

PEER-HOME care



Pedagogy and Enriched Environment for Home based Stroke Rehabilitation

A Research Project in Home-based Stroke Rehabilitation



European Context...

- Only 30–50% of stroke survivors in many countries receive adequate rehabilitation.
- Support after discharge is often inconsistent or missing.
- Families carry much of the burden without training or resources.

The Stroke Action Plan for Europe calls for stronger follow-up care and innovative solutions.

PEER-HOMEcare vision...

- From hospital dependency to empowered home recovery.
- From fragmented services to integrated support for families and therapists.
- From passive rest to active, enriched environments.

Who do we need to succeed?

How are we going to succeed...



Inside consortium:

- Universities & research centres
- Rehabilitation hospitals
- Stroke associations

Outside partners:

- Policymakers
- Funders
- Local health providers & municipalities



Enriched Environment Animal Studies



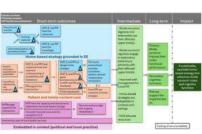
Theory and Framework for Human Application



Lived Experiences



Pilot Testing



Intervention Structure



Multi Country Feasibility Trial







Enriched Environment Animal Studies

Preclinical (animal) studies show 25–50% improvements in motor and cognitive outcomes in models exposed to enriched environments. However, only marginal and inconsistent effects are observed when these approaches are translated to human clinical settings.

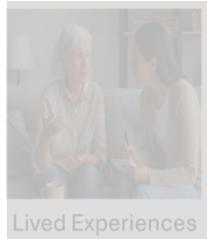








Theory and Framework for Human Application







We conducted two scoping reviews to build the scientific foundation for PEER-HOMEcare:

Environmental Enrichment in Animal Models of Stroke (Published 2025)

- 1. Reviewed 116 animal studies.
- 2. Defined enrichment as a strategy that modifies the everyday environment to add opportunities for movement, exploration, and social interaction.
- 3. Identified strategies and principles for enriching the environment.

Home-Based Stroke Rehabilitation Practices (Published 2025)

- 1. Mapped existing methods and approaches to home-based stroke rehabilitation in humans.
- 2. Found that many current practices lack structure, integration of family, and pedagogical principles.
- 3. Highlighted major gaps in follow-up care after discharge.

What does environmental enrichment mean?

Enrichment means making small and regular modifications to the home environment (e.g., changing the type, shape, and location) for example of utensils in the kitchen.

The principles from animal science (novelty, variety, challenge, scaffolding, tailoring) can guide these modifications in the people's homes.

Enriched Environment Animal Studies





Lived Experiences





Understanding the Context – Stakeholder Voices Listening to Patients, Families, and Therapists

We conducted 45 semi-structured interviews in Norway, Sweden, and Latvia with stroke survivors, family members, and healthcare professionals to understand their lived experiences of home rehabilitation after stroke.



"Coming home after stroke is not the end of recovery—it's beginning of a new challenge."



PHYSICAL & COGNITIVE REALITIES

"The worst thing is the fatigue. People don't see it, but it knocks me flat."

"My cognitive testing was rough—I couldn't do simple math anymore."

ISOLATION & PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

"I've had to accept that I'm a different version of myself now."

"My friends didn't understand. I lost touch with my sister and brother."

BREAKDOWN IN SUPPORT POST-DISCHARGE

"Nobody came home with me. I got no help at all."





Lived Experiences



Pilot Testing

Pilot Study – Testing the Intervention in a Real Home-like Environment

At Sunnaas Rehabilitation Hospital, we created a realistic apartment to test the PEER-HOMEcare intervention with five stroke

Day 1: No modifications

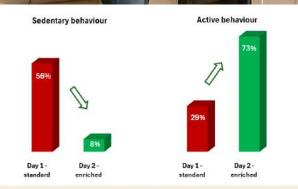
Day 2-3: Gradual enrichment

rearranged furniture,
 tools placed within reach,
 tasks added

Results

survivors.

- Active behaviours rose from 29% to 73%.
- Passive behaviours dropped from 56% to 8%.



Survivors used their affected arm more in cooking and self-care tasks.

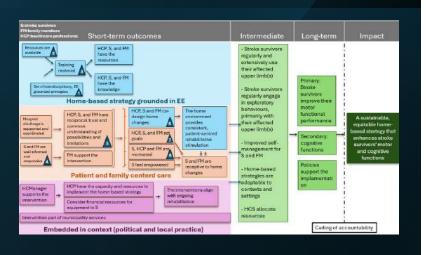
Motivation increased when activities reflected personal routines.







Currently we are working on a series of manuscripts...



From Principles to Framework

- Focus: Integrating complex systems science, movement sciences, and educational pedagogy to operationalize environmental enrichment (EE) principles in home-based stroke rehabilitation.
- Contribution: Moves beyond animal research to create a conceptual and practical framework for enriched environments tailored to stroke survivors' homes.

Designing the Intervention

- Focus: Developing a multi-component intervention that is contextualized across distinct national healthcare systems (Norway, Sweden, Latvia).
- Framework used: Guided by the Medical Research Council (MRC) framework for complex interventions.
- Contribution: Demonstrates how evidence, co-design, and programme theory refinement can produce a robust, adaptable intervention.

Feasibility Study Protocol

- Focus: Preparing for a multi-country feasibility study, which will begin in January 2026 in Norway, Sweden, and Latvia.
- Details: Includes study design, methodology, outcomes, and procedures to ensure transparency and replicability.
- Contribution: Tests whether PEER-HOMEcare is feasible and acceptable in real health systems, paving the way for larger trials.



Feasibility Trial (2026–2027)

- The full intervention will be tested in Norway, Sweden, and Latvia starting in 2026.
- Around 45 stroke survivors will take part.
- Families and healthcare professionals will be trained and supported.
- Outcomes will measure both feasibility (can it work in health systems?) and acceptability (do survivors, families, and staff find it meaningful?).
- This trial will inform future large-scale European implementation.









Thank you for listening

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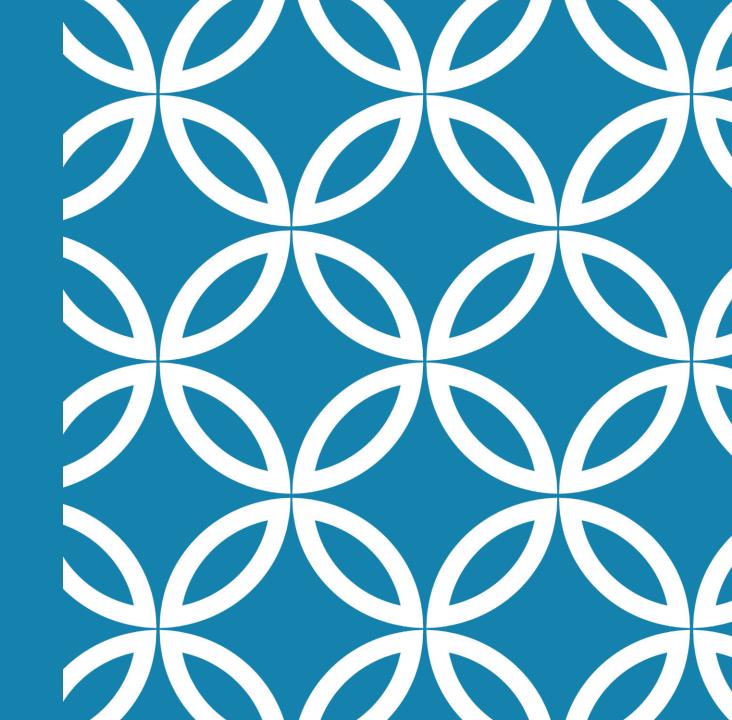








Emanuela Foglia 30 September 2025





To study and reconfigure an innovative digital healthcare solution, able to offer continuity of care for people with cognitive impairment, already developed and tested in the Italian context, for its transferability, transcultural adaptation and acceptance in different contexts (Italy, Portugal and France) and in different settings of reference: hospital, home, nursing home and day center



To evaluate the efficacy of the RICORDO digital solution in the enhancement of the global cognitive level and in promoting the patient's activation in his/her own healthcare routine and the related level of acceptance

MI RICORDO OBJECTIVES



To propose a multidimensional model that, starting from the MAST (Model for Assessment of Telemedicine) approach, could support the effective validation and adaptation of telemedicine digital solutions, considering also safety, clinical effectiveness, patient perspectives, economic aspects, organizational domains, socio-cultural, legal, ethical aspects, finally acceptability, and reimbursement concerns

Research questions





Research Question 1

How to adapt an innovative tele-rehabilitation solution transculturally, in different European countries?

Research Question 2

Which are the main drivers in terms of efficacy, safety, use and acceptance of RICORDO telehealth platform, in the clinical practice?

Research Question 3

Which are the determinants of transcultural validation in the different settings of care and national contexts, using a multidimensional approach such as the MAST?

Partners









ASTIR, a consulting and technology company founded in 2006, is engaged in various projects and services aimed at innovating the healthcare sector. Beyond the RICORDO-DTx digital solution for the cognitive rehabilitation of patients with dementia, designed in collaboration with Fondazione Don Gnocchi, ASTIR has developed the Italian Rare Neuromuscular Diseases Patient Registries and the Lombardy Regional 118-Emergency Departments collaborative system for managing medical emergencies.



The Don Gnocchi Foundation is composed of 28 centers across 9 regions of Italy. These clinics provide care for frail older people through inpatient services, continuous daytime care, and outpatient programs, offering cognitive rehabilitation with both conventional and experimental approaches. At the IRCCS in Milan, the CADiTeR has developed and tested innovative telerehabilitation protocols to support patients at home, aligning with the Don Gnocchi Foundation's mission to promote innovation and research in the biomedical field and advance technologies for improving healthcare.





MUNDIS – Associação Cívica de Formação e Cultura activities focus on the Human and Social Sciences area, emphasizing transcultural activities, and adaptation and development of digital solutions. MUNDIS has been involved in the development of digital solutions that integrate art and culture into the neuropsychological rehabilitation process for children and elderly individuals. MUNDIS would extend this acquired knowledge to the intersection of neuropsychology and neurorehabilitation in an integrated manner, with the transcultural adaptation of the proposed digital solution in Portugal.





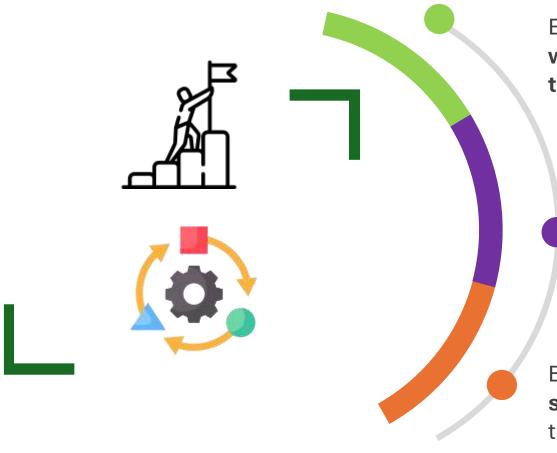




Université Côte d'Azur (UCA) and Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nice (CHU), within the CoBTeK Lab and the Centre for Memory, worked on several projects related to remote assessment, diagnostic, follow-up, and stimulation in the context of cognitive disorders in elderly. In the project DeepSpA, a web-based platform was developed to allow remote assessment of cognitive disorders in elderly using known and validated clinical tests adapted to telemedicine settings.



Study design- Cross-cultural adaptation



Each rehabilitation activity included in RICORDO will be translated and adapted for the cultural transferability by a panel of experts

The first release of RICORDO for the Portuguese and French culture will be validated with a user-centered design involving end-users (rehabilitation staff and patients), with three cycles of Design-Evaluation-Redesign

Based on feasibility results, at the end of each cycle **the solution will be refined and redesigned**. At the end of the third cycle, a final prototype of RICORDO will be released.

Study design- Multidimensional assessment



A multidimensional assessment starting from the MAST (Model for Assessment of Telemedicine) approach will be implemented, thus also requiring an interdisciplinary approach

Three different data sources were used: 1) scientific evidence, 2) health economics tools for the economic evaluation of the patients' pathway and 3) qualitative approaches, by means of the development of specific qualitative questionnaires

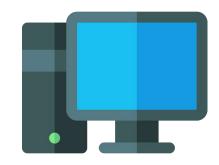
Dimensions will be safety, clinical effectiveness, patient perspectives, economic aspects, organizational domains, socio-cultural, legal, ethical aspects, finally acceptability, and reimbursement concerns

RICORDO DTx













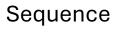
- Rehabilitation Prescription
- Therapy Monitoring

Rehabilitation

Medical Device

Cognitive activities







Word salad

Trova i Target

These Tables of relieve gits a but welcome the greatest to refer the tree to the control of the

Matrix



Calculations



Post card

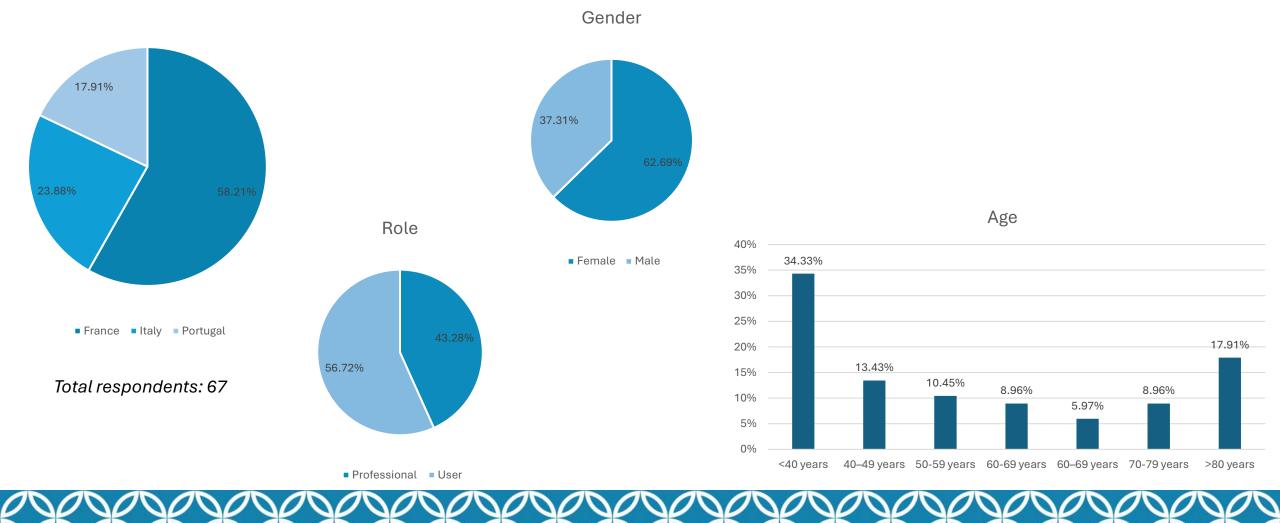


Song and Poem



Paintings

Preliminary results from User Experience Perception Survey



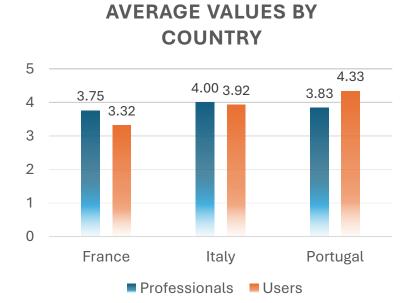
Preliminary results from User Experience **Perception Survey**

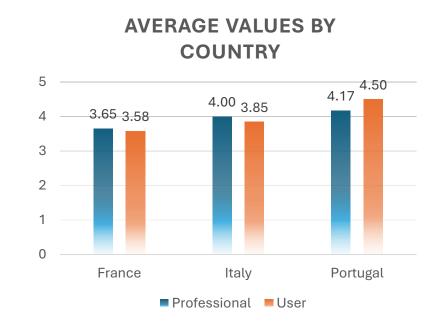
1. How easy was it to use the

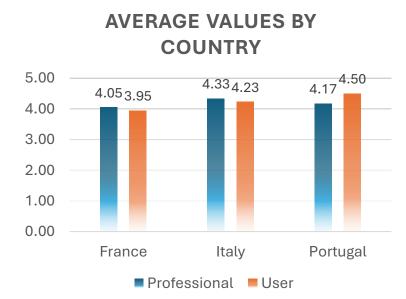
device? (Likert scale 1-5)

2. Do you think this system could be useful to improve cognitive abilities? (Likert scale 1-5)

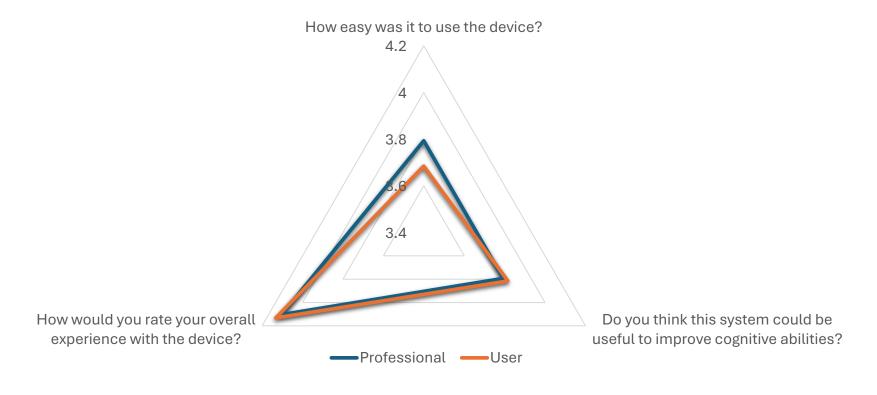
3. How would you rate your overall experience with the device? (Likert scale 1-5)







Preliminary results from User Experience Perception Survey



- Overall, both professionals and users **rated** the device **positively** across all three dimensions.
- Perceived usefulness and overall experience reach higher scores than ease of use, confirming the system's strong potential.
- Results are very promising, while still highlighting room for improvement in usability and cultural adaptation.

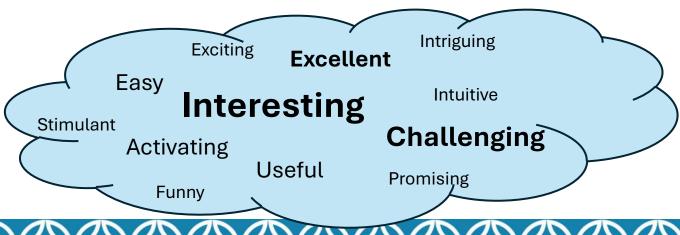
Average answers stratified by role

Preliminary results from User Experience Perception Survey (2/2)

	France	Italy	Portugal	Entire sample
How easy was it to use the device?*	3,54	3,94	4,08	3,73
Do you think this system could be useful to improve cognitive abilities?*	3,62	3,88	4,33	3,81
How would you rate your overall experience with the device?*	4,00	4,25	4,33	4,12

*Mean values from 1 to 5, where 1 = not at all, and 5 = very much)

Choose one adjective to describe your experience



Project Impacts

Improved
efficacy and
safety of the
neurorehabilitation
pathway, with
an increased
selfmanagement

Personalized care, resulting in more effective interventions, targeted therapy, and individualized goal setting

Increased efficiency and cost savings

Improved
accessibility,
with the
possibility to
manage
individuals
who face
geographic,
mobility, or
transportation
barriers

Appropriate
approach to the
reimbursement
of the pathway
in each
Country
involved









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!















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"Democratising access to an innovative, evidence-based model of care for neurological disorders in Europe"

2024-2026





















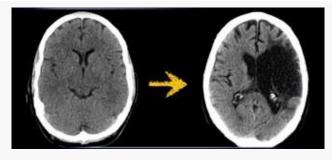


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Swiss Confederation

GÉNÉRALE DE L'OFFRE Innosuisse - Swiss Innovation Agency



The problem



Brain lesion



Upper limb sensorimotor deficits



Locomotion deficits

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Cognitive deficits

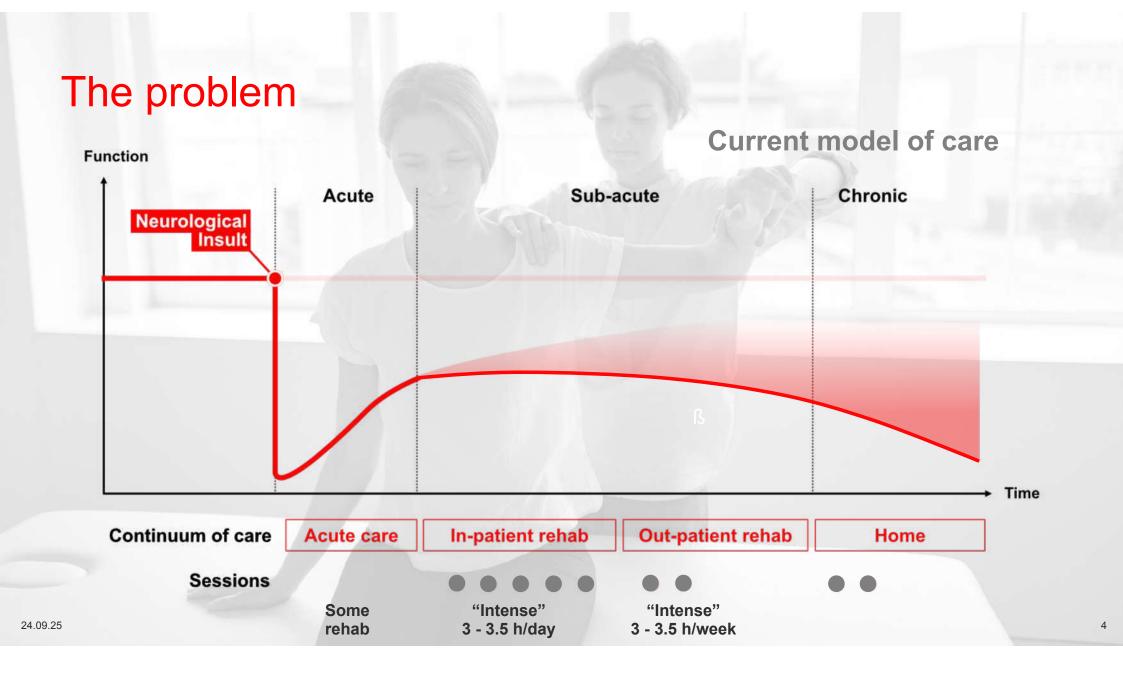


The problem

An ageing society, with increasing acquired neurological disease.

Neurorehabilitation is suboptimal: patients return home with cognitive/motor impairments affecting independence and quality of life.

The current care model is **underdosed**, based on **segregated phases of treatment**, in 1 therapist-1 patient mode, with limited home-treatment to maintain the rehabilitation benefit.



The problem



Guideline



Acute

EUROPEAN STROKE JOURNAL

European Stroke Organisation (ESO) guideline on motor rehabilitation

Margit Alt Murphyl.^{2,3}, Maria Munoz-Novoa¹, Charlotte Heremans⁴, Meret Branscheidt⁵, Rosa Cabanas-Valdés⁶, Stefan T Engelter⁷, Christina Kruuse⁸, Gert Kwakkel^{9,10}, Sandra Lakičević¹¹, Sofia Lampropoulou¹², Andreas R Luft¹³, Philippe Marque^{14,15}, Sarah A Moore^{16,17}, Anna Podlasek^{18,19}, Apoorva Malavalli Shankaranarayana^{20,21}, Lisa Shaw²², John M Solomon^{20,21}, Cathy Stinear²³, Eva Swinnen²⁴, Andrea Turolla^{25,26} and Geert Verheyden^{4,27}

European Stroke Journal
1–29
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Current model of care

Sub-acute

Chronic

Key recommendations and suggestions of the Guideline

Consider adding extra time of repetitive upper limb practice to existing stroke rehabilitation programmes. The exact amount of additional practice time is unclear but will likely be at least 20 h, commonly delivered 3–5 times per week over 4–6 weeks.

Consider adding extra time of walking practice to existing stroke rehabilitation programmes. The exact amount of additional practice time is unclear but will likely be at least 20 h, commonly delivered 3–5 times per week over 4–6 weeks.

Provide high-intensity walking training for people in the chronic stage of stroke with stable cardiovascular health, to improve walking endurance and consider this intervention to improve walking speed.

Consider a behavioural transfer package when providing repetitive upper limb task-specific training, to achieve a transfer from treatment to daily life. The transfer package would include daily evaluation, a patient-kept daily diary, problem-solving, behavioural contract, home practice of specified exercises, and weekly follow-up contacts.

Consider task-specific group-based therapy for the lower limb domain, which is at least as effective as individual therapy for improving balance capacity, gait speed, and walking endurance.

Provide a reasonable ratio between patients and therapists to ensure safety and supervision. Offer this group-based therapy in addition to individualised therapy to address patients' goals and preferences.

Consider additional sit-to-stand practice on top of usual care to improve postural balance capacity. Include sufficient repetitions, training sessions and adequate duration and content of this additional training. What these parameters are is currently unclear.

Time

Continuum of care

Acute care

In-patient rehab

Out-patient rehab

Home

Sessions









The opportunity

- Evidence-based medicine in neurorehab: **high dose** treatment is effective (Ward et al., 2019) and can be achieved with new technology (Krakauer et al., 2019; Arbuckle et al., 2025)
- Digital therapies: evidence-based therapeutic interventions that are driven by high quality software programs to prevent, manage, or treat a medical disorder or disease.
- Telerehabilitation (Cramer et al., 2019)

The solution



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inpatient

outpatient

Home

Build a model of Continuum of Care (CoC) from hospital to home

NeuroRehab4EU

Actions 1. the studies







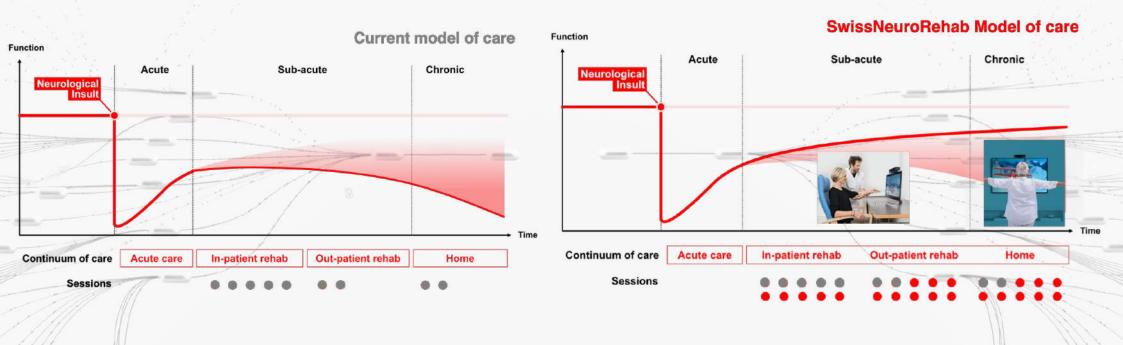




Current care

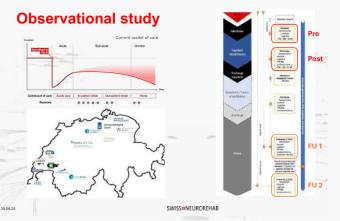
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New Model



The studies

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Tot.N=450; at 09/2025=100

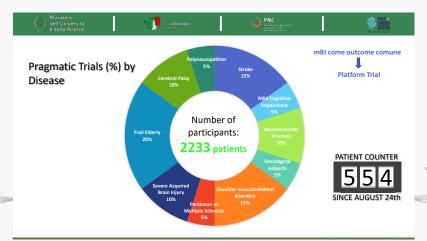


4 Interventional pilots, N=400



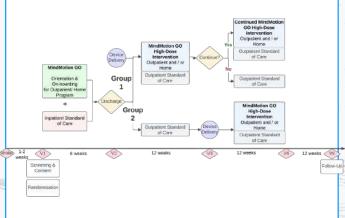






HCL HOSPICES CIVILS DE LYON





20 pragmatic clinical trials

RCT =46 per group; ethics approved

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Consensus

Mapping the needs of neurorehabilitation



Surveys

As part of the Fit4MedRob project, we delivered them to healthcare providers and patients to examine the barriers from their perspective.



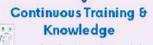


Literature

Several studies in the literature explore robotic rehabilitation; however, their heterogeneity and reliance on small patient samples make meaningful comparisons challenging.



د. Lack of awareness and understanding of the benefits and capabilities of robotic and digital technologies.



Investing in extensive training programs should cover clinical best practices, real-world applications, and technical aspects.

High Costs & Lack of

Organizational Models
Ensuring sustainability in healthcare
robotics goes beyond the initial
purchase cost. It also requires
consideration of installation,
maintenance, and training expenses.

Sustainable Organizational Models

There is a need to create organizational models that are sustainable and incentivize the training of health care practitioners.

Regulatory and Ethical

Technologies face a complex and region-specific regulatory landscape, making it challenging to navigate requirements and secure necessary approvals.

Robust Regulatory Frameworks and Guidelines



Policies must cover patient consent, privacy, and security, while also ensuring clear accountability frameworks for errors or system failures.

Lack of scientific evidence

Results in the literature are from studies with patient cohorts that are too small and difficult to compare with other studies.

New Pragmatic Trials



New pragmatic trials are important to generate new scientific evidence in rehabilitation to have more reliable data, as we will do with the FIT4MedRob project.

Consensus

Measuring the outcomes of neurorehabilitation

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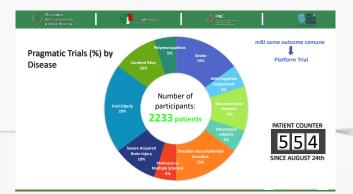
Core Battery

Animate Professional Control C

Cognitive tests			Patient-reported outcomes		
Assessment	Mean Likage	sDelphi final consensus	Quastionnairee	e Delphi final consensu	
Working Memo	-		Global / Everyday Life		
Digital span forward and backward	100%	100%	Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS GLOBAL-10)	100%	
Blockspan	70%	100%	Breatte Function		
Executive Functi	60				
TMT B / CTT 2	100%	100%	EO-SD-SL	100%	
Spoints	90%	102%	Cognitive complaints		
Phonemic fluency	100%	100%	Working Memory Questionnaire	100%	
Semantic fluency	90%	100%	Depression & Ansiety		
TAP Go/No-Go	80%	56%	Hospital Anxiety and	100%	
Stroop	100%	75%	Depresson scale (HADS)		
Non-Lateralized Attention			Fatigue		
TMT A / CTT t	80%	100%	Fatigue Scale for Motor and	100%	
TAP durings	70%	100%	Cognitive Functions (F9MC)		
TAP divided attention	80%	100%			
Lateralized Attent	lon				
TAP shift of focus	40%	50%			
Apples	50%	67%			
			SWISS	UROR	



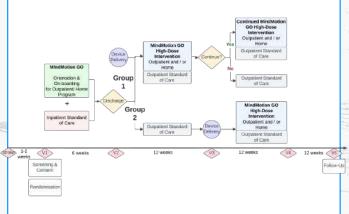










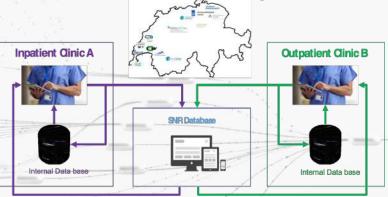


Consensus

Capturing data of neurorehabilitation

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Core Battery









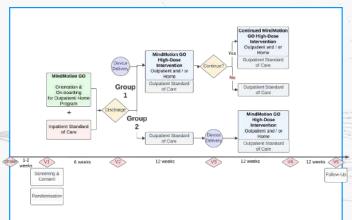












Roadmap

Implementing the new model of neurorehabilitation in clinical practice







Roadmap





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Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera

Département fédéral de l'intérieur DFI



















Telemonitoring Use

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Education

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Mapping the educational needs, building new programs

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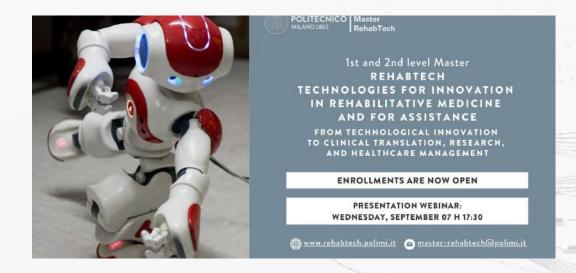














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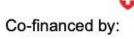
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