



Report Quick Reference Guide

The Motio StepWatch™ is an accurate and reliable tool to measure a prosthetic user's functional level and mobility potential.

The Motio StepWatch is a remote monitoring device that analyzes patients' real-world daily activities, providing insightful reports, and supporting clinicians in the functional level decision process.

Motio StepWatch can analyze activity patterns during a long-term acquisition in real-life settings, providing the necessary metrics for rating functional levels of lower limb prosthetic users. It generates insightful reports that outline the user's functional level with contextualized activity data.

The screenshot displays a report for James Swinton, dated 11/9/2023. The report is organized into several sections:

- Patient Information:** Includes name (James Swinton), date of report (11/9/2023), and insurance company (Demo).
- Clinical Evaluation:** Shows a Clinician Recommendation of **K-2**.
- Activity Evaluation:** Shows a Motio Functional Level of **2.1**.
- In-Clinic Tests:** Lists tests such as AMPPRO (K-2, 29 out of 47), PLUS-M™ (54.4), and TIMED UP AND GO (20.8 S).

Numbered callouts 1 through 4 highlight the patient information, clinical recommendation, activity level, and in-clinic tests respectively.

1 Patient Information

Clear identification of the patient and circumstances of the test(s) performed.

The Motio StepWatch provides objective data that should be contextualized with patient information, such as demographics, height and weight, and prosthetic components, to understand the patient's health status.

Motio StepWatch can provide objective data about the patient's mobility, but without context, it may be difficult to determine the significance of the findings.

Integrating data sources and tracking progress is key for patient-centered care, combining data-driven metrics and past patient information.

2 Clinical Evaluation - Clinician Recommendation

Clinician brief statement justifying the suggested K-Level based on in-clinic patient-reported and performance outcome measures, as well as patient activity in their everyday life.

This K-Level recommendation will be used in the calculation of the Motio Functional Level.

3 Motio Functional Level

Once the data has been collected, the Motio StepWatch system uses specific proprietary algorithms to generate scores related to ambulation energy, cadence variability and the user's peak performance. These scores are numerical values which are averaged with the clinician's recommendation of a K-level, provided at the end of the appointment, resulting in the suggested Motio Functional Level.

The suggested Motio Functional Level score has a decimal value for a more accurate quantification of a functional level and potential. Why? Patients with the same K-level may have different needs, which can be better portrayed by an additional numerical detail.

Recurrent analyses with the Motio StepWatch will provide scores which help detect more subtle changes than one could do with regular K-levels.

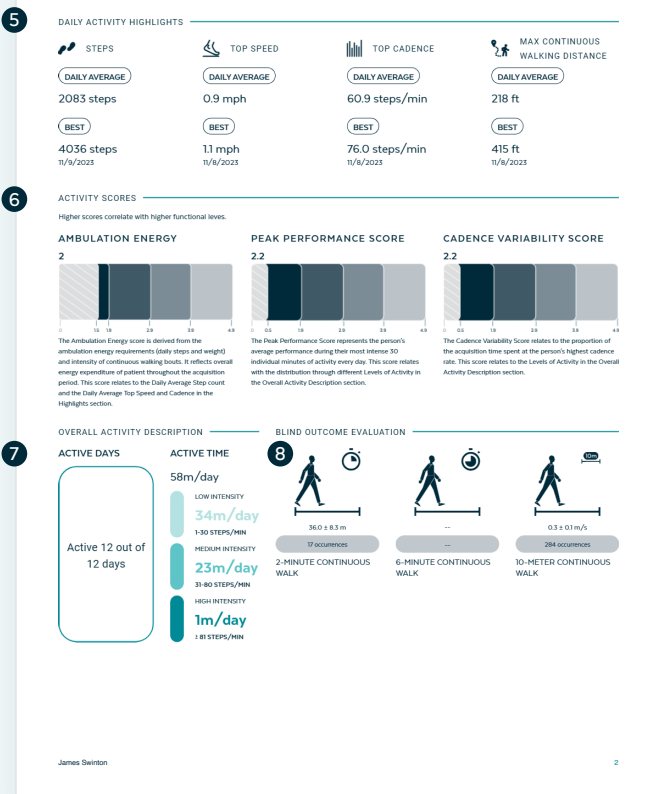
4 In-Clinic Tests

Results of current Gold Standard Outcome Measures, performed in-clinic.

These tests are optional. However, they add relevant insights which, together with the Motio Functional Level, help obtain a more comprehensive view of the patient's functional level. The in-clinic tests suggested are the following:

- Performance-based measures: AMPPRO® and TUG
- Patient-reported measure: PLUS-M™

The AMPPRO® assesses functional level beyond locomotion, including balance, gait characteristics, and obstacle overcoming, which cannot be evaluated by the Motio StepWatch. TUG can also tell us about static and dynamic balance, adding value to mobility assessment. PLUS-M™ is a widely validated way of introducing the patient's considerations into their evaluation, assessing various aspects of their mobility from their point of view.



5 Daily Activity Highlights

Motio StepWatch uses and collects step data to categorize Daily Highlights in 5 distinct groups.

This data is provided in two different contexts to the clinician: average data recorded per day, and data recorded on the patient's best day, or day of highest activity. Some of these highlights are correlated with K-levels.

This allows the clinician to comprehend what the prosthetic user usually accomplishes on their daily basis, which is a meaningful insight for benchmarking when evaluating the patient's potential and functional level.

6 Activity Scores

Step data obtained during data collection is presented by three different scores:

Ambulation Energy: quantity derived from energy expended through ambulation (which accounts for daily steps, based on weight) and intensity of continuous walking bouts. It reflects the overall energy expenditure of a patient throughout the acquisition period.

Peak Performance: quantity that represents the average 30 fastest 1-min walking spurts achieved by the person each day. This value reflects the best step and cadence metrics recorded during the times when the prosthesis was in use and is meant to reflect the person's highest level of performance during those moments.

Cadence Variability: measure relating to the proportion of time spent at different walking cadences (high, moderate, and low). It gives an idea of how the individual varies their walking cadence throughout the day and can be a useful metric in assessing gait patterns.

7 Overall Activity Description

The calendar presents the number of evaluated days with Motio StepWatch during the total acquisition period. It highlights the days in which step activity was captured by the device.

The percentage of time spent in different intensity levels of walking activity is shown by activity intensity.

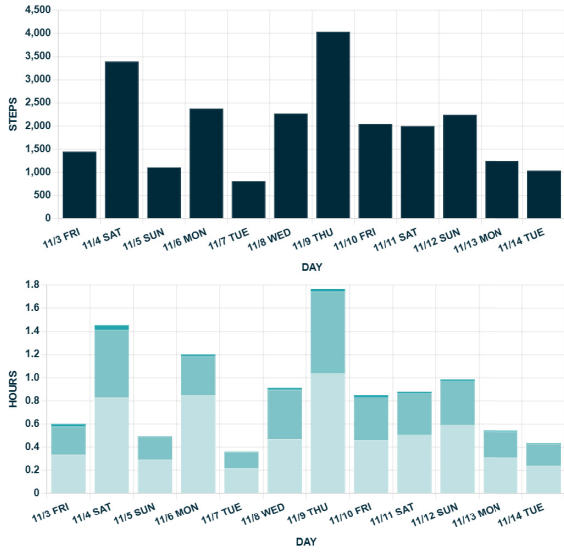
8 Blind Outcome Evaluation

The Motio StepWatch can perform three different blind tests during the acquisition period: 2-Minute Walk Test, 6-Minute Walk Test, and 10-Meter Walk Test:

The Distance Walk Tests reflect a person's endurance in walking consecutively for 2 or 6 minutes, and the accumulated steps in these periods give us an idea of their cadence in moments of daily life which require sustained movement.

The Timed Walk Test, on the other hand, can be a great measure of short-distance walking at a patient's usual pace.

The benefit of blind testing is capturing the most accurate and unbiased representation of a patient's functional level, without the awareness of being tested factoring into the end result.



9 Detailed Activity

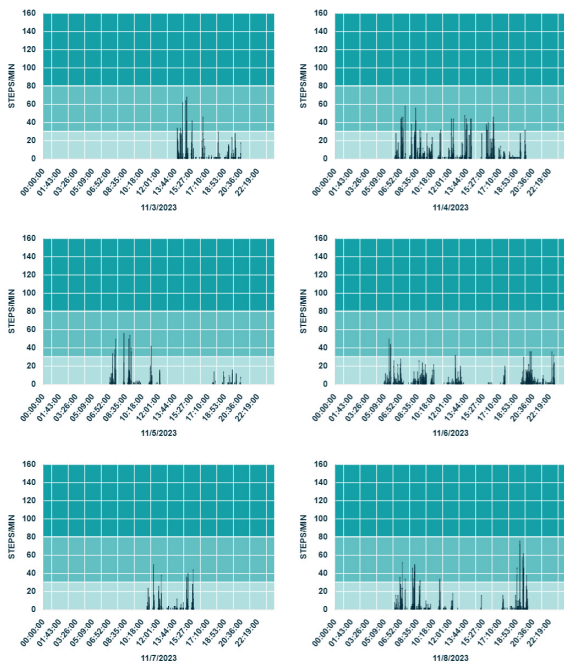
The bar graphs are presented in two different manners: daily number of steps, depicting the distribution of daily steps, and activity intensity, providing information about the time spent daily in each activity intensity category.

With these, healthcare professionals can analyze the patient's mobility consistency from day to day.

The histogram graphs display daily activity data in steps per minute over a 24-hour period. A single histogram represents each day of the acquisition period, which begins at midnight and ends 24 hours later.

This is the least summarized data presentation, which is helpful when looking for patterns and outliers in the data. Also, these allow for easy comparison between days, identification of trends, or differences in activity levels.

DETAILED ACTIVITY





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