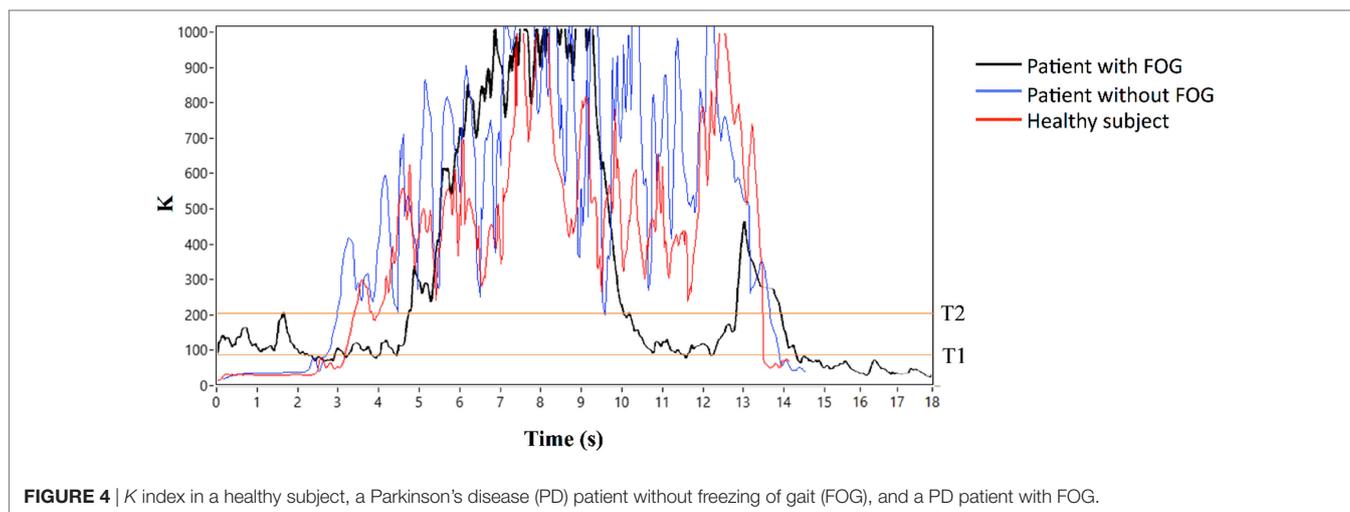


FIGURE 3 | Angle β , angular velocity ω , K index, and clinical report during a sample test are shown. Clinical report allows to define two threshold values (T_1 and T_2) of K index, which automatically classify three stationary states: regular gait ($K > T_2$), rest state ($K < T_1$), and freezing of gait (FOG) episodes ($T_2 > K > T_1$). The wide dynamic range of the K index easily identifies distinct regions with different gait behaviors.



Statistical Analysis

The Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare anthropometric data (height) in all participants and clinical features (age, disease duration, H&Y, UPDRS-III OFF and ON therapy, MMSE, FAB, HAM-D, BAI, PIGD score, and dopaminergic treatment as calculated by LEDDs), between patients with and without FOG. The Mann–Whitney U test was also used to compare TUG duration between healthy subjects and the whole group of patients. Finally, the Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare TUG duration in healthy subjects and in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to investigate the effect of dopaminergic treatment on UPDRS-III scores and TUG duration in patients with and without FOG and finally on FOG duration in patients with FOG. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was also used to compare the number of FOG episodes at gait initiation, during straight passage through a narrow space, during turning, and finally during turn-to-sit, in patients with PD, OFF and ON therapy. Unpaired Student's t -test was used to compare spatiotemporal gait parameters (step velocity, stride length, stride time, and cadence) between healthy subjects and patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy. To compare all spatiotemporal gait parameters between patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy, we used separate between-group analyses of variances (ANOVAs) with factors “Group” (patients with versus patients without FOG) and “dopaminergic therapy” (patients OFF versus ON therapy) as main factors of analysis. To evaluate gait symmetry in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy, we also used separate between-group ANOVAs with factors “Group” and “Side” (right versus left leg) as main factors of analysis. Tukey Honestly Significant Difference test was used for all *post hoc* analyses. Finally, Spearman rank correlation test was used to assess correlation between patients' clinical features, FOG severity (as measured by years after FOG onset, scores at FOG-Q, FOG duration during TUG), TUG duration, and spatiotemporal gait parameters, in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy.

P values less than 0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance.

The performance of the wearable sensing system to identify FOG episodes (presence or absence) was evaluated in terms of sensitivity (SE), specificity (SP), positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy (ACC) compared to the clinical identification of FOG based on offline video-recordings (gold standard).

RESULTS

The Mann–Whitney U test showed comparable anthropometric data (height) in healthy subjects and in patients with and without FOG ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons) and comparable age, disease duration, and MMSE, FAB, HAM-D, and BAI scores ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons) in patients with and without FOG. Conversely, the Mann–Whitney U test showed higher H&Y ($z = -2.06$; $P = 0.045$), UPDRS-III OFF ($z = -2.42$; $P = 0.02$) and UPDRS-III ON ($z = -2.45$; $P = 0.001$), PIGD scores ($z = 5.01$; $P < 0.001$), and finally, LEDDs ($z = -2.1$; $P = 0.04$) in patients with FOG than in those without FOG. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that dopaminergic treatment improved UPDRS-III scores in the whole patients group ($z = 5.45$; $P < 0.001$) as well as in patients with FOG ($z = 4.22$; $P < 0.001$) and without FOG ($z = 3.52$; $P < 0.001$).

Modified TUG Test

Clinical assessment of video recordings reported that 25 of 28 patients with definite FOG manifested at least 1 FOG episode while performing the modified TUG test, overall experiencing 152 FOG episodes (102 FOG episodes OFF therapy and 50 ON therapy). The Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed comparable number of FOG episodes in patients OFF and ON therapy at gait initiation, during straight passage through a narrow space, and finally during turn-to-sit (all $P > 0.05$ for all comparisons). By contrast, the number of FOG episodes differed during turning in patients OFF and ON therapy ($z = -2.89$; $P < 0.01$). During the modified TUG test in patients OFF therapy, FOG was elicited more frequently, respectively, by turning (41 FOG episodes, 40.2%), straight passage through a narrow space (21 FOG episodes,

20.6%), gait initiation (20 FOG episodes, 19.6%), and turn-to-sit (20 FOG episodes, 19.6%). Similarly, during the modified TUG test in patients ON therapy, FOG was elicited more frequently, respectively, by turning (22 FOG episodes, 44%), gait initiation (13 FOG episodes, 26%), turn-to-sit (10 FOG episodes, 20%), and straight passage through a narrow space (5 FOG episodes, 10%). Most of the patients with FOG manifested “OFF FOG” episodes because of the improvement or even the disappearance of FOG when ON therapy. Conversely, six patients presented “unresponsive FOG” given the absence of FOG improvement after administration of a supratherapeutic dose of L-DOPA. A single patient showed an ambiguous response to L-DOPA, with an apparent worsening of FOG, suggesting a case of “ON FOG.”

When comparing TUG duration in healthy subjects and in the whole group of patients with PD, the Mann-Whitney *U* test showed longer TUG duration in patients OFF ($z = -3.34$; $P < 0.001$) as well as ON therapy ($z = -2.68$; $P < 0.01$) than in controls. Patients with FOG had longer TUG duration compared with controls in OFF ($z = -3.56$; $P < 0.001$) and ON therapy ($z = -3.23$; $P = 0.001$). By contrast, patients without FOG had longer TUG duration compared with controls in OFF ($z = -2.04$; $P < 0.04$) but not in ON state of therapy ($z = -1.06$; $P = 0.29$). When comparing patients with and without FOG, TUG duration differed in OFF ($z = -2.29$; $P = 0.02$) but not in ON state of therapy ($z = -1.76$; $P = 0.08$). The Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that dopaminergic treatment decreased TUG duration in the whole patients group ($z = 5.34$; $P < 0.001$) as well as in patients with ($z = 4.28$; $P < 0.001$) and without FOG ($z = 3.52$; $P < 0.001$). Finally, dopaminergic treatment also decreased FOG duration in patients with FOG ($z = 2.27$; $P = 0.02$) (Table 2).

Wireless Sensor-Based Gait Analysis

When comparing spatiotemporal gait parameters between healthy subjects and the whole group of PD patients, OFF and ON therapy, unpaired Student's *t*-test showed higher step velocity and stride length in controls than in patients ON therapy (step velocity: $t = 3.48$; $P = 0.001$; stride length: $t = 3.00$; $P = 0.004$) and OFF therapy (step velocity: $t = 4.76$; $P < 0.001$; stride length: $t = 3.49$; $P = 0.001$), whereas stride time and cadence were comparable in the two study groups ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons) (whole group of PD patients OFF: step velocity: 74.02 ± 26.62 ; stride length: 48.70 ± 25.76 ; stride time: 0.80 ± 0.16 ; cadence: 101.48 ± 19.10 ; PD patients ON: step velocity: 87.15 ± 26.99 ; stride length: 54.96 ± 21.82 ; stride time: 0.81 ± 0.15 ; cadence: 105.83 ± 20.58 ; Table 2; Figure S1 in Supplementary Material).

When comparing healthy subjects and patients with FOG, unpaired Student's *t*-test again showed higher step velocity and stride length in controls than in patients with FOG in OFF (step velocity: $t = 3.72$; $P < 0.001$; stride length: $t = 3.20$; $P = 0.003$) and ON therapy (step velocity: $t = 2.07$; $P < 0.05$; stride length: $t = 2.0$; $P < 0.05$). Differently, stride time was comparable in controls and patients with FOG, OFF and ON therapy ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons). Finally, patients with FOG had a lower cadence than controls in OFF ($t = 2.52$; $P = 0.02$), but not in ON therapy ($P > 0.05$) (Table 2).

When comparing healthy subjects and patients without FOG, unpaired Student's *t*-test showed higher step velocity and stride length in controls than in patients in OFF (step velocity: $t = 4.32$; $P < 0.001$; stride length: $t = 2.58$; $P = 0.01$) and ON therapy (step velocity: $t = 4.16$; $P < 0.005$; stride length: $t = 3.06$; $P = 0.005$), whereas stride time and cadence were comparable in the two study groups ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons) (Table 2).

When testing all spatiotemporal gait parameters in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy, between-group ANOVA showed a non-significant effect of the factor “Group” for step velocity ($F_{1,35} = 2.48$; $P = 0.12$), stride length ($F_{1,35} = 0.14$; $P = 0.72$), stride time ($F_{1,35} = 1.66$; $P = 0.21$), and cadence ($F_{1,35} = 0.86$; $P = 0.36$), whereas the factor “dopaminergic therapy” was significant only for step velocity ($F_{1,35} = 15.6$; $P < 0.001$), but not for stride length ($F_{1,35} = 3.42$; $P = 0.07$), stride time ($F_{1,35} = 1.35$; $P = 0.94$), and cadence ($F_{1,35} = 1.21$; $P = 0.28$). ANOVA also showed a significant interaction between factors “Group” and “dopaminergic therapy” for step velocity ($F_{1,35} = 7.84$; $P < 0.01$), stride length ($F_{1,35} = 12.58$; $P < 0.001$), and stride time ($F_{1,35} = 4.78$; $P = 0.04$), but not for cadence ($F_{1,35} = 1.75$; $P = 0.19$). *Post hoc* analysis demonstrated higher step velocity and stride length in patients with FOG than in patients without FOG ON ($P < 0.01$) but not OFF therapy ($P > 0.05$), whereas stride time was lower in patients with FOG than patients without FOG OFF ($P = 0.003$), but not ON therapy ($P = 0.86$). Dopaminergic therapy increased step velocity and stride length in patients with FOG ($P = 0.001$) but not in patients without FOG ($P > 0.05$), whereas it left stride time unchanged in patients with and without FOG ($P = 0.39$ and 0.46 , respectively) (Table 2; Figure S2 in Supplementary Material).

When comparing gait symmetry in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy, ANOVA showed a non-significant effect of the factors “Group” and “Side” for step velocity, stride length, stride time, and cadence ($P > 0.05$ for all comparisons).

TABLE 2 | Average (\pm SD) Timed Up and Go (TUG) duration, total freezing of gait (FOG) duration, step velocity, stride length, stride time, and cadence in healthy subjects and Parkinson's disease (PD) patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy.

Subjects	State of therapy	TUG duration (s)	FOG duration (s)	Step velocity (cm/s)	Stride length (cm)	Stride time (s)	Cadence (steps/min)
Healthy subjects		18.6 \pm 5.7		118.7 \pm 37.17	77.7 \pm 32.11	0.8 \pm 0.10	111.2 \pm 14.25
PD patients with FOG	OFF	49.9 \pm 38.18	39.5 \pm 63.50	76.0 \pm 32.55	45.7 \pm 28.49	0.8 \pm 0.17	97.3 \pm 18.18
	ON	31.4 \pm 17.24	22.9 \pm 48.37	96.6 \pm 28.03	60.3 \pm 20.74	0.8 \pm 0.13	105.5 \pm 22.67
PD patients without FOG	OFF	24.4 \pm 7.79		71.4 \pm 22.50	52.6 \pm 21.25	0.9 \pm 0.13	107.0 \pm 18.83
	ON	21.5 \pm 6.56		74.7 \pm 19.61	48.0 \pm 21.17	0.8 \pm 0.17	106.2 \pm 17.62

Clinical-Behavioral Correlations

When assessing clinical-behavioral correlations in patients with FOG, Spearman rank correlation test found a positive correlation between years after FOG onset and LEDDs ($R = 0.52$; $P = 0.005$), and between FOG-Q and UPDRS-III ON therapy ($R = 0.47$; $P = 0.01$), PIGD scores ($R = 0.71$; $P < 0.001$), and FOG duration during TUG in patients OFF ($R = 0.57$; $P = 0.002$) and ON therapy ($R = 0.62$; $P < 0.001$). Spearman rank correlation test also found a positive correlation between FOG-Q and TUG duration in patients with FOG OFF ($R = 0.59$; $P < 0.001$) and ON therapy ($R = 0.55$; $P = 0.003$) and a positive correlation between TUG duration and FOG duration OFF ($R = 0.59$; $P < 0.001$) and ON therapy ($R = 0.66$; $P < 0.001$) (Figure 5).

($R = 0.55$; $P = 0.003$) and a positive correlation between TUG duration and FOG duration OFF ($R = 0.59$; $P < 0.001$) and ON therapy ($R = 0.66$; $P < 0.001$) (Figure 5).

Performance of the Wearable System in FOG Detection

The performance of the wearable sensing system in automatic FOG detection, compared to the clinical identification of FOG based on offline video recordings (gold standard), showed the

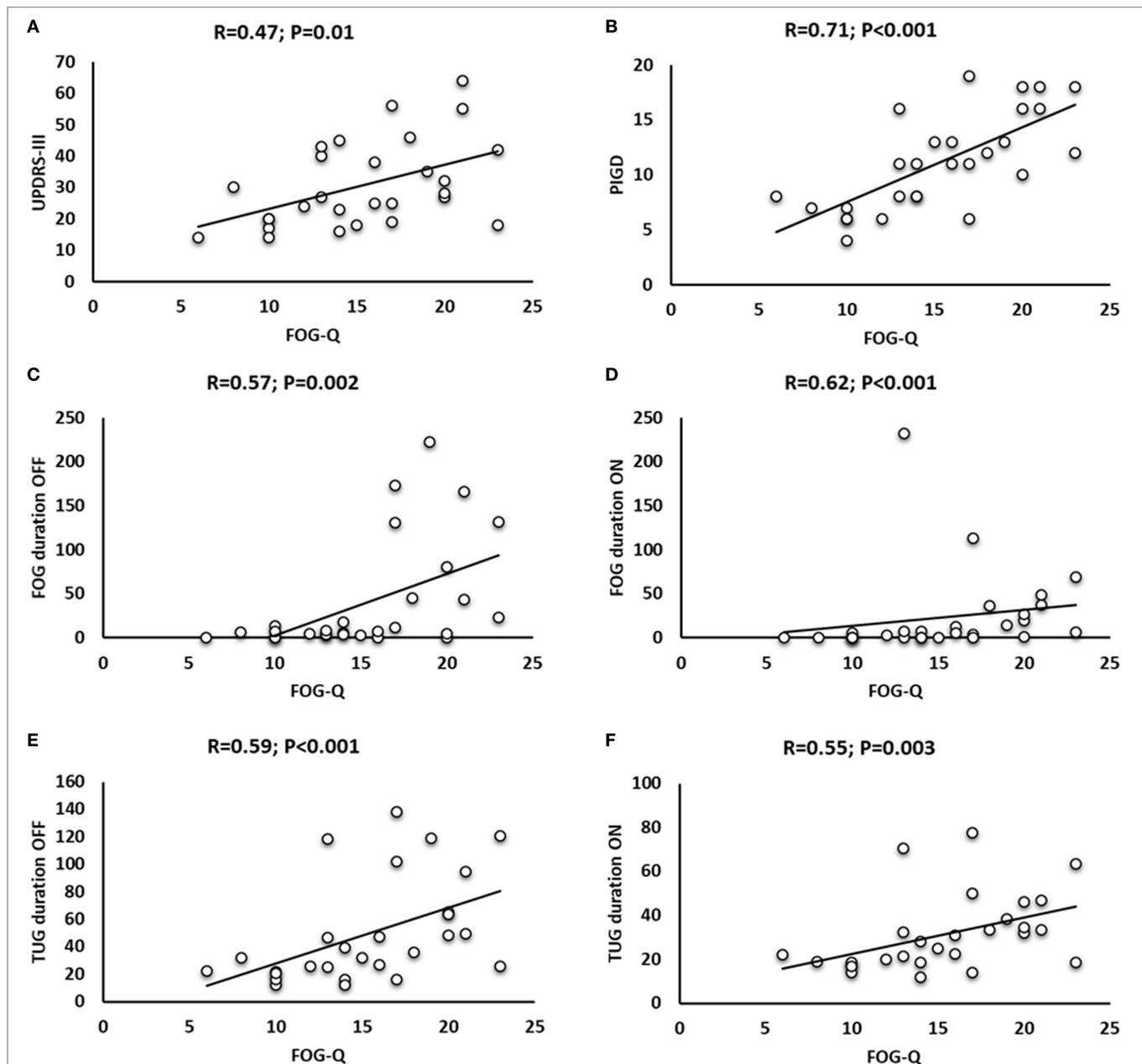


FIGURE 5 | Correlation analysis in patients with freezing of gait (FOG) between freezing of gait questionnaire (FOG-Q) and Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS)-III ON therapy (A), FOG-Q and Postural Instability and Gait Difficulty (PIGD) (B), FOG-Q and FOG duration OFF (C) and ON therapy (D), and FOG-Q and Timed Up and Go (TUG) duration OFF (E) and ON therapy (F).

following average measures in 25 patients presenting FOG during the modified TUG test: SE 93.41%; SP 97.24%; PPV 89.55%; NPV 97.31%; and ACC 97.23% (Table 3), obtained with a latency of 400 ms. When considering PD patients not manifesting FOG during the modified TUG test and healthy subjects, the wearable sensing system showed 99.42% of SP and ACC. Accordingly, considering all the subjects participating to the study, the overall performance of the adopted wearable sensing system, using the proposed FOG detection algorithm, was the following: SE 93.41%; SP 98.51%; PPV 89.55%; NPV 97.31%; and ACC 98.51%.

DISCUSSION

We here report a detailed clinical and objective analysis of gait by means of IMUs, in a relatively large cohort of patients with PD, with and without FOG. We also provide new data on the effect of L-DOPA on clinical measures (modified TUG test) and spatiotemporal gait parameters, in patients with PD, with and without FOG. Finally, we here propose a new algorithm for automatic FOG detection in patients with PD and report the excellent performance of this new, unobtrusive, wearable sensing system.

Strict inclusion criteria allowed us to exclude a number of methodological factors possibly leading to misinterpretation of data. The clinical diagnosis of PD was made according to the current standardized criteria (39, 40), thereby reducing the possibility that our cohort included patients affected by neurological

disorders other than PD such as atypical parkinsonism. We carefully excluded patients with comorbidities possibly affecting gait including diabetes, rheumatic, or orthopedic disorders. We enrolled patients without dementia as reflected by MMSE scores >24. To clarify motor response to dopaminergic treatments in patients with and without FOG, OFF and ON therapy, we examined each patient after 12 h of drug withdrawal (OFF), 1 h after acute administration of the best medical treatment (ON), and finally, in selected patients with poor response of FOG to L-DOPA, after a supratherapeutic (double) dose of L-DOPA (9).

The first finding in this study is that, although disease duration was comparable in the two patients' subgroups (patients with and without FOG), patients with FOG had higher H&Y and UPDRS-III scores than patients without FOG, suggesting greater disease severity and progression. We also found higher LEEDs patients with FOG than in patients without FOG in agreement with previous observations (54–56). Finally, PIGD scores were also greater in patients with FOG than in patients without FOG and correlated significantly with FOG-Q scores confirming the association between the amount of axial impairment and severity of FOG in PD (55).

Previous clinical observations have raised the hypothesis that FOG reflects changes in frontal executive functions (57–60). However, when comparing patients enrolled in the present study, with and without FOG, we found similar FAB scores in the two patients' subgroups, thus making unlikely the hypothesis that in our cohort of patients, a frontal disexecutive syndrome contributed significantly to the occurrence of FOG. Similarly, we found comparable HAM-D and BAI scores in patients with and without FOG, excluding that mood changes or anxiety disorders played a major role in the pathophysiology of FOG in our cohort of patients with FOG (61–64). Our clinical observations, however, do not exclude that possible changes in frontal executive functions and mood or anxiety disorders may further deteriorate FOG in patients with PD (57–64).

In line with previous studies (50, 65–68), during our modified TUG test, FOG occurred more frequently during postural transitions (turning and turn-to-sit), probably due to prominent axial impairment in patients with FOG, as demonstrated by higher H&Y and PIGD scores than patients without FOG. The other prevalent situation eliciting FOG occurrence during our modified TUG test was gait initiation, reflecting the complex motor and cognitive interaction to prepare and execute the first step, by performing adequate anticipatory postural adjustments (69, 70). Finally, the observation of a number of FOG episodes in the straight passage through a narrow space confirms the importance of ecological circumstances in triggering FOG (4, 5). This finding supports the hypothesis that, in patients with PD, abnormal visuospatial abilities lead to FOG occurrence by interfering with the online adjustment of gait pattern to environmental changes, such as the narrowing of the path (71–73). Finally, when examining the effect of dopaminergic treatment on the number of FOG episodes in patients with PD at gait initiation, during straight passage through a narrow space, during turning, and finally during turn-to-sit, we found that L-DOPA decreased significantly FOG episodes during turning likely by improving patients' axial mobility. It is known that FOG is associated with

TABLE 3 | Performance of the wearable sensing system in FOG detection in PD patients presenting FOG during motor task.

Case	SE	SP	PPV	NPV	ACC
1	97.20	95.23	92.35	98.29	96.36
2	98.95	94.60	98.18	96.84	98.05
3	100.00	97.15	88.15	100.00	97.65
4	99.30	96.20	99.20	96.66	98.76
5	96.80	96.20	94.00	98.00	96.70
6	99.05	93.10	93.70	98.95	96.10
7	90.40	97.75	94.45	96.01	95.75
8	91.00	100.00	100.00	98.09	98.40
9	86.90	97.00	91.40	95.28	95.70
10	84.85	98.65	92.85	96.92	94.40
11	100.00	98.25	77.35	100.00	97.15
12	60.00	96.67	54.50	97.32	97.20
13	94.10	96.20	86.40	98.45	95.80
14	89.23	98.40	95.00	96.41	97.10
15	81.25	98.00	96.05	89.72	96.73
16	94.43	99.10	99.35	92.43	96.40
17	92.80	98.60	98.30	94.01	97.30
18	100.00	98.90	66.70	100.00	98.90
19	100.00	97.70	66.70	100.00	97.70
20	94.40	97.30	89.50	98.62	97.00
21	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	92.85	97.30	92.85	97.30	95.57
23	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24	91.68	91.28	88.98	93.46	98.22
25	100.00	97.53	82.85	100.00	97.80
AV	93.41	97.24	89.55	97.31	97.23

SE, sensitivity; SP, specificity; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value; ACC, accuracy; AV, average; FOG, freezing of gait; FOG-Q, freezing of gait questionnaire; PD, Parkinson's disease.

akinetic-rigid phenotype (74), contributing to difficulties in change of direction.

Gait in Patients with and without FOG, OFF Therapy

When clinically evaluating gait in the whole group of patients with PD and controls, while performing the modified TUG test, as expected, patients had longer TUG duration than controls confirming a number of previous observations (75, 76). When examining gait by means of our sensor-based analysis, we found that the longer TUG duration in patients with PD than in controls reflected changes in specific spatiotemporal gait parameters. Patients showed decreased step velocity and reduced stride length fully in agreement with several previous observations in PD (77–79). When comparing the whole group of patients with healthy subjects, our sensor-based gait analysis also showed similar cadence and stride time in patients and controls, confirming a previous hypothesis that in PD cadence increases to compensate for decreased step velocity and reduced stride length (80).

When we clinically evaluated gait, in patients with and without FOG, while performing the modified TUG test, TUG duration was significantly longer in patients with FOG than in those without FOG. However, when examining gait objectively, our sensor-based gait analysis disclosed comparable spatiotemporal gait parameters (when excluding FOG episodes) in the two patients' subgroups. Our observation of comparable stride length in patients with and without FOG agrees with a previous study using IMUs (81) but apparently contrasts with others using pressure measurement systems, which showed shorter stride length in patients with FOG than in those without FOG (82, 83). The different methodology used to examine gait objectively, in patients with PD, including the path length and the measurement system likely explains such inconsistency. We therefore conclude that the longer TUG duration in patients with FOG than in those without FOG coupled with the observation of comparable spatiotemporal gait parameters (when excluding FOG episodes) in the two patients' subgroups, specifically reflected the occurrence of FOG episodes. This conclusion is further supported by our observation of a positive correlation between TUG duration and FOG-Q scores as well as between TUG duration and FOG duration in patients with FOG. A further comment concerns the previously raised hypothesis that abnormal gait symmetry contributes to the pathophysiology of FOG (35, 84). When we compared spatiotemporal gait parameters in the right and left leg, in patients with and without FOG, our sensor-based gait analysis showed similar measures of gait symmetry in the two patients' subgroups. We suggest that this inconsistency between our observations and those of Plotnik et al. (35, 84) might reflect the different degree of asymmetry in parkinsonian features (bradykinesia and rigidity) in the two cohorts of patients studied. In conclusion, our findings overall implying comparable spatiotemporal gait parameters, in patients with and without FOG, might agree with the hypothesis that FOG would reflect the paroxysmal disruption of gait rather than a progressive deterioration of motor control during gait (33–37). This hypothesis

fits in well with the well-known existence of typical ecological circumstances implying emotional and attentional demanding tasks able to trigger FOG episodes abruptly (4, 5). Our findings also support the “cross-talk model” hypothesis (32, 85), which interprets FOG as a paroxysmal event. Accordingly, in PD, a functional interference in normally segregated cognitive, motor, and limbic circuits might generate a paroxysmal overactivity in basal ganglia output nuclei (Globus Pallidus pars interna and Substantia Nigra pars reticulata) leading to abrupt deactivation of the pedunculopontine nucleus. Finally, a transient disruption of descending inputs from the pedunculopontine nucleus and other structures of the mesencephalic locomotor region to spinal centers of gait would lead to FOG.

Effect of L-DOPA on Gait in Patients with and without FOG

The clinical evaluation of gait in the whole group of patients with PD, while performing the modified TUG test under dopaminergic therapy, again showed longer TUG duration in patients than in healthy subjects. Hence, although TUG duration improved in patients under dopaminergic therapy, L-DOPA did not restore gait to normal levels in PD. This finding confirms previous observations reported in PD (86–88) and further support the hypothesis that L-DOPA improves the activation of neural circuits responsible for gait control in patients with PD (12, 89). When examining gait objectively, our sensor-based gait analysis again showed lower step velocity and stride length in patients than in controls, whereas stride time and cadence were still comparable in the two groups. This finding is fully in line with previous observations (89, 90), confirming that the inability to generate appropriate stride length is a crucial gait abnormality in PD, probably due to deficient internal cue production (12, 80).

The clinical evaluation of gait in patients with PD with and without FOG disclosed comparable TUG duration in the two patients' subgroups. The observation that TUG duration was longer in patients with FOG than in those without FOG when OFF therapy, whereas it was similar in the two subgroups of subjects with PD when ON therapy, suggests that acute administration of L-DOPA improved gait prominently in patients FOG and such improvement mostly reflected reduced FOG occurrence. Our hypothesis confirms that in PD, FOG is mostly a dopaminergic-responsive gait disorder (3, 10, 91). In addition, when examining gait objectively, our sensor-based gait analysis showed that L-DOPA increased step velocity and stride length predominantly in patients with FOG compared to those without FOG, whereas stride time and cadence remained similar in the two patients' subgroups. As previously discussed in patients OFF therapy, methodological factors likely explain the different stride length reported in patients with and without FOG, ON therapy, when comparing our study with those of Knobl et al. (82) and Barbe et al. (83). We speculate that, following acute administration of L-DOPA, our patients with FOG showed higher step velocity and stride length than patients without FOG probably as a result of increased attention on their walking pattern to support smooth gait and avoid FOG occurrence (80, 92). In conclusion,

overall our findings suggest that the significant gait improvement observed in patients with FOG, ON therapy, reflects at least two factors, reduced FOG duration and improvement of specific spatiotemporal gait parameters.

A further comment concerns mechanisms possibly explaining why some of the patients with FOG here studied manifested a poor response to L-DOPA confirming a rather complex and unpredictable response of FOG to L-DOPA at least in a subgroup of patients with PD (9). Our analysis showed a positive correlation between years after FOG onset and LEDDs, suggesting that as PD progresses and FOG further deteriorates, the response of FOG to L-DOPA might progressively degrade, supporting the hypothesis that additional non-dopaminergic neurotransmitter systems contribute to the pathophysiology of FOG (93–97).

When considering the present findings, however, several limitations should be taken into account. In the present study, the male to female ratio slightly differed when comparing healthy subjects and subjects with PD, with and without FOG, possibly influencing specific spatiotemporal gait parameters (stride length and step velocity) here reported. Moreover, we did not evaluate frontal executive function by means of a detailed neuropsychological examination, thus possibly missing a subtle disexecutive syndrome in patients with FOG. The relatively limited path length of the modified TUG test here used to assess gait might have precluded us to evaluate subtle differences between patients with and without FOG in continuous gait abnormalities due to insufficient number of steps. Moreover, given that FOG often manifests during directional changes (4), our instrumental analysis focused on gait with the exclusion of FOG episodes might have overestimated the spatiotemporal gait parameters examined in patients with FOG. Finally, acceleration changes (gait initiation, turning, and turn-to-sit) due to our modified TUG test could also have influenced measures, thus requiring cautious consideration of absolute values of spatiotemporal gait parameters.

Performance of the Algorithm

We here report systematic tests performed with a new algorithm designed for automatic detection of FOG episodes in patients with PD. Most of the previous studies reported algorithms for FOG detection working in the frequency domain, whereas our algorithm operates in the time domain. In frequency domain, some authors used the freezing index (FI) extrapolation implying the evaluation of the ratio between the power in the FOG band (2–6 Hz) associated to least leg tremor (51) and the power in the rest of the spectrum and comparing this ratio with defined thresholds. In this context, the first detection of FOG episodes was made by monitoring the body acceleration with a three-axis accelerometer (98). The authors applied fast Fourier transform, amplitude, and wavelet analysis performing an offline processing. Later, Moore et al. (21) analyzed offline the accelerometer data collected in 11 patients and detected the frequency components in the 3- to 8-Hz band during a FOG episode, which are not present during regular gait or at rest. Calculating the FI, their algorithm obtained 89% ACC and 89% SE in FOG detection. Following the algorithm proposed by Moore et al. (21), others developed a system for online FOG detection (17)

containing three three-axial accelerometers and a wearable computer. The system was able to detect FOG episodes with user-dependent settings, exhibiting a SE of 88.6%, a SP of 92.4% evaluated on a sample of 10 patients, and a latency up to 2 s. Manual adjustment of the algorithm parameters was necessary to achieve optimal results. Other online FOG detection systems based on the FI extrapolation were presented in the studies by Jovanov et al. (16) and Djuric-Jovicic et al. (22). In the study by Jovanov et al. (16), the authors used a three-axis accelerometer and a wearable computer and detected FOG episodes with latency up to 580 ms. In the study by Djuric-Jovicic et al. (22), authors studied a sample of 12 PD patients and evaluated the SE in recognizing the occurrence of a FOG episode (reporting 100% of success), without evaluating the SE to timing and duration of each episode. Other methods of analysis in the frequency domain alternative to the FI extrapolation have been also developed including the algorithm proposed by Sijobert et al. (99) based on the evaluation of the step length and cadence. The authors made a comparison with the FI extrapolation and concluded that their algorithm appeared more accurate in recognizing FOG episodes. Conversely, in pure time domain, the signal amplitude is considered rather than the frequency band, so that a low-pass filter is needed to select the band of interest, and this factor is considered the main drawback of the time domain approach. The time domain analysis has the great advantage of performing a lower number of calculations, which turns into smaller power consumption and longer battery life. So far, very few studies with the pure time domain approach have been reported and among them, the work by Kwon et al. (25), which was based on the use of the root mean square of the accelerometer signal, and our previous work (52), which was based on the fusion of raw accelerometers and gyroscope signals. Both time domain approaches detected FOG episodes through a threshold method (25, 52). Kwon et al. (25) studied 20 patients with PD, obtaining a SE and a SP over 85%, whereas Kita et al. (52) studied 16 patients with PD, obtaining a SE and a SP over 94%. Finally, some work has been carried out in a combination of time and frequency domains, using different methods. Some authors used machine learning techniques (100, 101). SE and SP higher than 98% have been reported in Ref. (100) on a sample of 10 patients, with a latency up to 710 ms. In Pepa et al. (102), fuzzy logic algorithms were applied reporting good SE and SP in a group of 18 patients. More recently, Rezvanian and Lockhart (28) proposed using the continuous wavelet transform to define an index for identifying FOG episodes with good performances evaluated in a cohort of 10 patients. A final comment concerns that while the most used signal fusion algorithm for the calculation of sensor orientation in navigation systems is the Kalman filter (103), in our work, we opted for the algorithm proposed by Mahony et al. (53), which is less computationally expensive and therefore more convenient for wearable applications. By comparing the two algorithms, we got negligible difference in the orientation estimation with a noticeable benefit from the calculation load viewpoint. The reduction in the number of calculations allowed our system to detect FOG with a latency of only 400 ms, significantly lower than those reported in previous studies (16, 17, 100).

CONCLUSION

We here report a detailed clinical and instrumental analysis of gait in a relatively large cohort of patients with PD, with and without FOG, showing that L-DOPA improves FOG duration and specific spatiotemporal gait parameters. We here also propose an unobtrusive wearable, wireless sensor system, including a new algorithm able to detect FOG episodes automatically, possibly helpful for long-term monitoring of FOG in patients with PD.

ETHICS STATEMENT

All participants gave written informed consent and the experimental procedures have been approved by the institutional review board of Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, in agreement with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

AS: conception, design, analysis, data interpretation, drafting, and critical revision of the manuscript. AK and AZ: design, analysis, data interpretation, and drafting of the manuscript. GL, PL, and RR: design, analysis, data interpretation, and critical revision of the manuscript. EN: analysis, data interpretation, and critical revision of the manuscript. FI: conception, design, data interpretation, and critical revision of the manuscript.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at <http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fneur.2017.00406/full#supplementary-material>.

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