



Closing the Loop: Towards Smart Integrated Medical Systems & Assistive Technologies

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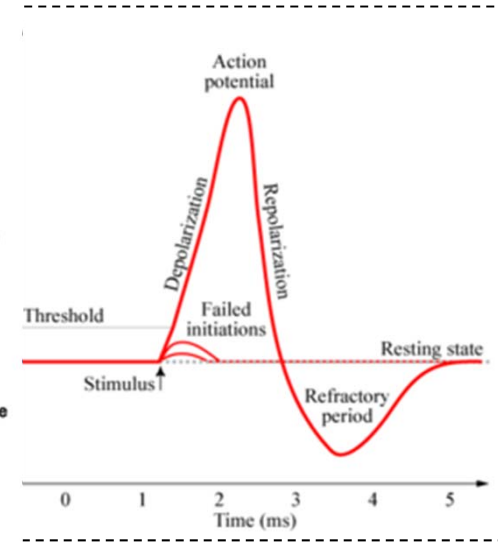
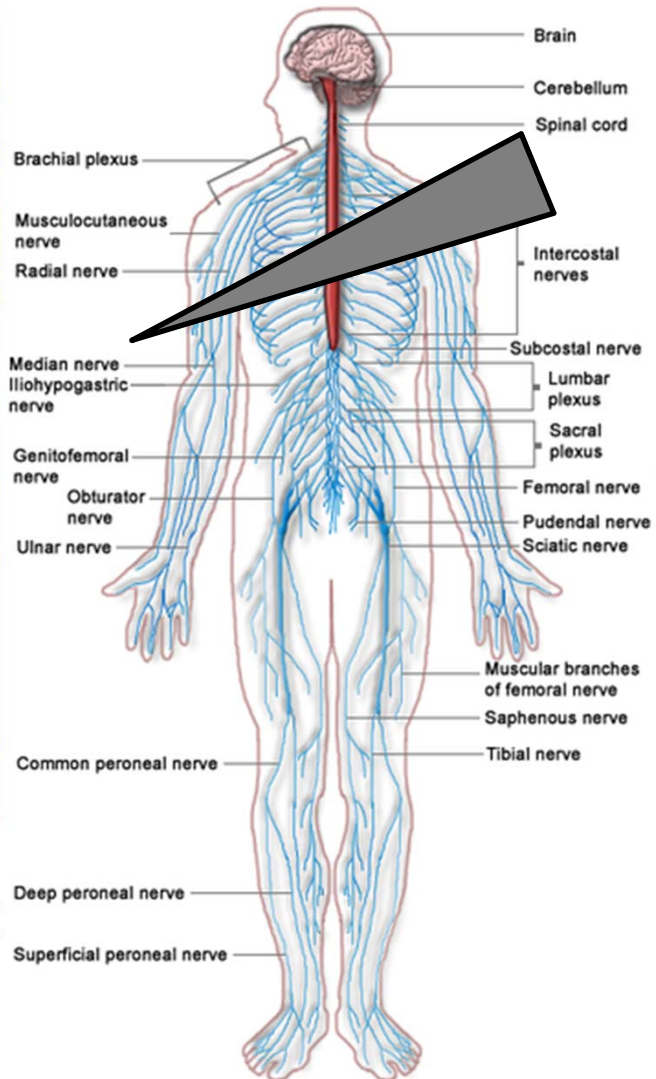
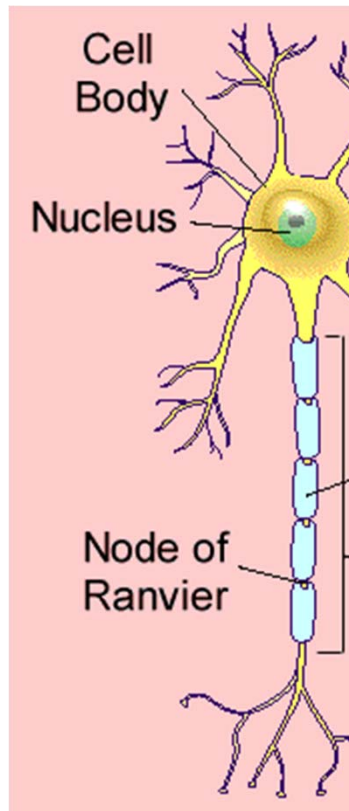
26 Jun. 2014



Outline

- Integrated Solution for Pain Management
 - Recording from Spinal Cord
 - Recording from Thalamus
 - Recording from Somatosensory
- Integrated Solution for Relieving Gastroparesis
 - Gastric Electrical Activity
- Integrated Assistive Technology for Speech Impairment
 - Tongue Tracking System
- Integrated Solution for Medication Adherence
 - Smart Connected AT/WD
- Conclusion

Basic Neuroscience



Extrac

ording

http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Human_Physiology/The_Nervous_System



Background on EEG/ECoG

Delta (up to 4 Hz)

Theta (4 - <8 Hz)

Alpha (8 - <13 Hz)

Beta (13 - <30 Hz)

Gamma (30 - 100 Hz)



Sleeping

Drowsy

Relaxed

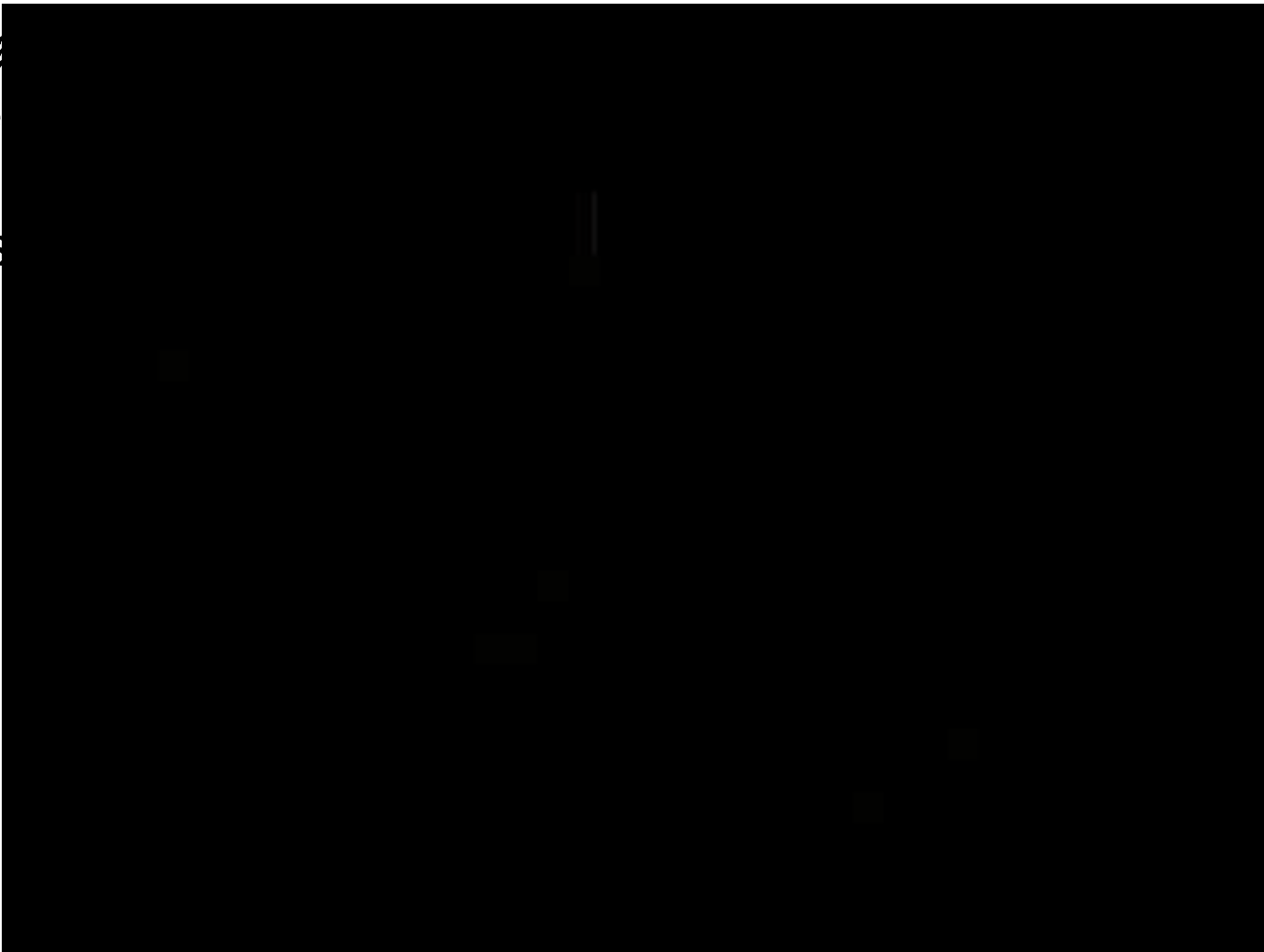
Alert

Complicated
Sensory Proc.



Brain Machine Interface (BMI)

- ❖ A brain-machine interface (BMI) is a technology that enables direct communication between the brain and a computer or other machine.
- ❖ BMIs are used to help people with disabilities control prosthetic limbs, computers, and other devices.



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ng



Neurostimulation: Deep Brain Stimulation



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izKL1mVXF7c&feature=related>

DBS mechanism



Problems of Current Neurostimulators

- ❖ **Tuning (trial and error)**
- ❖ **Feedback from nervous system**
- ❖ **The battery life**



Closed-loop Integrated Solution

Develop an **integrated** system, to acquire information about the state of nervous system, and **stimulate** the **brain** when **necessary** in order to normalize the state.

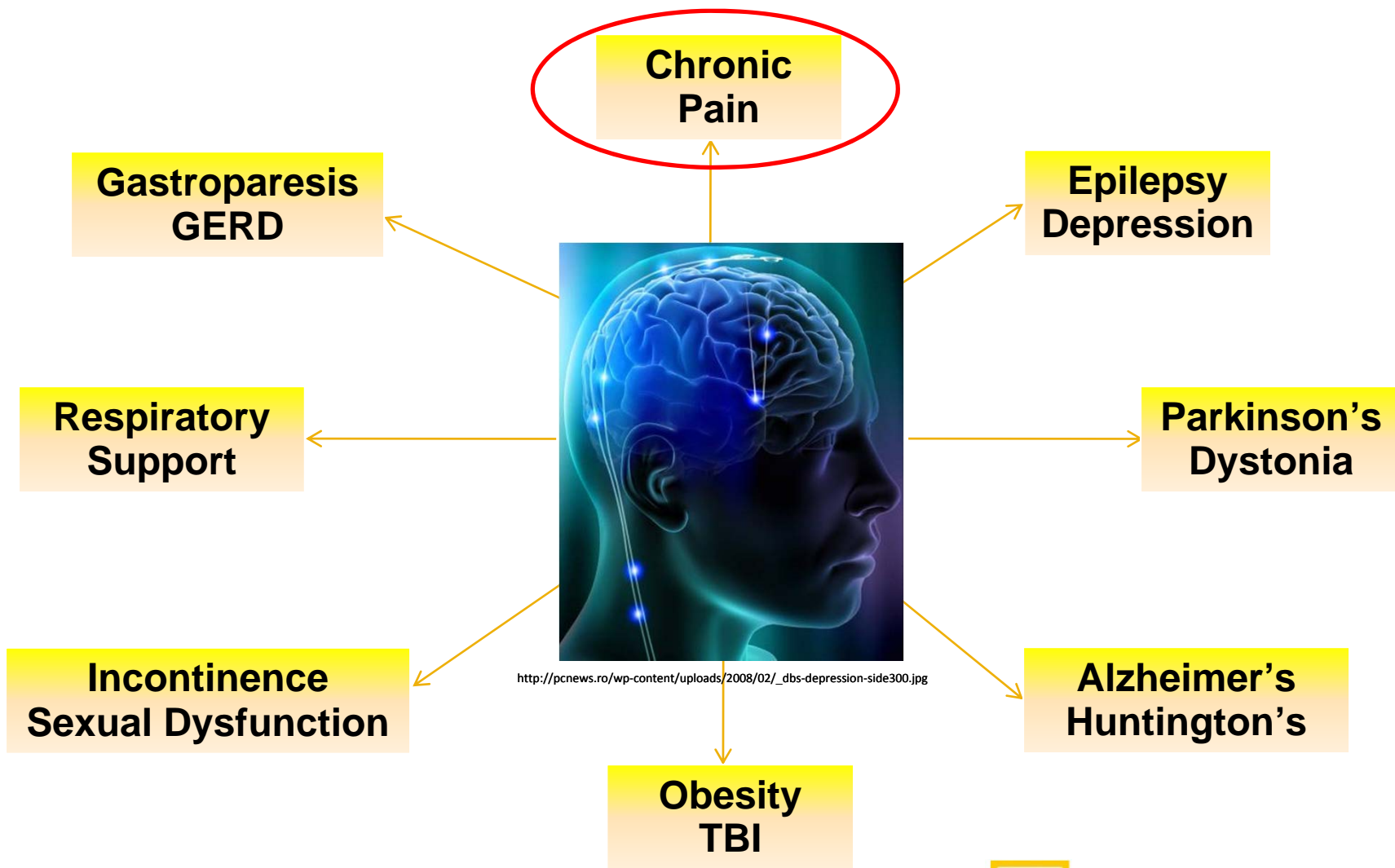


http://pcnews.ro/wp-content/uploads/2008/02/_dbs-depression-side300.jpg



<http://s3819378.files.wordpress.com/2009/05/matthepp>

Treating Neural Disorders: Neurostimulation



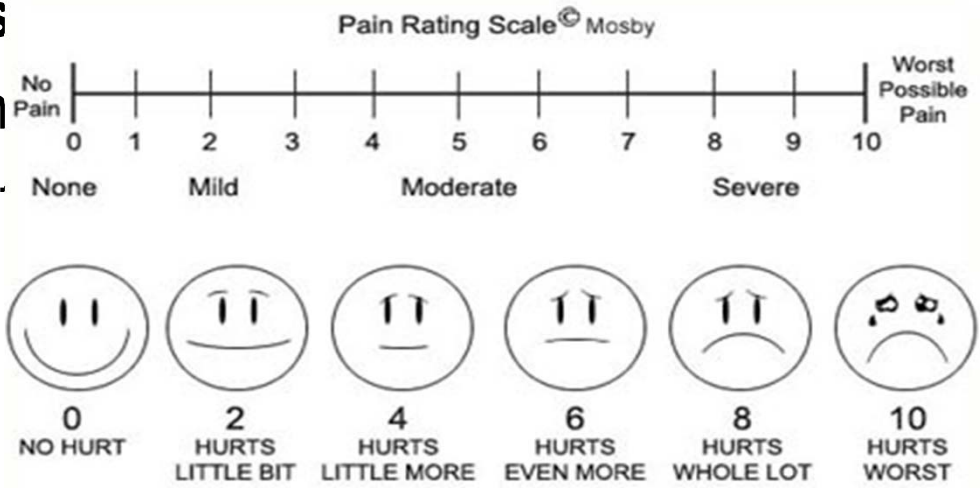
Chronic Pain

❖ Statistics

- 40 million medical visits annually
- \$100 billion costs annually

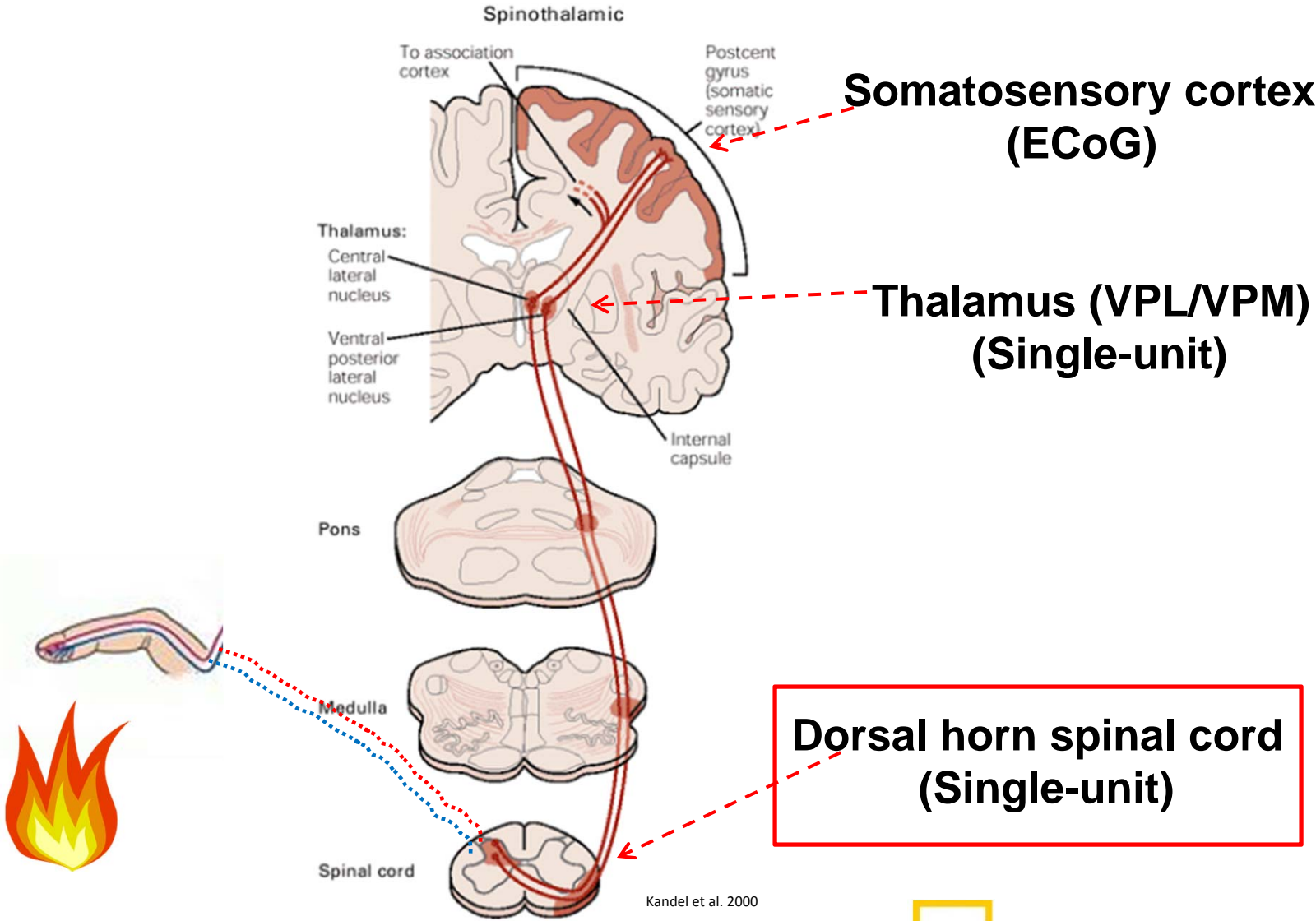
❖ Little has

- Treatment
- Quantification

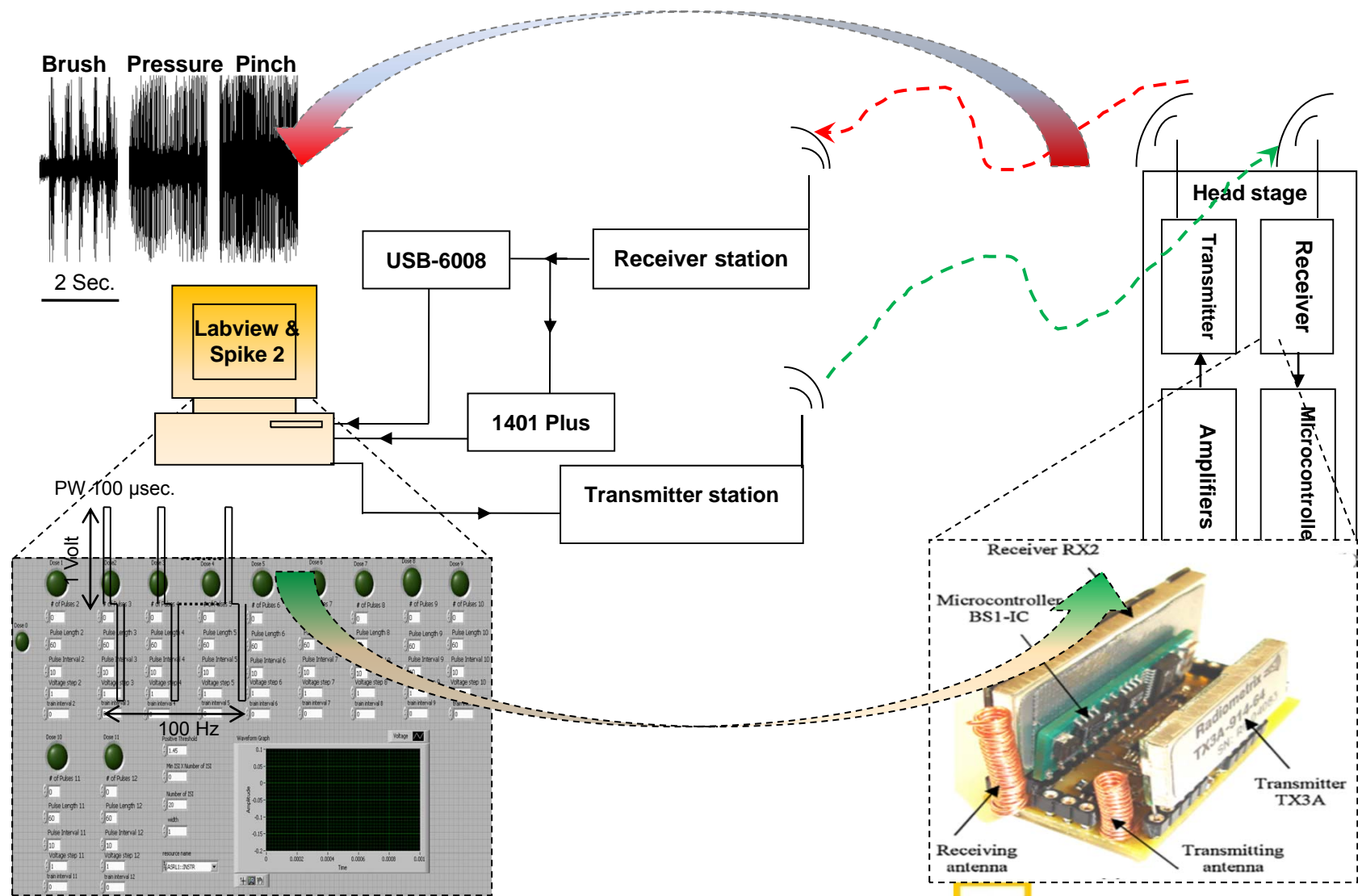


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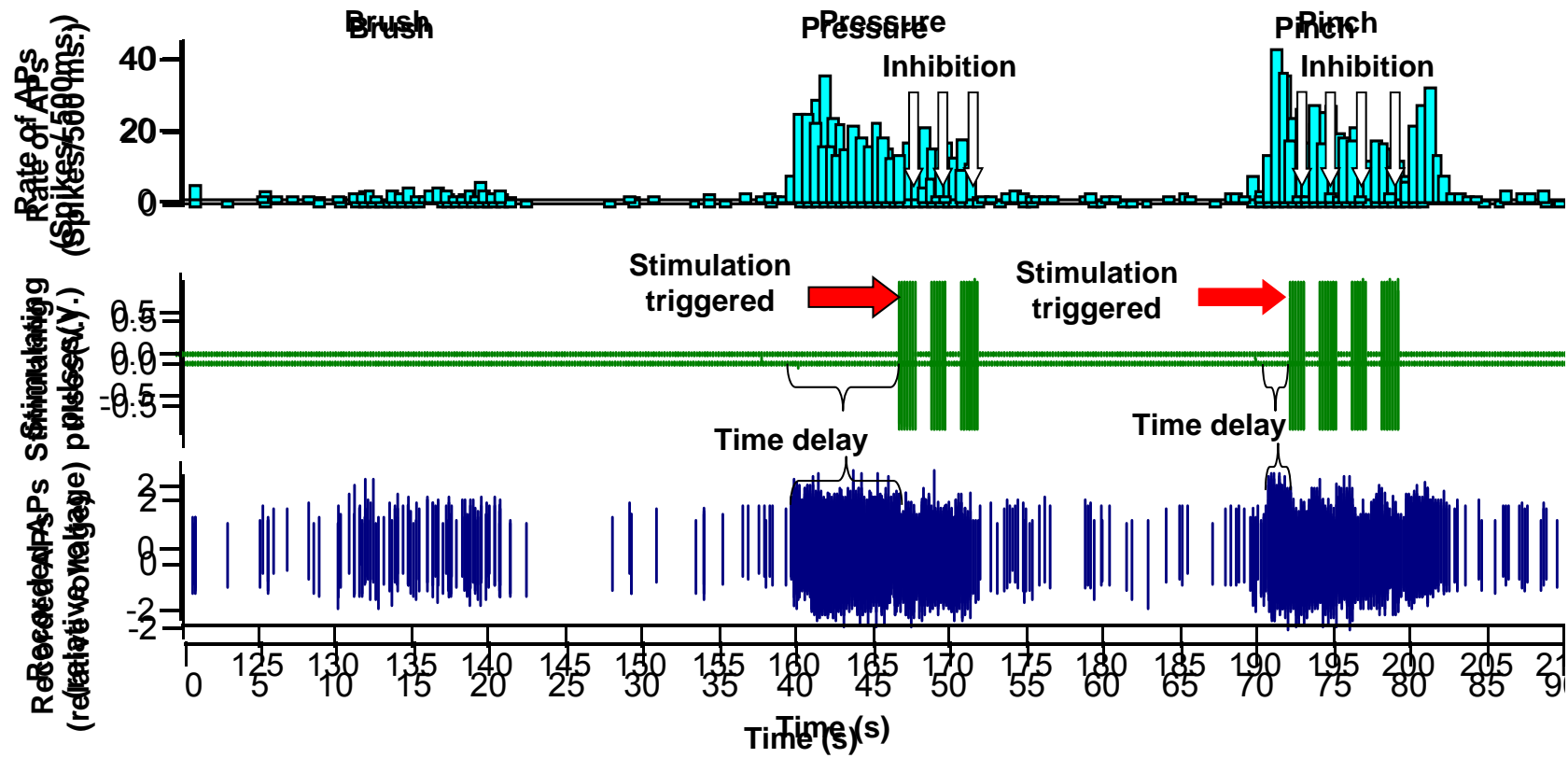
Pain Pathways (Spinothalamic)



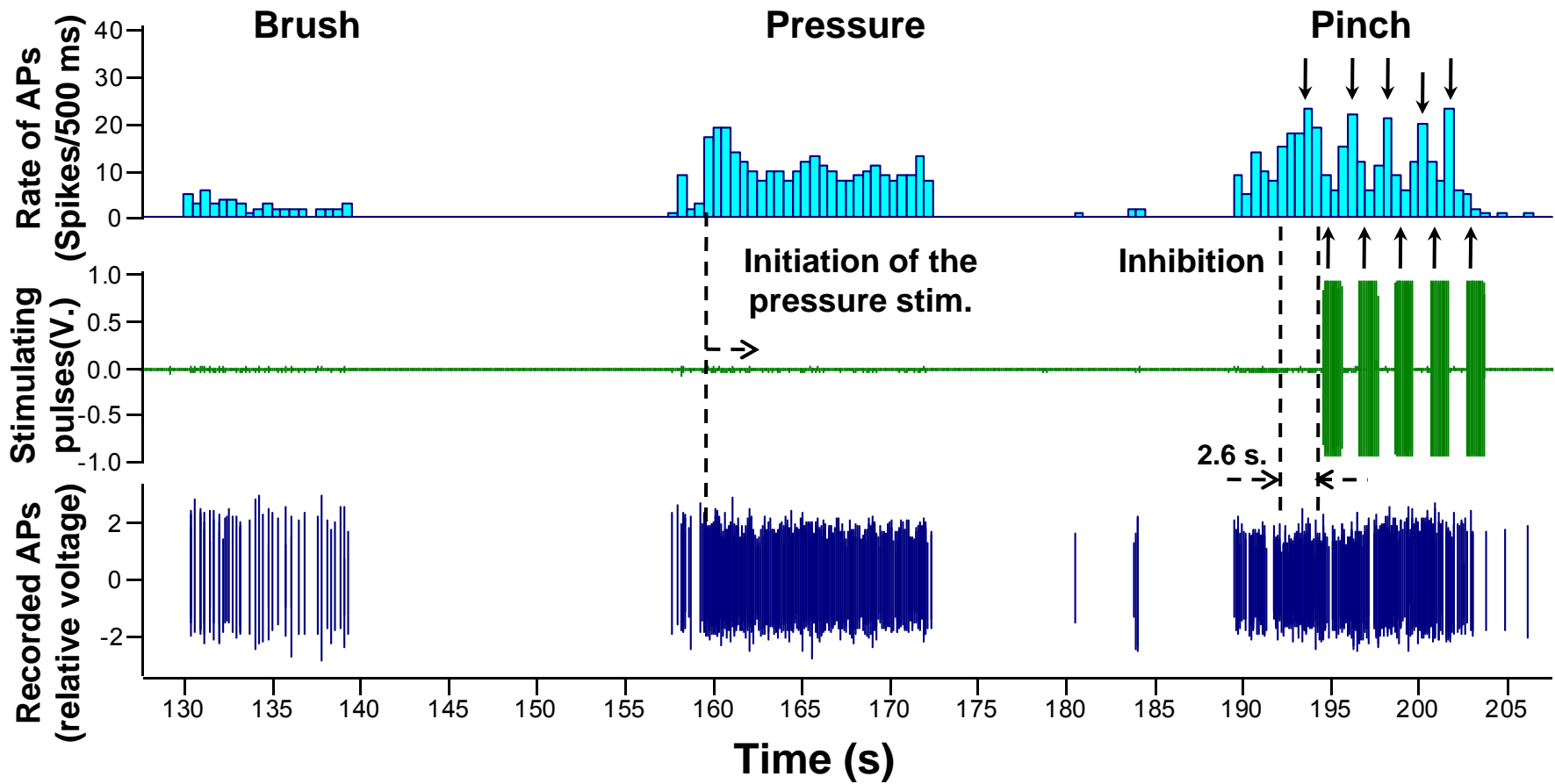
Extracellular Recording from SC Stimulating PAG



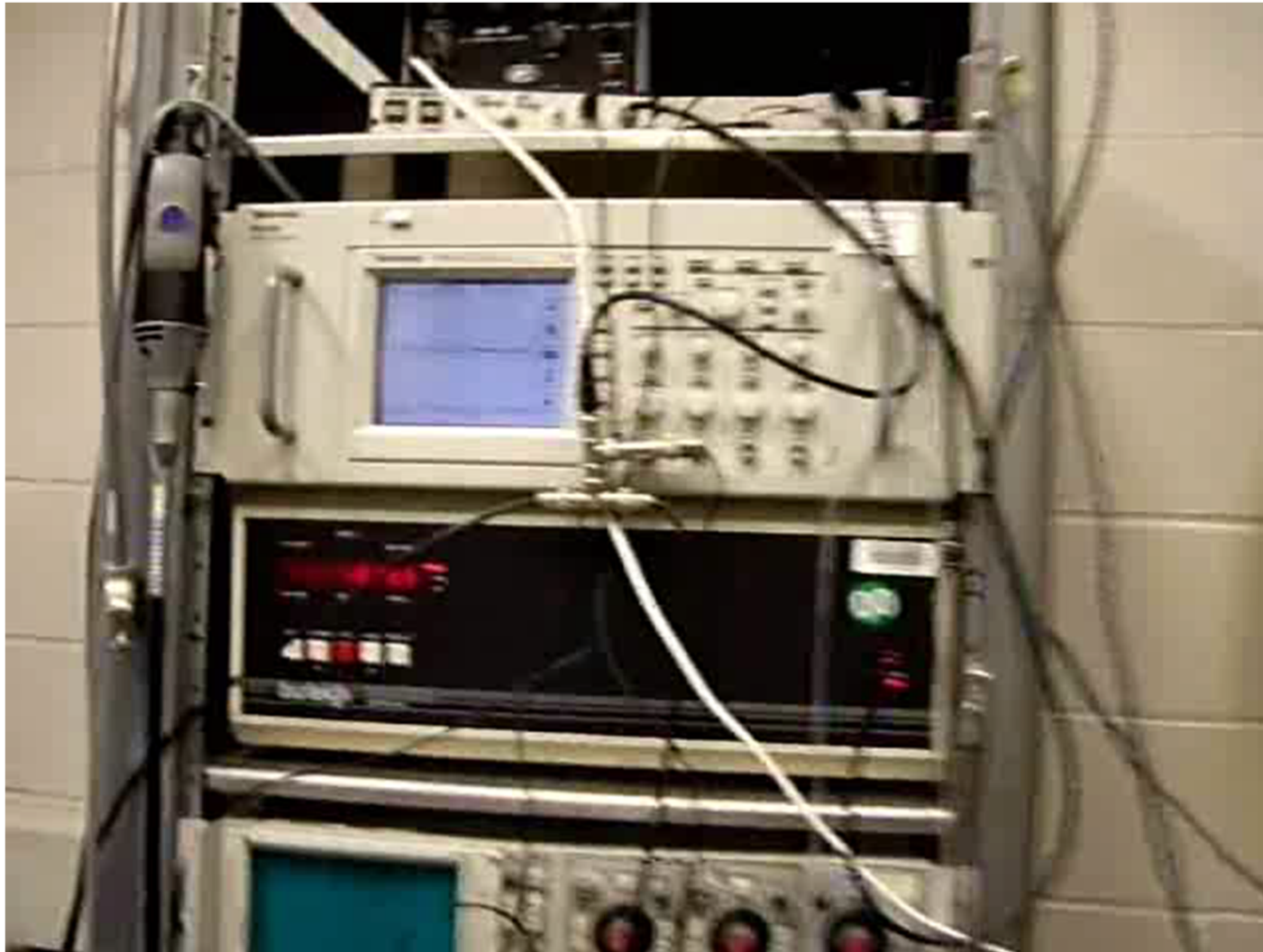
Real-time Experiments



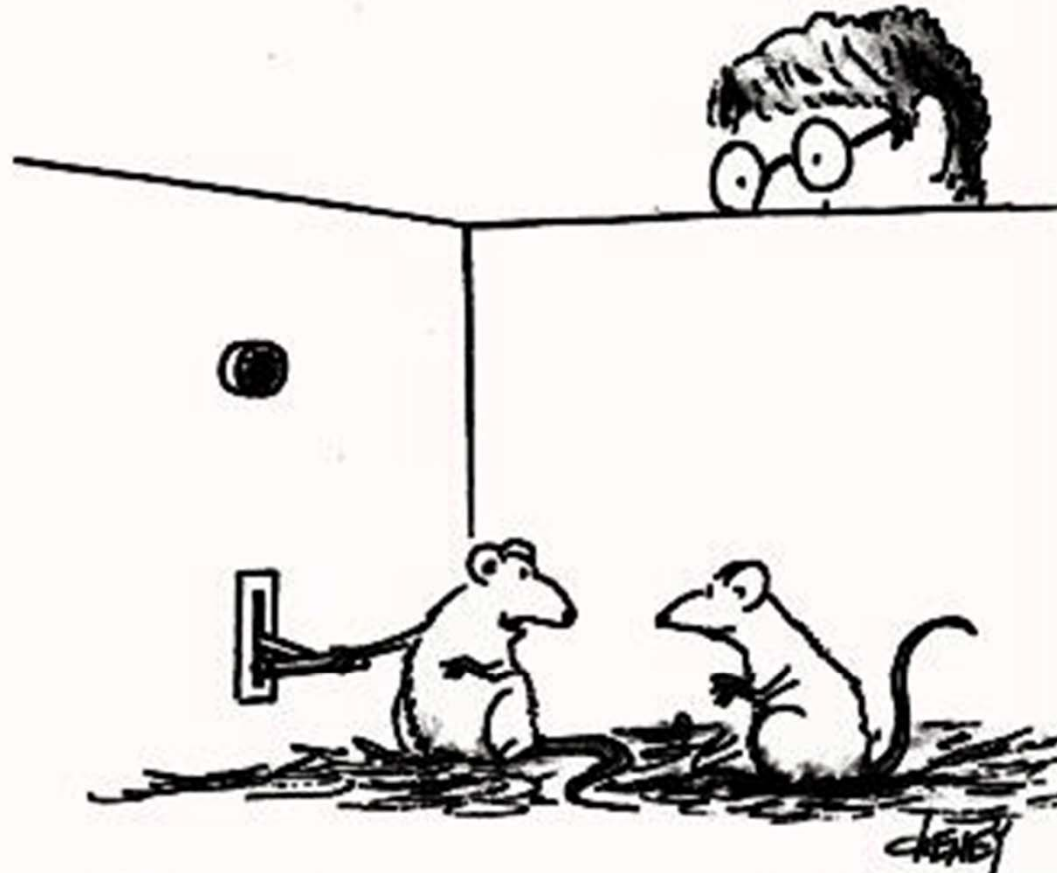
Real-time Experiments



Experiment Video



Importance of Statistical Results



It is rather interesting phenomenon. Every time I press this lever, that post-graduate student breathes a sigh of relief.

<http://www.cyc-net.org/humour/070801laugh.html>

Performance of the System

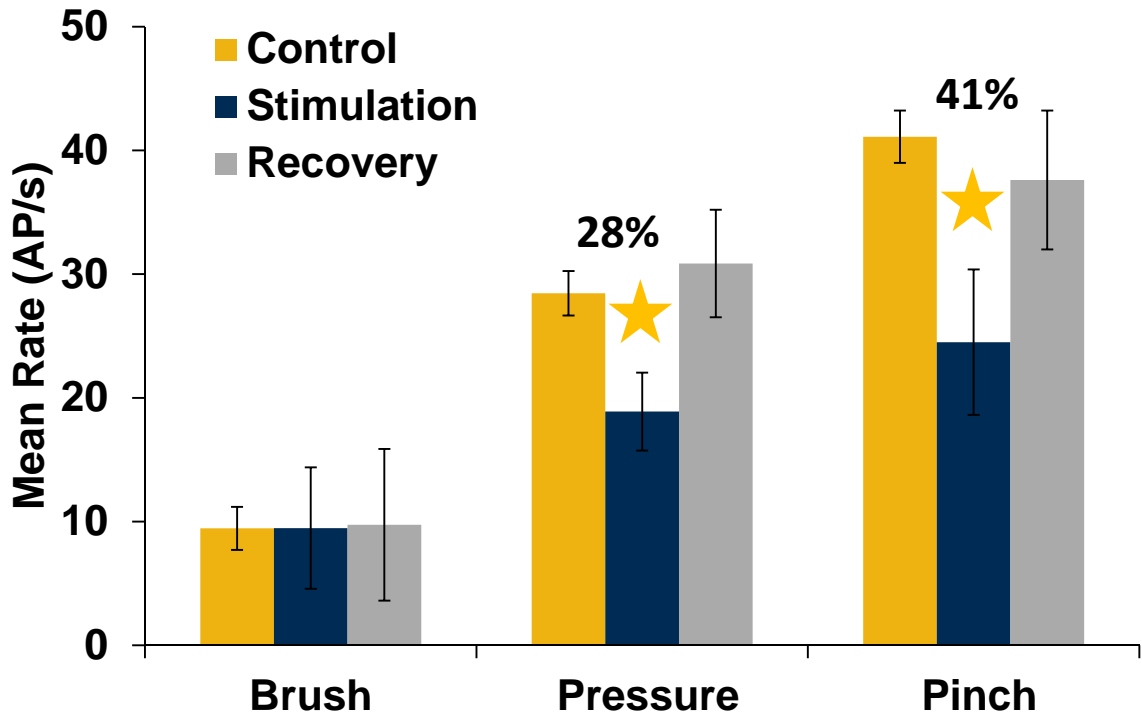
Mean number of stimulation triggered \pm SEM		
brush	pressure	pinch
0	1.85 \pm 0.23	3.62 \pm 0.16

System found pinch stimulus twice as painful as pressure (n=29).

Mean time delay in \pm SEM		
brush	pressure	pinch
--	4.46 \pm 0.49 (s)	0.91 \pm 0.16 (s)

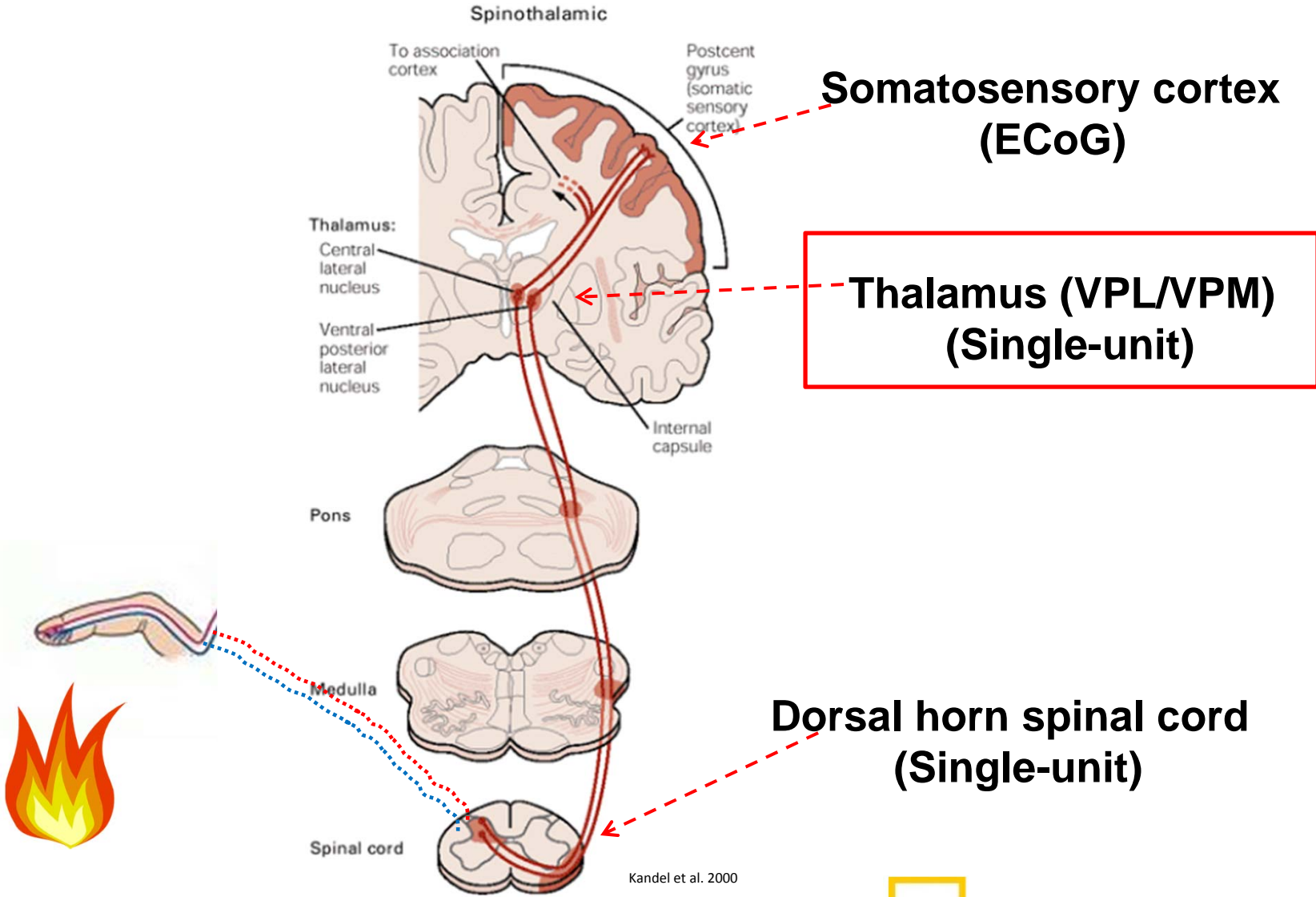
System detected pinch stimulus five times faster than pressure (n=29).

Statistical Results

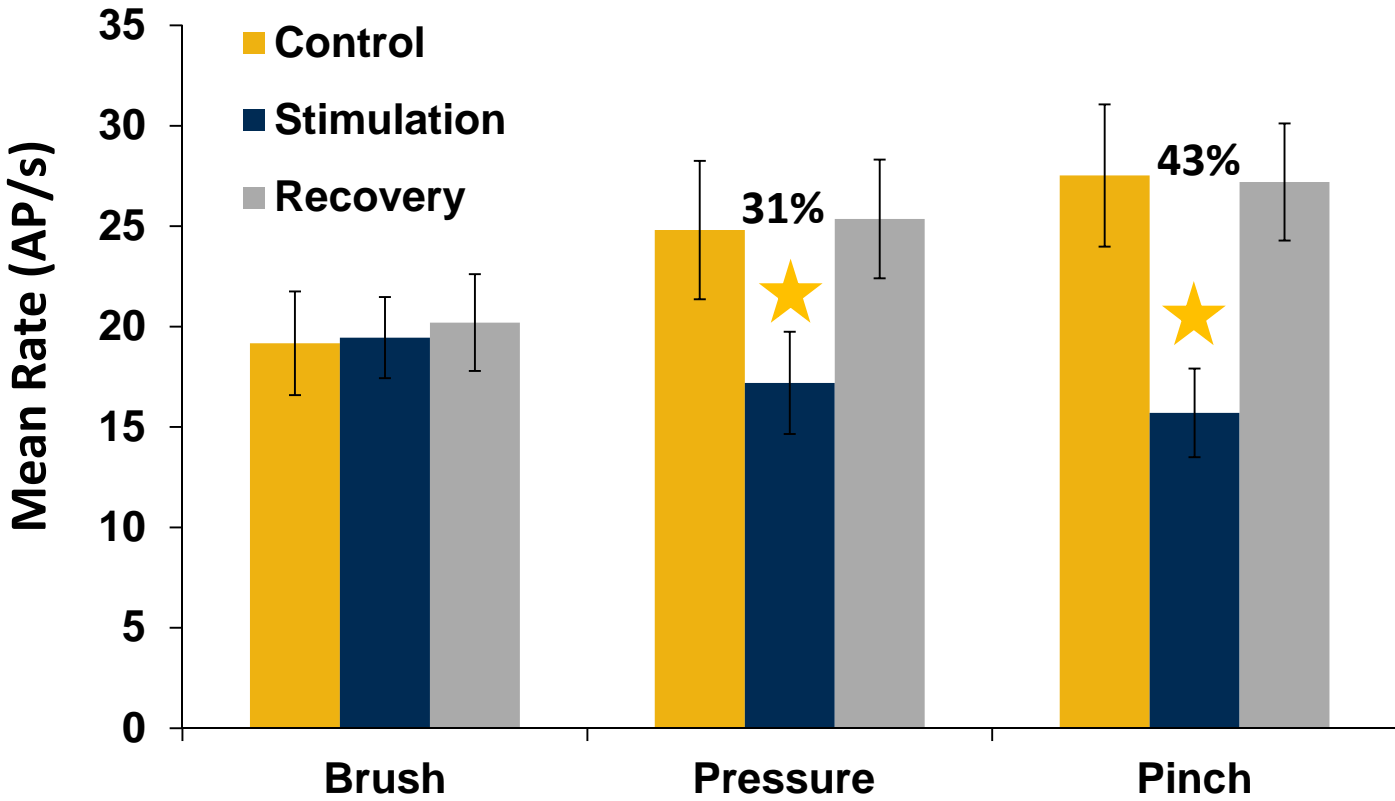


The mean rate of Action potentials (APs)/sec. \pm SEM (standard error of mean), n=29 (number of recorded neurons)

Pain Pathways (Spinothalamic)



Statistical Results

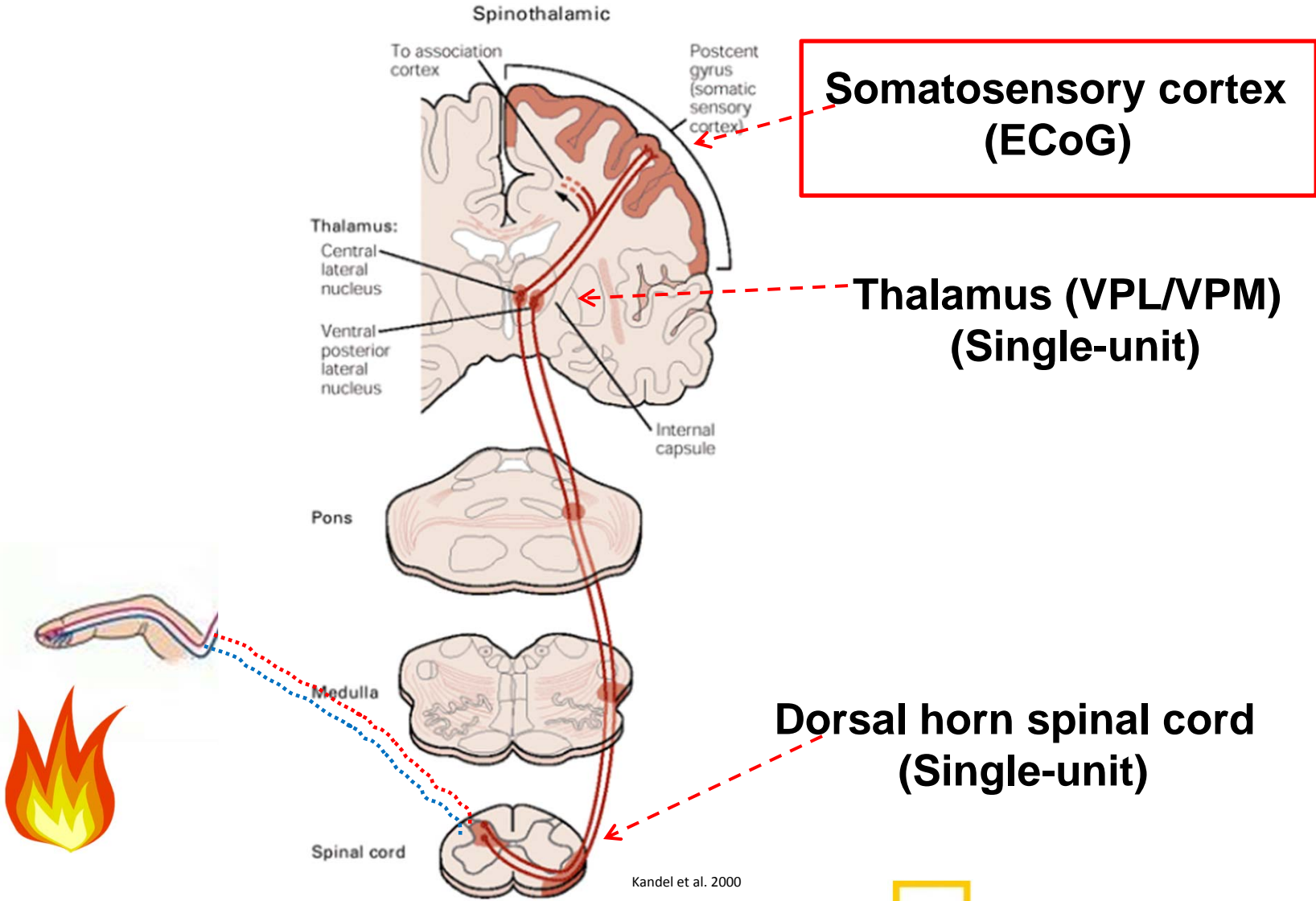


The mean rate of Action potentials (APs)/s. \pm SEM (standard error of mean), n=40 (number of recorded neurons)

Problems and Issues with Single-Unit APs

- ❖ **Long-term recording of single-unit action potential has not been demonstrated in clinical practice.**
- ❖ **Adds extra surgical procedures to the implantation of DBS.**

Pain Pathways (Spinothalamic)

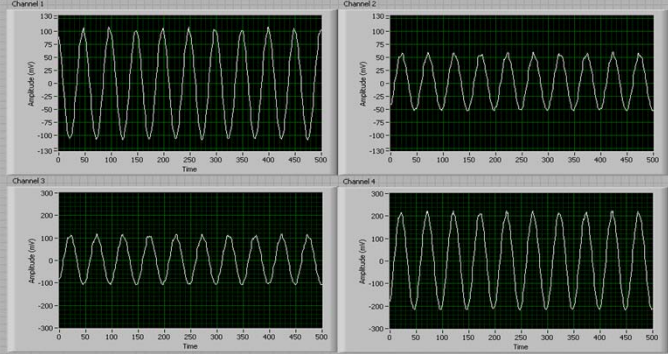
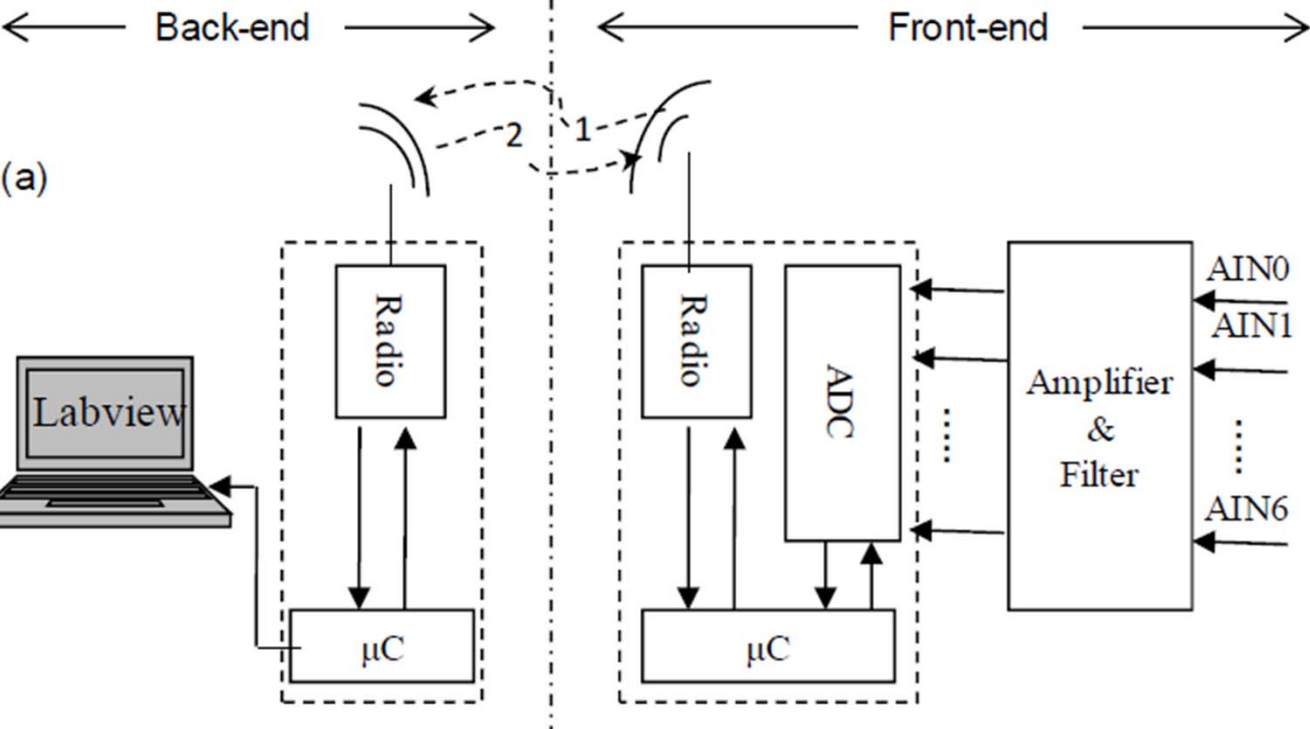


Kandel et al. 2000

Hardware Characteristics to Acquire EEG/ECOG

- (1) Size and weight**
- (2) Wireless transmission**
- (3) Multichannel recording**
- (4) Energy consumption**
- (5) Cost efficient**

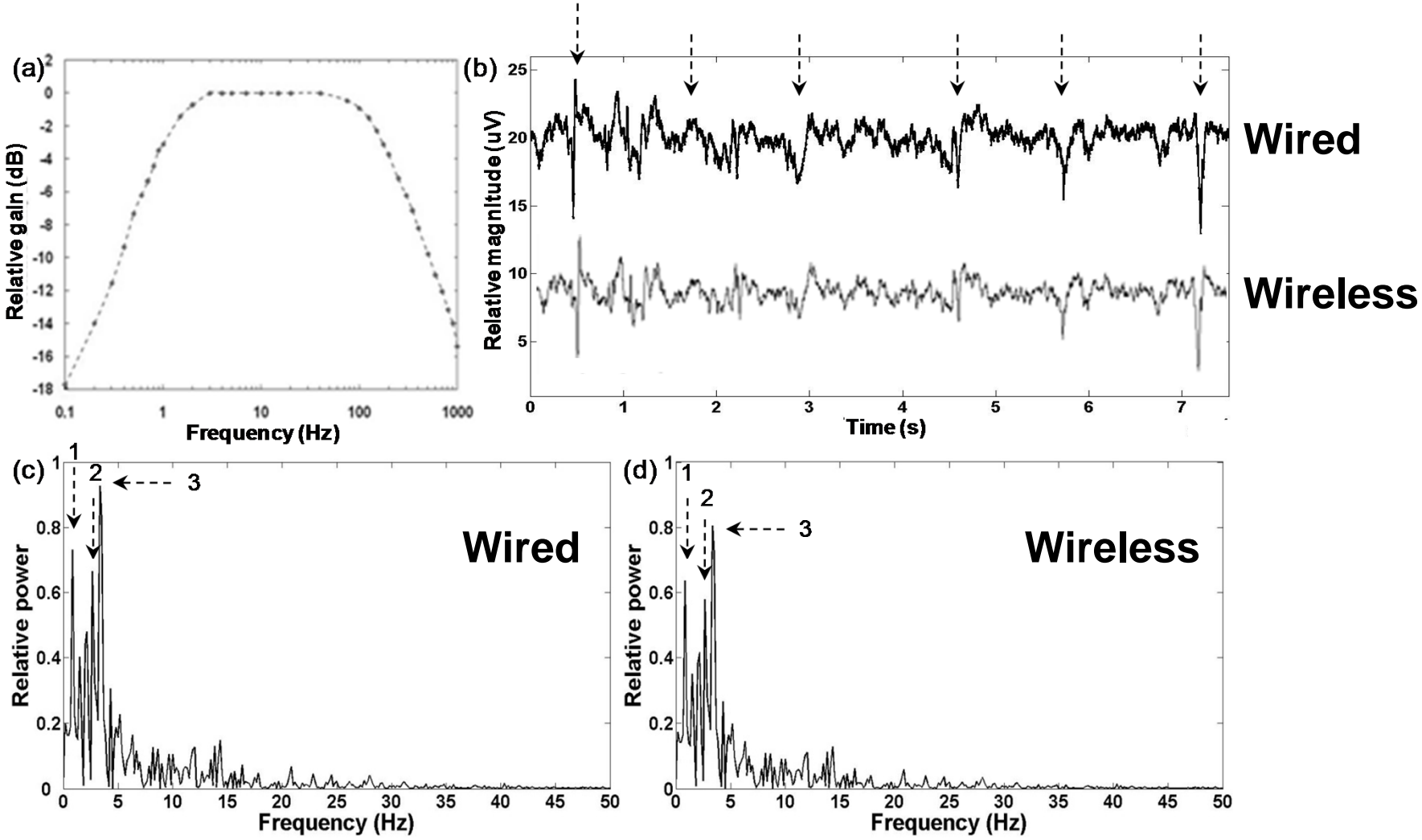
Multichannel Wireless System to Acquire EEG/ECoG



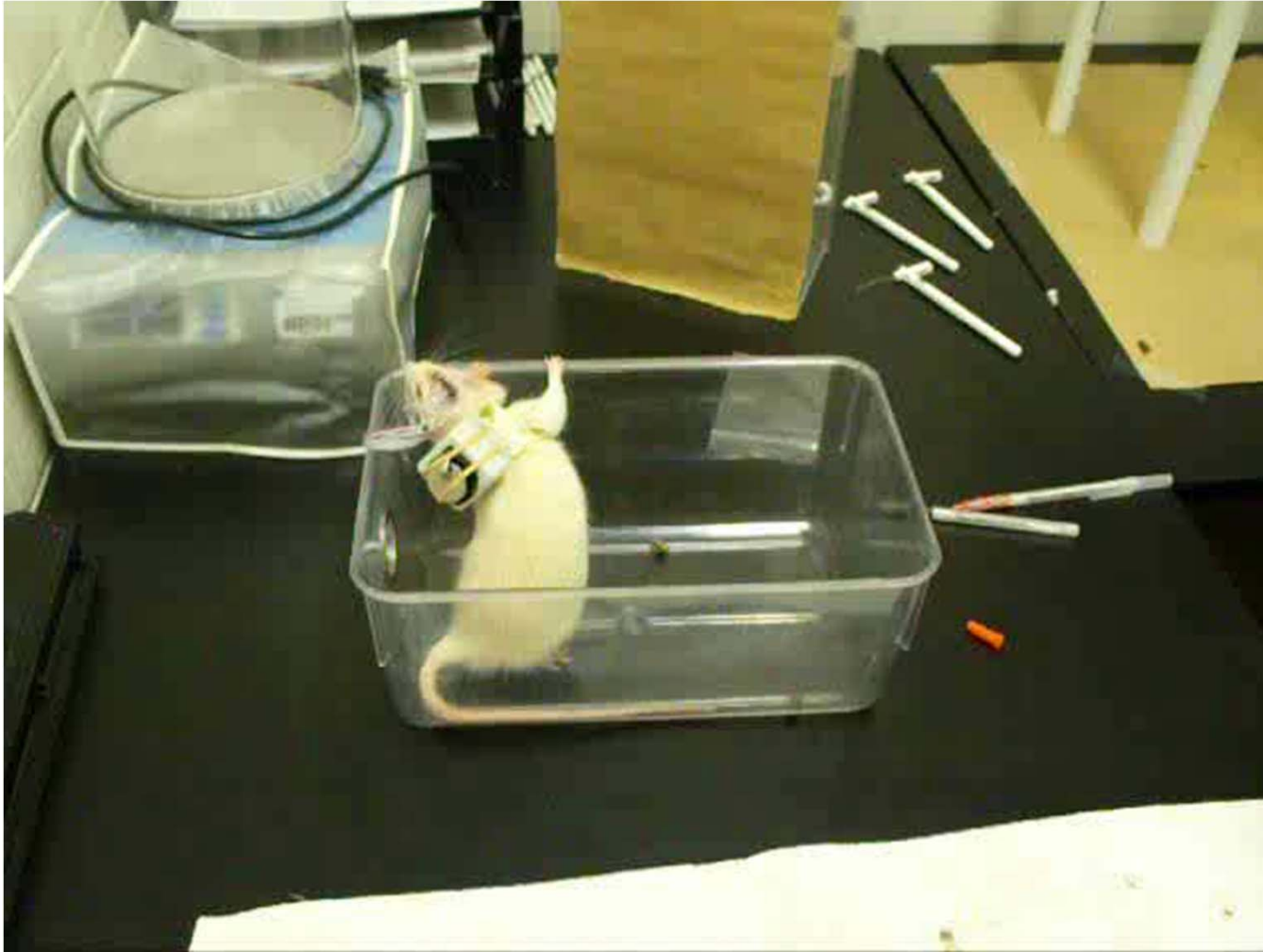
(b)

(c)

Comparing Wired and Wireless Systems

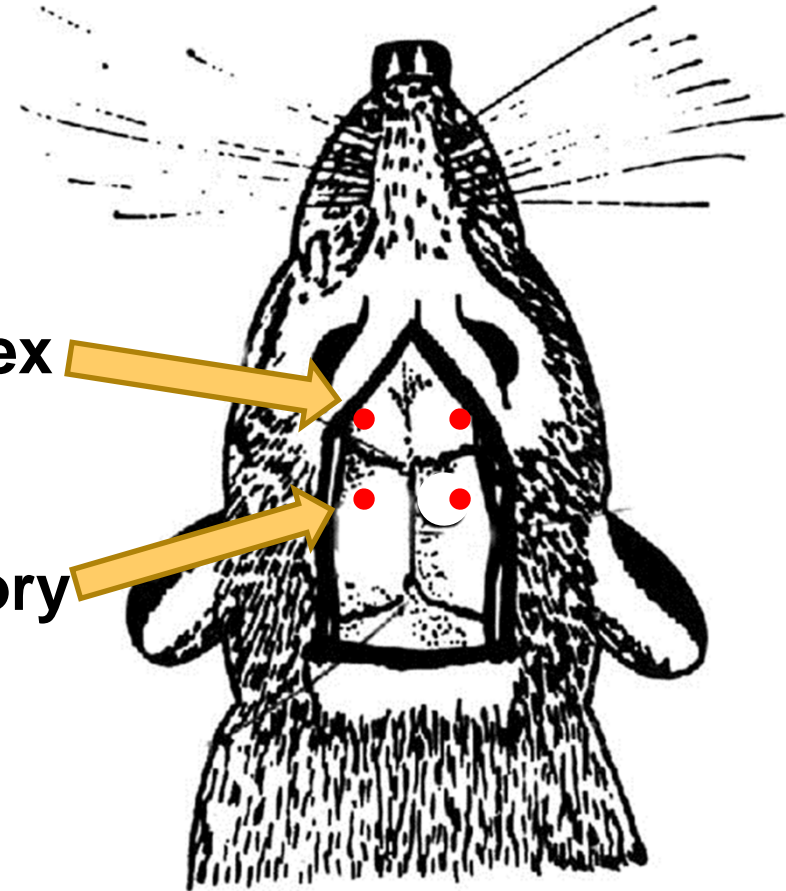


Video of a Rat with the ECoG Front-end



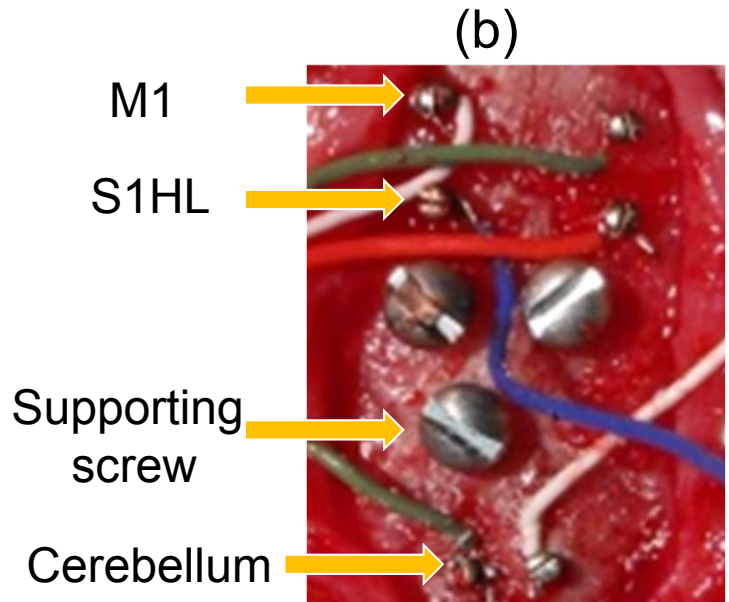
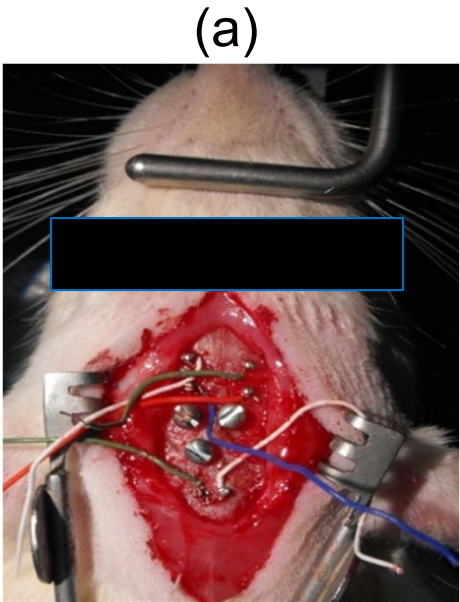
Experimental Procedures

- 1. Thermal stimulation
- 2. Chemical stimulation
Motor Cortex
- 3. Mechanical stimulation
Somatosensory

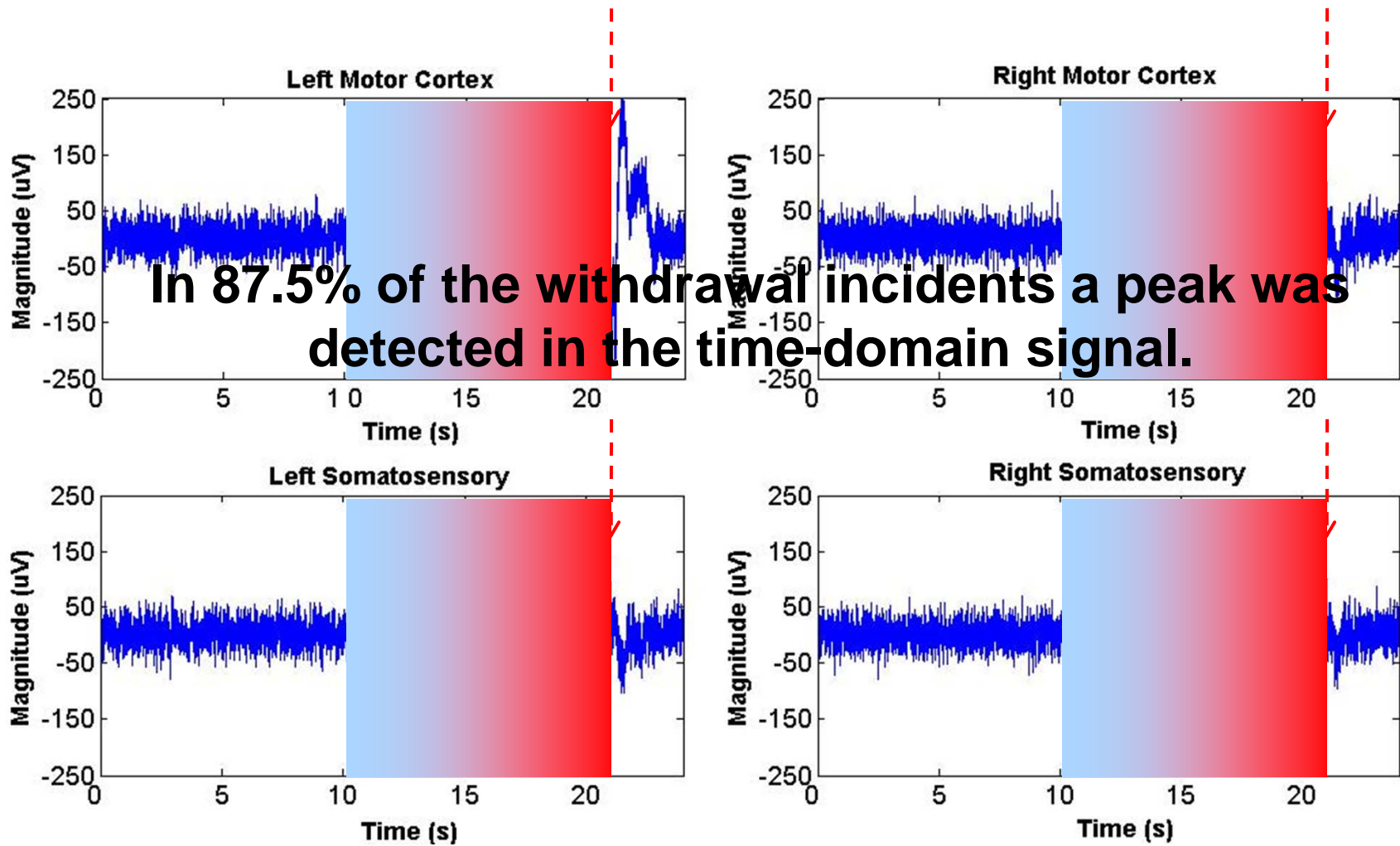


Ling et al. 2004

Implantation Methodology



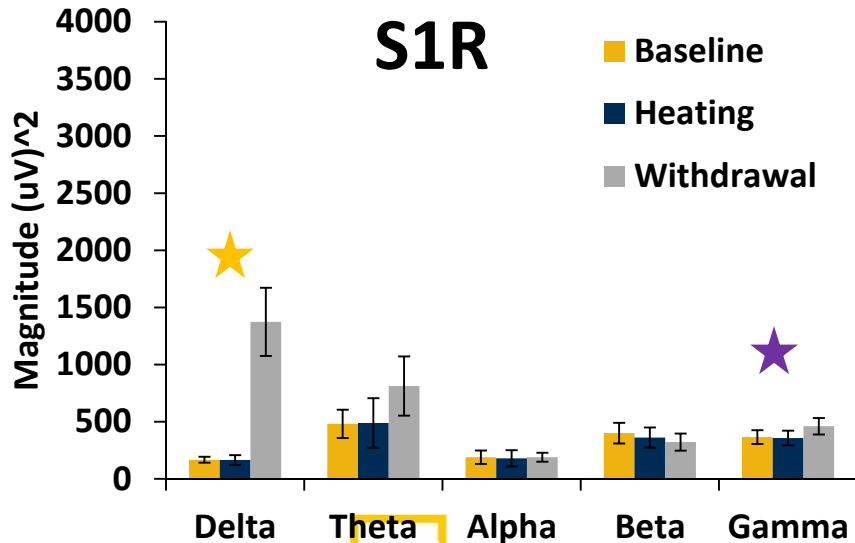
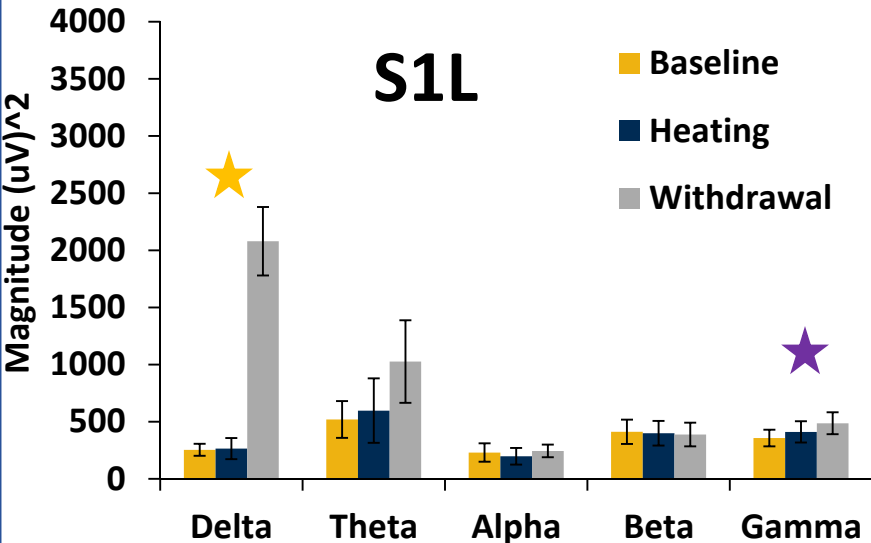
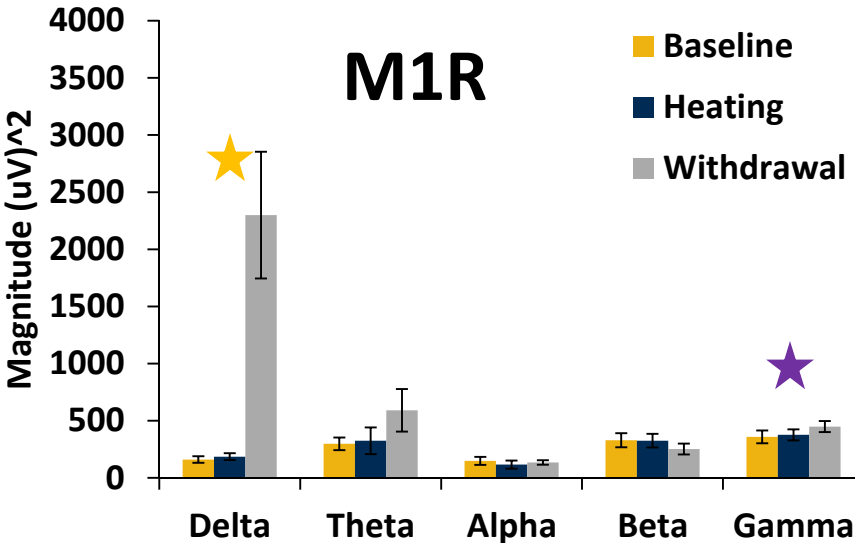
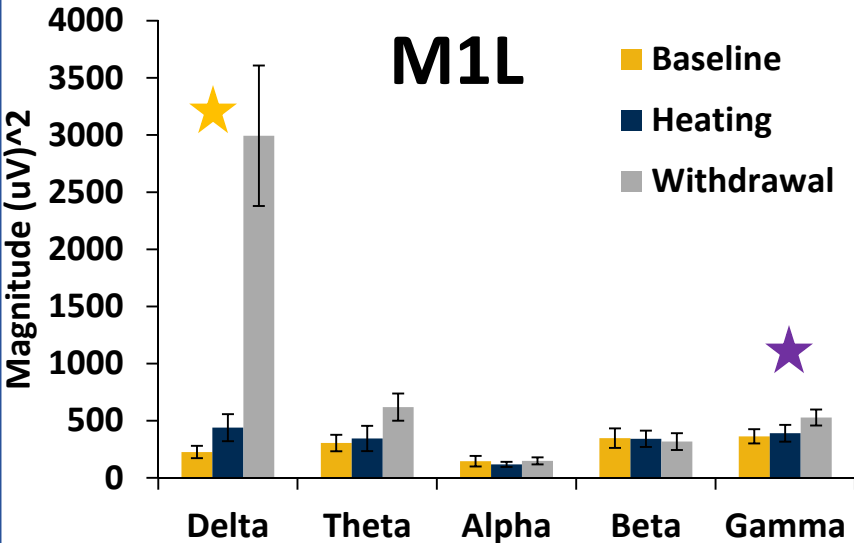
Thermal Stimulation in Right Paw



In 87.5% of the withdrawal incidents a peak was detected in the time-domain signal.

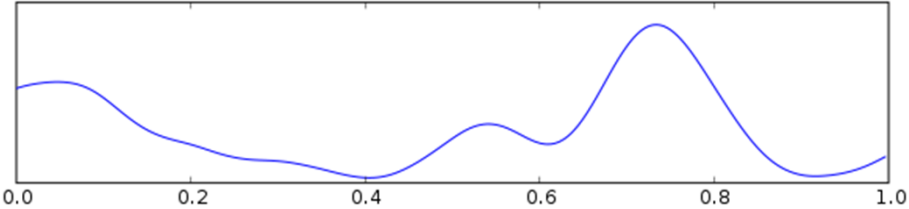


Power Spectrum in Various Frequency Bands for Thermal Stimulation to Right Paw



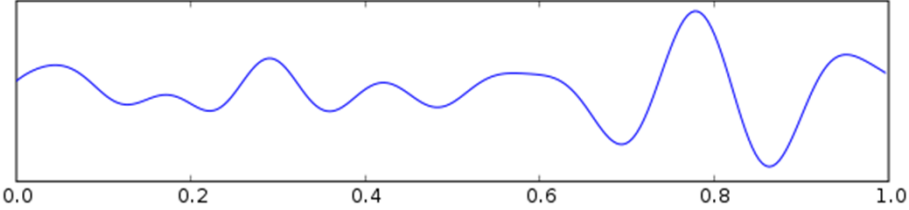
Background on EEG/ECoG

Delta (up to 4 Hz)



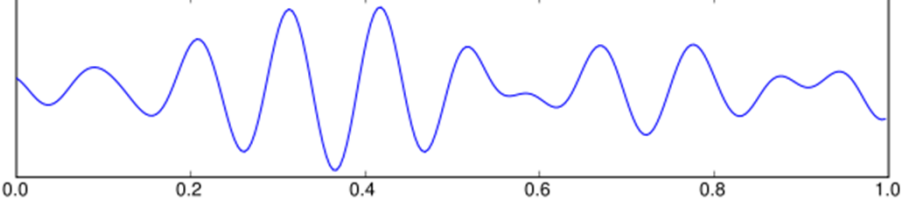
Sleeping

Theta (4 - <8 Hz)



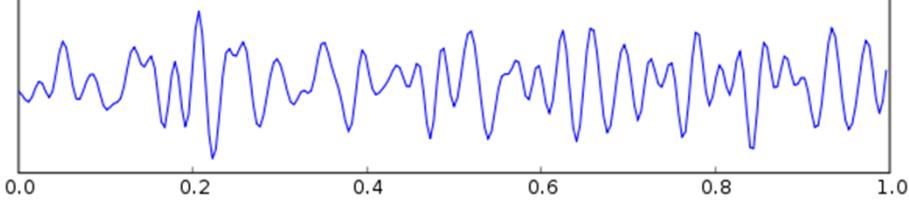
Drowsy

Alpha (8 - <13 Hz)



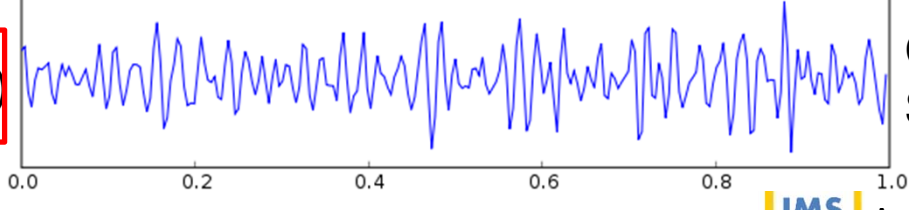
Relaxed

Beta (13 - <30 Hz)



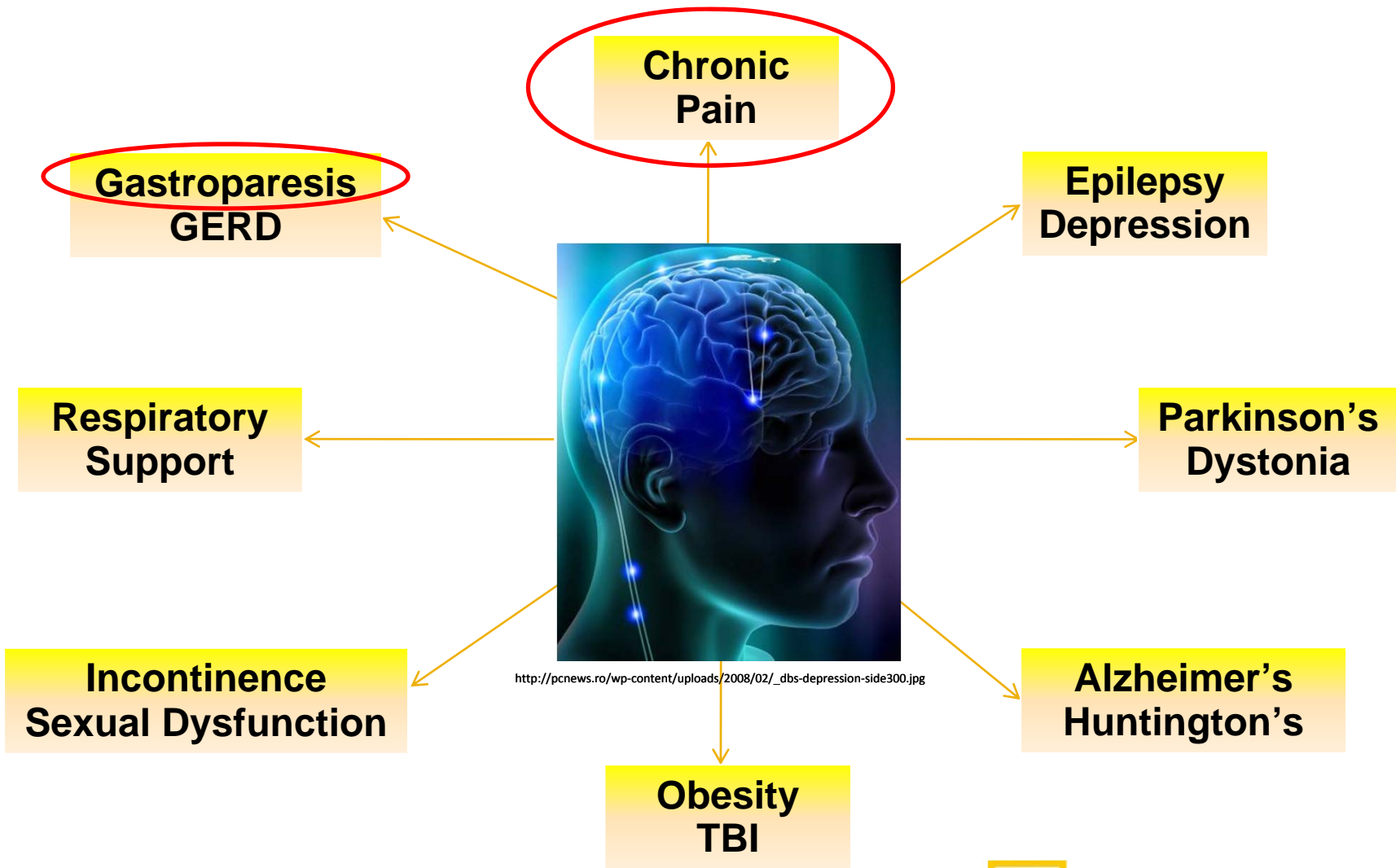
Alert

Gamma (30 - 100 Hz)



Complicated Sensory Processing

Treating Neural Disorders: Neurostimulation



Gastroparesis

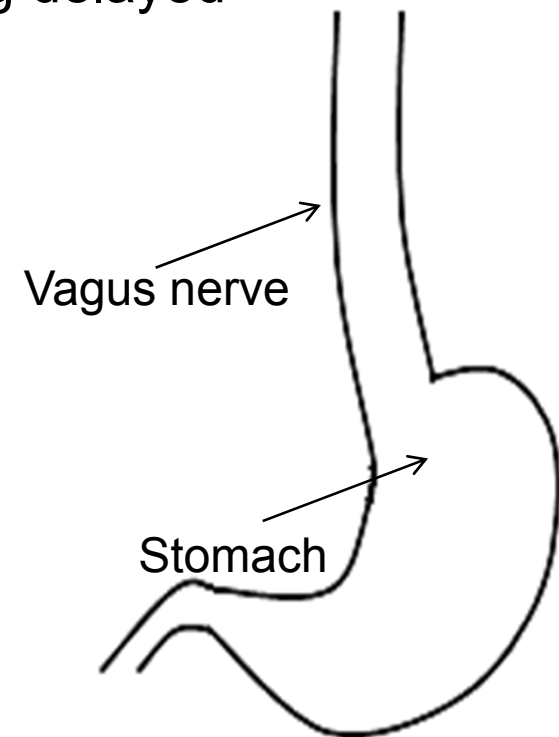
- Vagus nerve is damaged / Gastric emptying delayed
- Stomach does not move

Symptoms

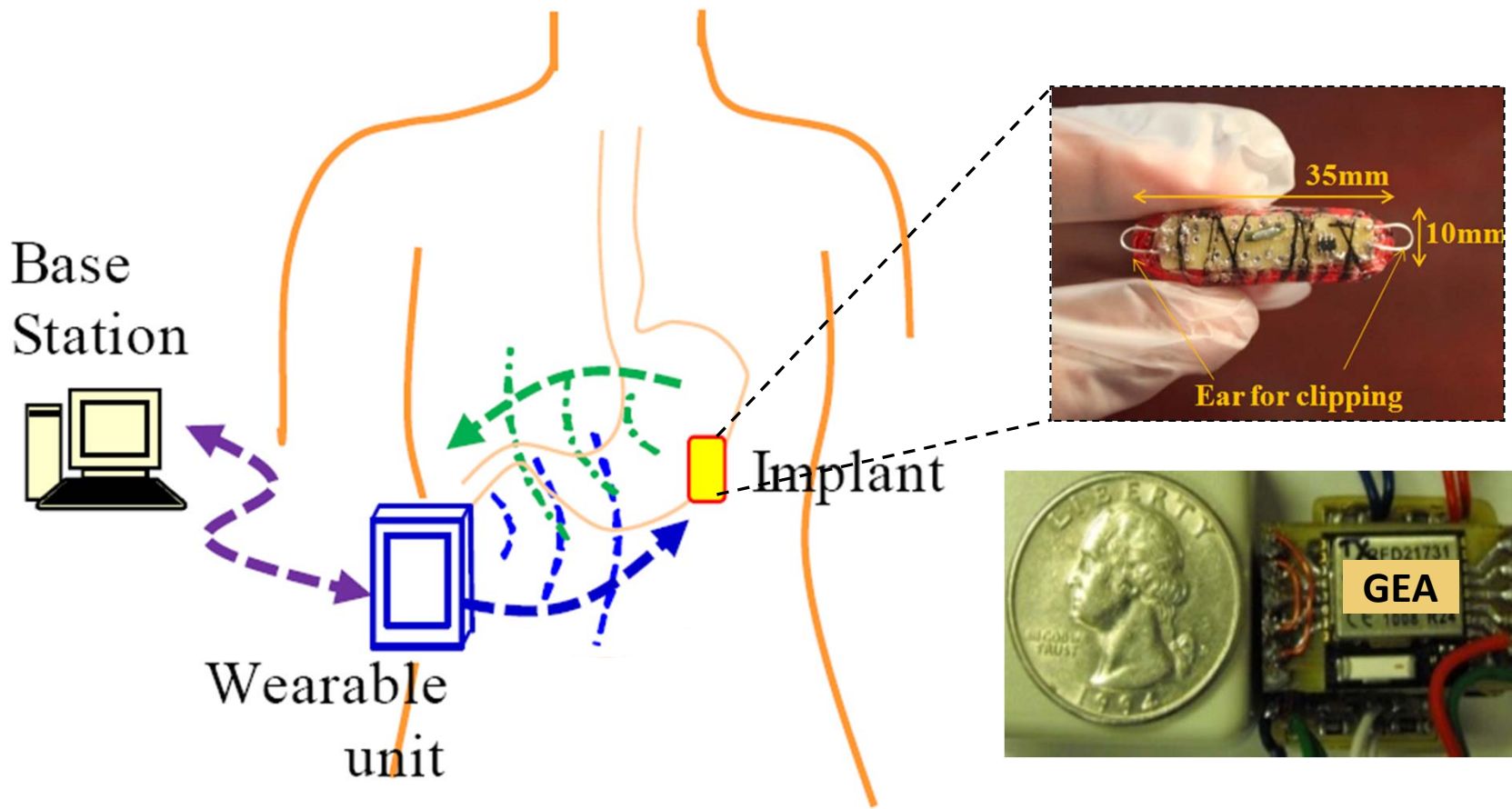
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- High / low blood glucose levels

Statistics

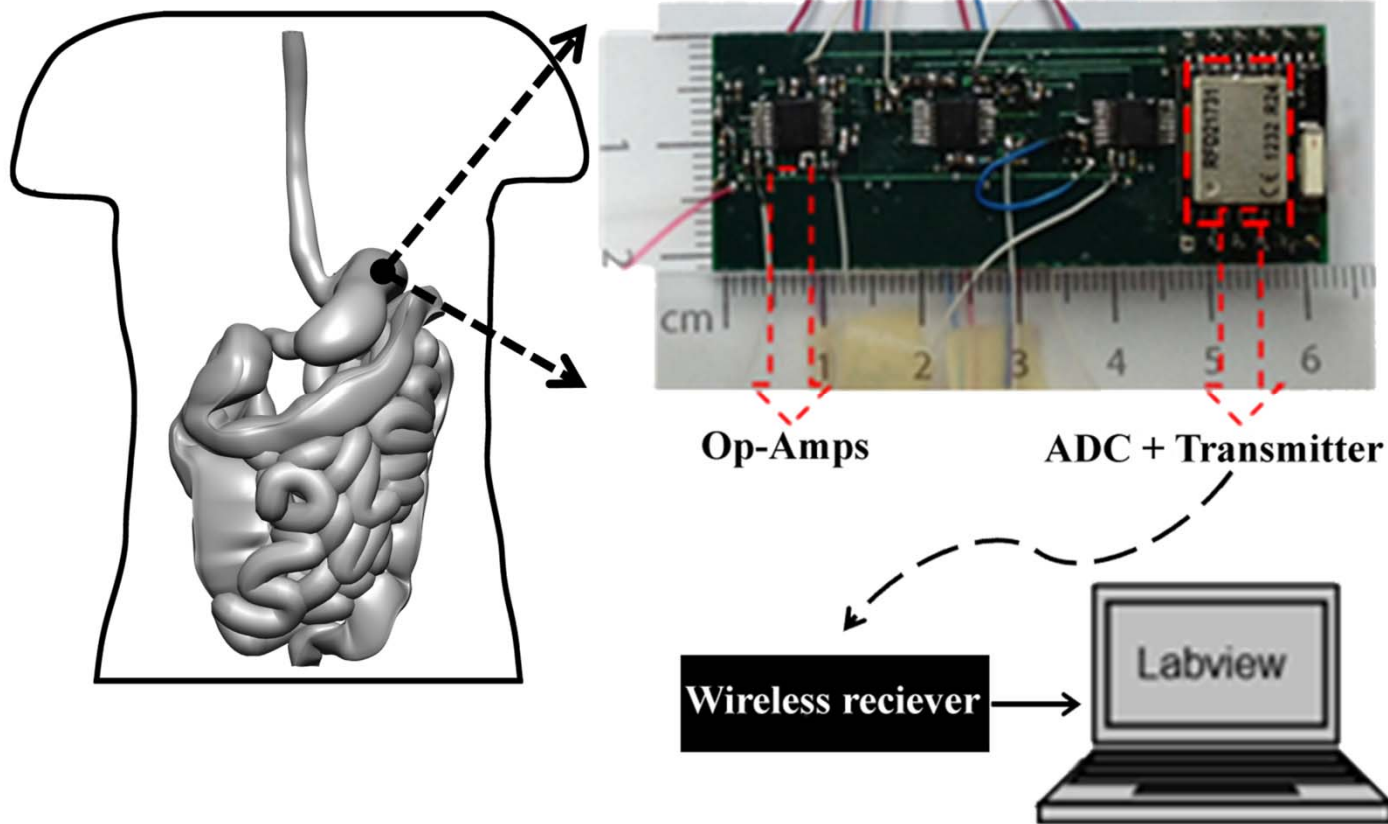
- 40-50% of diabetic population suffers from Gastroparesis
- 25 million people in the US suffering from Diabetes in 2010



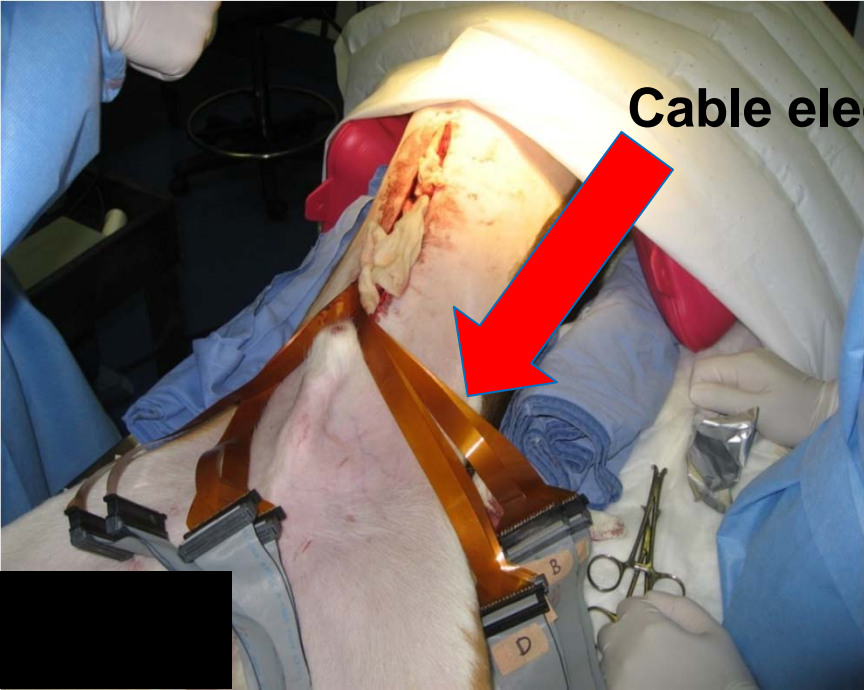
Integrated Solution for Relieving Gastroparesis



Acquiring Gastric Electrical Activity (GEA)



In-vivo Experiment for Recording GEA

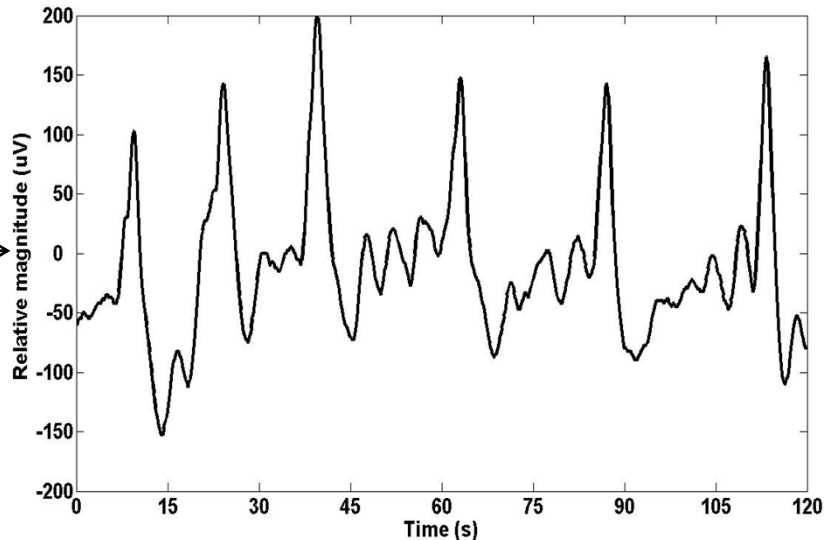
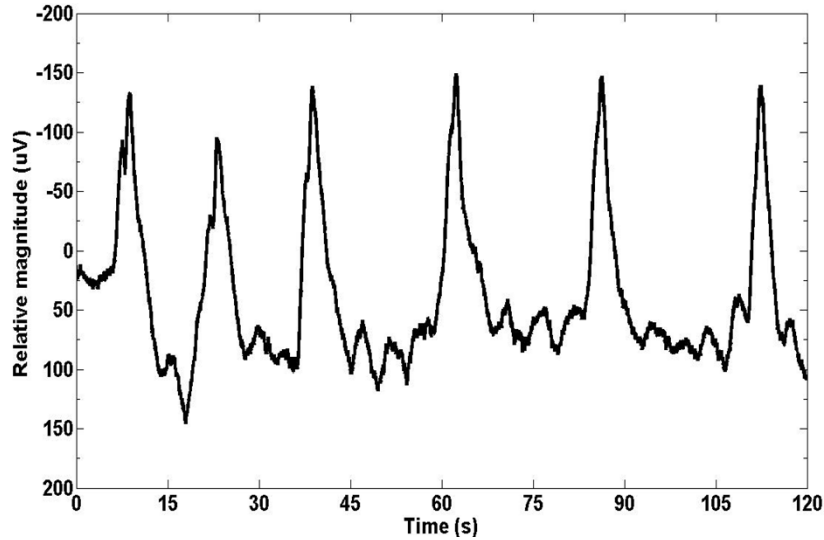


Results for GEA



Wired

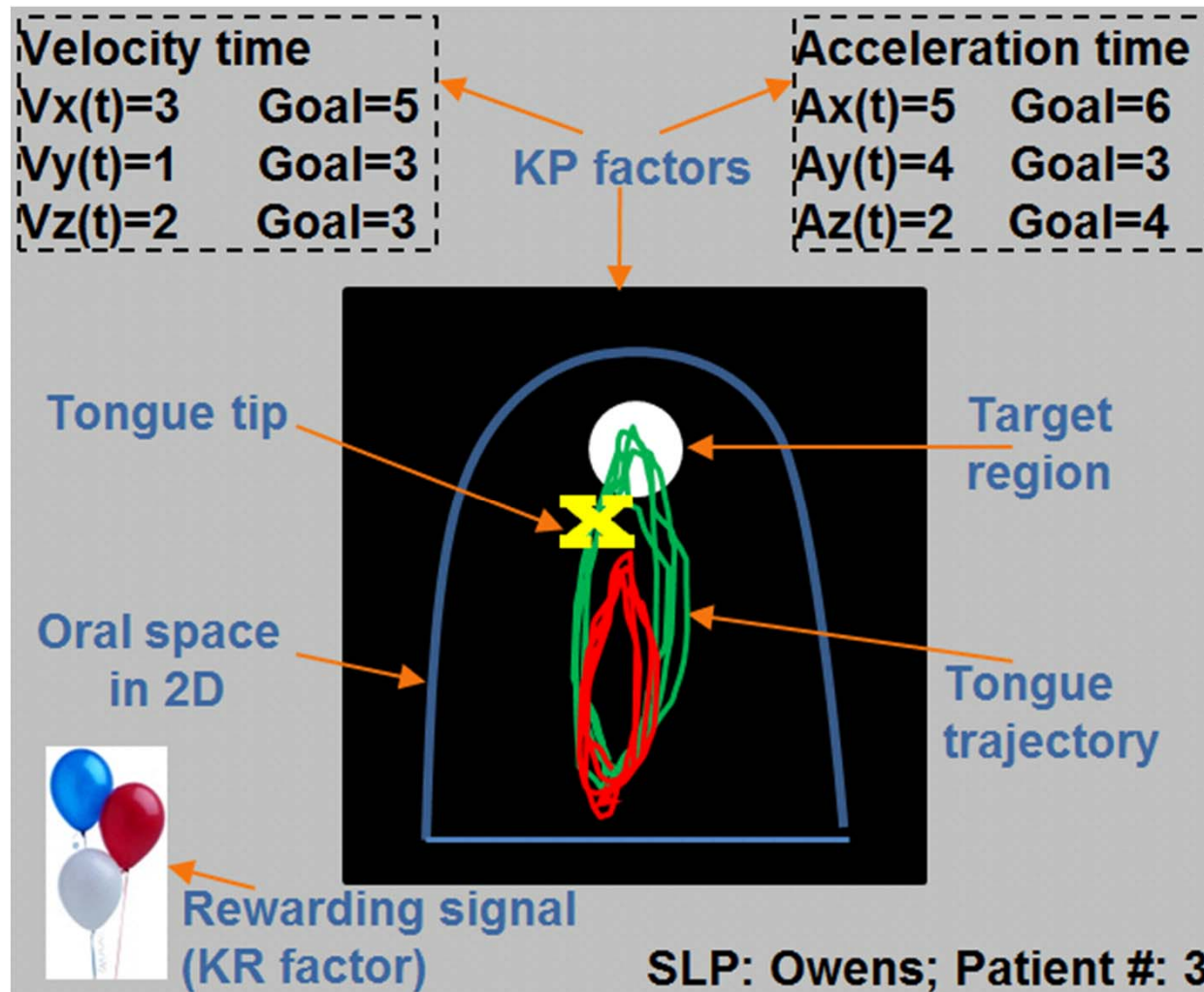
Wireless



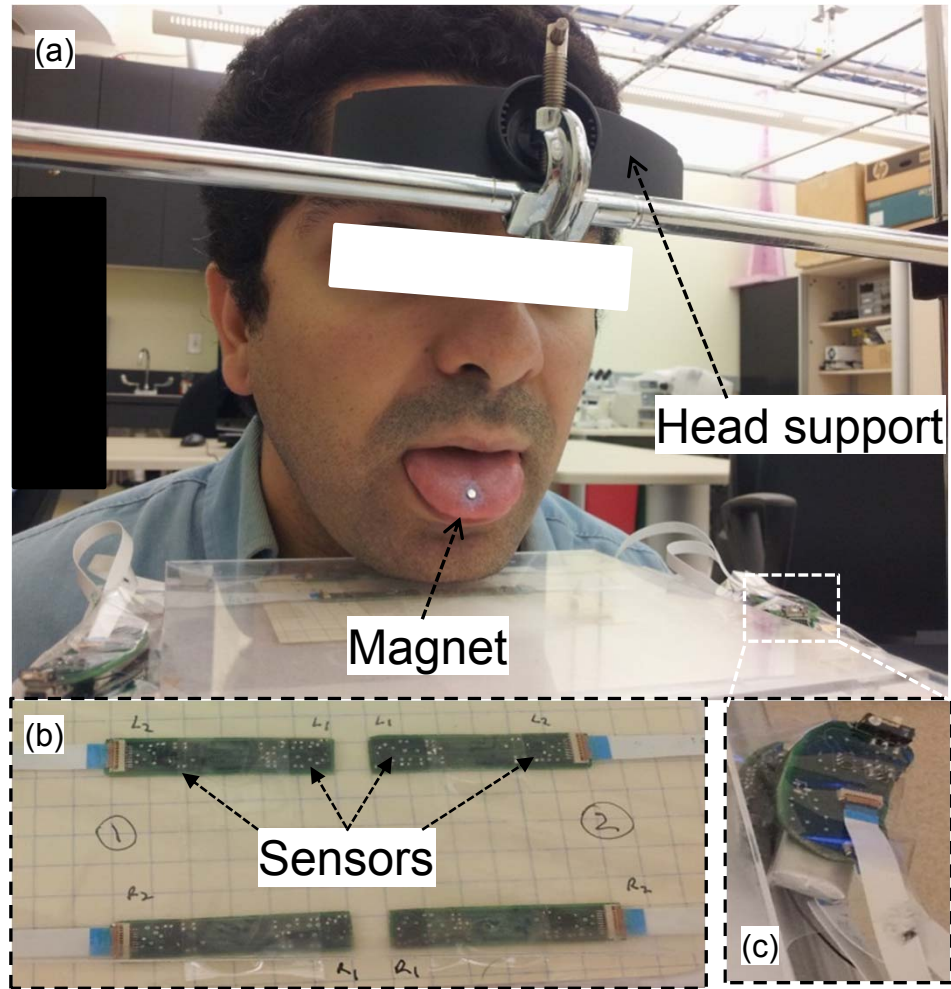
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- **Integrated Assistive Technology for Speech Impairment**
 - **Tongue Tracking System**
- Integrated Solution for Medication Adherence
 - Smart Connected AT/WD
- Conclusion / Education

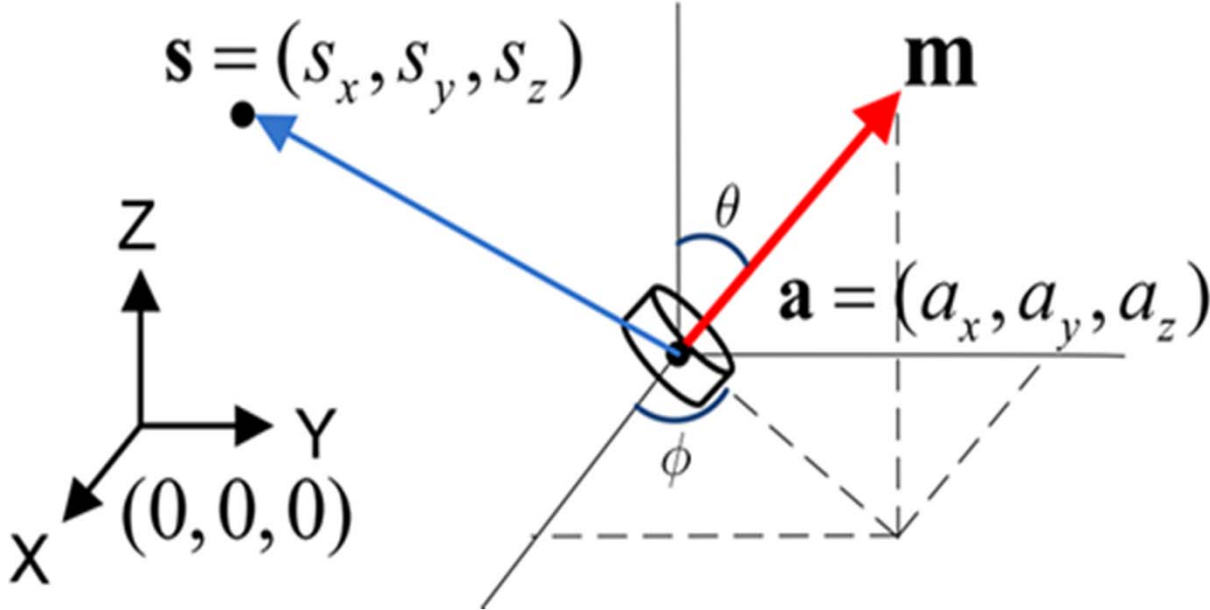
Visual Biofeedback for Speech Impairment



Tongue Tracking Systems (TTS)

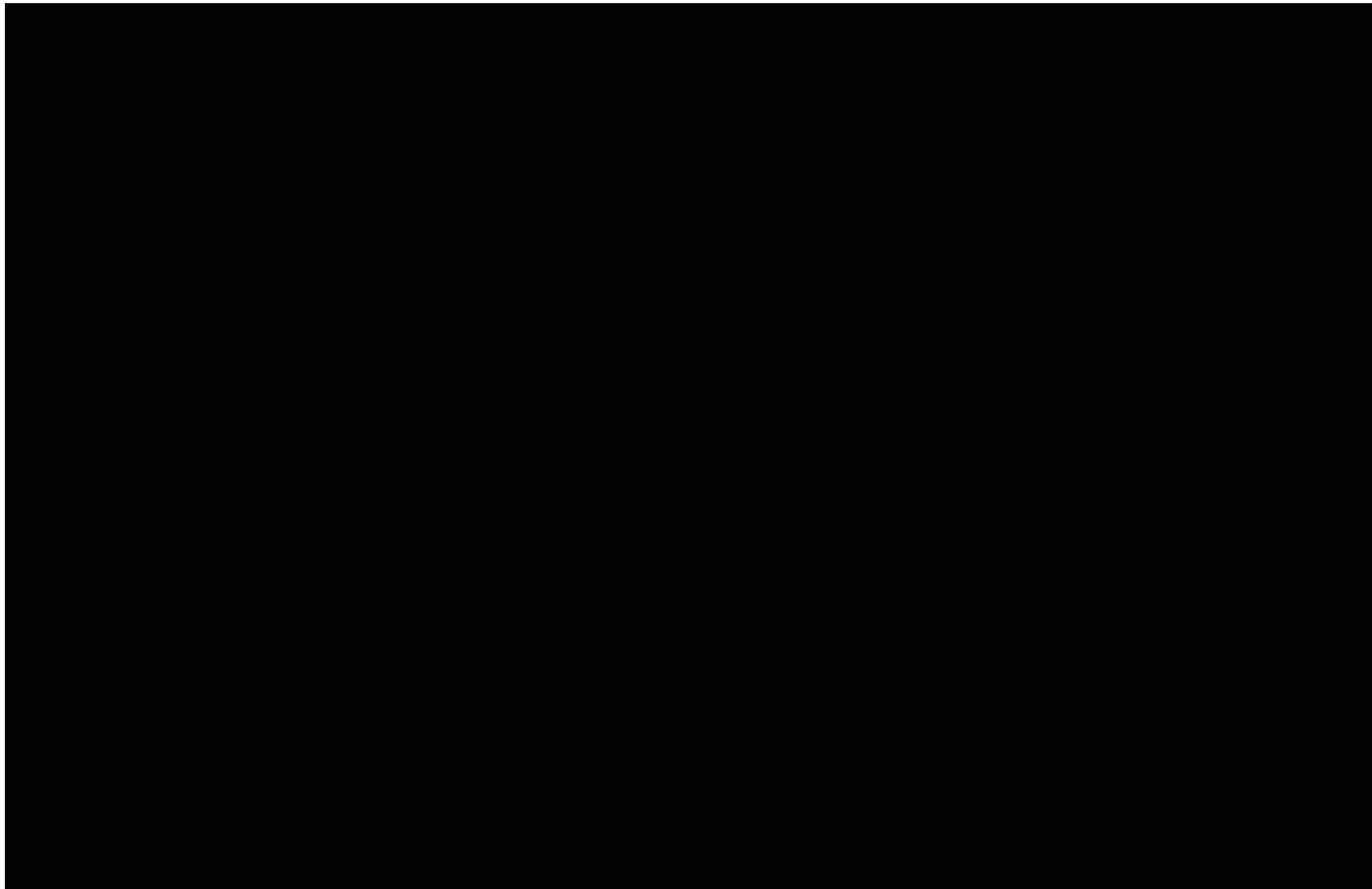


Mathematical Model for A Magnetic Dipole

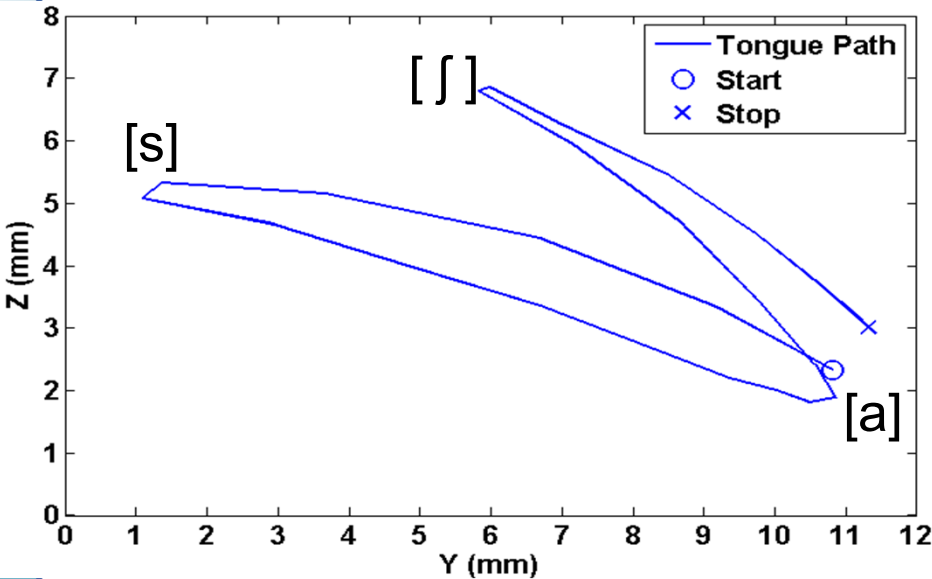


$$B(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{m}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{3[\mathbf{m} \cdot (\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{a})](\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{a}) - \|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{a}\|^2 \mathbf{m}}{\|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{a}\|^5},$$

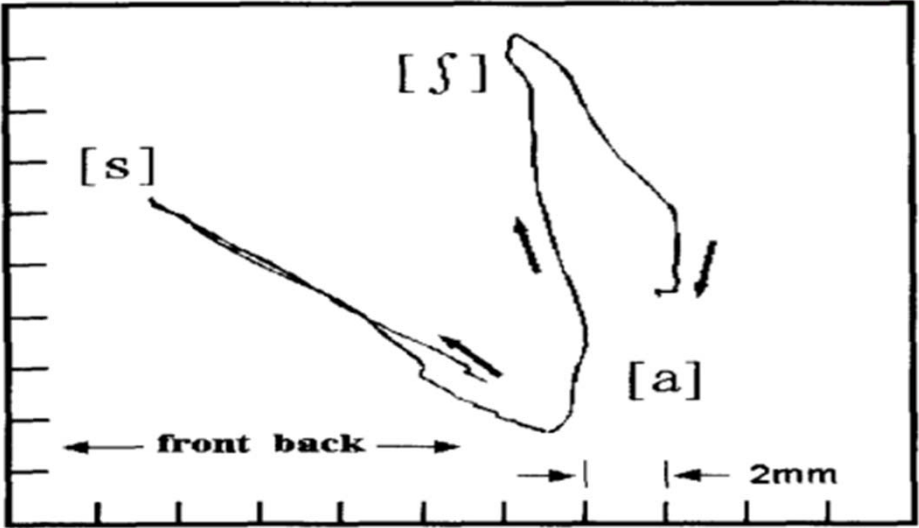
Tongue Tracking Systems (TTS)



Human Subject Experimental Results



Recorded by our TTS System



Recorded by Carstens (Katz et al.)

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Conclusion

Integrated Closed-loop systems are the game-changers of future wearable / implantable medical systems and assistive technologies since they can improve the quality of human life more efficiently, help patients live independently, and significantly reduce clinical costs.





Acknowledgements

- Drs. Balagani, Delgosha, Abramson, Krishnamachary, NYIT
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- Drs. O'Grady, Cheng, Du, University of Auckland
- PBRF from Auckland Bioengineering Institute
- Institutional Support, NYIT
- National Science Foundation/ National Institute of Health
- Texas Instrument



IMS Lab Members





Implantable/Wearable Medical Devices

- Wireless, Low-Power
- Intraoperative Monitoring
- Neural Recording/Stimulation
- Biological Signals
- Body Area Network

Assistive Technology

- Patient Centered
- Speech Impairment
- Home- and Mobile-Health
- Elderly, Chronic Diseases
- Obese People
- AAC

Modeling/Simulation

- ANNs, Biologically Inspired Models
- Biological Phenomena
- Pain Network
- Cognitive Modeling
- Brain Storming

Signal Processing

- Real-time, Off-line
- Biological Signals
- Action Potentials
- EEG/ECoG
- Intraoperative Signals
- Speech Processing

IMS Lab.

Head support
Magnet
Sensors

Gastric Electrical Activity
Transcranial Motor Evoked Potentials

Coefficients
Scales (a)
Translation (b)

Signal amplitude
Signal frequency

$$\frac{dU(t)}{dt} = -\frac{U(t)}{\tau_{leak}} + U_1 - U(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_{pre}^{(i)})$$

$$I(t) = A_c \cdot w(t) \cdot U(t) \cdot R(t) \cdot U(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_{pre}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = \frac{1 - R(t)}{\tau_{rec}} - U(t) \cdot R(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_{pre}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} w(t) = a_0 + S_{pre}(t) \left[a_1^{pre} + \int_0^{\infty} a_2^{pre,post}(s) S_{post}(t-s) ds \right] + S_{post}(t) \left[a_1^{post} + \int_0^{\infty} a_2^{post,pre}(s) S_{pre}(t-s) ds \right]$$

