Automated Guidance of Post-Operative DBS Programming

Webinar Will Begin at 12:00 PM EDT

G R E A T L A K E S NEUROTECHNOLOGIES

Outline

- Introduction to DBS
- Challenges and Technological Opportunities

 Kinesia ProView
- Automated, Technology-Assisted DBS Programming

Deep Brain Stimulation



 The clinical utility of deep brain stimulation (DBS) for the treatment of Parkinson's disease is well established





DBS OFF

DBS ON



DBS Programming Workflow





Challenges in DBS



Clinician Training

 Great disparity in outcomes due to varied post-operative management



Vast Stimulation Parameter Space

• Thousands of combinations of DBS parameters (e.g., contact, polarity, frequency, pulse width, amplitude)



Challenges in DBS



DBS Adjustment Electrode Selection			0= off + = anode - = oathode				Righ Left	t STI STN	T	ime : ime :	tarte Stopj	d:	Date Page of	Pat Me Def	Patient name: Medical Record no Dete of Birth:			
Most ventral - electrode	Ventral - electrode	Dorsal = electrode	Most dorsal = electrode	CHERO	Pulse width	Rate	Milliamps / Volts	None	Transient puresthesias	Persistent paresthesize	Eye deviation	Tonic contraction	other	Finger tapping		Hand opening	Tons	Tremor
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-	-	-	-	+	-	-+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-3-1-1-3-2-2-3-3-3-3	7	0.5.1.15.2.25.3.3.5.4	0.5.1.15.2.25.7.15.4	0.5.1.15.2.25.3.3
-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	0-2-1-1.2-2-2.3-3-3.3	7	0 51152253333	0.6115.2.25.2.16.4	0.5.1.15.2.25.2.3

Symptom Assessment

 Not possible to evaluate all symptoms, lack of sensitivity in clinical scales

Longitudinal Tracking

 Documenting programming sessions typically on paper, difficult to quickly review history



DBS Programming Workflow





Algorithms for Symptom Rating

- Automated algorithms for rating symptom severity:
 - Tremor
 - Dyskinesia
 - Upper Extremity
 Bradykinesia
 - Lower Extremity
 Bradykinesia
 - Gait, Freezing of Gait



Funding	Over \$25 Million
Collaborators	Over 20 Collaborating Institutions
Publications	Over 40 Peer-Reviewed & Presentations



Kinematic DBS Response



Tremor tuning produces sudden, dramatic effects on symptomatic benefit



Bradykinesia tuning produces gradual, fine effects on symptomatic benefit



Tuning Maps



 Color-coded visualizations of DBS symptom response



DBS Programming Workflow





Kinesia ProView



Objective **quantification** and **visualization** of deep brain stimulation response



HIPAA Compliant Log-in



Patient List



Tuning Map Home Screen



Stimulation Settings



Sensor-Based Assessment





Populated Tuning Map



DBS Programming Workflow





Automated DBS Programming

- Motion sensor assessments to develop a functional map
- 2. Intelligent algorithms for navigating the parameter space to maximize symptomatic benefits while minimizing side effects and battery consumption



Value Proposition

• Automated programming has potential benefits for both clinicians and patients

Clinician	Patient				
Improved workflow	 Improved outcomes 				
 Improved patient outcome tracking 	 Reduced battery replacement 				
	Expanded access				

• Reduced travel burden



Study Protocol

• 9 PD subjects with DBS visit clinic at 1, 2, and 4 months post-implant



- Conduct a standard monopolar review of parameter space
- At each stimulation setting, assess tremor (rest and postural) and bradykinesia (finger tapping and pronation/supination)
- Record final clinician-selected stimulation settings



DBS Functional Map



Postural Tremor

2

Contact (-,Case+)

3

Amplitude (v)

0

0

1

Finger Tapping Rhythm



Pronosupination Speed



Finger Tapping Speed



Pronosupination Amplitude



Finger Tapping Amplitude



Pronosupination Rhythm



Parameter Optimization Analysis

- Two algorithms were developed post-hoc to select the "optimal" stimulation contact and voltage combination across all motor tasks
 - 1. Therapeutic benefit
 - 2. Battery life
- Relative effectiveness of settings determined by the clinician and those determined by each algorithm were compared



Optimization of Therapeutic Benefit

- Increased therapeutic benefit relative to the clinician settings in 14/16 programming sessions
 - 31.7% vs 45.1%
- Most often at expense of increase in stimulation amplitude



Optimization of Battery Life

- Lower voltage while maintaining therapeutic benefit in 6/16 sessions
 - 50% reduction





Statistical Comparisons (paired t-tests)





Conclusions and Implications

- Automated objective assessment in DBS programming can identify settings that:
 - 1. Improve symptoms, or
 - 2. Obtain similar benefit as clinicians with significant improvement in battery life
- "Online" evaluation of automated guidance of DBS programming ongoing

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