

Objective sleep measurement to identify disturbances or disorders that may negatively impact the current condition or rehabilitation process, pertaining to traumatic brain injury (TBI).

- Monitor sleep status over extended periods of time to identify and assess sleep disorders and insomnia within TBI patients
- Review data to help optimize TBI rehabilitation process by aiding early detection and treatment of sleep disturbances and disorder
- By providing objective measurements, this data can help to enhance outcomes including decreased rehabilitation duration, post traumatic amnesia, and improved neurocognitive performance over time – via consistent and continuous sleep monitoring with precise data collection

To learn more visit:

www.actigraphy.respironics.com



"Actigraphy Motion Biosensors provided objective sleep measurement for an accurate assessment of our TBI patients' sleep state – aiding us with insights and intelligence to enhance their rehabilitation."

Dr. Risa Nakase-Richardson, PhD Clinical Neuropsychologist



Actiwatch Spectrum PRO and Plus

- Continuous monitoring capability up to 60 days with Actiwatch Spectrum PRO/Plus
- Primary endpoints relevant to TBI include:
 - Total Sleep Time
 - Sleep Efficiency
 - Wake after Sleep Onset (WASO)
- · Ambient and spectrum light measurement
- Subjective scoring capabilities with Actiwatch Spectrum PRO

High rates of concordance between PSG and ACG for an inpatient rehabilitation sample with acute to subacute TBI. Correlations between a gold standard method of sleep assessment (PSG) and an activity-based monitor (ACG) was moderate to strong across indices studied, suggesting that ACG is a valid proxy for serial monitoring of sleep in this population¹.

1 Joel E. Kamper, PhD; Jeffrey Garofano, MA; Daniel J. Schwartz, MD; Marc A. Silva, PhD; Jamie Zeitzer, PhD; Mo Modarres, PhD; Scott D. Barnett, PhD; Risa Nakase-Richardson, PhDConcordance of Actigraphy With Polysomnography in Traumatic Brain Injury Neurorehabilitation Admissions. J Head Trauma Rehabil 2016, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 117–125

