

Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson's Disease

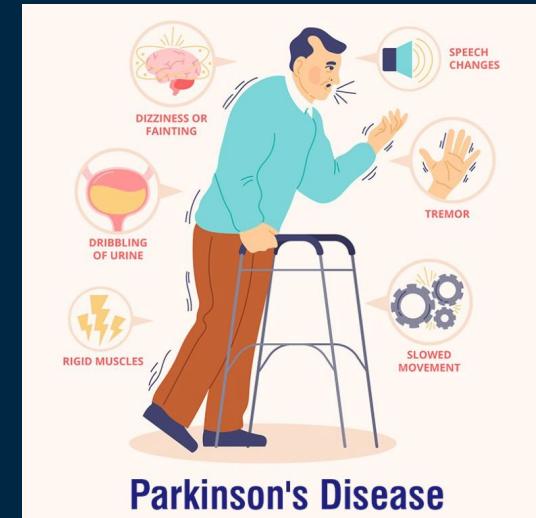
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Angie Neighbors

What is Parkinson's?

A brain disorder characterized by involuntary movements, including tremors, stiffness, and difficulty in maintaining balance and coordination.

Causes: Neurons in the basal ganglia (BG) die

Treatments: Medicine, Surgical methods, other therapies

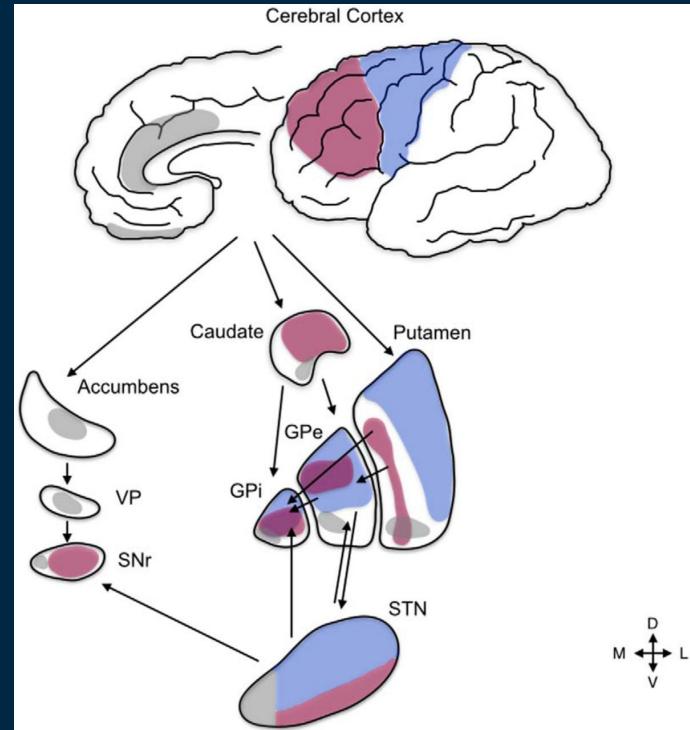


MAIN GOAL

DBS is a neurosurgical procedure where high-frequency pulse trains are supplied via an implanted pulse generator and injected into widely used portions of the BG network.

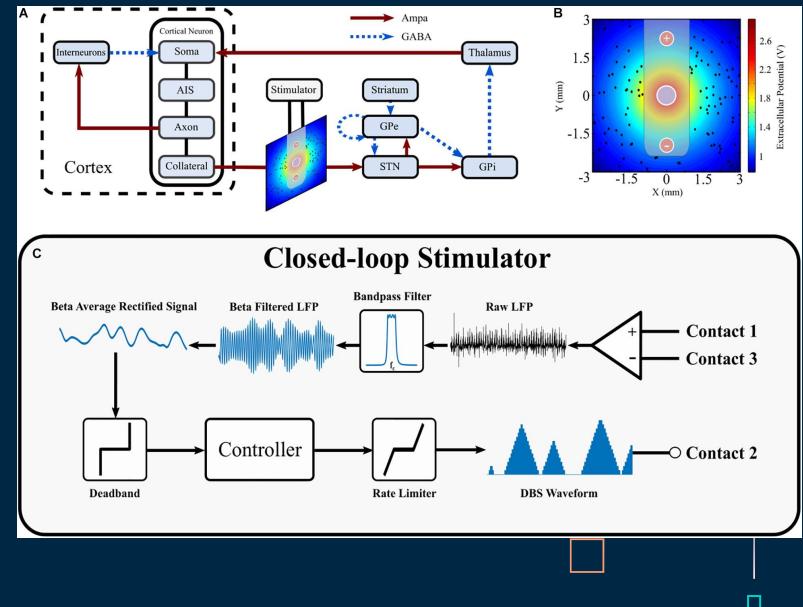
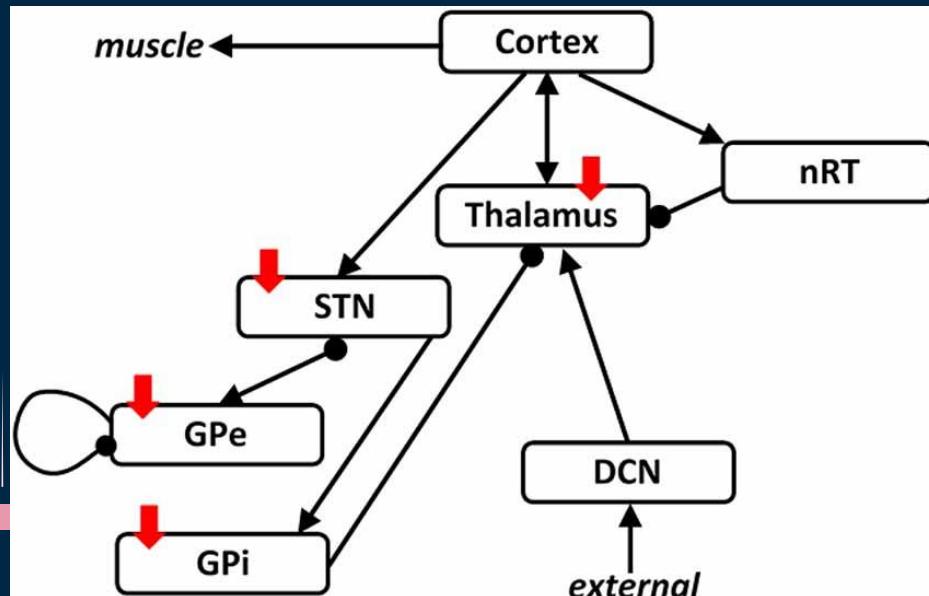
Pathways of the BG network include:

- Subthalamic Nucleus (STN)
- Globus Pallidus Pars Interna (GPi)
- Globus Pallidus Pars Externa (GPe)
- Thalamus (TH).



Parkinson's Schematic Diagram

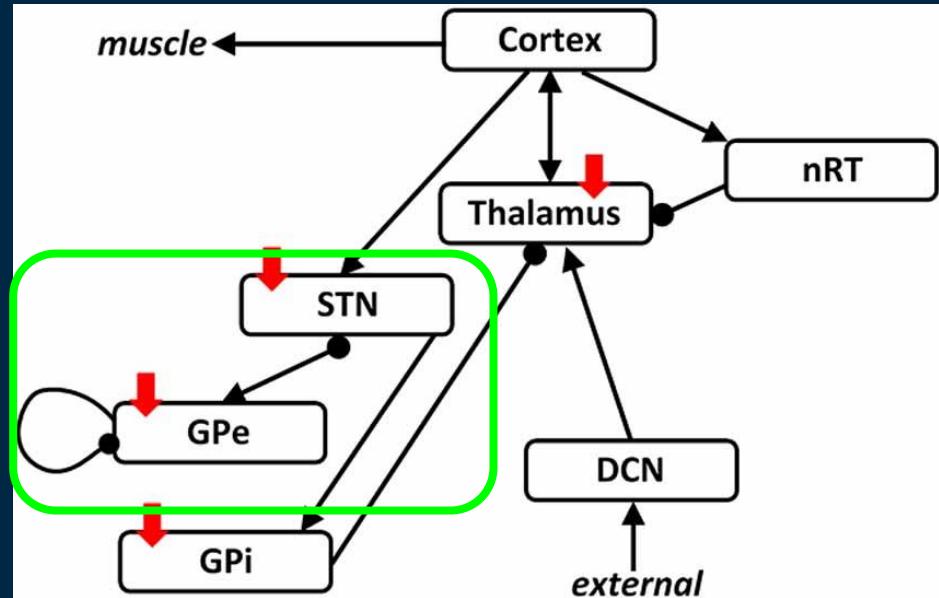
Show closed loop model



STN-GPe Loop

Our focus will be on the STN-GPe loop:

- Major excitatory/inhibitory pathway in the basal ganglia
- DBS at the STN is shown to suppress PD symptoms caused by β -band oscillations in the loop



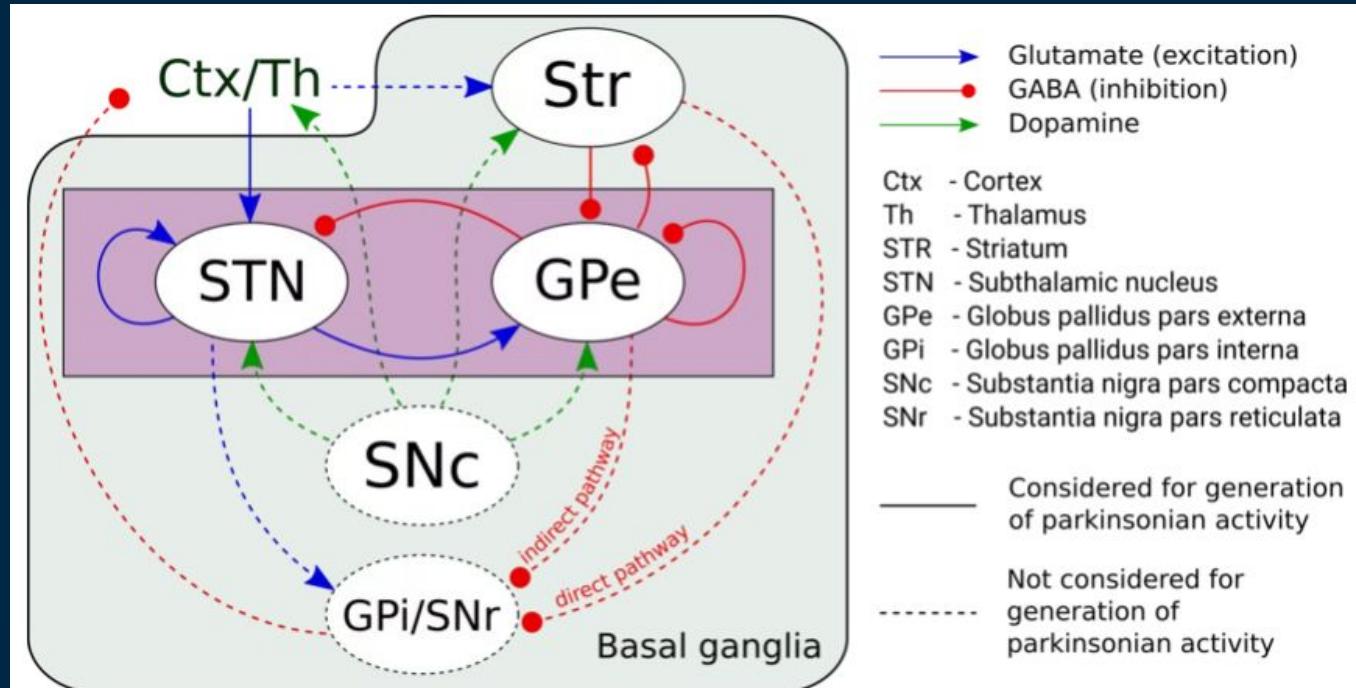
Yousif N, Bain PG, Nandi D and Borisyuk R

STN-GPe Loop

β -band activity:

- ~13-30 Hz
- Low frequency oscillations

The STN-GPe Loop is thought to be responsible for most parkinsonian symptoms



<https://www.cbs.mpg.de/1500493/stn-gpe>

Parkinson's Mathematical Representation

$$\tau_{GPe} \frac{dI_{GPe}}{dt} = -I_{GPe} + (k_i - I_{GPe}) \cdot Z_i(w_7 E_{STN} - w_8 I_{GPe}) \quad (5)$$

$$DBS(t) = A \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{1,001} \frac{1}{n} \sin(2n\pi ft), \quad (9)$$

$$\tau_{STN} \frac{dE_{STN}}{dt} = -E_{STN} + (k_e - E_{STN}) \cdot Z_e(w_{10} E_{STN} - w_{11} I_{GPe} + DBS) \quad (10)$$

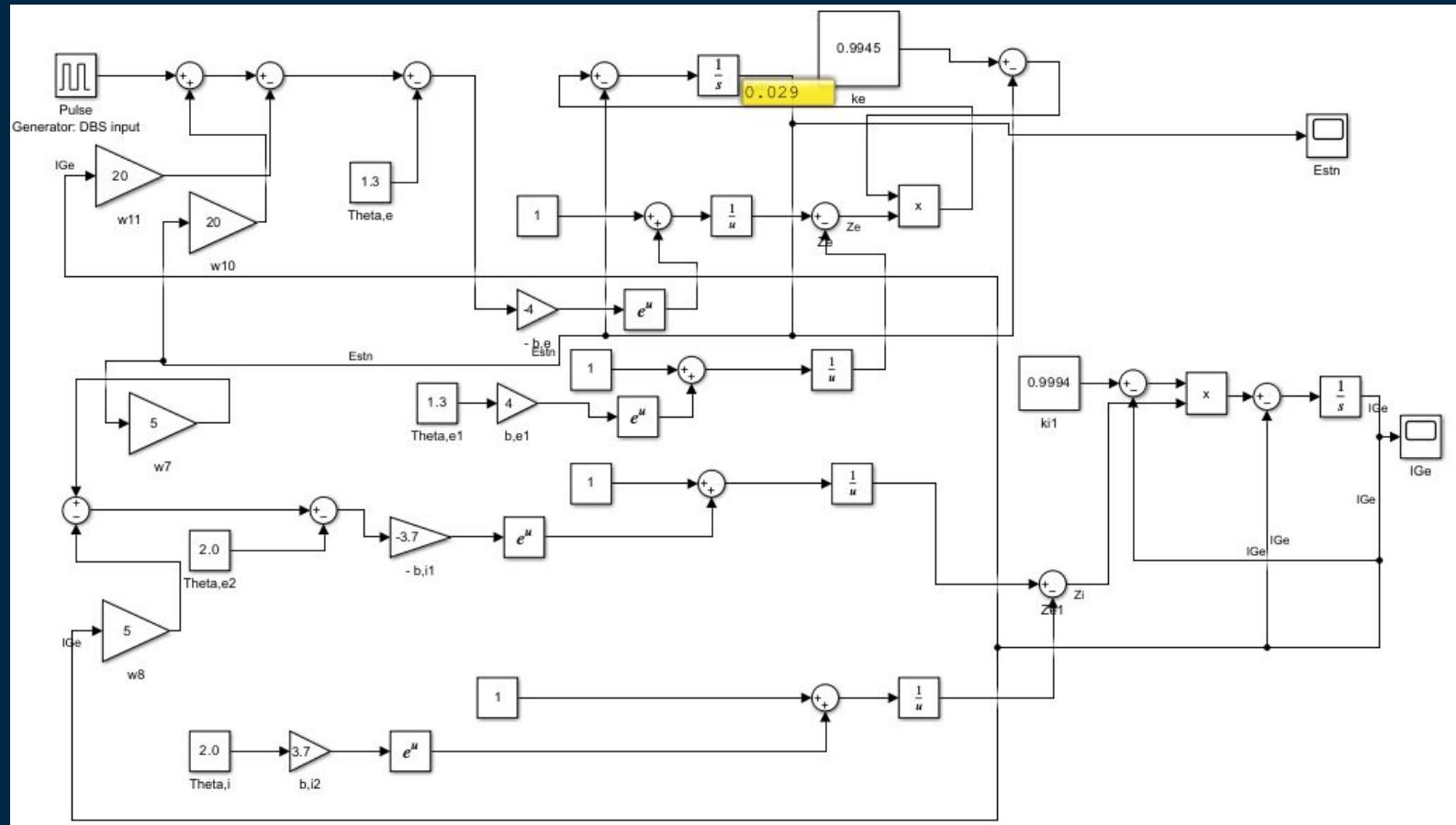
$$Z_p(x) = \frac{1}{1+\exp(-b_p(x-\theta_p))} - \frac{1}{1+\exp(b_p\theta_p)}, \quad (8)$$

Connection	Weight	Tremor Band Parameters	Healthy Band Parameters
STN to GPE	w7	5	19
GPE to GPE	w8	5	5
Cx to STN	w10	20	20
GPE to STN	w11	20	20

Equations and values chosen based on larger model from 2020 research paper by Yousif, Bain, Nandim and Borisyuk

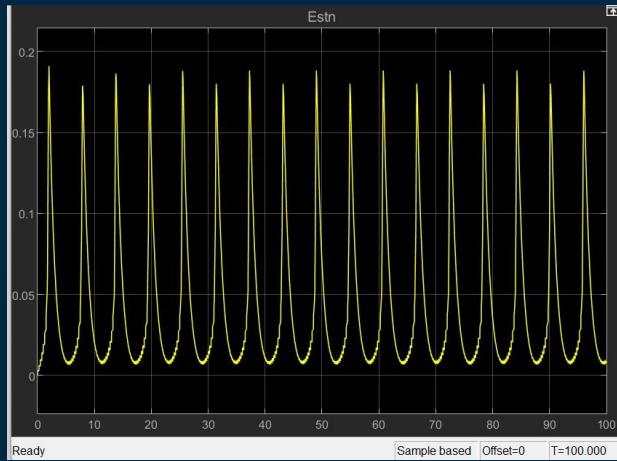


Simulink Model

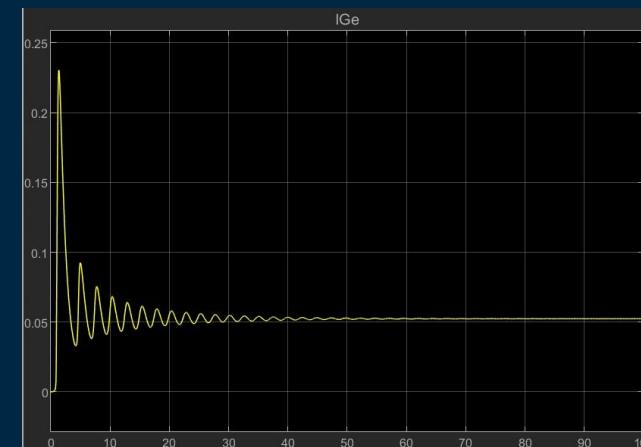
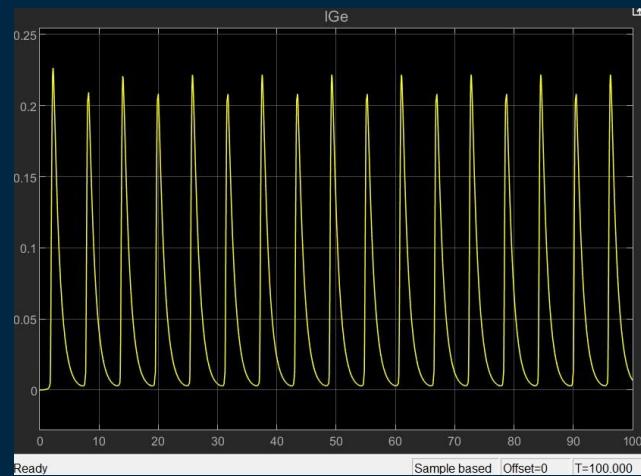
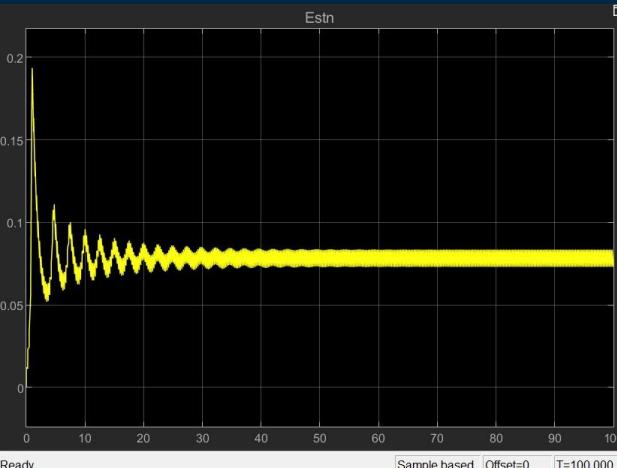


Results: Analyzing DBS amplitude change results on tremor band Frequency = 4Hz ,

DBS
amplitude =
1 :

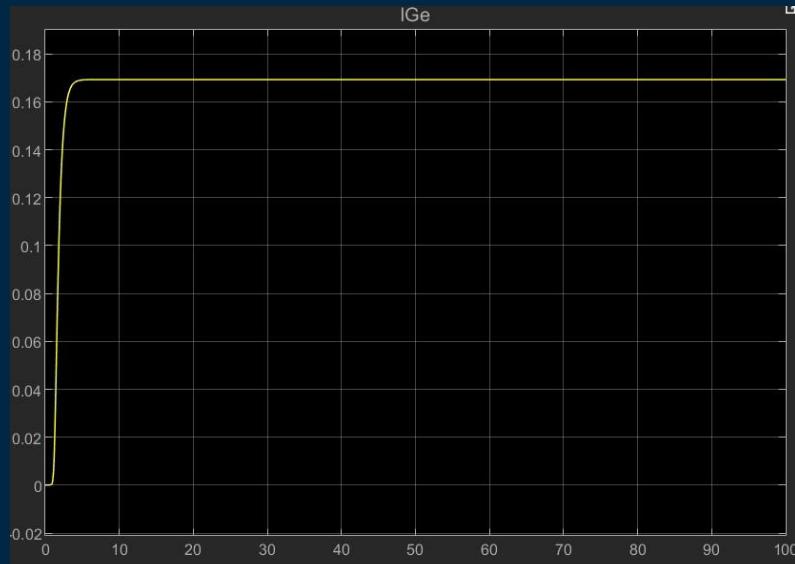


DBS
amplitude =
5:

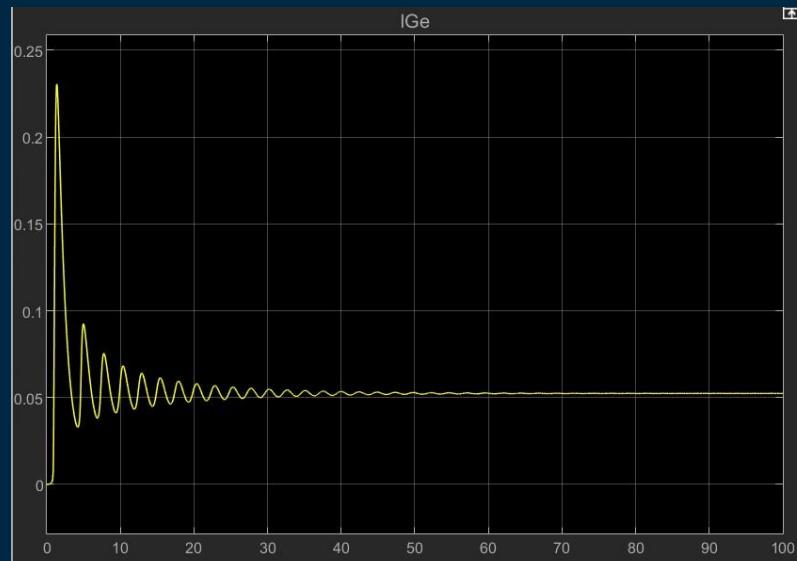


Comparing healthy to Parkinson's Patient at 10Hz, DBS amplitude = 5

Healthy Band



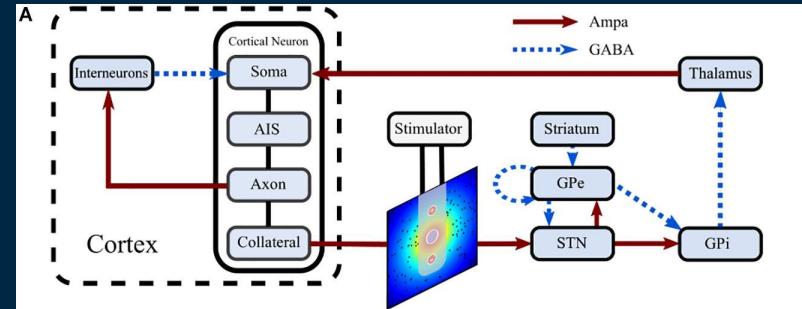
Tremor Band



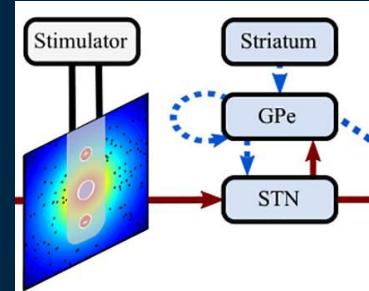
Constraints

- By focusing on the STN and GPe, and not including the cortex or thalamus, we modeled a simplified version of the closed loop system.
- In reality the system is more complex. However, our model is still useful in showing the initial response of the STN after it receives input from the DBS device

Entire System:

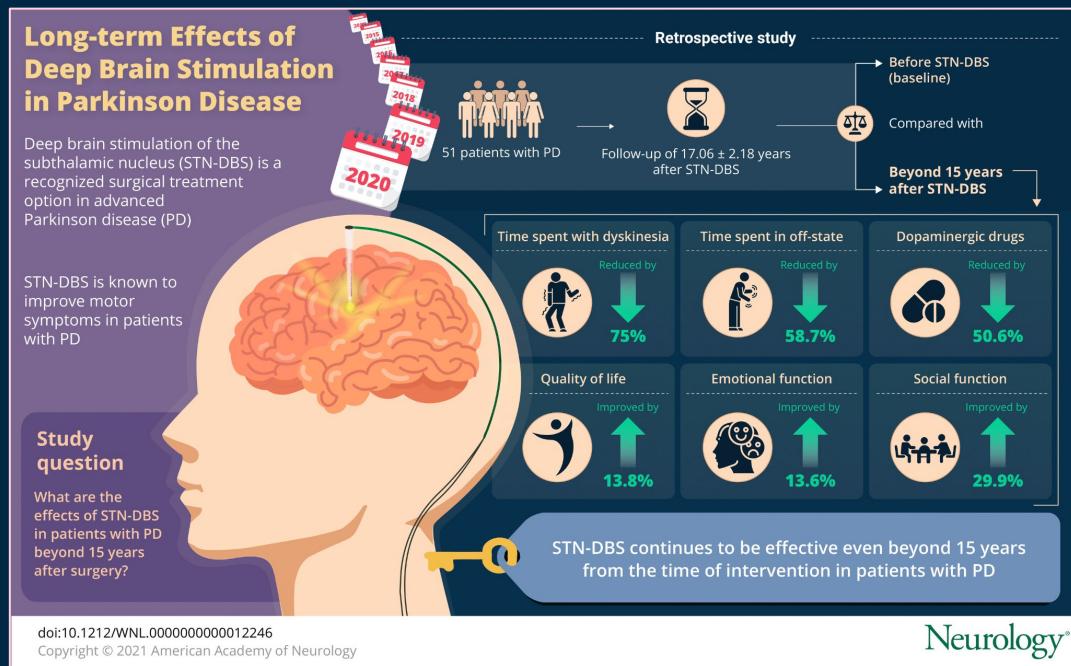


Section we focused on:



Clinical Applications

- Motor symptom improvement
- Fluctuations in medication response
- Dyskinesia management
- Reduction in medication dosages
- Improvement in quality of life
- Speech and swallowing improvement
- Cognitive function
- Long-term management

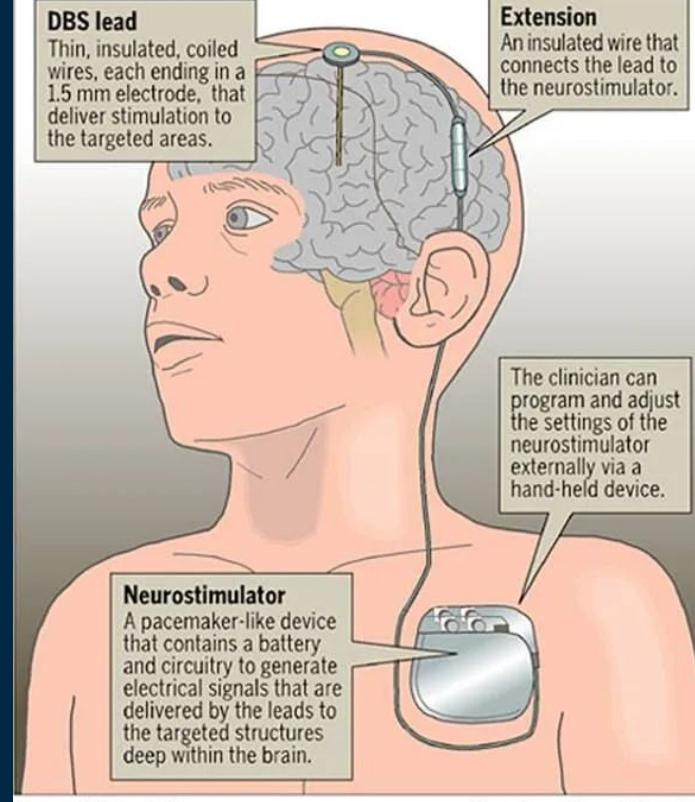


Conclusion and Future Uses

- Closed-loop systems
- Targeted simulations
- Personalized medication
- Expanded indications
- Remote monitoring and programming
- Integration with other therapies
- Improved battery technology
- Enhanced patient monitoring

Deep brain stimulation

The Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) system is used to help control tremors and chronic movement disorders. Tiny electrodes are surgically implanted in the brain and are connected via a subcutaneous wire to a neurostimulator (or two, for some diseases) implanted under the skin near the clavicle.



Source: Medtronic Inc.

Steve Greenberg / Star staff

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THANK YOU!