
Contents

Preface	xxiii
Abhishek KUMAR, Priya BATA, Sachin AHUJA and Pramod Singh RATHORE	
Chapter 1. Reinforcement Learning Models for Adaptive Cancer Rehabilitation in Physiotherapy	1
Trupti YADAV and Sanjay BADIATE	
1.1. Introduction	2
1.2. Fundamentals of reinforcement learning (RL)	4
1.2.1. Overview	4
1.2.2. Key components in cancer rehabilitation	5
1.3. Cancer rehabilitation needs and challenges	7
1.3.1. Functional deficits post-cancer treatment	7
1.3.2. Challenges in current rehabilitation protocols	8
1.4. RL-based framework for adaptive rehabilitation	8
1.4.1. System architecture	8
1.4.2. Data sources	9
1.4.3. Adaptive learning process	10
1.5. Benefits of RL in cancer physiotherapy	11
1.6. Limitations and ethical considerations	13
1.6.1. Privacy and security issues	13
1.6.2. Data bias	13
1.6.3. Interpretability	13
1.6.4. Dependency and dehumanization	14
1.7. Future directions	14
1.7.1. Multi-agent reinforcement learning (RL)	14
1.7.2. Transfer learning	14
1.7.3. Human-in-the-loop approaches	14
1.7.4. Integration with electronic health records (EHRs)	15

1.8. Conclusion	15
1.9. References	15
Chapter 2. AI-Enabled Gait and Balance Assessment in Oncology Rehabilitation	19
Dhairyasheel PATIL and Pankaj THOTE	
2.1. Introduction	19
2.2. Clinical background: gait and balance in cancer survivors.	21
2.3. AI-enabled gait and balance assessment: overview of technologies	24
2.3.1. Markerless computer vision/pose estimation	24
2.3.2. Wearable IMUs and smart sensing systems	24
2.3.3. Telehealth and mobile-based systems	25
2.3.4. Learnable and privacy-protective AI	25
2.3.5. VR and rehabilitation robotics are transforming	25
2.4. Evidence base and validation in the oncology setting	26
2.5. Core components of an AI-enabled oncology gait–balance platform	26
2.5.1. Non-intrusive and accessible data capture	26
2.5.2. AI models and analytics	27
2.5.3. Dashboard and reporting interface.	27
2.5.4. Integration with rehabilitation prescription	27
2.6. Implementation in oncology settings: use cases and workflow	28
2.6.1. Baseline and ongoing assessment	28
2.6.2. Personalized intervention and progress monitoring	28
2.6.3. Fall risk stratification and safety monitoring	28
2.6.4. Remote telerehabilitation.	29
2.7. Challenges and considerations	29
2.7.1. Data quality and clinical validation	29
2.7.2. Bias and generalizability	29
2.7.3. Regulatory and integration hurdles	30
2.7.4. Patient engagement and equity.	30
2.8. Future directions and research needs.	30
2.9. Conclusion	31
2.10. References	32
Chapter 3. Deep Learning-Driven Fatigue Monitoring in Cancer Physiotherapy Programs	35
Anand GUDUR and Faisal Hussain HUSSAIN	
3.1. Introduction	35
3.2. Cancer-related fatigue and physiotherapy	37
3.3. Traditional and sensor-based monitoring	38
3.4. Deep learning models for fatigue monitoring	40

3.4.1. Forecasting symptom escalation	40
3.4.2. Sensor-based and multimodal fatigue	40
3.4.3. Assessing rehabilitation exercise	41
3.5. Integration into cancer physiotherapy	41
3.6. Applications and use cases	42
3.6.1. Real-time fatigue monitoring	42
3.6.2. Predictive warnings	43
3.6.3. Personalized therapy	43
3.7. Strengths, limitations and challenges	44
3.7.1. Strengths of DL-driven fatigue monitoring systems	44
3.7.2. Limitations and gaps in the current research	44
3.7.3. Ethical and operational challenges	45
3.8. Future directions	45
3.9. Conclusion	46
3.10. References	47
Chapter 4. Predictive Modeling of Lymphedema Risk Using AI in Oncology Physiotherapy	51
Rashmi GUDUR and Mrudula NIMBARTE	
4.1. Introduction	52
4.2. Clinical background: lymphedema in oncology.	54
4.3. Rationale for predictive modeling	55
4.4. AI and ML overview	56
4.5. Model development approaches	58
4.5.1. Data collection	58
4.5.2. Feature engineering and selection	58
4.5.3. Model training and validation	59
4.6. Performance metrics and model comparisons.	60
4.7. Explainability and clinical integration	62
4.8. Role in oncology physiotherapy	63
4.9. Challenges and limitations	63
4.10. Future directions	64
4.11. Conclusion	65
4.12. References	65
Chapter 5. AI-Based Movement Quality Scoring for Post-Chemotherapy Rehabilitation	69
Trupti YADAV and Rahul PETHE	
5.1. Introduction	69
5.2. Impact of chemotherapy on physical function.	71
5.2.1. Common side effects affecting mobility	71
5.2.2. Limitations of traditional movement assessment.	72

5.2.3. Need for advanced assessment tools	72
5.3. AI technologies for movement quality assessment	73
5.3.1. Motion capture systems	73
5.3.2. Pose estimation and computer vision	74
5.3.3. Machine learning and deep learning models	74
5.3.4. Scoring metrics and interpretability	75
5.3.5. Real-time feedback systems	76
5.4. Clinical applications in post-chemotherapy rehabilitation	78
5.4.1. Gait analysis.	78
5.4.2. Upper limb function assessment	78
5.4.3. Balance and fall risk detection	79
5.4.4. Remote rehabilitation and telehealth	79
5.5. Challenges and limitations	80
5.5.1. Data limitations	80
5.5.2. Interpatient variability	80
5.5.3. Sensor and environment constraints	81
5.5.4. Privacy and ethical issues	81
5.5.5. Clinical integration	82
5.6. Future directions and opportunities	82
5.6.1. Individualized rehabilitation programs	82
5.6.2. Multi-modal data fusion	82
5.6.3. Federated learning and data sharing	82
5.6.4. Gamification and engagement	83
5.6.5. Cross-domain application	83
5.7. Conclusion	83
5.8. References	83
Chapter 6. Virtual Reality and AI for Pain Management in Cancer Physiotherapy	87
Dhairyasheel PATIL and Abhay KASHETWAR	
6.1. Introduction	88
6.2. Cancer pain: scope and challenges	90
6.2.1. Prevalence and impact	90
6.2.2. Traditional physiotherapy weakness	90
6.3. VR in pain management.	91
6.3.1. What VR?	91
6.3.2. Mechanisms of VR for pain relief.	91
6.3.3. Clinical applications of VR in cancer physiotherapy	92
6.3.4. Evidence-based observations	93
6.4. AI in pain management	94
6.4.1. Role of AI in healthcare	94
6.4.2. AI in physiotherapy.	94
6.4.3. AI-driven personalization	95

6.5. Integrating VR and AI: a synergistic approach	96
6.5.1. Real-time adaptive VR systems	96
6.5.2. Closed-loop feedback systems	96
6.5.3. Gamification and behavioral reinforcement	97
6.6. Case studies and clinical implementations.	97
6.6.1. Use case I	97
6.6.2. Use case II.	98
6.6.3. Pediatric cancer and VR distraction therapy	98
6.7. Technical and ethical considerations.	98
6.7.1. Data privacy and consent.	98
6.7.2. Bias in AI algorithms.	99
6.7.3. Technology access and digital divide	99
6.8. Future directions.	99
6.8.1. Multimodal integration	99
6.8.2. Remote and home-based rehabilitation	100
6.8.3. Prediction of chronic pain	100
6.8.4. AI sources and virtual therapists.	100
6.9. Conclusion	100
6.10. References	101

Chapter 7. Machine Learning for Optimizing Exercise Intensity in Oncology Rehabilitation

Anand GUDUR and Himanshu WAGH

7.1. Introduction	105
7.2. Exercise intensity in oncology rehabilitation	107
7.2.1. Defining exercise intensity.	107
7.2.2. Challenges in modulating intensity	108
7.3. Machine learning in healthcare and rehabilitation	109
7.3.1. Machine learning overview	109
7.3.2. Machine learning (ML) in broader rehabilitation contexts	110
7.4. ML techniques for exercise intensity optimization	111
7.4.1. Supervised learning for exercise intensity prediction	111
7.4.2. Unsupervised learning and clustering for patient stratification	112
7.4.3. Reinforcement learning (RL) for adaptive exercise prescription	112
7.5. Data sources for ML modeling	114
7.5.1. Wearable devices and biosensors	114
7.5.2. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs)	115
7.5.3. Electronic health records (EHRs)	115
7.6. Challenges and limitations	116
7.6.1. Data quality and heterogeneity	116
7.6.2. Model interpretability.	117
7.6.3. Ethical and legal issues.	117
7.6.4. Clinical validation	117

7.7. Future directions	118
7.7.1. Multimodal data fusion	118
7.7.2. Customizable digital twin	118
7.7.3. Federated learning	118
7.7.4. Integration with genomic data	119
7.8. Conclusion	119
7.9. References	119

Chapter 8. AI-Driven Digital Twins for Simulating Physiotherapy Outcomes in Cancer Care. 123

Rashmi GUDUR and Mrudula NIMBARTE

8.1. Introduction	123
8.2. Background and theoretical framework	125
8.2.1. Digital twins in healthcare	125
8.2.2. Musculoskeletal and physiotherapy digital twins	126
8.2.3. Virtual physiological human (VPH) and multiscale modeling	126
8.2.4. The role of artificial intelligence.	127
8.3. Current research landscape	128
8.3.1. Bibliometric and thematic mapping	128
8.3.2. Oncology-focused DT research	128
8.3.3. Technology prototypes in rehabilitation	129
8.4. Framework for AI-driven DT in cancer physiotherapy.	129
8.4.1. Data modalities and integration	129
8.4.2. Modeling and simulation architecture.	131
8.4.3. Simulation of physiotherapy interventions	131
8.5. Use cases and scenario examples.	132
8.5.1. Post-mastectomy shoulder rehabilitation	132
8.5.2. Cancer-related fatigue and gait training.	132
8.5.3. Movement optimization and pain management	132
8.5.4. Telerehabilitation scaling	132
8.6. Evidence of effectiveness	133
8.6.1. Outcome results	133
8.6.2. Oncology DT impact	133
8.6.3. Analogous systems in MSK physiotherapy.	133
8.7. Ethical, practical and regulatory challenges	133
8.7.1. Data privacy and sharing	133
8.7.2. Model explainability and clinician trust.	134
8.7.3. Equity and accessibility	134
8.7.4. The computational and resource challenges represent	134
8.7.5. Legal liability	134
8.8. Future directions and research agenda	135
8.8.1. Clinical trials	135

8.8.2. Multi-mode data integration	135
8.8.3. Advanced AI methods	135
8.8.4. AR/VR and gamification	135
8.8.5. Regulatory frameworks	136
8.8.6. Interdisciplinary teamwork	136
8.9. Conclusion	136
8.10. References	137
Chapter 9. Natural Language Processing of Patient Feedback to Personalize Oncology Physiotherapy	141
Trupti YADAV and Faisal Hussain HUSSAIN	
9.1. Introduction	142
9.2. Sources of patient feedback in oncology physiotherapy	143
9.2.1. Clinical notes and consult transcripts	143
9.2.2. Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) with free-text fields	144
9.2.3. Online health forums and support groups	144
9.2.4. Satisfaction surveys and feedback forms	144
9.2.5. Social media and digital health apps	145
9.3. NLP techniques applied to patient feedback	145
9.3.1. Preprocessing of unstructured feedback	145
9.3.2. Sentiment analysis	146
9.3.3. Topic modeling	146
9.3.4. Named entity recognition (NER)	147
9.3.5. Text classification	147
9.4. Personalizing oncology physiotherapy using NLP insights	148
9.4.1. Flexible therapy scheduling	149
9.4.2. Flexible exercise program design	149
9.4.3. Monitoring adherence and engagement	149
9.4.4. Psychosocial support integration	149
9.4.5. Decision support capabilities	150
9.5. Case studies and systems in practice	150
9.5.1. IBM Watson Oncology	150
9.5.2. Patient voice	151
9.5.3. CAIRN (Computer-Aided Instruction in Rehabilitation Needs) prototype	151
9.6. Challenges and limitations	151
9.6.1. Uncertainty and draftsmanship in words	151
9.6.2. Lack of data and labeling	152
9.6.3. Lack of generalizability	152
9.6.4. Workflow integration	152
9.6.5. Ethical and regulatory issues	152

9.7. Future directions	152
9.7.1. Development of domain-specific NLP models	152
9.7.2. Multilingual and cross-cultural adaptation	153
9.7.3. Integration with multimodal data	153
9.7.4. Explainable NLP models	153
9.7.5. Real-time and longitudinal analysis	153
9.8. Ethical considerations	154
9.9. Conclusion	154
9.10. References	155
Chapter 10. AI-Enhanced Biomechanical Feedback Systems for Radiation Therapy Recovery	159
Dhairyasheel PATIL and Himanshu WAGH	
10.1. Introduction	159
10.2. Radiation therapy sequelae and rehabilitation needs	161
10.3. Biomechanical feedback technologies in RT recovery	164
10.3.1. Wearable sensors and electromyography (EMG)	164
10.3.2. Surface imaging and optical tracking	165
10.3.3. Biomechanical modeling and finite element analysis	165
10.4. Role of AI in biomechanical feedback systems	167
10.4.1. AI in motion prediction and tracking	167
10.4.2. Data fusion and adaptive feedback	167
10.4.3. AI-driven robotic and wearable exoskeleton systems	168
10.4.4. Augmented and virtual reality feedback	168
10.5. Examples and case studies of integrated systems	169
10.6. Benefits of AI-enhanced biomechanical feedback for RT recovery	170
10.7. Challenges and limitations	170
10.8. Future directions	171
10.9. Conclusion	172
10.10. References	173
Chapter 11. Computer Vision for Real-time Postural Correction in Cancer Physiotherapy	177
Anand GUDUR and Rahul PETHE	
11.1. Introduction	178
11.1.1. Background	178
11.1.2. Rise of CV in physiotherapy	179
11.1.3. Relevance in oncology rehabilitation	179
11.1.4. Aim of the chapter	180
11.2. CV technologies for postural correction	180
11.2.1. Marker-based motion capture systems	180

11.2.2. Markerless vision systems	182
11.2.3. Integration with AR and visual feedback	182
11.2.4. Real-time processing and edge computing	183
11.3. Applications in cancer physiotherapy	183
11.3.1. Breast cancer rehabilitation	183
11.3.2. Head and neck cancer	183
11.3.3. Pelvic and colorectal cancer	184
11.3.4. Cancer-related fatigue and sarcopenia	184
11.4. Validation and clinical studies	184
11.4.1. Accuracy and reliability	184
11.4.2. User acceptance	185
11.4.3. Limitations in clinical trials	185
11.5. Challenges and barriers	186
11.5.1. Technical limitations	186
11.5.2. Clinical validation	186
11.5.3. Privacy and ethics	187
11.5.4. Equity and accessibility	187
11.6. Innovations and integrations	188
11.6.1. Integration with digital twins	188
11.6.2. Sensor fusion	188
11.6.3. Gamification and AR/VR	189
11.6.4. Personalized AI coaching	189
11.7. Future directions	190
11.7.1. Clinical trials	190
11.7.2. Model improvement	190
11.7.3. Accessibility initiatives	190
11.7.4. Regulatory guidelines	190
11.8. Conclusion	191
11.9. References	191
Chapter 12. AI-Driven Remote Physiotherapy Platforms for Immunocompromised Cancer Patients	195
Rashmi GUDUR and Abhay KASHETWAR	
12.1. Introduction	196
12.2. Background: cancer rehabilitation needs and barriers	197
12.2.1. Physical sequelae of cancer treatment	197
12.2.2. Immunocompromised and access barriers	198
12.3. Telerehabilitation in oncology	198
12.3.1. Evidence of feasibility and efficacy	198
12.3.2. Limitations of conventional telerehabilitation	199
12.4. Enabling technologies in AI-driven remote physiotherapy	199
12.4.1. Computer vision and motion tracking	199
12.4.2. Machine learning (ML) for personalization	200

12.4.3. AI-driven virtual assistants and coaching	200
12.4.4. Remote patient monitoring and multimodal data integration	200
12.4.5. Federated learning and privacy-preserving AI	201
12.5. Commercial platforms and use cases	201
12.6. Benefits for immunocompromised cancer patients	202
12.6.1. Clinical safety and reduced infection risk	202
12.6.2. Personalized rehabilitation and feedback	203
12.6.3. Improved access and adherence	203
12.6.4. Data-driven outcome tracking	203
12.6.5. Scalability and therapist leveraging	203
12.7. Challenges and risks	204
12.7.1. Technology access and digital literacy	204
12.7.2. Data privacy and security	204
12.7.3. Algorithm transparency and trust	205
12.7.4. Clinical appropriateness and oversight	205
12.7.5. Equity, bias and cultural adaptation	205
12.8. Ethical, regulatory and implementation considerations	206
12.8.1. Informed consent and autonomy	206
12.8.2. Regulatory compliance	206
12.8.3. Interoperability and integration	206
12.8.4. Pricing and reimbursement model	207
12.9. Future directions and research agenda	207
12.9.1. Clinical trials comparison of AI-augmented and traditional physiotherapy	207
12.9.2. Explainable AI to transparent decision-making	207
12.9.3. Federated learning for advanced secured institutional cooperation	207
12.9.4. Multimodal data integration for personalized AI-enhanced rehabilitation	208
12.9.5. Cultural and linguistic adaptation to acceptable use	208
12.9.6. Long-term evaluation of benefits and cost effects	208
12.9.7. Ethics and human control	208
12.10. Conclusion	208
12.11. References	209
Chapter 13. Machine Learning for Early Detection of Mobility Decline in Oncology Patients	213
Trupti YADAV and Sanjay BADJATE	
13.1. Introduction	214
13.2. Clinical context: mobility decline in oncology	215
13.2.1. Etiology and prevalence	215
13.2.2. Impact on outcomes	216
13.2.3. Current assessment modalities	216

13.3. ML approaches	217
13.3.1. ML paradigms	217
13.3.2. Data modalities	218
13.3.3. Feature engineering	219
13.4. Predictive models for mobility decline	219
13.4.1. Model types and performance metrics	219
13.4.2. Modeling pipelines	220
13.4.3. Representative studies (hypothetical examples)	221
13.5. Applications in oncology	222
13.5.1. Chemotherapy-induced decline	222
13.5.2. The patient reports no pain or discomfort in their post-surgical period	222
13.5.3. Radiation and combined modality therapy	222
13.5.4. Hematologic malignancies and bone marrow transplantation	223
13.6. Technological platforms	223
13.6.1. Wearable sensors	223
13.6.2. Smartphones and consumer devices	223
13.6.3. Telehealth integration	224
13.6.4. Edge versus cloud analytics	224
13.7. Challenges and limitations.	224
13.7.1. Data quality and heterogeneity	224
13.7.2. Sample size and labeling	224
13.7.3. Model interpretability	225
13.7.4. Clinical integration	225
13.7.5. Ethical, privacy and regulatory concerns	225
13.8. Future directions	225
13.8.1. Multimodal data fusion	225
13.8.2. Individualized predictive models.	226
13.8.3. Adaptive and real-time analytics	226
13.8.4. Federated learning.	226
13.8.5. Implementation research and clinical trials	226
13.8.6. Regulatory pathways and ethical design.	226
13.9. Conclusion	227
13.10. References	227
Chapter 14. Predictive Analytics for Return-to-Function Timelines in Cancer Survivors	231
Dhairyasheel PATIL and Pankaj THOTE	
14.1. Introduction.	231
14.2. Scope and definitions	233
14.2.1. Dimensions of function in cancer survivorship	233
14.2.2. Timeline definitions: acute versus long-term recovery.	234
14.2.3. Data sources for function assessment	234

14.2.4. Population-specific considerations	234
14.3. Current evidence on functional recovery in cancer survivors	235
14.3.1. Physical function recovery	235
14.3.2. Cognitive and neuropsychological recovery	236
14.3.3. Return to work and societal reintegration	236
14.3.4. Functional decline and comorbidities	237
14.4. Predictive analytics and machine learning approaches	237
14.4.1. Traditional statistical approaches	237
14.4.2. Emergence of ML in RTF prediction	238
14.4.3. Time-to-event and survival ML models	238
14.4.4. Interpretable ML for clinical use	240
14.4.5. Data challenges and feature engineering	240
14.5. Integrating patient-generated and wearable data.	241
14.5.1. What constitutes PGHD?	241
14.5.2. Role of wearable devices in function monitoring.	242
14.5.3. Predictive modeling with wearable data.	242
14.5.4. Mobile health platforms and engagement tools.	243
14.5.5. Challenges and considerations	243
14.6. Broader AI and predictive techniques in oncology	244
14.6.1. Prognosis and survival prediction models.	244
14.6.2. Length of stay and readmission prediction	244
14.6.3. Radiomics and imaging-based predictions	245
14.6.4. Knowledge-informed ML.	245
14.6.5. Real-world applications and decision support systems.	245
14.7. Future directions in predictive analytics for cancer survivorship	246
14.7.1. Multimodal data integration	246
14.7.2. Real-time and adaptive prediction models	247
14.7.3. Federated and privacy-preserving learning	247
14.7.4. Explainable and human-centered AI.	247
14.8. Conclusion	248
14.9. References	248
Chapter 15. AI-Enabled Monitoring of Neuromuscular Recovery in Cancer Rehabilitation	253
Rashmi GUDUR and Abhay KASHETWAR	
15.1. Introduction.	253
15.2. Neuromuscular impairments in cancer survivors	255
15.3. AI technologies for neuromuscular monitoring	256
15.3.1. Wearable sensor-based systems	256
15.3.2. CV and pose estimation.	257
15.3.3. Multimodal data fusion	258
15.3.4. Edge versus cloud processing	258

15.4. Clinical applications in cancer rehabilitation	261
15.4.1. Baseline quantification and personalized goal setting	261
15.4.2. Monitoring recovery and adapting rehabilitation	261
15.4.3. Remote telerehabilitation and home monitoring	262
15.4.4. Complication risk stratification.	262
15.4.5. Outcomes research and quality improvement.	262
15.5. Challenges and considerations	263
15.5.1. Data quality, labeling and generalizability	263
15.5.2. AI model understanding and clinician’s confidence	264
15.5.3. Privacy, security and data sharing	264
15.5.4. Regulatory and reimbursement barriers	265
15.5.5. Integration into clinical workflow	265
15.5.6. Equity and access	265
15.6. Future research directions	266
15.6.1. Constructing large, various and longitudinal datasets	266
15.6.2. Transfer learning and self-supervised learning	267
15.6.3. Personalized and XAI systems	267
15.6.4. Clinical trials and effectiveness studies	267
15.6.5. Policy and reimbursement advocacy.	268
15.6.6. Emerging technological innovations.	268
15.7. Conclusion	269
15.8. References	269

Chapter 16. Automated Motion Capture Systems for Oncology Physiotherapy Using AI 273

Anand GUDUR and Mrudula NIMBARTE

16.1. Introduction.	274
16.1.1. Background	274
16.1.2. Rise of motion capture in physiotherapy	274
16.1.3. Relevance in oncology	275
16.2. Overview of motion capture technologies in physiotherapy	275
16.2.1. Marker-based optical MoCap.	275
16.2.2. Markerless capture systems.	276
16.2.3. Wearable sensor systems	277
16.2.4. Hybrid systems	277
16.2.5. Smartphone-based capture	278
16.3. AI techniques in motion data processing.	280
16.3.1. Preprocessing and feature extraction.	280
16.3.2. Pose estimation and skeleton tracking	280
16.3.3. Gait analysis and classification.	281
16.3.4. Activity recognition systems that automate recognition of activities	282
16.3.5. Anomaly detection and personalized modeling.	282

16.3.6. Closed-loop systems and real-time feedback	283
16.3.7. Multimodal and multitask.	284
16.4. Clinical applications in oncology rehabilitation	284
16.4.1. Monitoring chemotherapy	284
16.4.2. Evaluating recovery of functions post-cancer interventions	285
16.4.3. Managing and detecting lymphedema	285
16.4.4. Exercising and telerehabilitation	286
16.4.5. Fatigue and frailty assessment	286
16.5. Validation, performance metrics and outcomes	287
16.5.1. Technical validation of motion capture systems	287
16.5.2. Model validation and evaluation metrics	287
16.5.3. Clinical validation and utility.	288
16.5.4. Usability and acceptance of patients	289
16.6. Challenges and ethical considerations	289
16.6.1. Data quality and variability.	289
16.6.2. Small and diverse collections of datasets	290
16.6.3. Scientific transparency and reliance	290
16.7. Future directions and research opportunities.	291
16.7.1. Custom tailored and dynamic models	291
16.7.2. Clinical implication	291
16.7.3. Real-time, on the edge computing and motion analysis	291
16.7.4. Federated and privacy-preserving learning	292
16.8. Conclusion	292
16.9. References	293

Chapter 17. Machine Learning to Forecast Rehabilitation Needs After Oncological Surgery

Trupti YADAV and Abhay KASHETWAR	297
17.1. Introduction.	298
17.2. Rehabilitation needs after oncological surgery	299
17.2.1. Types of rehabilitation	299
17.2.2. Needs for rehabilitation and its determinants	300
17.3. ML in healthcare	302
17.3.1. Definition and scope	302
17.3.2. Types of ML models	302
17.4. Data sources for forecasting rehabilitation needs	303
17.4.1. EHRs	303
17.4.2. Radiology data.	303
17.4.3. Wearable sensors	304
17.4.4. Patient-reported outcome measures	304
17.4.5. Genomic and biomolecular data	304
17.5. ML models for predicting rehabilitation needs	305
17.5.1. Decision trees and random forests	305

17.5.2. SVMs	305
17.5.3. Logistic regression	305
17.5.4. Neural networks and deep learning	306
17.5.5. Gradient boosting machines (e.g. XGBoost, LightGBM, etc.)	306
17.6. Applications in oncology rehabilitation forecasting.	308
17.6.1. Colorectal surgery	308
17.6.2. Breast cancer surgery	308
17.6.3. Head and neck cancer	308
17.6.4. Thoracic and abdominal cancer	309
17.7. Model validation and evaluation	309
17.7.1. Metrics	309
17.7.2. Validation methods	310
17.7.3. Challenges	310
17.8. Future directions and research opportunities.	311
17.8.1. Personalized rehabilitation pathways	311
17.8.2. Longitudinal modeling	311
17.8.3. Federated learning.	311
17.8.4. Fusion with robotics and virtual reality	311
17.8.5. Cost–benefit analysis	312
17.9. Conclusion	312
17.10. References	312
Chapter 18. AI-Driven Wearable Sensors for Personalized Cancer Recovery Programs.	317
Dhairyasheel PATIL and Sanjay BADJATE	
18.1. Introduction.	317
18.2. Summary of wearable sensors.	319
18.2.1. Inertial measurement units	319
18.2.2. Electromyography sensors	319
18.2.3. Pressure sensors and gait insoles.	320
18.2.4. Physiological biosensors	320
18.2.5. Multisensor fusion platforms	320
18.3. AI integration: from data to insight	320
18.3.1. Predictive and real-time data processing analytics	321
18.3.2. Sensor fusion and multivariate analysis	321
18.3.3. Personalized anomaly detection systems	322
18.3.4. Adaptive feedback and timely interventions	322
18.3.5. Remote clinical integration and patient monitoring	323
18.4. Uses in cancer recovery	323
18.4.1. Monitoring activity and performance	323
18.4.2. Frailty and gait assessment	324
18.4.3. Assessment of recovery and muscle activation	324
18.4.4. Biochemical and inflammatory marker monitoring	325

18.4.5. Psychosocial and behavioral health monitoring	325
18.5. System architectures and practical implementations	326
18.5.1. Layered system architecture for cancer recovery	326
18.5.2. Conversational AI wearables	327
18.5.3. Smart garments and integrated sensor systems	327
18.5.4. Point-of-care AI diagnostic platforms	330
18.5.5. Cloud-integrated AI platforms and dashboards	330
18.6. Benefits and impact	331
18.6.1. Personalized and adaptive rehabilitation	331
18.6.2. Early detection and proactive interventions	331
18.6.3. Enhanced patient engagement and empowerment	331
18.6.4. Continuity of care and remote monitoring	332
18.6.5. Cost-effectiveness and healthcare efficiency	332
18.7. Challenges and future directions	333
18.7.1. Data quality, standardization and labeling	333
18.7.2. Bias, equity and generalizability	334
18.7.3. Interpretability and clinical trust	334
18.7.4. Regulatory and reimbursement pathways	335
18.7.5. Future innovations and research directions	335
18.8. Conclusion	336
18.9. References	336
Chapter 19. Computer Vision-Based Range of Motion	
Analysis in Oncology Physiotherapy	339
Anand GUDUR and Pankaj THOTE	
19.1. Introduction	339
19.2. CV techniques in ROM analysis	341
19.2.1. Markerless motion capture systems	341
19.2.2. RGB camera-based systems and consumer devices	342
19.2.3. Deep learning and ML integration	343
19.2.4. Real-time analysis and edge computing	344
19.3. Oncology physiotherapy: unique needs and challenges	344
19.3.1. Clinical context of ROM impairments in oncology	346
19.3.2. ROM assessment challenges specific to oncology	346
19.3.3. Integration challenges in oncology settings	347
19.3.4. Evidence from related clinical populations	348
19.4. Proposed framework for oncology CV-based ROM analysis	349
19.4.1. Hardware setup and environment	349
19.4.2. Pose estimation and skeletal modeling	350
19.4.3. ROM computation and kinematic analysis	350
19.5. Benefits and opportunities	351
19.5.1. Enhanced accuracy and objectivity in assessment	351
19.5.2. Remote monitoring and telehealth compatibility	352

19.5.3. Scalable and cost-effective care delivery	352
19.5.4. Personalized and data-driven rehabilitation	352
19.6. Limitations and challenges	353
19.6.1. Technical limitations of current CV systems	353
19.6.2. Patient-related factors in oncology	354
19.6.3. Clinical workflow integration	354
19.7. Future directions and research opportunities	355
19.7.1. Development of oncology-specific pose estimation models	355
19.7.2. Integration with telerehabilitation platforms	356
19.7.3. Personalized and longitudinal movement modeling	356
19.7.4. Multimodal sensor fusion	357
19.8. Conclusion	357
19.9. References	358

Chapter 20. AI-Powered Robotic Assistance for Cancer Patient Physiotherapy

Rashmi GUDUR and Faisal Hussain HUSSAIN 361

20.1. Introduction	361
20.2. Background and clinical context	362
20.3. AI-enabled robotic rehabilitation technologies	364
20.3.1. Robotic systems in rehabilitation	364
20.3.2. Integration of AI	365
20.3.3. Wearable sensors and biometric monitoring	365
20.3.4. Virtual and augmented reality integration	365
20.4. Oncology-specific applications	366
20.4.1. Breast cancer	366
20.4.2. Head and neck cancer	367
20.4.3. Colorectal and prostate cancer	367
20.4.4. Neurological cancers	368
20.4.5. Pediatric oncology	368
20.5. Advantages and benefits	369
20.5.1. Personalization and adaptivity	370
20.5.2. Precision and consistency	370
20.5.3. Improved patient engagement and motivation	370
20.5.4. Accessibility and remote care	371
20.5.5. Staff support and clinical efficiency	371
20.6. Implementation challenges	371
20.6.1. High cost and limited accessibility	372
20.6.2. Complexity of device use and setup	372
20.6.3. Clinical validation and evidence gaps	372
20.6.4. Ethical and data privacy concerns	373
20.6.5. Patient acceptance and psychological barriers	373

20.7. Future directions	373
20.7.1. Multimodal data fusion for precision rehabilitation	374
20.7.2. Emotionally intelligent and socially aware robots	374
20.7.3. Brain–computer interfaces (BCIs)	374
20.7.4. Expanded home-based and community rehabilitation	375
20.7.5. Integration with AR and VR	375
20.8. Conclusion	375
20.9. References	376
List of Authors	379
Index	381