

Close loop

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Closed-loop deep brain stimulation

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Hospital Nacional de Paraplégicos, Toledo





Historical perspective



Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest

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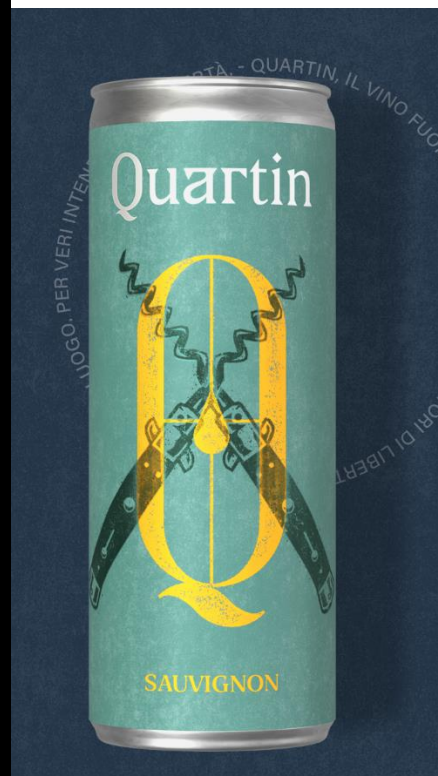
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Historical perspective



Historical perspective

1996
Patent on
adaptive
stimulation
(Michael S. John)





US006066163A

United States Patent [19]

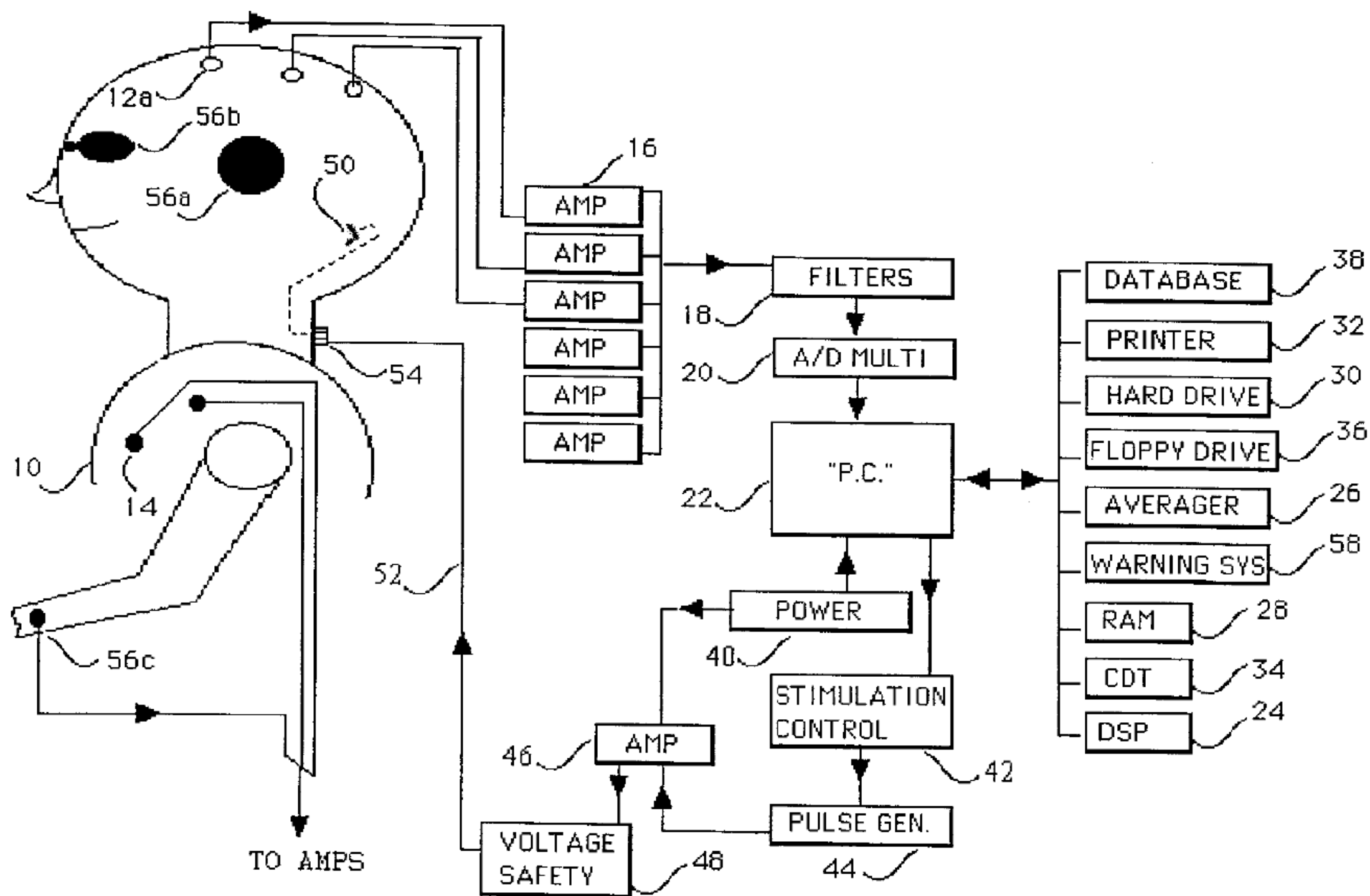
John**[11] Patent Number: 6,066,163****[45] Date of Patent: May 23, 2000****[54] ADAPTIVE BRAIN STIMULATION METHOD AND SYSTEM****[76] Inventor: Michael Sasha John**, 1010 Orienta Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543**[21] Appl. No.: 08/596,450****[22] Filed: Feb. 2, 1996****[51] Int. Cl.⁷ A61N 1/32; A61N 1/18****[52] U.S. Cl. 607/45; 607/48; 607/62****[58] Field of Search 607/45, 48, 62, 607/65, 72****[56] References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

3,850,161	11/1974	Liss	607/45
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4,305,402	12/1981	Katims	607/62
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5,540,734	7/1996	Zabara	607/72
5,571,150	11/1996	Wernicke et al.	607/72

5,611,350 3/1997 John .
5,683,422 11/1997 Rise .*Primary Examiner*—William E. Kamm*Assistant Examiner*—Carl H. Layno*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Michael S. John**[57] ABSTRACT**

An adaptive brain stimulation system and method is described which aids in the rehabilitation of patients from traumatic brain injury, coma, or other brain dysfunction. After a direct brain stimulator is implanted in a brain region of a patient, the patient is stimulated according to a set of stimulation parameters. A present state is measured and compared to a reference state by statistical and medically relevant criteria. The subsequent program of stimulation is dependent upon the outcome of the comparison. An adaptive brain stimulation and reinforcement system and method is also described in which a second area of the brain is stimulated when stimulation of the first brain area produces a desired effect, thereby reinforcing the prior response of the brain.

30 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

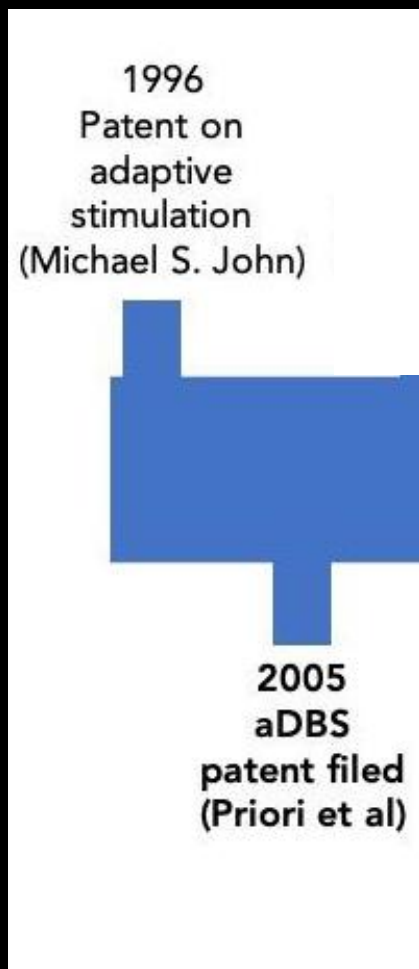


Historical perspective

1996
Patent on
adaptive
stimulation
(Michael S. John)

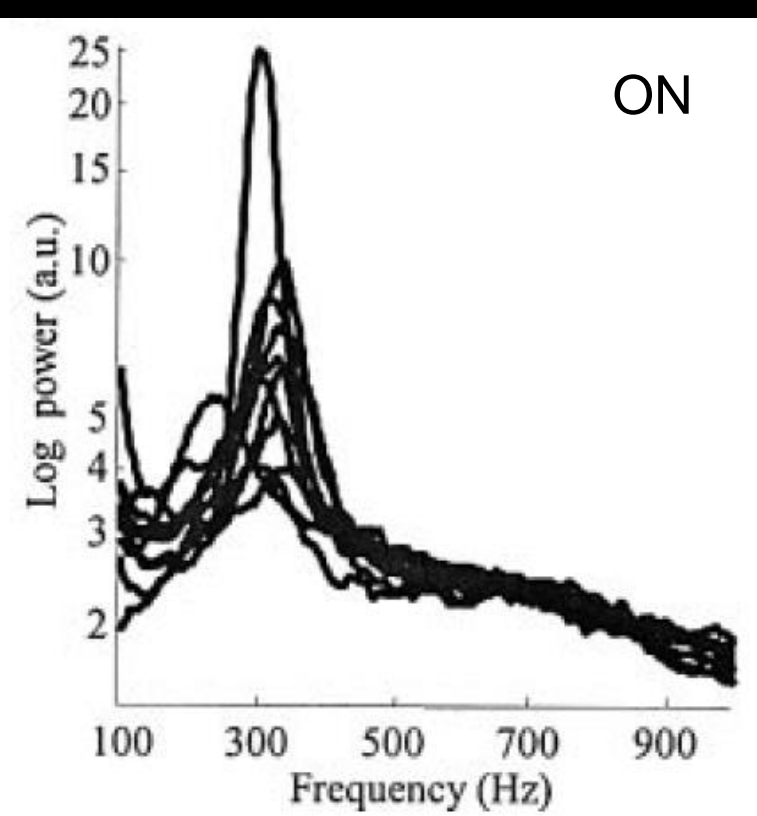
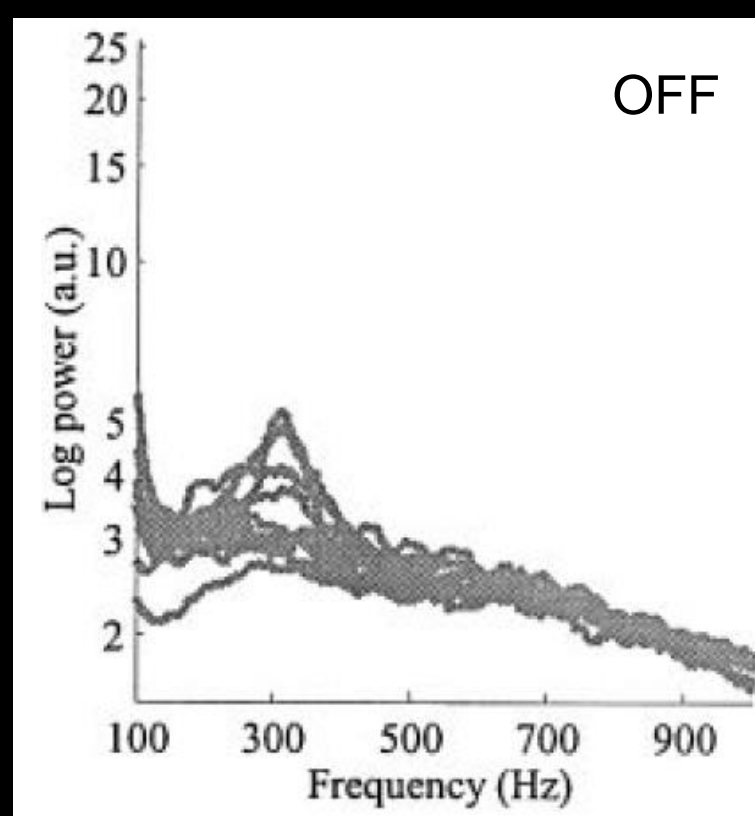
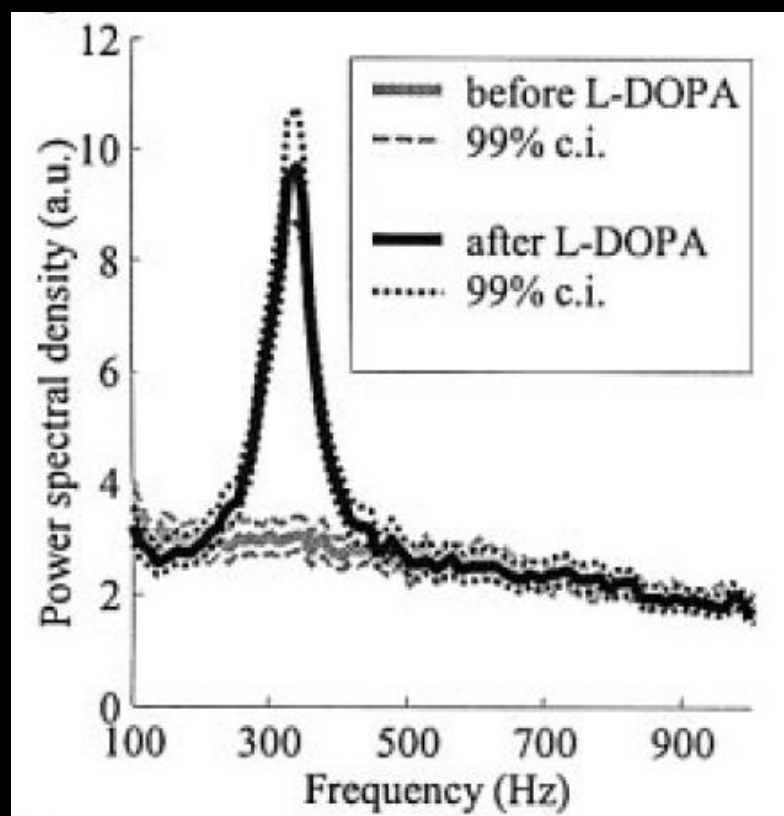


Historical perspective



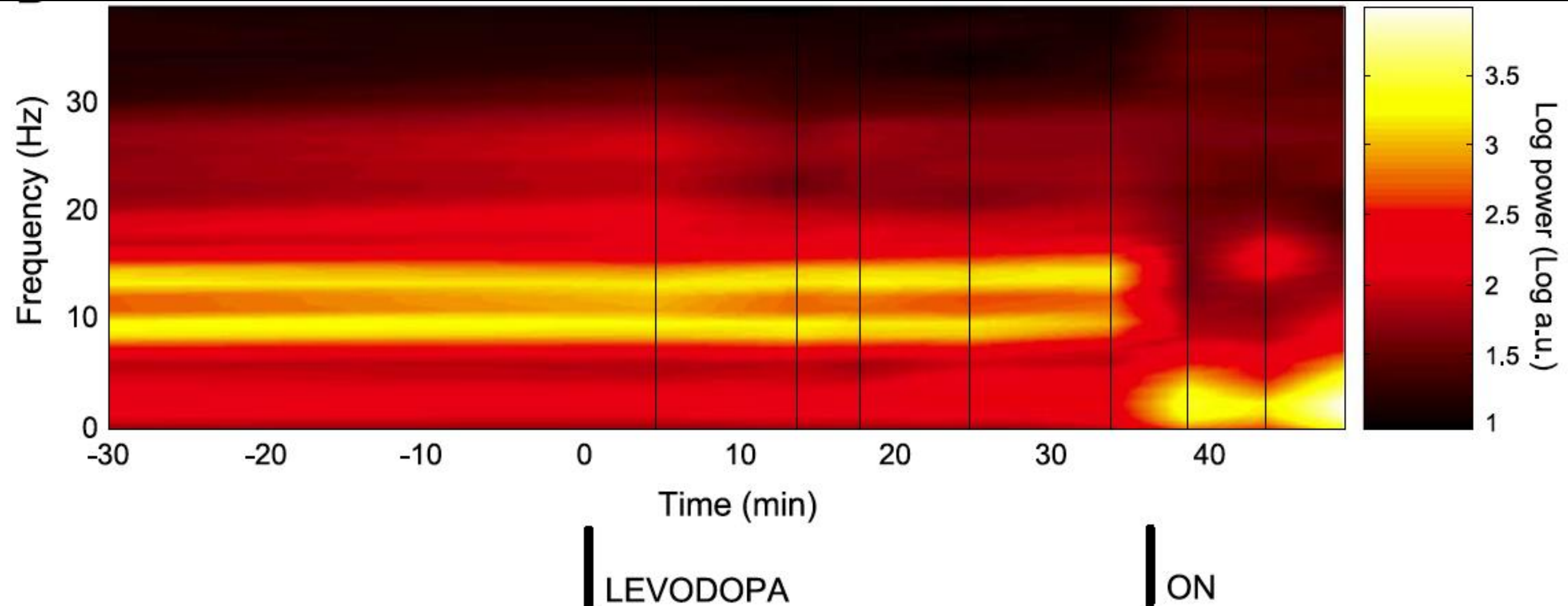
300-Hz subthalamic oscillations in Parkinson's disease

G. Foffani,^{1,2,4*} A. Priori,^{1*} M. Egidì,¹ P. Rampini,¹ F. Tamma,³ E. Caputo,³ K. A. Moxon,⁴ S. Cerutti² and S. Barbieri¹



Rhythm-specific pharmacological modulation of subthalamic activity in Parkinson's disease

A. Priori^{a,*}, G. Foffani^{b,c,1}, A. Pesenti^a, F. Tamma^d, A.M. Bianchi^b,
M. Pellegrini^b, M. Locatelli^a, K.A. Moxon^c, R.M. Villani^a



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Foffani et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0269836 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 30, 2008**

(54) **APPARATUS FOR TREATING
NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS BY MEANS
OF CHRONIC ADAPTIVE BRAIN
STIMULATION AS A FUNCTION OF LOCAL
BIOPOTENTIALS**

(75) **Inventors: Guglielmo Foffani, Milano (IT);
Alberto Priori, Virgilio (Mantova)
(IT); Lorenzo Rossi, Trento (IT)**

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(73) **Assignee: UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI
MILANO, I-20122 MILANO (IT)**

(21) **Appl. No.: 12/091,313**

(22) **PCT Filed: Aug. 3, 2006**

(86) **PCT No.: PCT/IB2006/002184**

**§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: Apr. 24, 2008**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 28, 2005 (IT) MI2005A002061

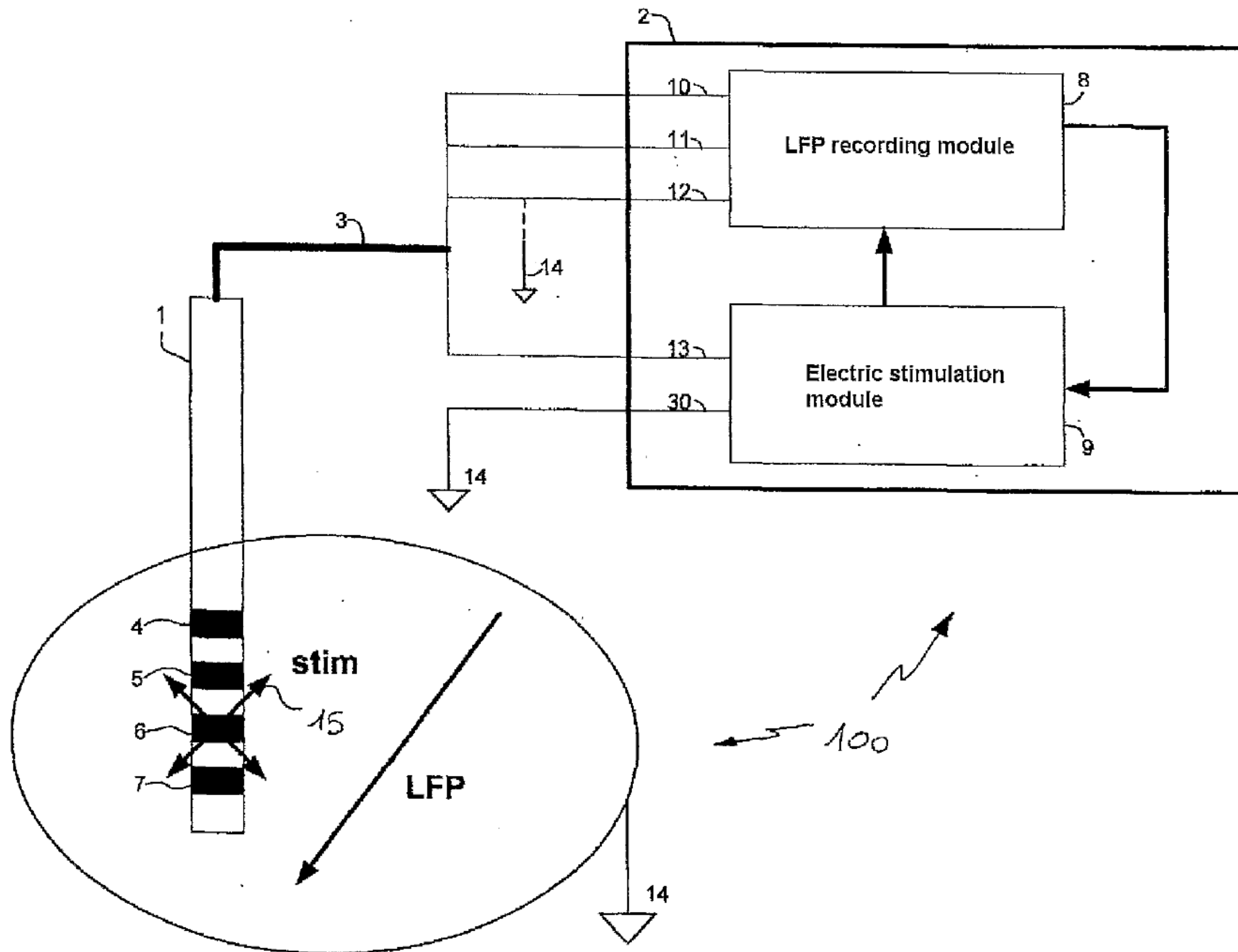
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61N 1/05 (2006.01)

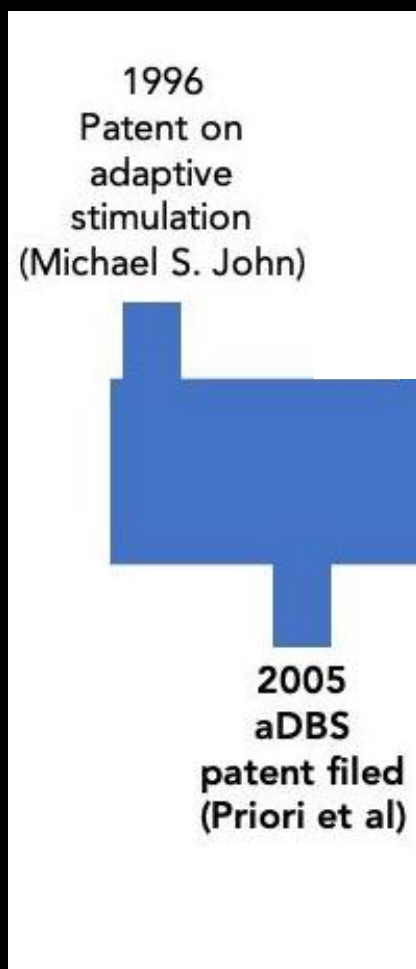
(52) **U.S. Cl. 607/45**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

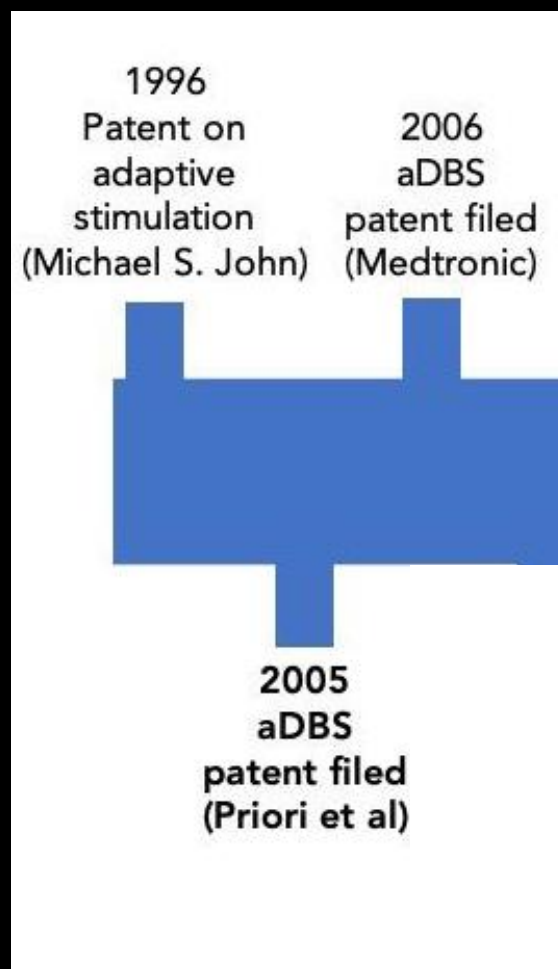
An apparatus and a related method for the deep brain stimulation have been invented wherein the parameters of the stimulation supplied at the human nervous system level are adjusted and optimized continuously by the analysis of the bioelectric signals coming from the tissue adjacent the stimulation electrode itself, adapting the therapy continuously and in line to the patient's clinical state. The apparatus is constituted at least by an electro-catheter (1) implantable in a patient's brain and equipped with four contacts (4, 5, 6, 7). Then, there is at least a stimulation module (9) which generates the stimulating signal (15) sent to the electro-catheter (1) and in particular to one of the contacts thereof (6). The electro-catheter (1) contemporarily sends a signal characterizing the brain activity coming from the tissue involved by the stimulating signal (15) to an acquisition module (8). The characterizing signal is used to determine the feedback of the stimulation parameters (15) and, consequently, to adapt the therapy continuously to the patient's clinical state.



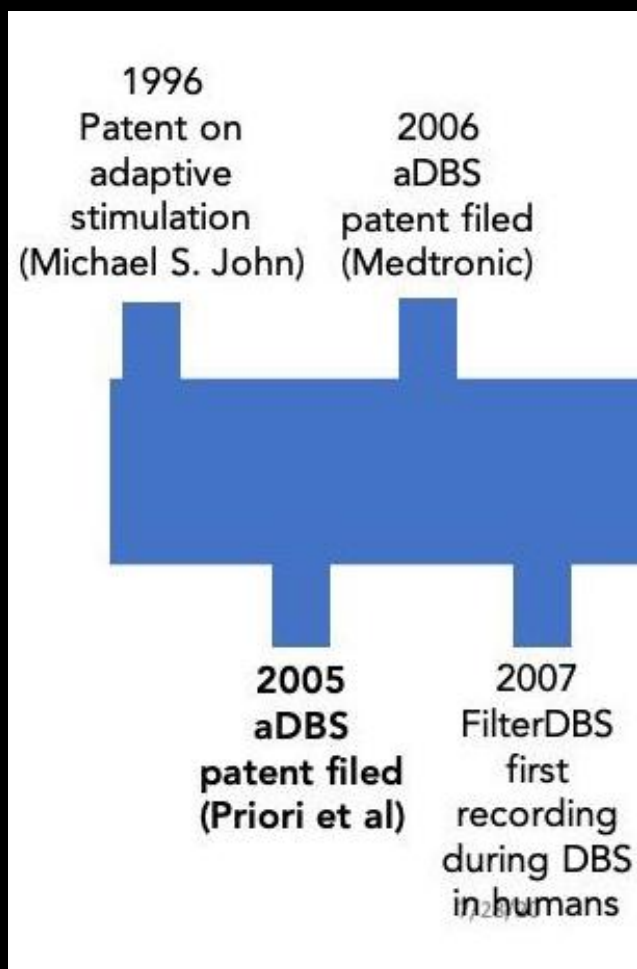
Historical perspective



Historical perspective

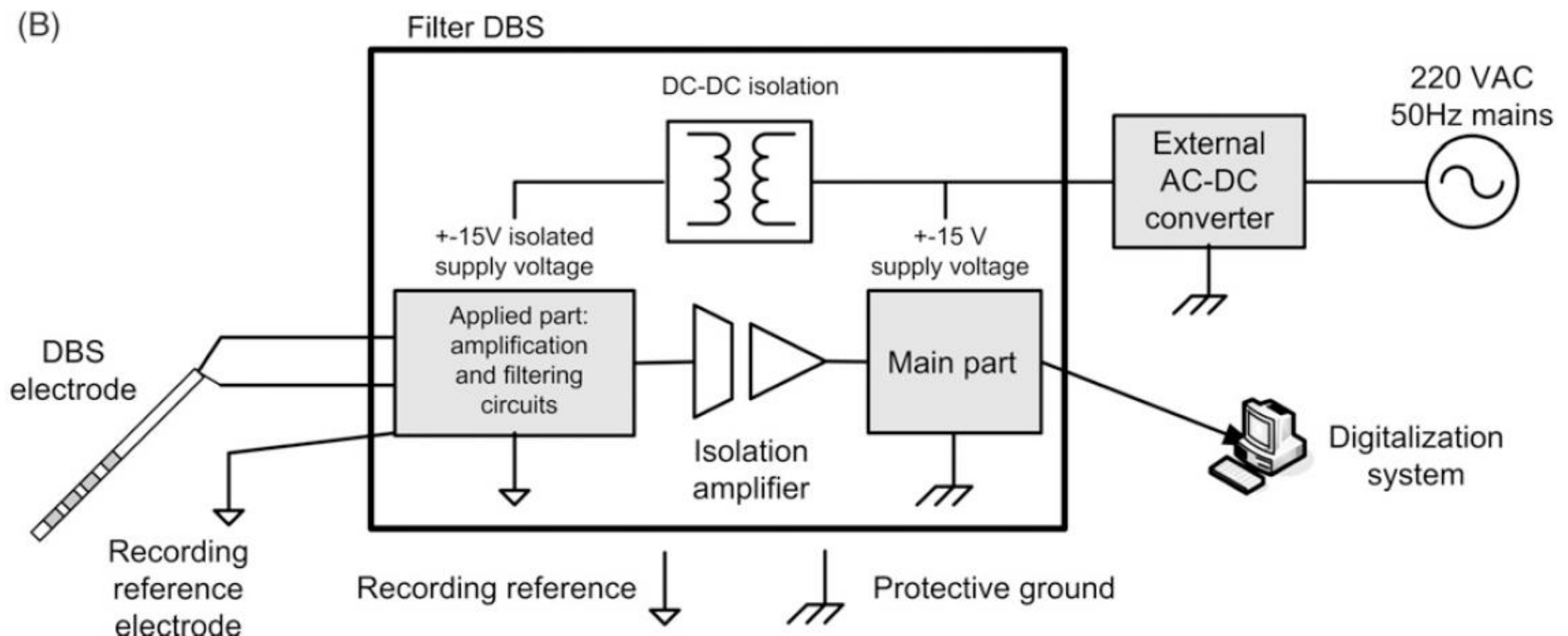


Historical perspective



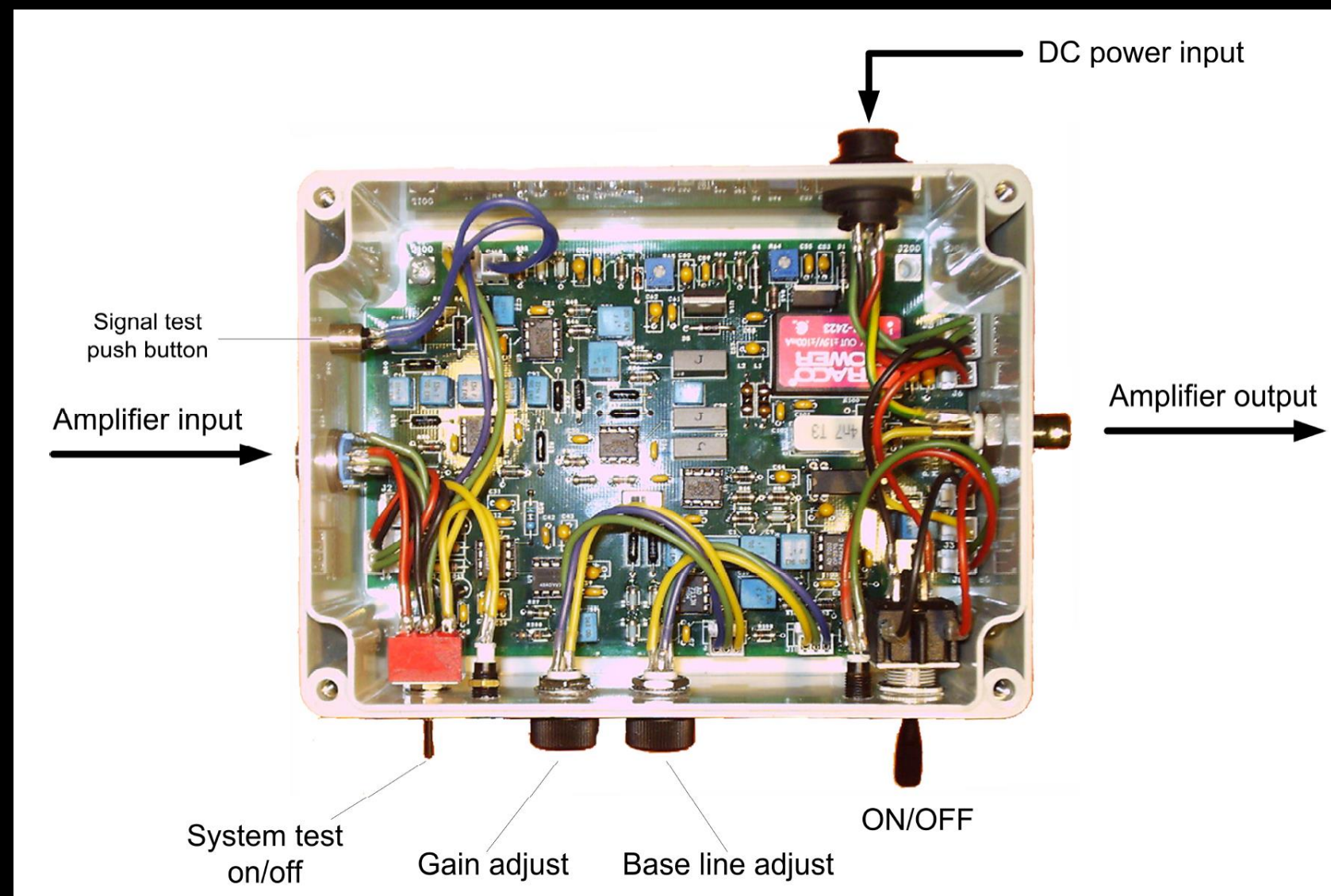
An electronic device for artefact suppression in human local field potential recordings during deep brain stimulation

L Rossi^{1,5}, G Foffani^{2,3,5}, S Marceglia¹, F Bracchi⁴, S Barbieri¹
and A Priori⁶

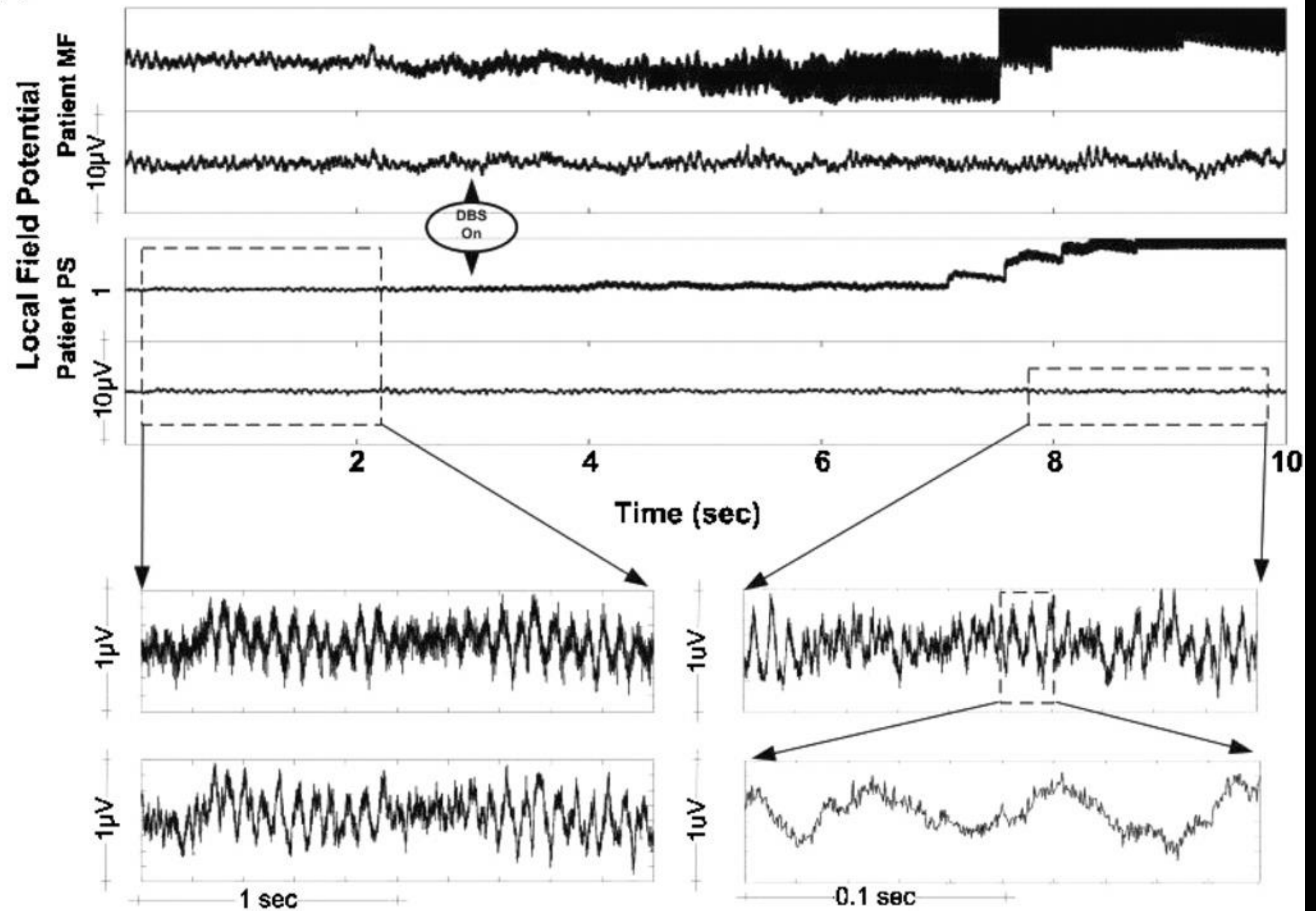


An electronic device for artefact suppression in human local field potential recordings during deep brain stimulation

L Rossi^{1,5}, G Foffani^{2,3,5}, S Marceglia¹, F Bracchi⁴, S Barbieri¹
and A Priori⁶

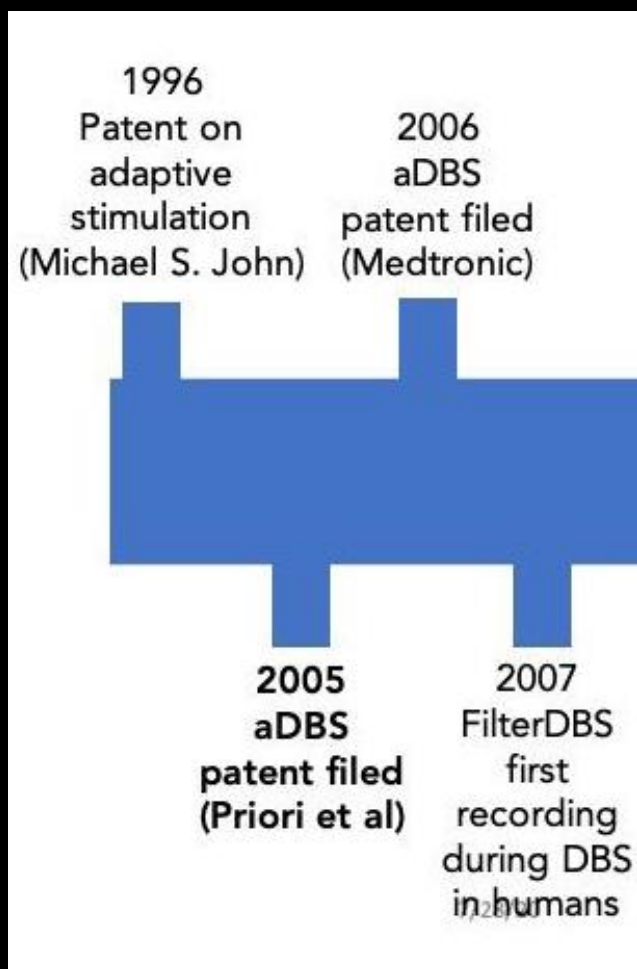


(B)

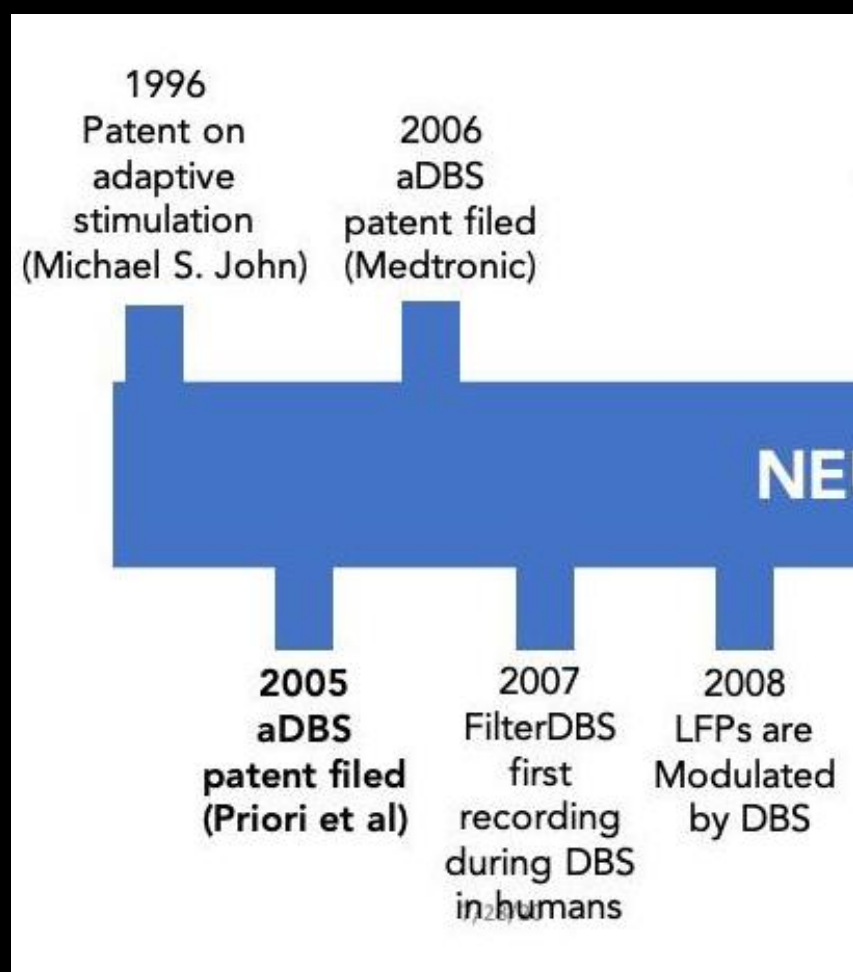


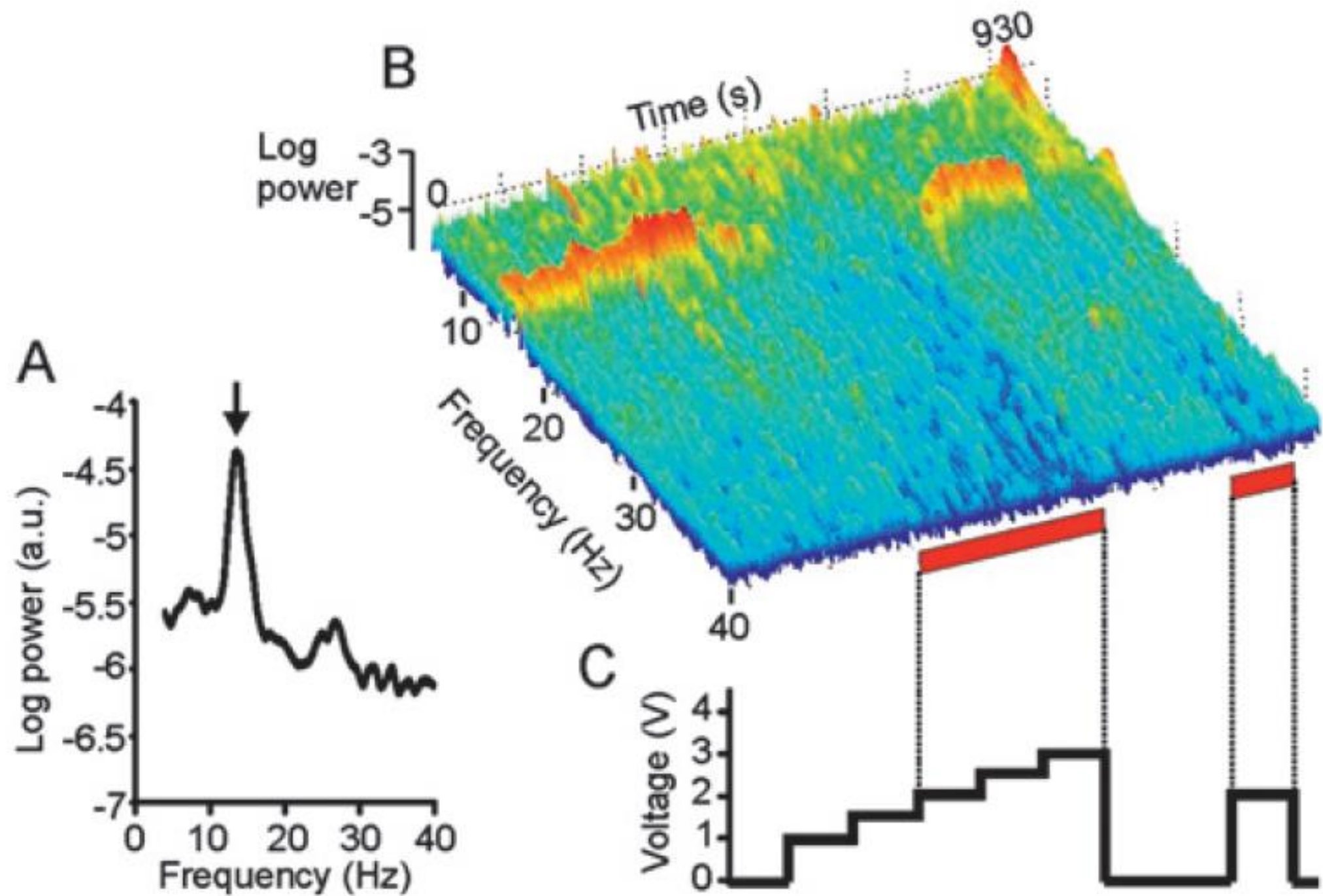
Rossi et al., J Neural Eng 2007

Historical perspective



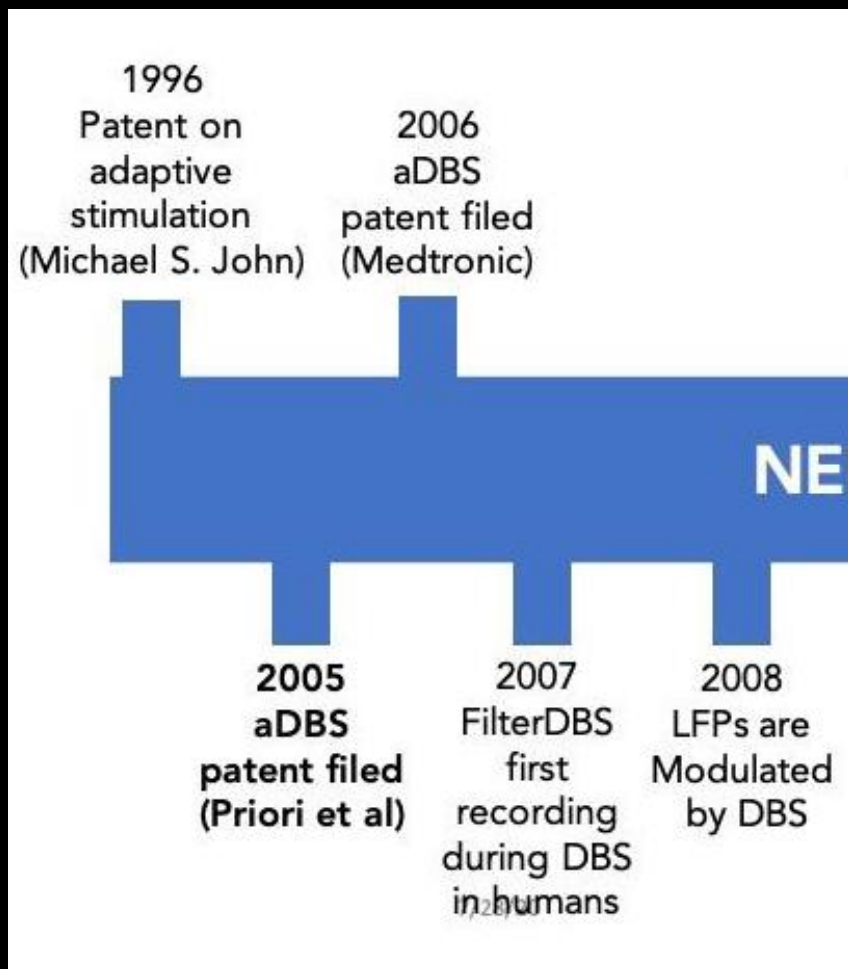
Historical perspective



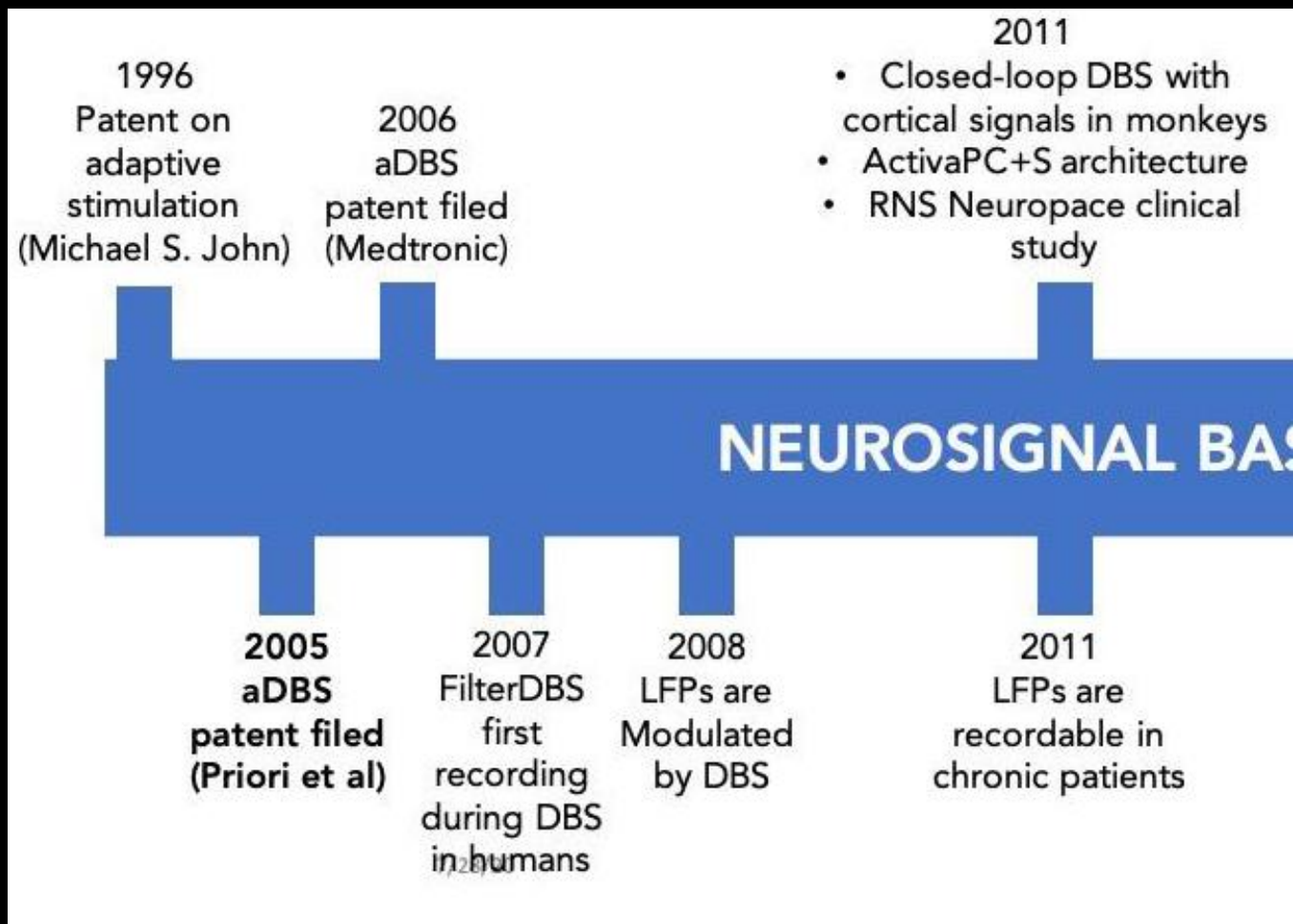


Eusebio et al., JNNP 2011

Historical perspective



Historical perspective



Responsive cortical stimulation for the treatment of medically intractable partial epilepsy



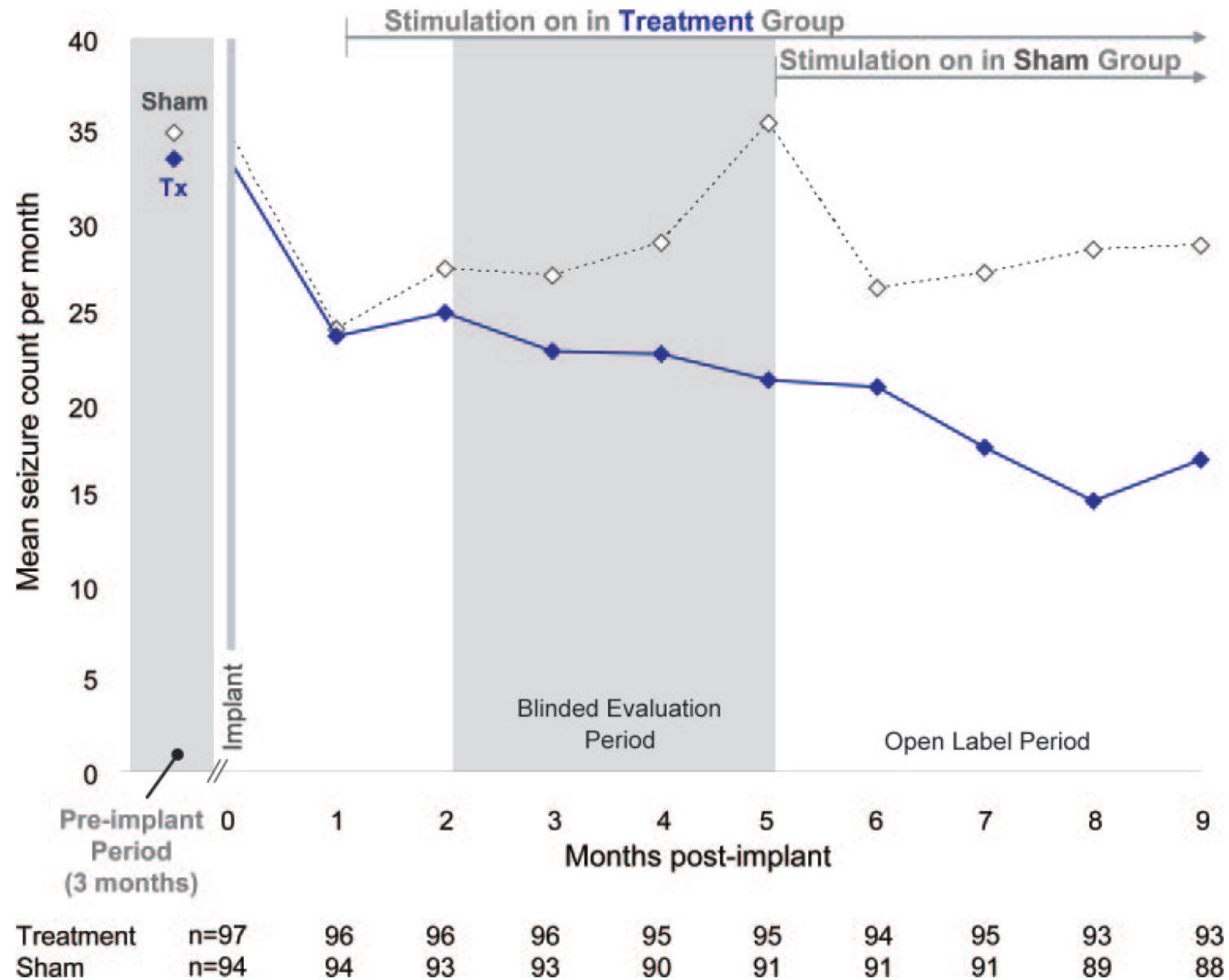
Martha J. Morrell, MD
On behalf of the RNS
System in Epilepsy
Study Group

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This multicenter, double-blind, randomized controlled trial assessed the safety and effectiveness of responsive cortical stimulation as an adjunctive therapy for partial onset seizures in adults with medically refractory epilepsy.

Morrell et al., Neurology 2011

Figure 2 Mean disabling seizures by month, observed data



Closed-Loop Deep Brain Stimulation Is Superior in Ameliorating Parkinsonism

Boris Rosin,^{1,*} Maya Slovik,¹ Rea Mitelman,^{1,2} Michal Rivlin-Etzion,^{1,2} Suzanne N. Haber,³ Zvi Israel,⁴ Eilon Vaadia,^{1,2,5} and Hagai Bergman^{1,2,5}

¹Department of Medical Neurobiology (Physiology), The Institute for Medical Research Israel-Canada, The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Association School of Medicine and Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem 91120, Israel

²The Interdisciplinary Center for Neural Computation, Givat Ram Campus, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

³Department of Pharmacology and Physiology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642, USA

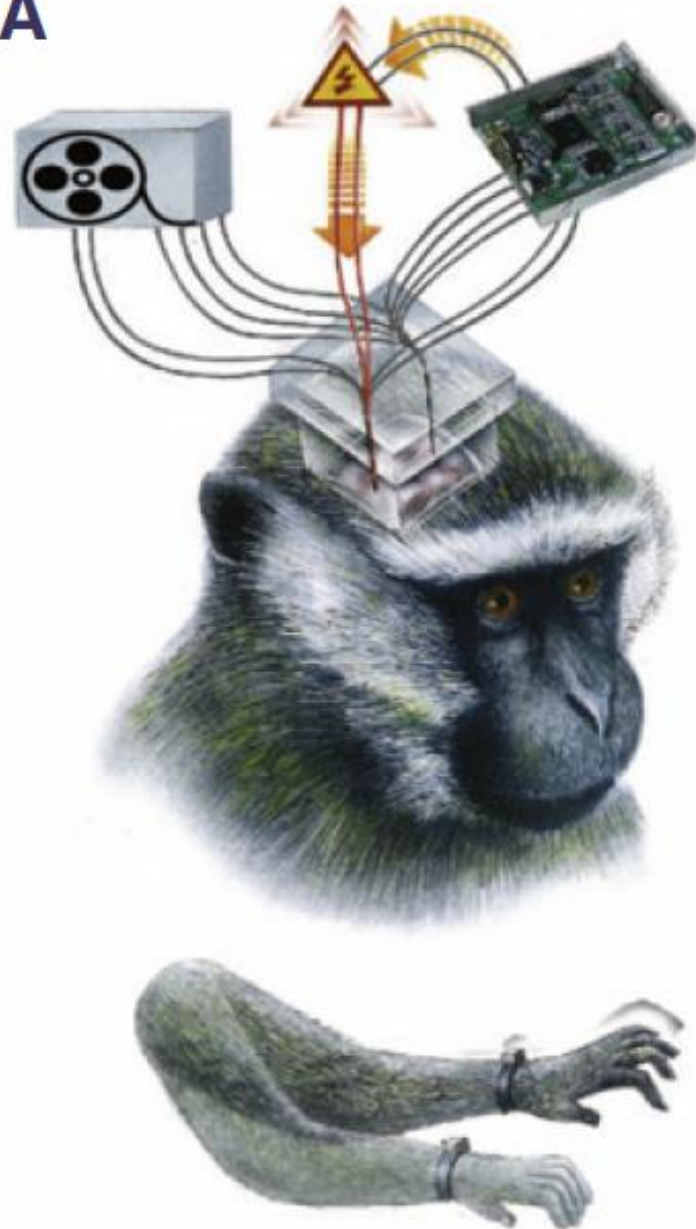
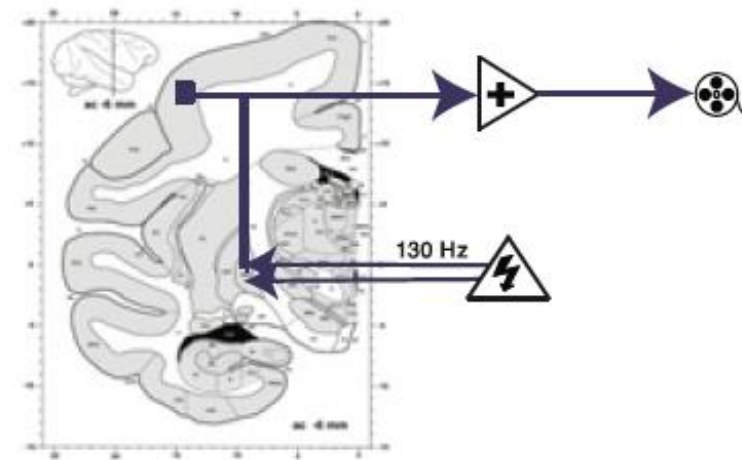
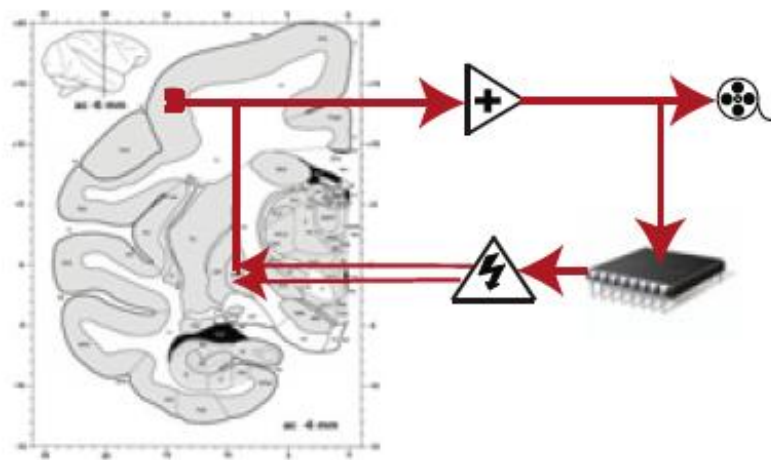
⁴Center for Functional & Restorative Neurosurgery, The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Association School of Medicine and Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem 91120, Israel

⁵The Edmond & Lily Safra Center for Brain Sciences, Givat Ram Campus, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

*Correspondence: boris.rosin@mail.huji.ac.il

DOI 10.1016/j.neuron.2011.08.023

Rosin et al., Neuron 2011

A**B**

A chronic generalized bi-directional brain–machine interface

**A G Rouse¹, S R Stanslaski², P Cong², R M Jensen², P Afshar²,
D Ullestad², R Gupta³, G F Molnar³, D W Moran¹ and T J Denison²**

¹ Department of Biomedical Engineering, Washington University, St Louis, MO, USA

² Neural Engineering, Medtronic Neuromodulation, Minneapolis, MN, USA

³ Neurostimulation Research, Medtronic Neuromodulation, Minneapolis, MN, USA

A chronic generalized bi-directional brain–machine interface

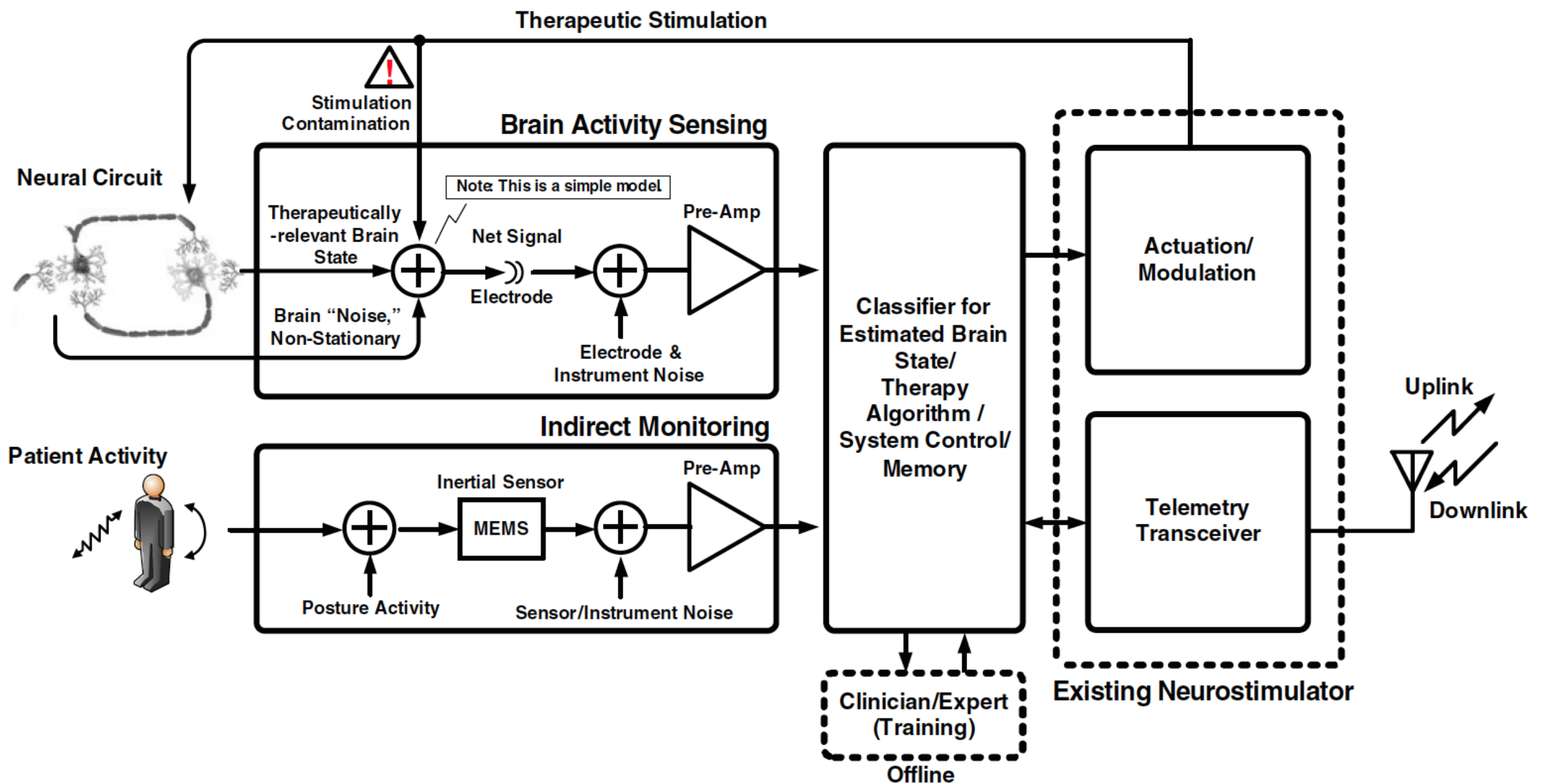
**A G Rouse¹, S R Stanslaski², P Cong², R M Jensen², P Afshar²,
D Ullestad², R Gupta³, G F Molnar³, D W Moran¹ and T J Denison²**

¹ Department of Biomedical Engineering, Washington University, St Louis, MO, USA

² Neural Engineering, Medtronic Neuromodulation, Minneapolis, MN, USA

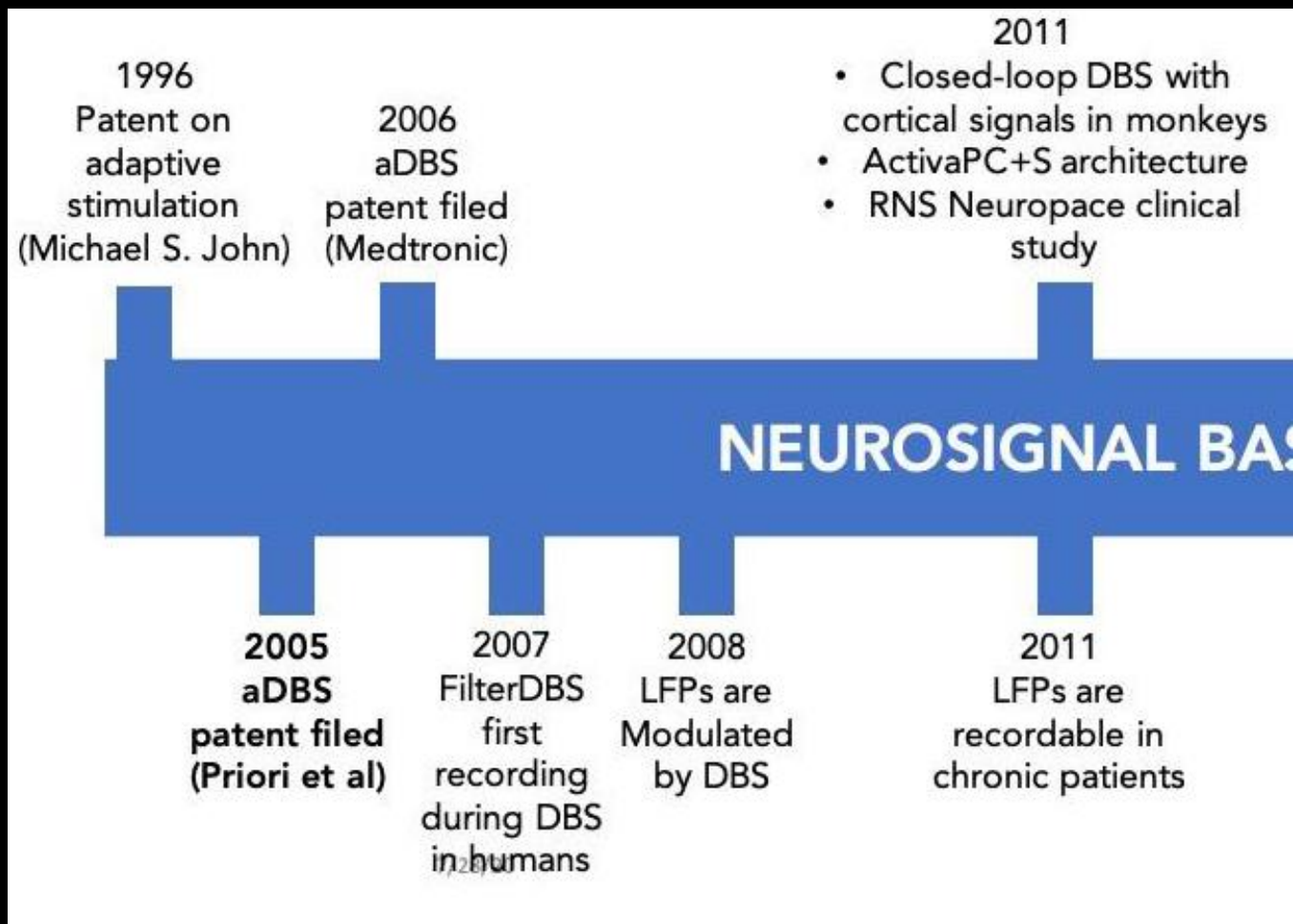
³ Neurostimulation Research, Medtronic Neuromodulation, Minneapolis, MN, USA

Architecture of the Medtronic ActivaPC+S

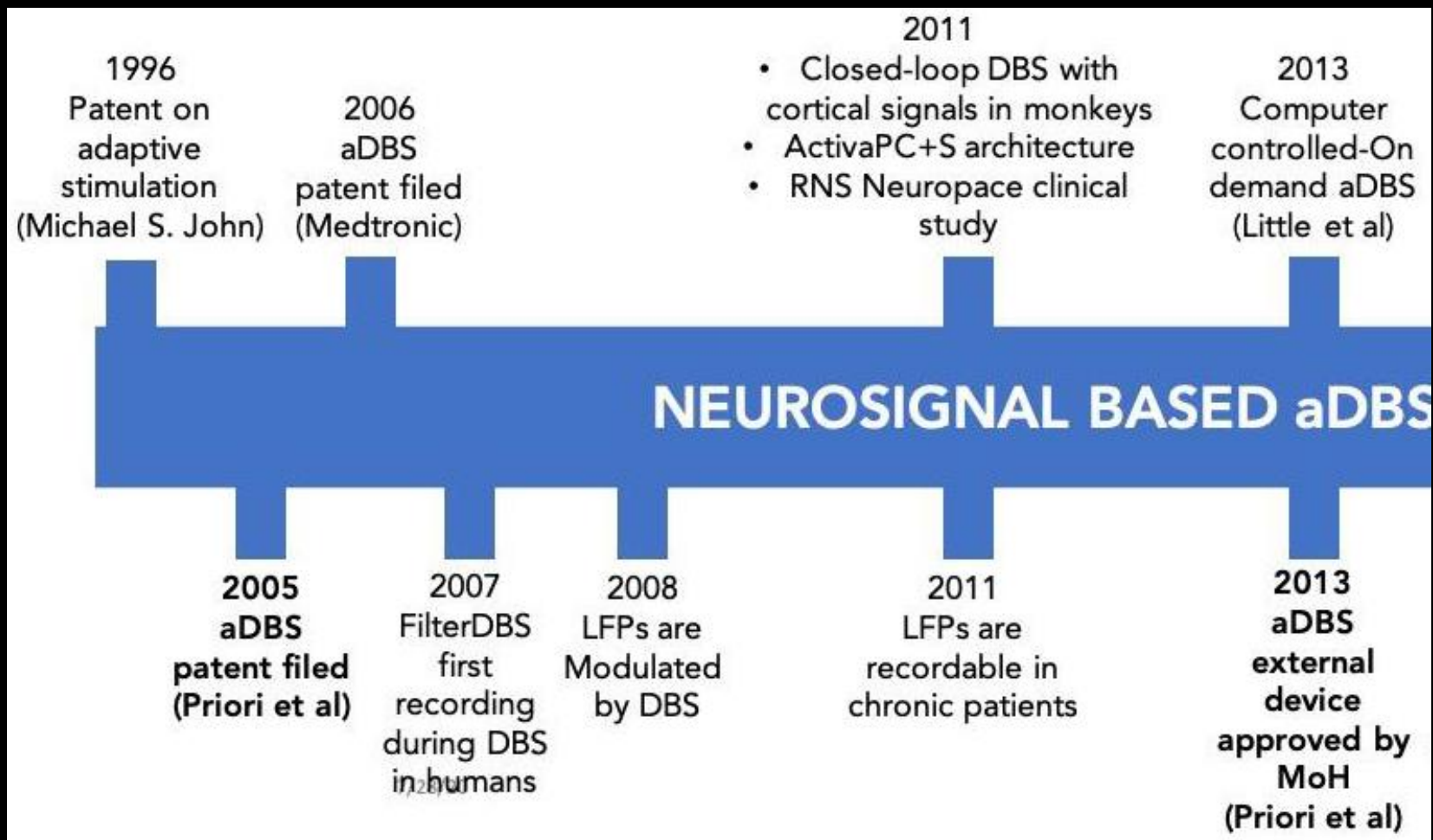


Rouse et al., J Neural Eng 2011

Historical perspective



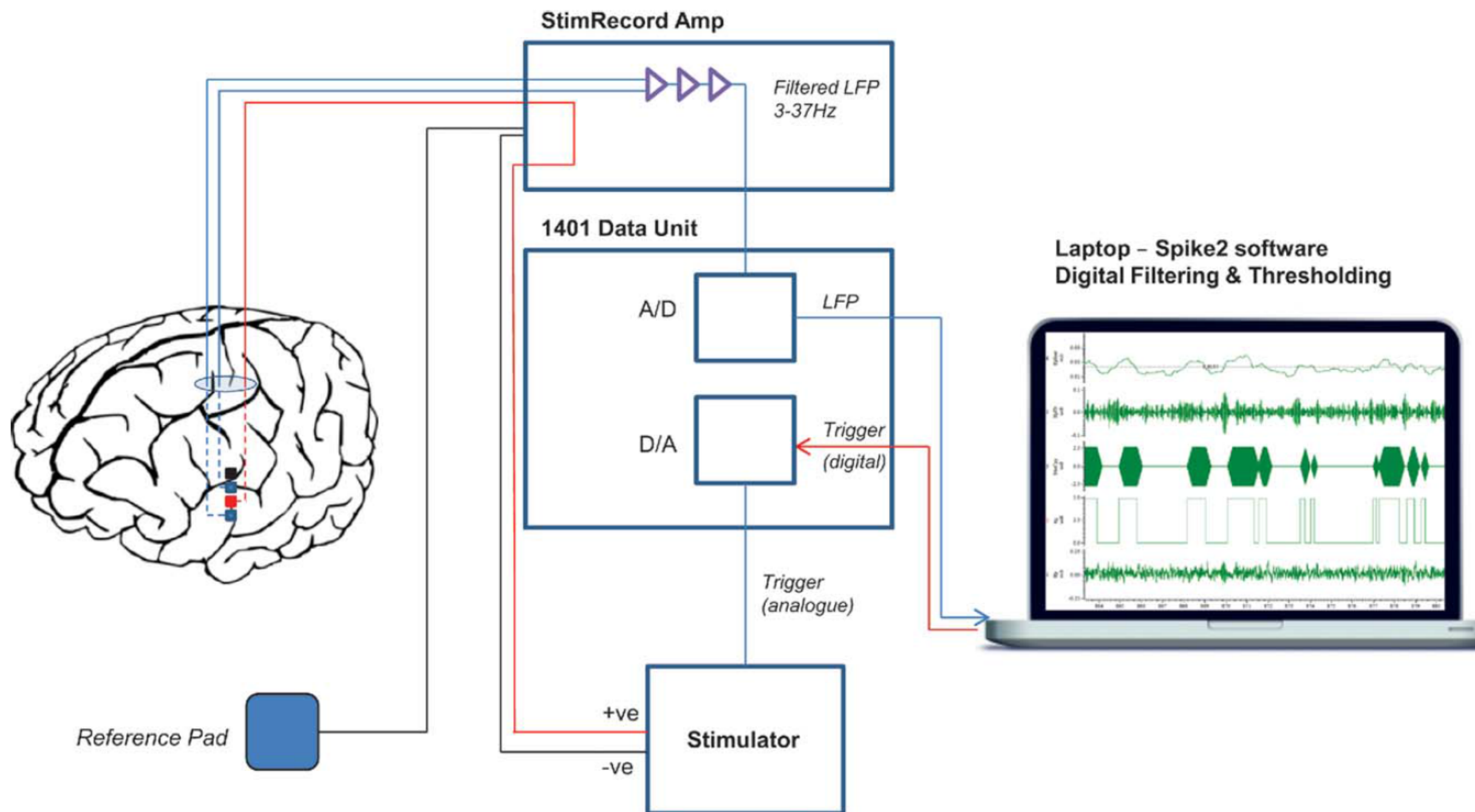
Historical perspective



Adaptive Deep Brain Stimulation in Advanced Parkinson Disease

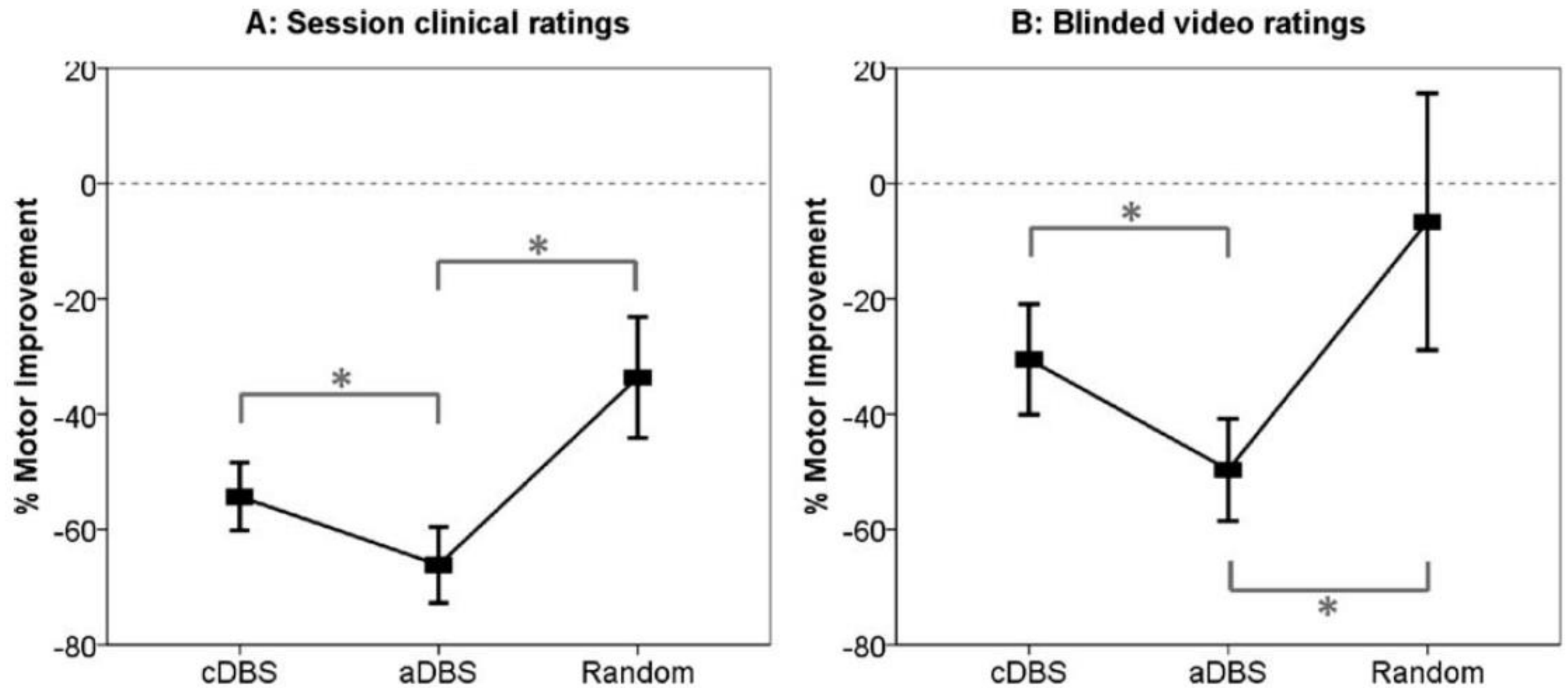
Simon Little, MA, MBBS,¹ Alex Pogosyan, PhD,¹ Spencer Neal, BEng (Hons),²
Baltazar Zavala, BA,¹ Ludvic Zrinzo, PhD,² Marwan Hariz, PhD,²
Thomas Foltynie, PhD,² Patricia Limousin, PhD,² Keyoumars Ashkan, MD,³
James FitzGerald, PhD,¹ Alexander L. Green, PhD,¹ Tipu Z. Aziz, PhD,¹ and
Peter Brown, MA, MBBS, MD¹

Little et al., Ann Neurol 2013



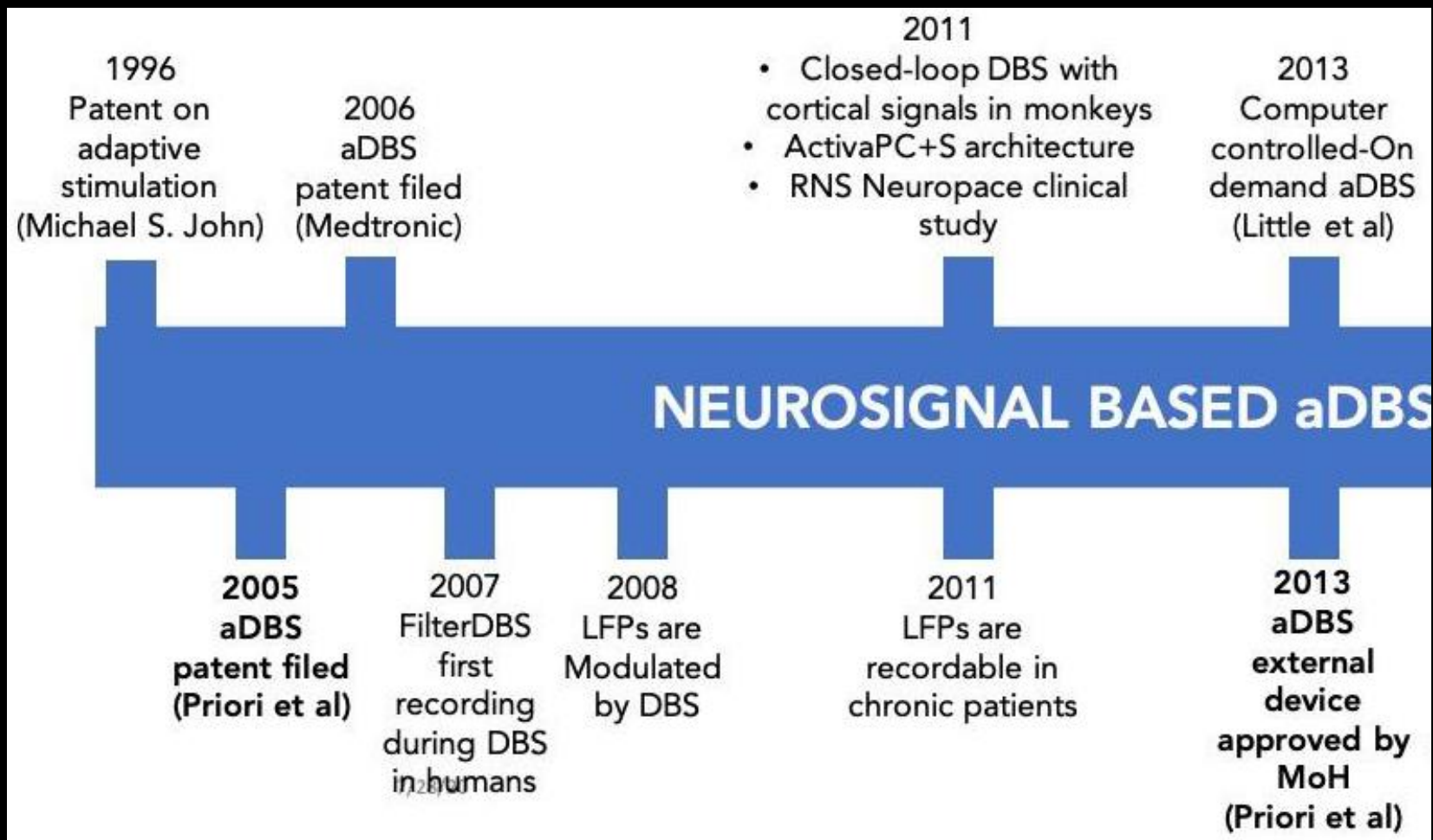
Little et al., Ann Neurol 2013

10 min

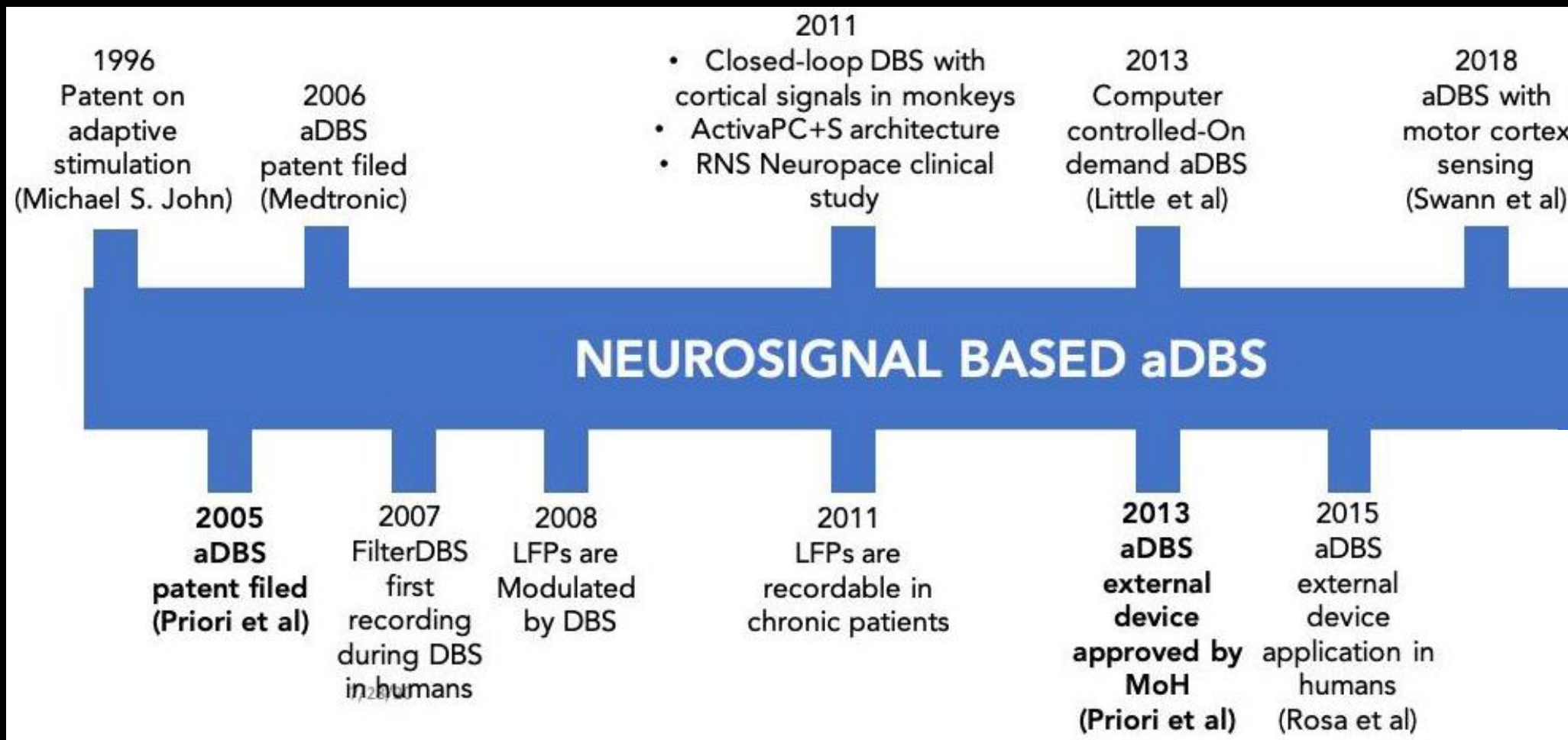


Little et al., Ann Neurol 2013

Historical perspective



Historical perspective



ARTICLE

Eight-hours adaptive deep brain stimulation in patients with Parkinson disease

Mattia Arlotti, PhD,* Sara Marceglia, PhD,* Guglielmo Foffani, PhD, Jens Volkmann, MD, PhD, Andres M. Lozano, MD, PhD, Elena Moro, MD, PhD, Filippo Cogiamanian, MD, Marco Prenassi, Ms, Tommaso Bocci, MD, Francesca Cortese, MD, Paolo Rampini, MD, Sergio Barbieri, MD, PhD, and Alberto Priori, MD, PhD

Neurology[®] 2018;0:e1-e6. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000005121

Abstract

Objectives

To assess the feasibility and clinical efficacy of local field potentials (LFPs)–based adaptive deep brain stimulation (aDBS) in patients with advanced Parkinson disease (PD) during daily activities in an open-label, nonblinded study.

Correspondence

Prof. Priori
alberto.priori@unimi.it

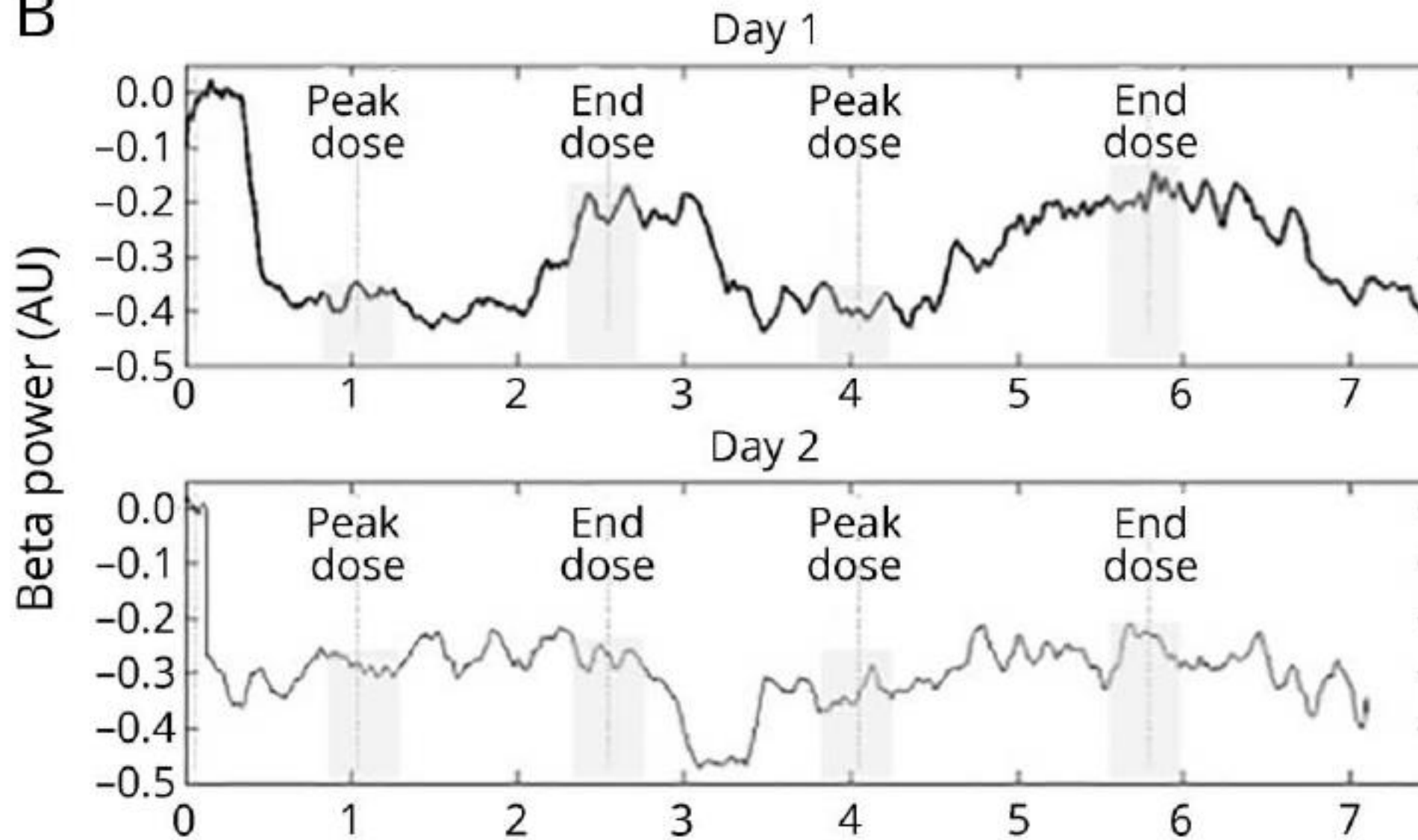
RELATED ARTICLE

Editorial

Approaching adaptive control in neurostimulation for Parkinson disease: Autopilot on

Arlotti et al., *Neurology* 2018

B



stim OFF

aDBS

Arlotti et al., Neurology 2018

Adaptive deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease using motor cortex sensing

Nicole C Swann^{1,2,7,8} , Coralie de Hemptinne¹, Margaret C Thompson³, Svjetlana Miocinovic⁴, Andrew M Miller¹, Ro'ee Gilron¹ , Jill L Ostrem⁵, Howard J Chizeck^{3,6} and Philip A Starr¹

¹ Departments of Neurological Surgery, University of California, San Francisco, CA, United States of America

² Department of Human Physiology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States of America

³ Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America

⁴ Department of Neurology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States of America

⁵ Departments of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, United States of America

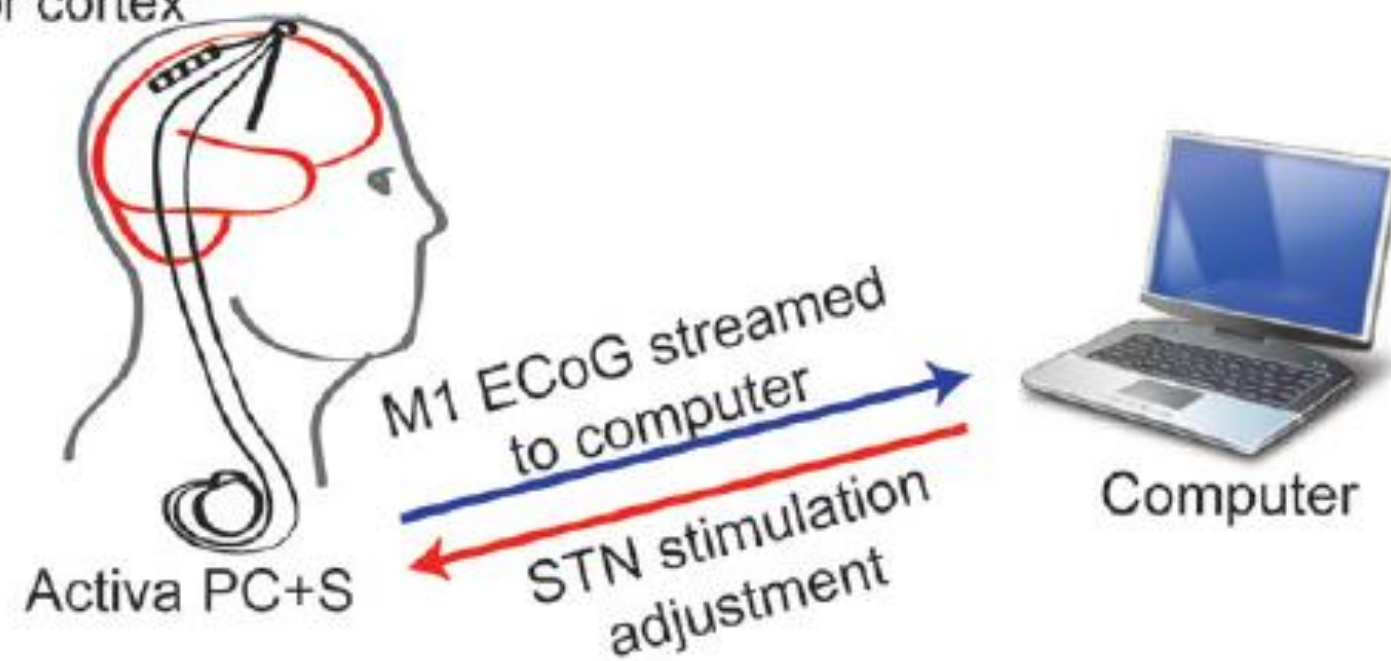
⁶ Department of Bioengineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America

Swann et al., J Neural Eng 2018

A.

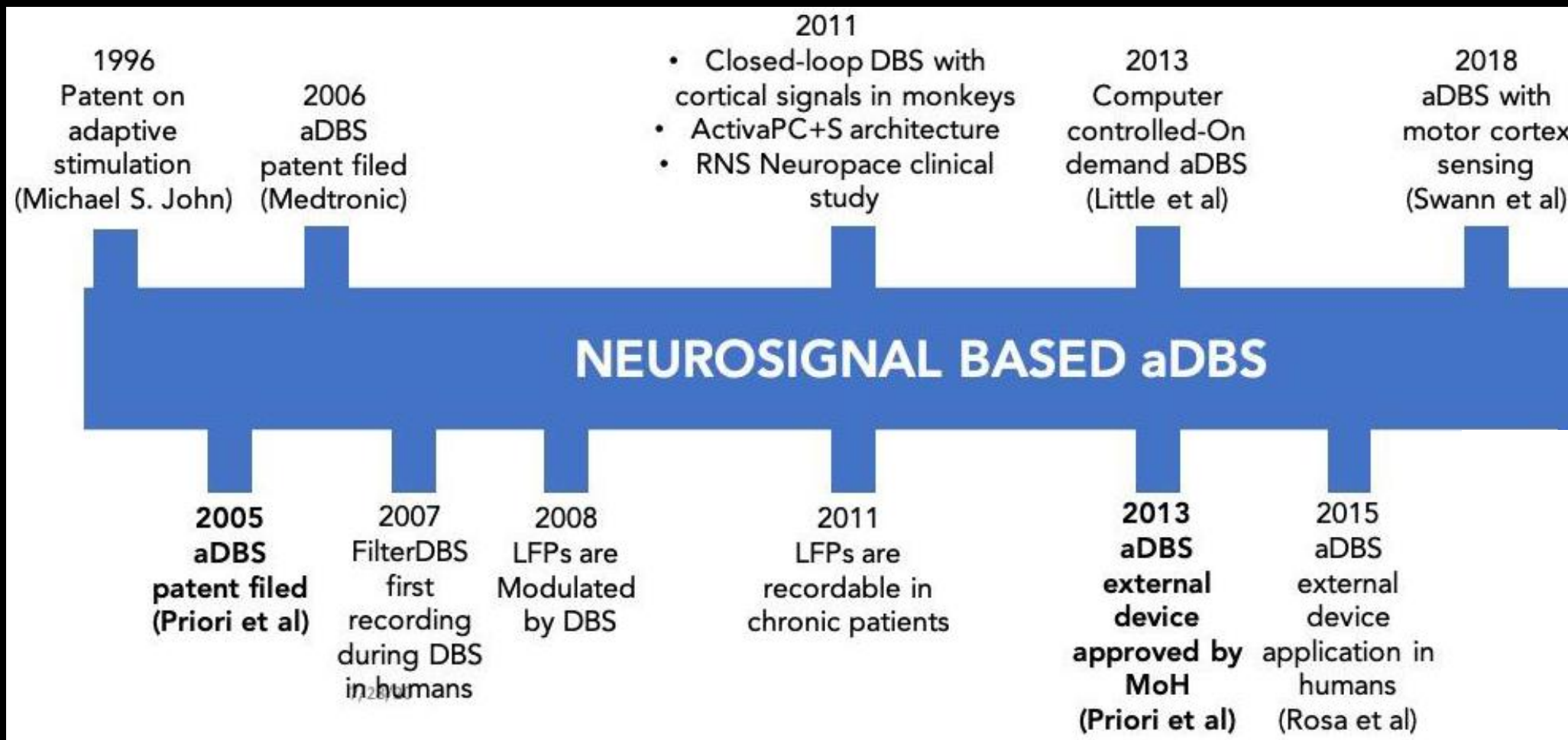
External Closed Loop DBS - Nexus D

Motor cortex

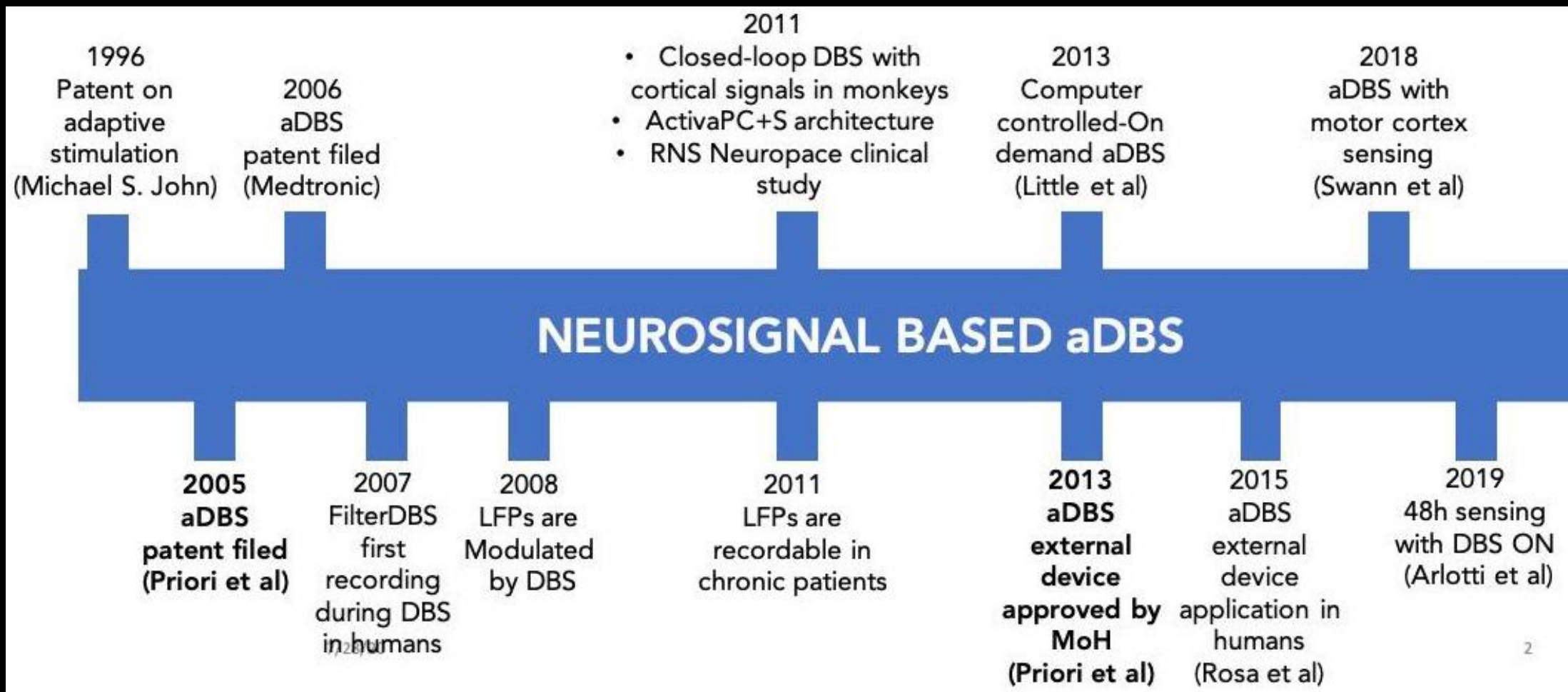


Swann et al., J Neural Eng 2018

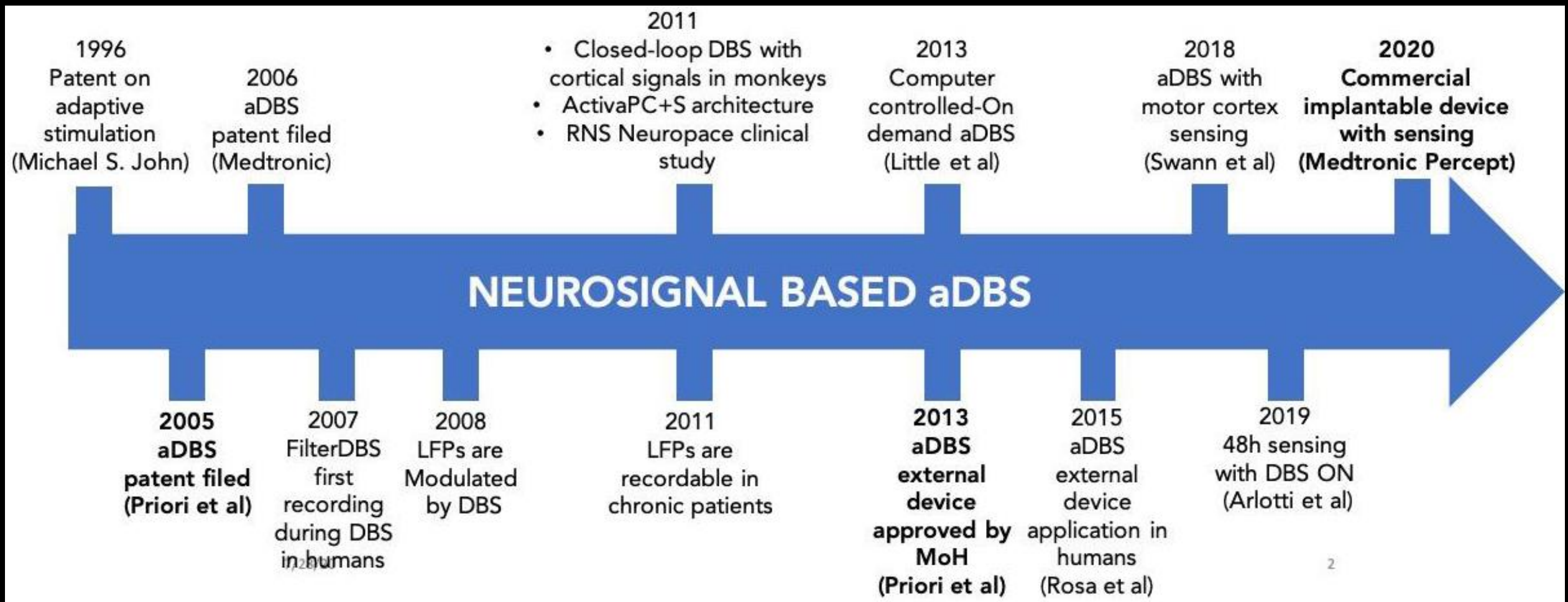
Historical perspective



Historical perspective



Historical perspective



BRAIN STIMULATION

Chronic embedded cortico-thalamic closed-loop deep brain stimulation for the treatment of essential tremor

Enrico Opri^{1*}, Stephanie Cerner¹, Rene Molina², Robert S. Eisinger³, Jackson N. Cagle¹, Leonardo Almeida³, Timothy Denison⁴, Michael S. Okun³, Kelly D. Foote^{3†}, Aysegul Gunduz^{1,2,3†}

Opri et al. Sci Transl Med 2020

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Closed-Loop Deep Brain Stimulation for Essential Tremor Based on Thalamic Local Field Potentials

Shenghong He, PhD,^{1,2} Fahd Baig, MB, PhD,^{1,2,3} Abteen Mostofi, MA, MBBS, PhD,³ Alek Pogosyan, PhD,^{1,2} Jean Debarros, PhD,^{1,2} Alexander L. Green, MD, BSc, MBBS,² Tipu Z. Aziz, FMedSci,² Erlick Pereira, MA, MBBS, MD,³ Peter Brown, MA, MBBS, MD, FMedSci,^{1,2} and Huiling Tan, PhD^{1,2*}

¹MRC Brain Network Dynamics Unit, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

²Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

³Neurosciences Research Centre, Molecular and Clinical Sciences Research Institute, St. George's, University of London, Oxford, UK

He et al. Mov Disord 2021



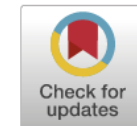
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Brain Stimulation

journal homepage: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/brain-stimulation>



Neural closed-loop deep brain stimulation for freezing of gait



Petrucci et al. Brain Stim 2020

Closed-Loop Deep Brain Stimulation to Treat Medication-Refractory Freezing of Gait in Parkinson's Disease

Rene Molina^{1,2†}, Chris J. Hass^{2,3†}, Stephanie Cernera^{2,4}, Kristen Sowalsky³, Abigail C. Schmitt^{2,3}, Jaimie A. Roper³, Daniel Martinez-Ramirez⁵, Enrico Opri^{2,4}, Christopher W. Hess^{2,6}, Robert S. Eisinger^{2,7}, Kelly D. Foote^{2,8}, Aysegul Gunduz^{1,2,4†} and Michael S. Okun^{2,6,8†}*

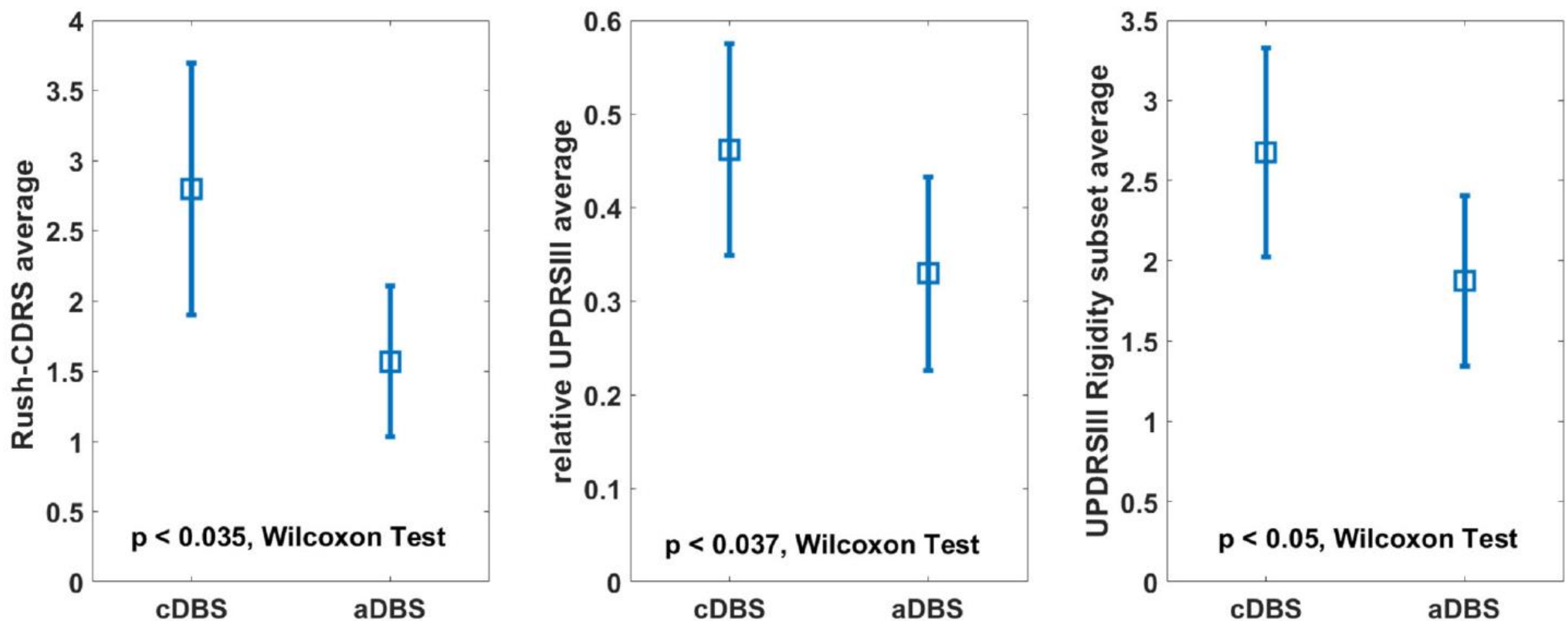
Molina et al., Front Hum Neurosci 2021

ARTICLE OPEN









Eight-hours conventional versus adaptive deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus in Parkinson's disease

Tommaso Bocci^{1,2,9}, Marco Prenassi^{3,9}, Mattia Arlotti⁴, Filippo Maria Cogiamanian⁵, Linda Borrellini⁵, Elena Moro⁶, Andres M. Lozano⁷, Jens Volkmann⁸, Sergio Barbieri⁵, Alberto Priori^{1,2}✉ and Sara Marceglia^{3,5}





Long-term wireless streaming of neural recordings for circuit discovery and adaptive stimulation in individuals with Parkinson's disease

Ro'ee Gilron ¹✉, Simon Little², Randy Perrone¹, Robert Wilt¹, Coralie de Hemptinne¹, Maria S. Yaroshinsky¹, Caroline A. Racine¹, Sarah S. Wang¹, Jill L. Ostrem², Paul S. Larson¹, Doris D. Wang ¹, Nick B. Galifianakis², Ian O. Bledsoe², Marta San Luciano², Heather E. Dawes¹, Gregory A. Worrell ³, Vaclav Kremen ³, David A. Borton ⁴, Timothy Denison⁵ and Philip A. Starr ¹

Gilron et al. Nat Biotechnol 2021

Brief Communication | [Published: 04 October 2021](#)

Closed-loop neuromodulation in an individual with treatment-resistant depression

[Katherine W. Scangos](#) , [Ankit N. Khambhati](#), [Patrick M. Daly](#), [Ghassan S. Makhoul](#), [Leo P. Sugrue](#), [Hashem Zamanian](#), [Tony X. Liu](#), [Vikram R. Rao](#), [Kristin K. Sellers](#), [Heather E. Dawes](#), [Philip A. Starr](#), [Andrew D. Krystal](#) & [Edward F. Chang](#)

[Nature Medicine](#) **27**, 1696–1700 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

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MedtronicNeuro

Adaptive DBS Algorithm for Personalized Therapy in
Parkinson's Disease (ADAPT-PD)

NCT04547712

Newronika

Safety and Efficacy of Adaptive Deep Brain
Stimulation

NCT04681534

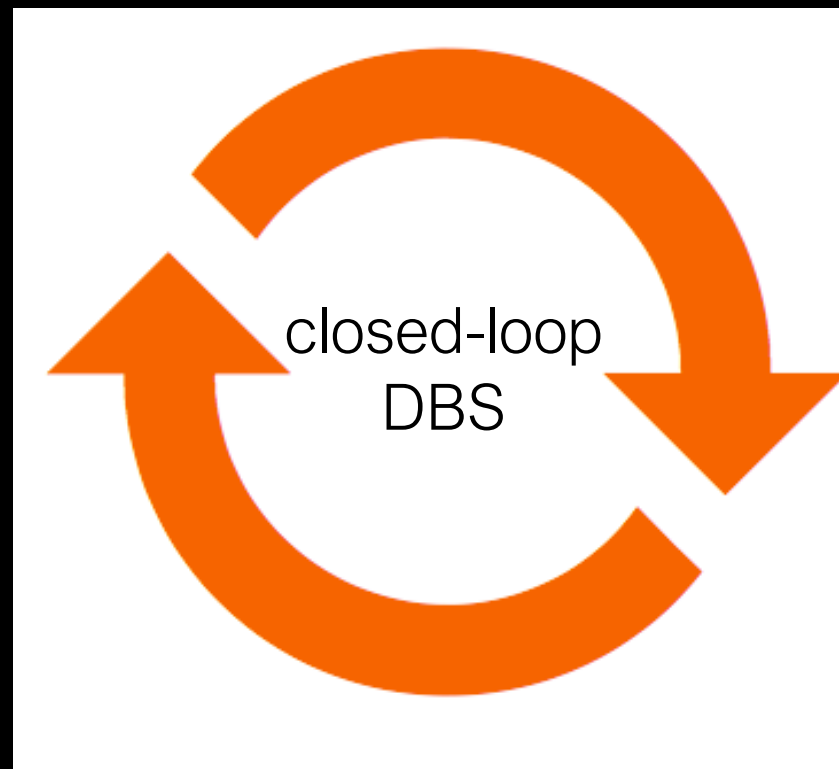
NeuroPace

Closed-Loop Deep Brain Stimulation for Major
Depression (PReSiDio)

NCT04004169

ENERGY

BIOMARKER(S)

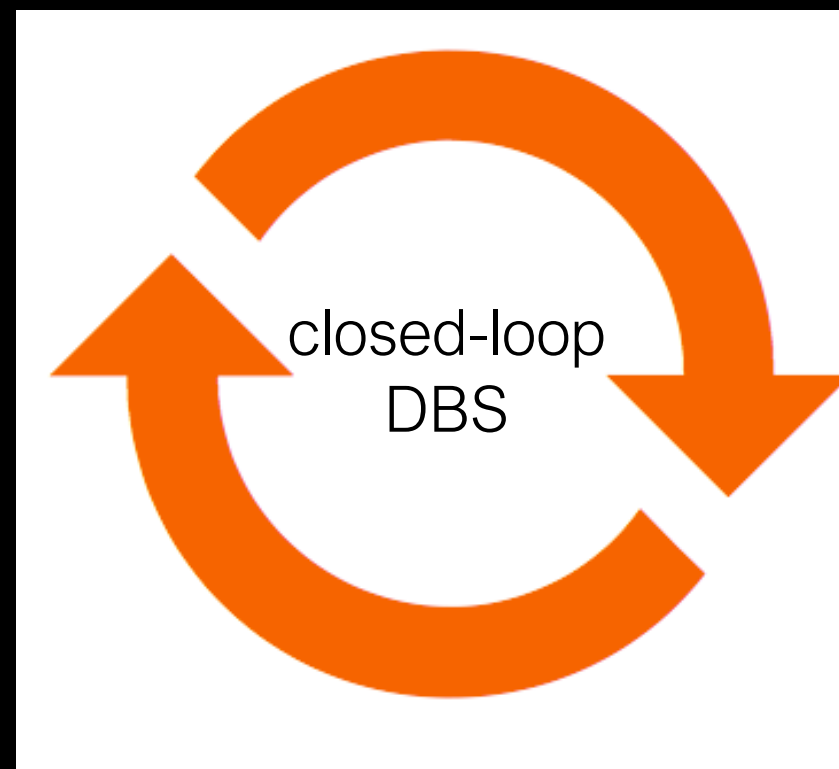


TEMPORAL SCALE

ENERGY



BIOMARKER(S)

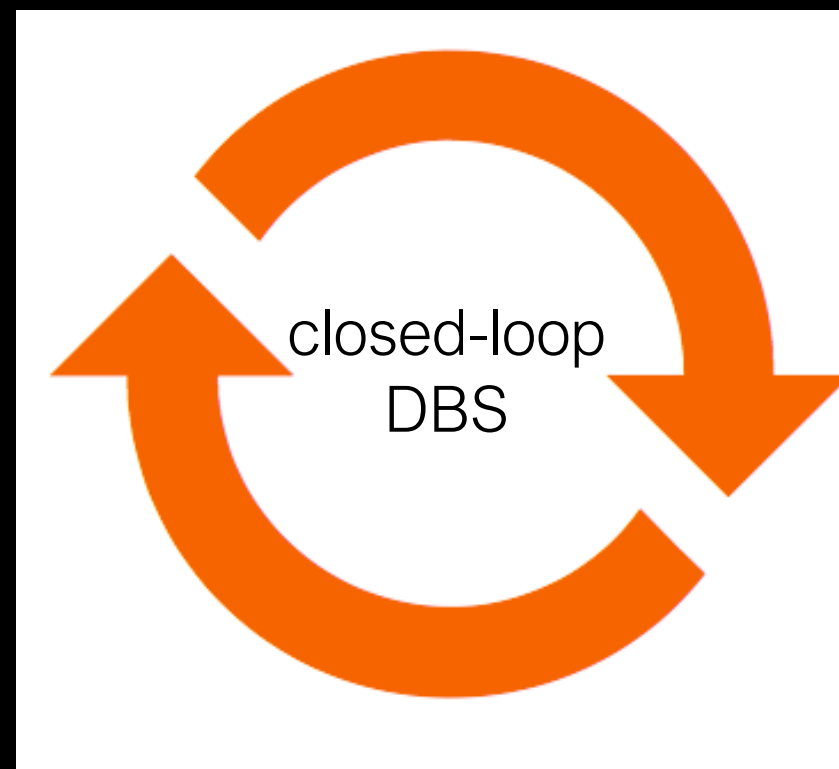


TEMPORAL SCALE

ENERGY



BIOMARKER(S)

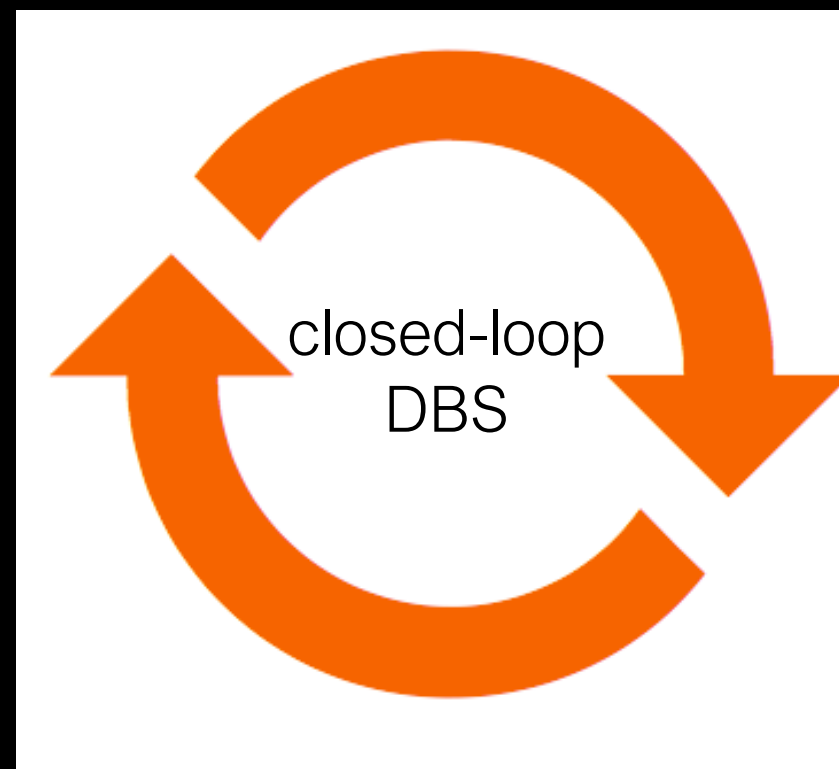


TEMPORAL SCALE

ENERGY



BIOMARKER(S)



TEMPORAL SCALE

Clinical objective(s):

- Improve OFF?
- Decrease side effects? (e.g. dyskinesias)
 - New indications?

