



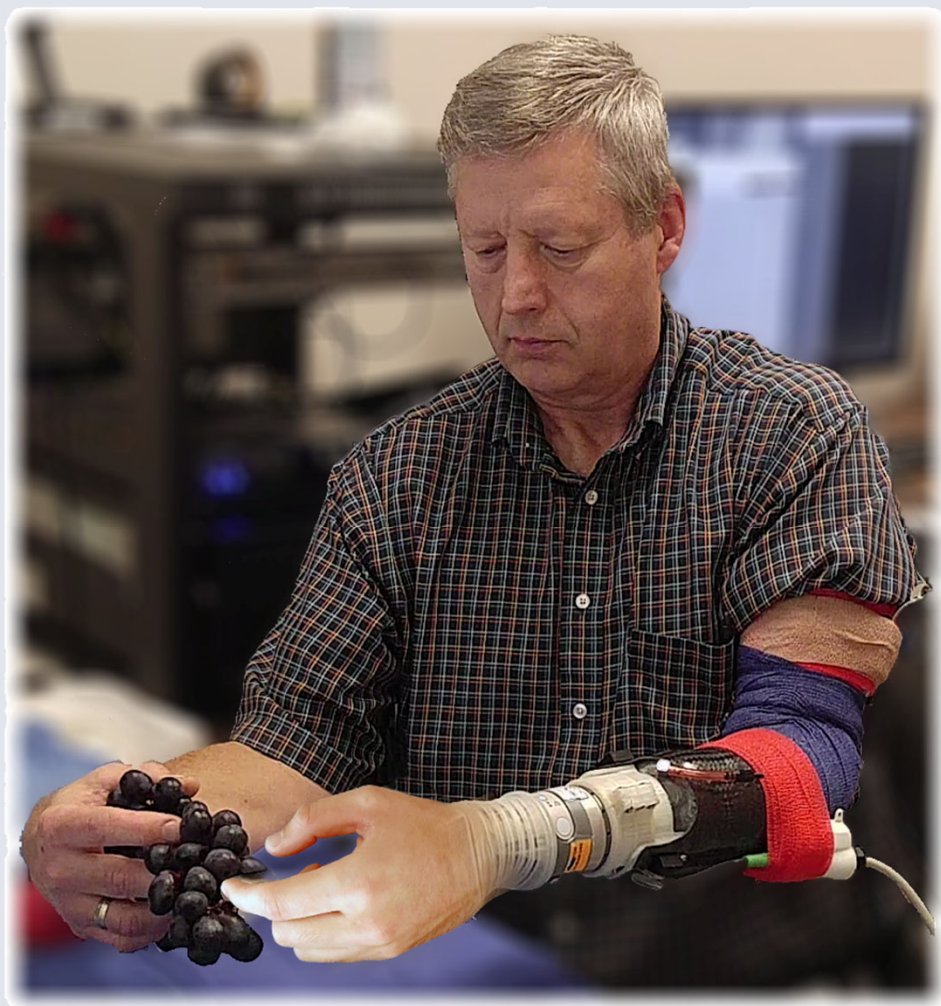
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

Center for
Neural
Interfaces

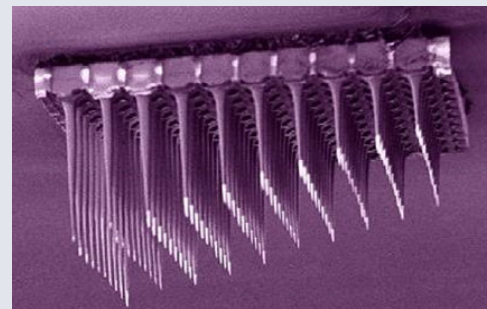
A New Hope: Restoring Naturalistic Sensorimotor Function after Hand Amputation

Gregory A. Clark, Ph.D.

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Utah
OSMS Ogden UT, 20-May-2022

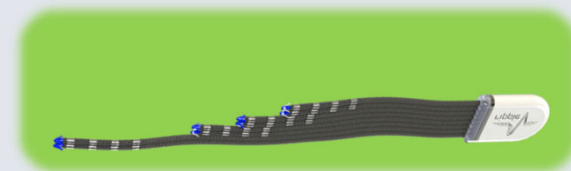


Center for Neural Interfaces



USEA

Blackrock Microsystems/
Loren Rieth

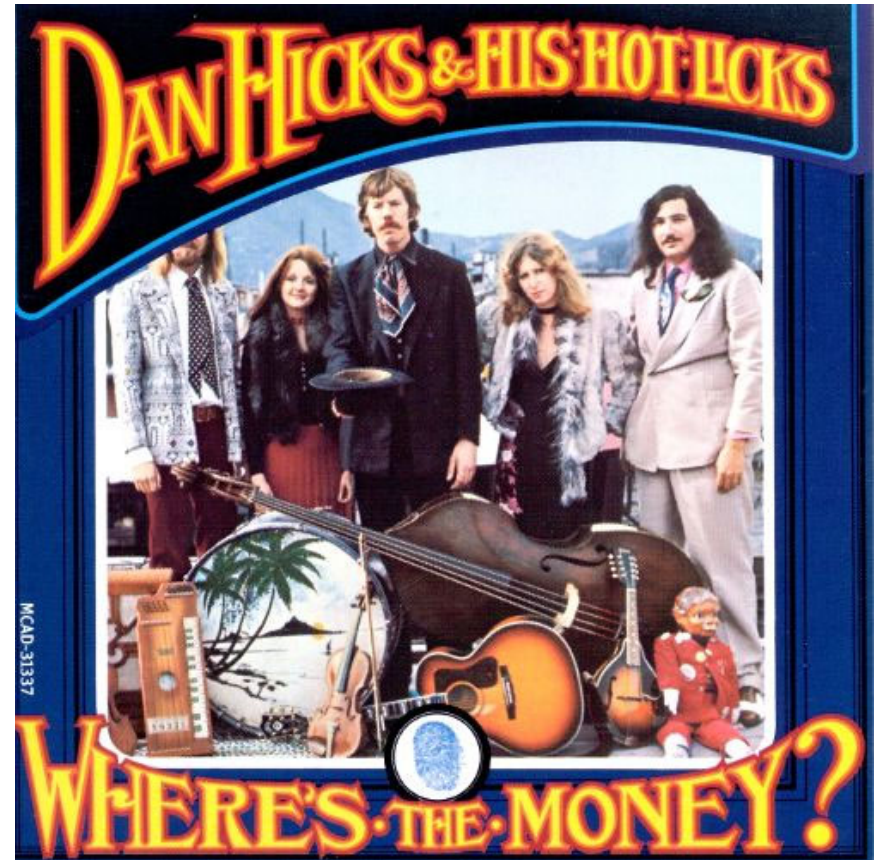


EMG leads

Ripple Neuro, LLC/
Synapse Biomedical

Conflict of Interest & Disclaimer

G. A. Clark owns a patent licensed for the Utah Slanted Electrode Array & other related patents



http://cps-static.rovicorp.com/3/JPG_500/MI0000/017/MI0000017817.jpg?partner=allrovi.com

The views expressed are my own, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Univ. of Utah or my funding sources

Now What?



How do you...

- Hold a fork?
- Tie your shoes?
- Tickle your kid?

- Feel?
- Feel *whole* again?

Tom Smart, Deseret News, Feb. 16, 2015

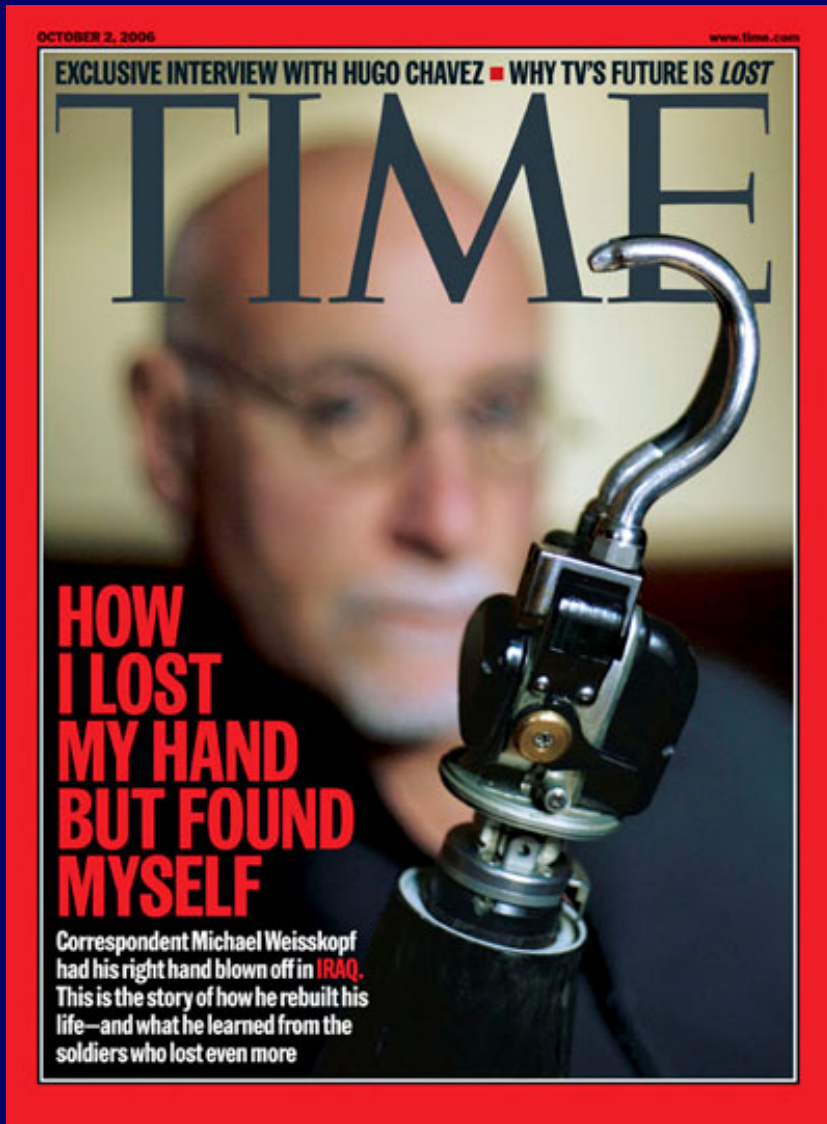
"Losing a hand is like losing someone you love...Except that you're reminded of it every day."

“Make Me Like I Was” ~Michael Boninger

~ Civil-War Technology

“Now”

- The major limitation is *not* the arm itself
- Lack of dextrous, intuitive control signals
- No sensory feedback
- Neural interfaces a potential solution

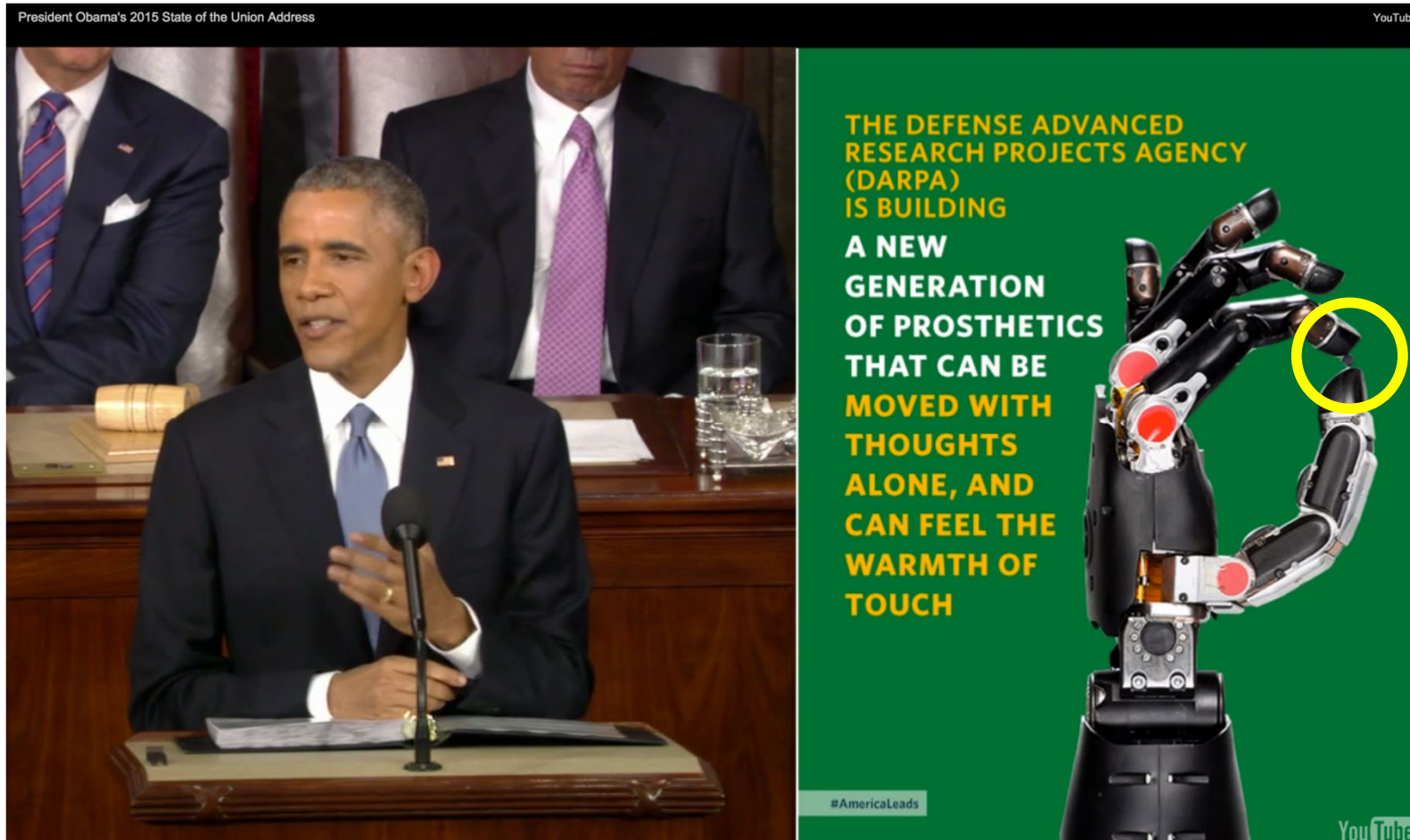


Michael Weiskopf

“Amputee Alley,” Ward 57, Walter Reed

State of the Union Address

January 20, 2015



Utah
Electrode
Array

“I want Americans to win the race for the kinds of discoveries that unleash new jobs ... creating revolutionary prosthetics, so that a veteran who gave his arms for his country can play catch with his kid.”
~President Barack Obama

Restoring Hand Function: Star Wars Version



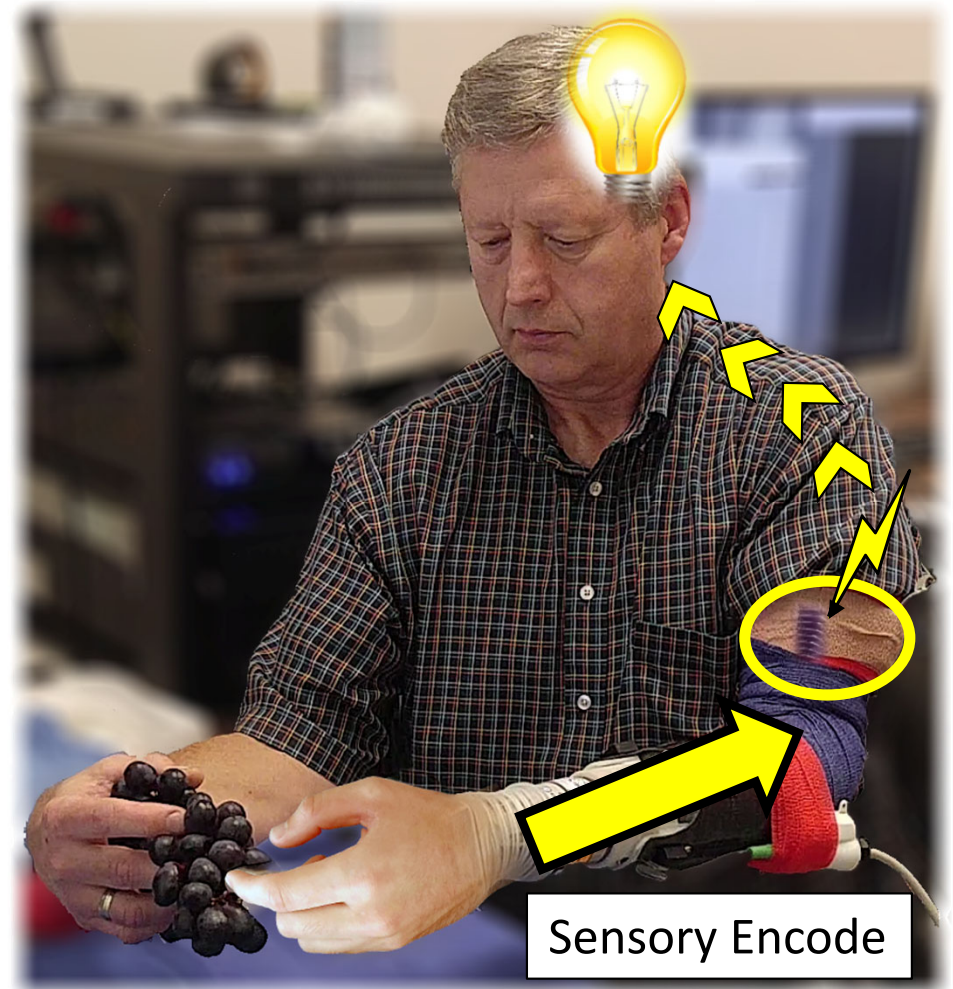
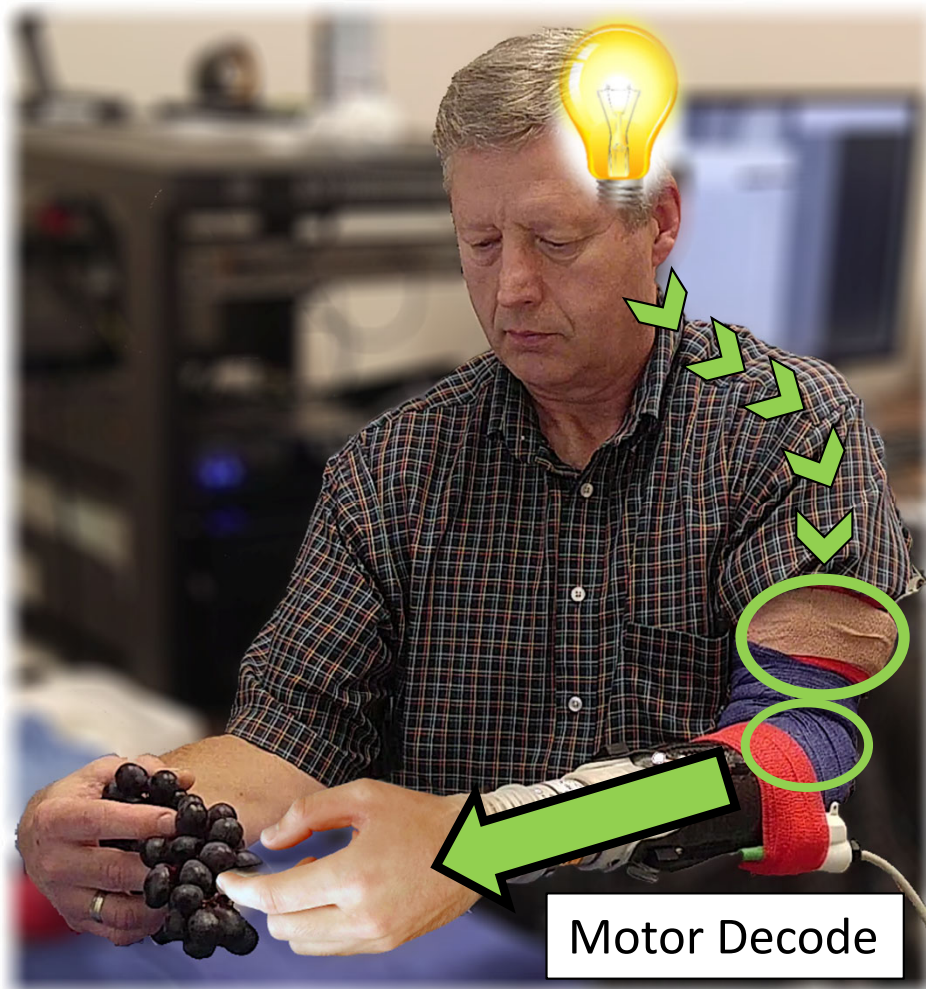
Restoring Natural Hand Function: Real-World Solution

Closed-loop System

Motor Control



Sensory Feedback



Restoring Natural Hand Function: Real-World Solution

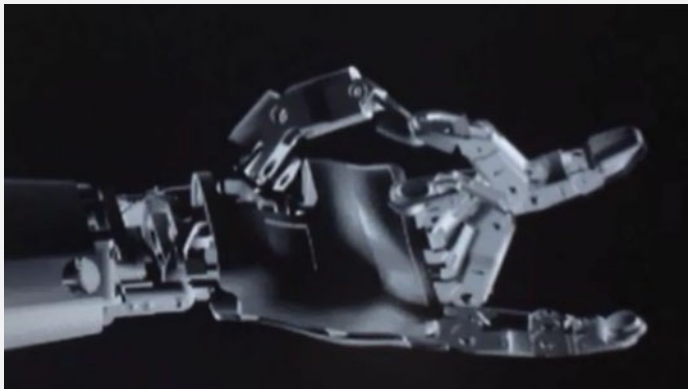
Closed-loop System

Motor Control



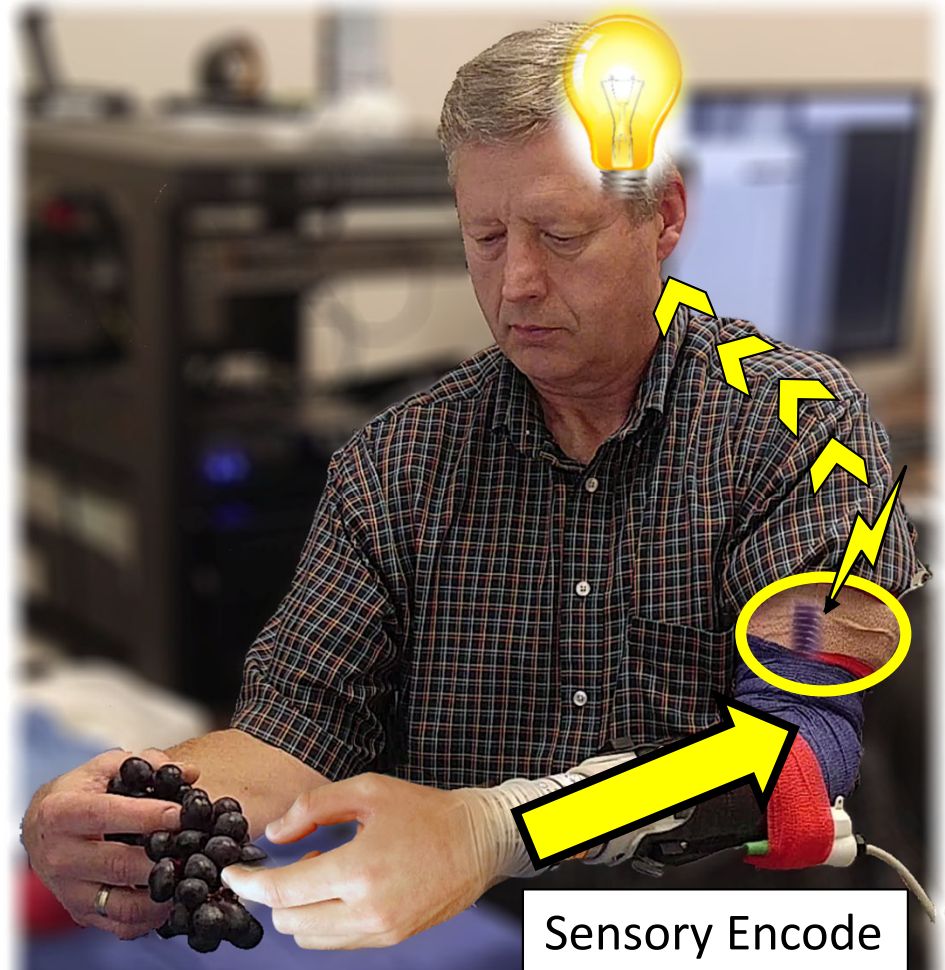
Sensory Feedback

10-DOF, Real-time
Proportional Control



- Fast training: ~10 min
- Stable: ≥ 1 week
- Clinically appropriate

Motor Decode



Sensory Encode

Restoring Natural Hand Function: Real-World Solution

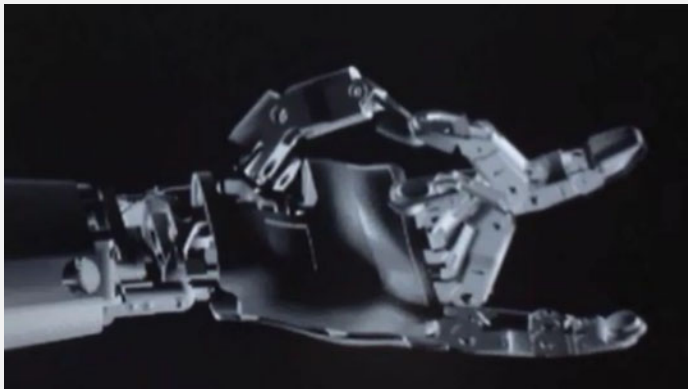
Closed-loop System

Motor Control



Sensory Feedback

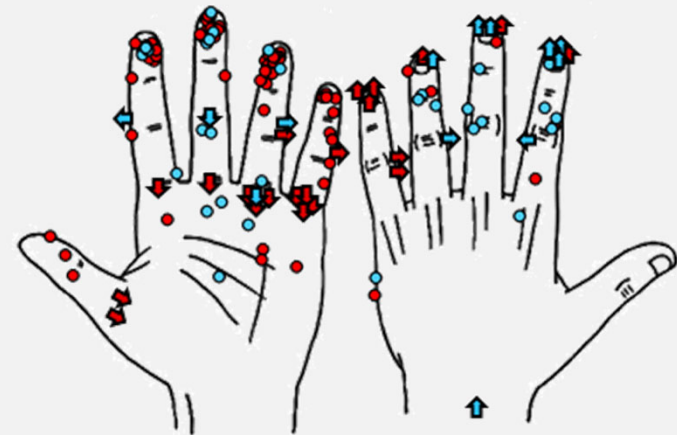
10-DOF, Real-time
Proportional Control



- Fast training: ~10 min
- Stable: ≥ 1 week
- Clinically appropriate

Motor Decode

Up to 131 Tactile and
Proprioceptive Percepts



- Multiple submodalities
- Biomimetic activation
- Functional discrimination

Sensory Encode

Restoring Natural Hand Function: Real-World Solution

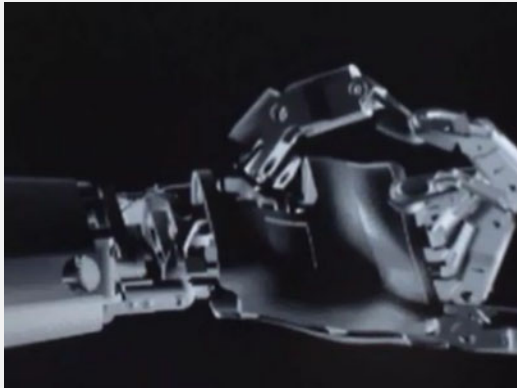
Closed-loop System

Motor Control



Sensory Feedback

10-DOF, Real-time
Proportional Control



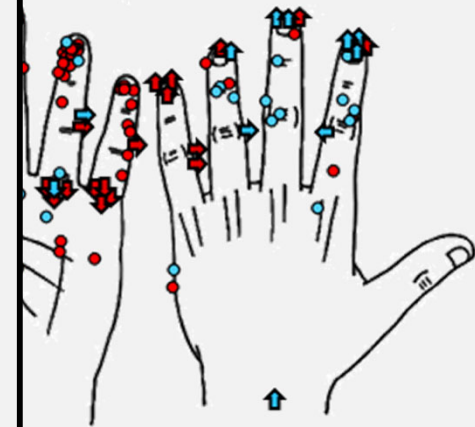
- Fast training: ~10 min
- Stable: ≥1 week
- Clinically appropriate

Bidirectional Sensorimotor
Integration



- Haptic exploration
- Real-world ADLs
- Reduced phantom pain
- Enhanced embodiment

up to 131 Tactile and
Proprioceptive Percepts

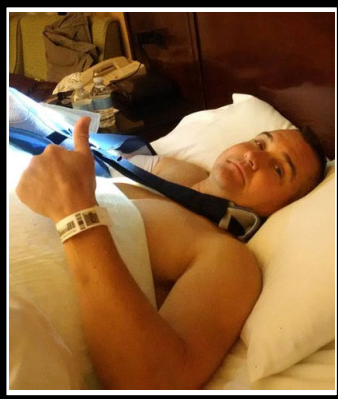


Multiple submodalities
 Tactile activation
 Tactile discrimination

Motor Decode

Sensory Encode

Demonstrated in Seven Human Participants



S6

Traumatic amputation
13 years prior to implant
14-month implant

S7

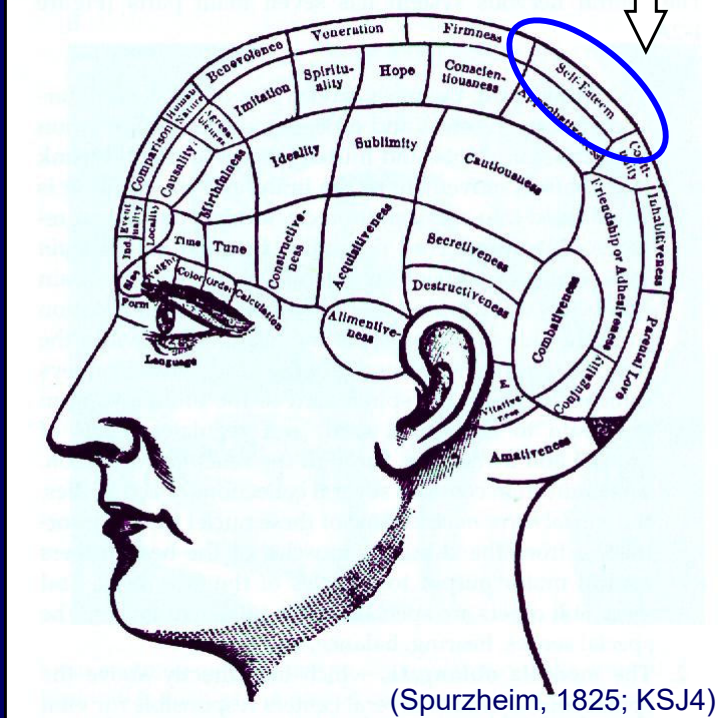
Elective amputation
Devices implanted *during* amputation
17-month implant

Location, Location, Location:
Where should one interface to the nervous system?

Central vs. Peripheral Motor Interfaces

Brains are smart

“Self-Esteem” area



A New Brain-Computer Interface to Help Patients with ALS and Spinal Cord Injuries Communicate



By [Dr. Ali Ahsan](#) | Published on May 18, 2021
Reviewed By [Gilmore Health](#) | On: May 18, 2021



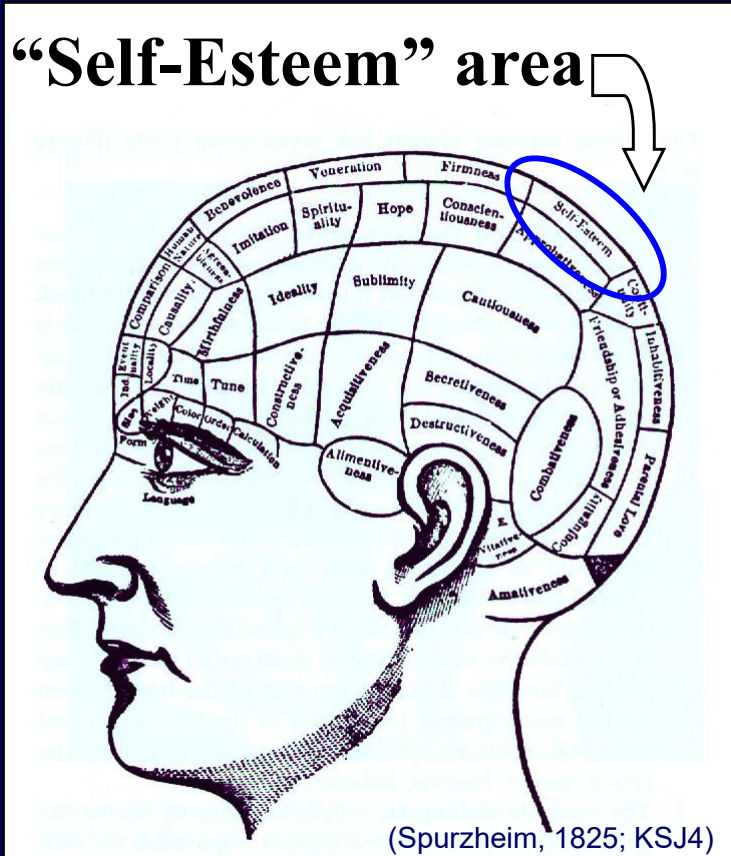
A new brain-computer interface (BCI) was developed recently that is believed to be quicker and more accurate than the previous BCIs and it uses handwriting as an underlying principle to type texts on the computer. In this BCI, a person mentally writes letters, words, or sentences and the algorithms of the BCI's computer record the activities within the brain and train themselves according to the neural patterns. This system can then write new sentences in real-time as the person mentally writes sentences. Previously, the main focus of BCI was on improving motor skills like grasping and using point and click typing to generate text on a computer screen.

“Brain-Computer Interfaces”

Central vs. Peripheral Motor Interfaces

Brains are smart

“Self-Esteem” area



“Brain-Computer Interfaces”

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MEDTECH

Brain-computer interface zooms ahead in helping paralysis patient drive again

By Andrea Park • May 19, 2022 08:45am

paralysis Neurology implant microchip

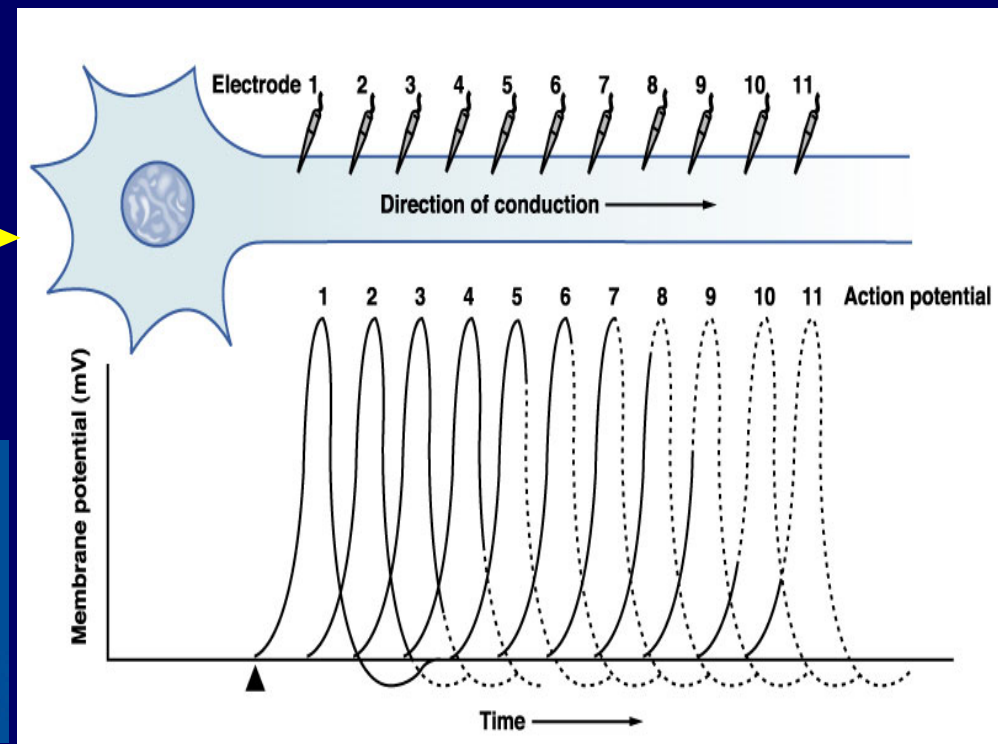
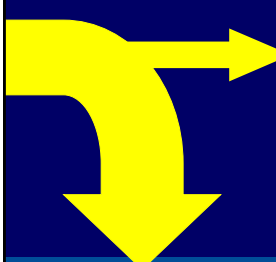
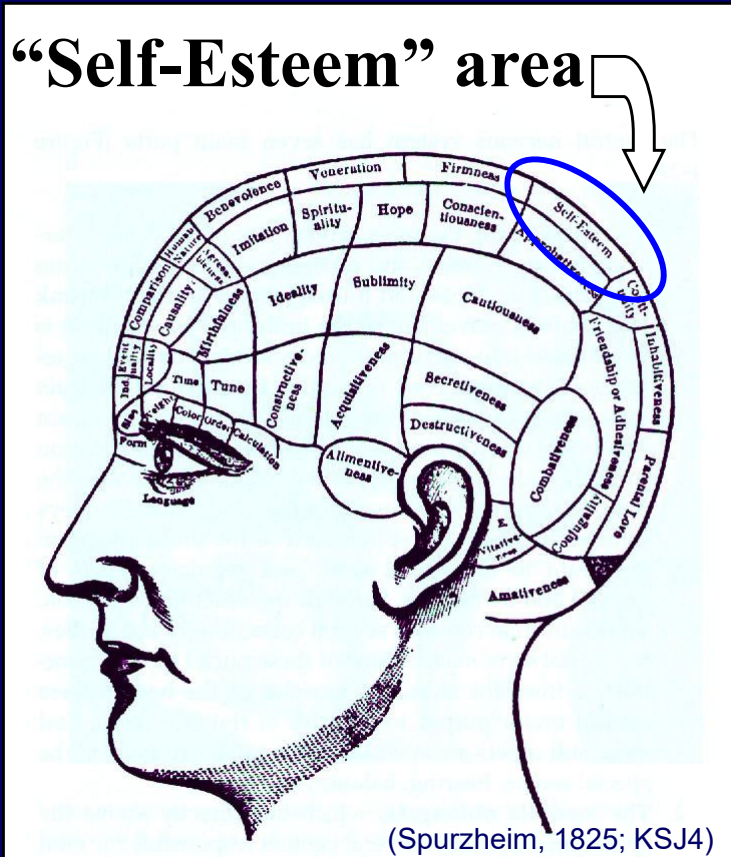
Central vs. Peripheral Motor Interfaces

Brains are smart

Nerves are dumb

(The axon doesn't think—
it only ax." -G. Bishop)

“Self-Esteem” area

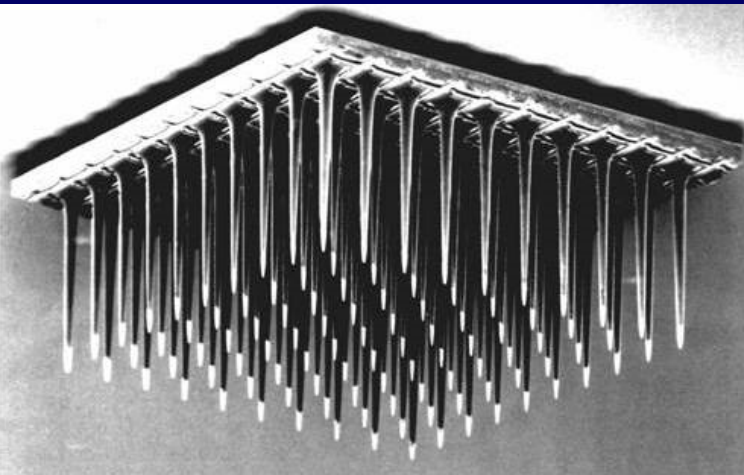


“Brain-Computer Interfaces”

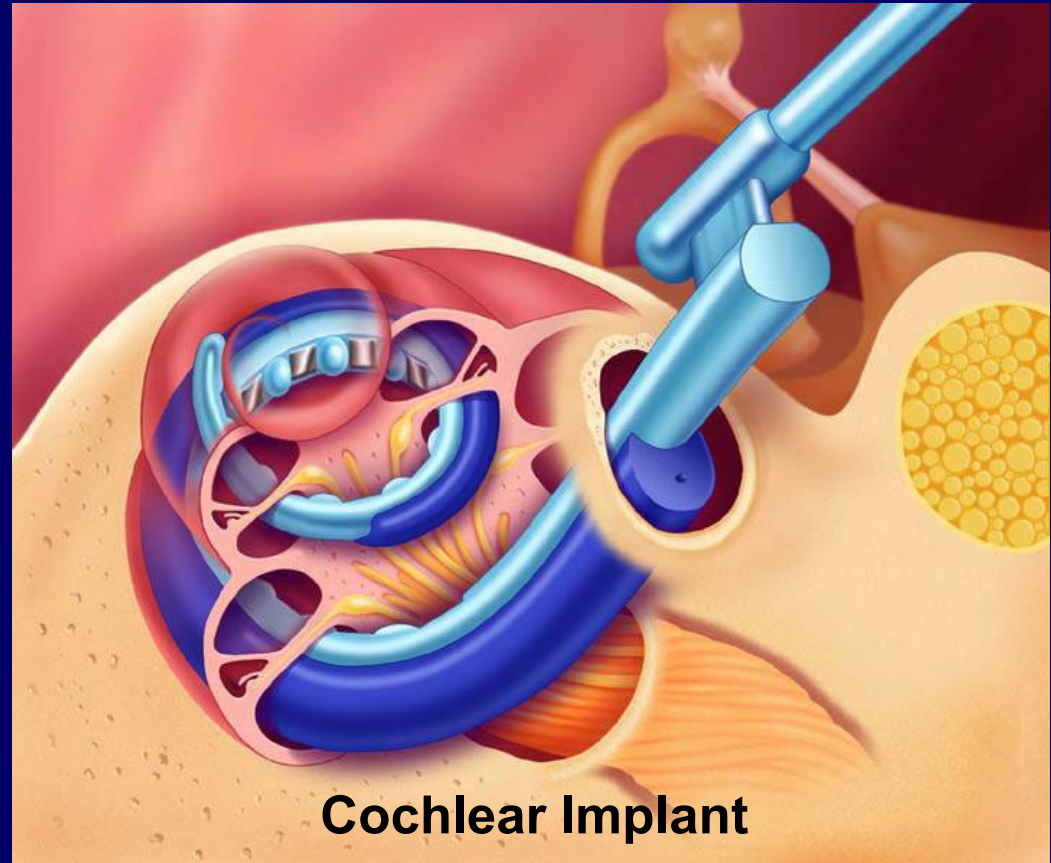
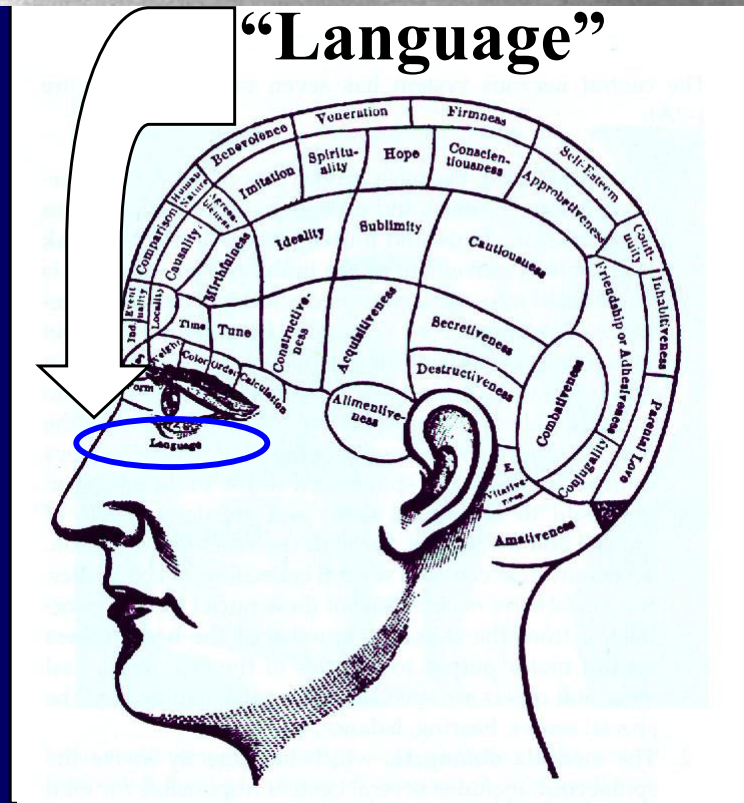
FINAL COMMON PATHWAY

Motor: CNS → muscle, 1:1
Sensory: CNS ← body

Let the CNS Do The Decode For Us



“Language”



Cochlear Implant

*Successful speech perception **without** knowing the code!
Just provide the basic elements of sound.*

Claudia Mitchell

Targeted Reinnervation Patient



What does the
person want?

“I told Doc he can do whatever he wants to my arm, but he ain’t messing with my head.”

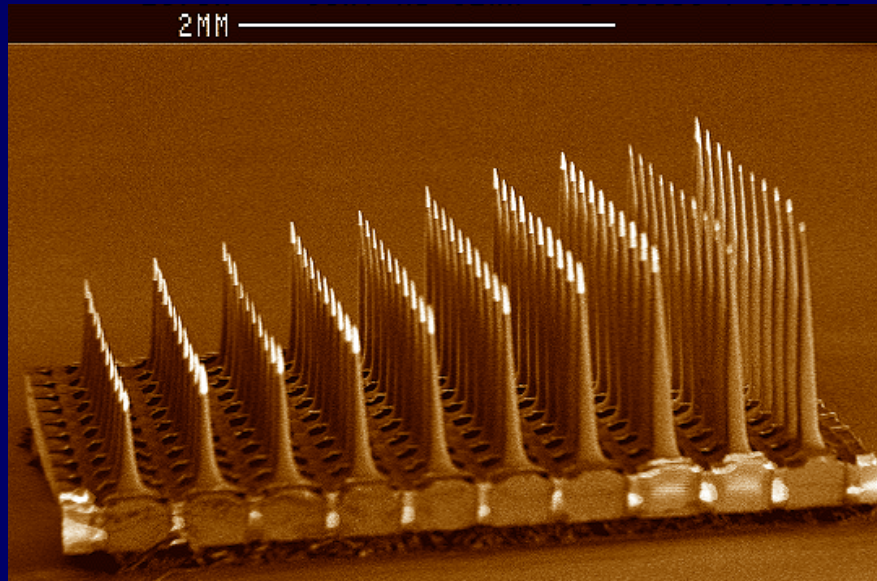
Muscle Memory. Ben McGrath. *New Yorker*, July 30, 2007. Photograph by Martin Schoeller.

Safety & Patient Acceptance

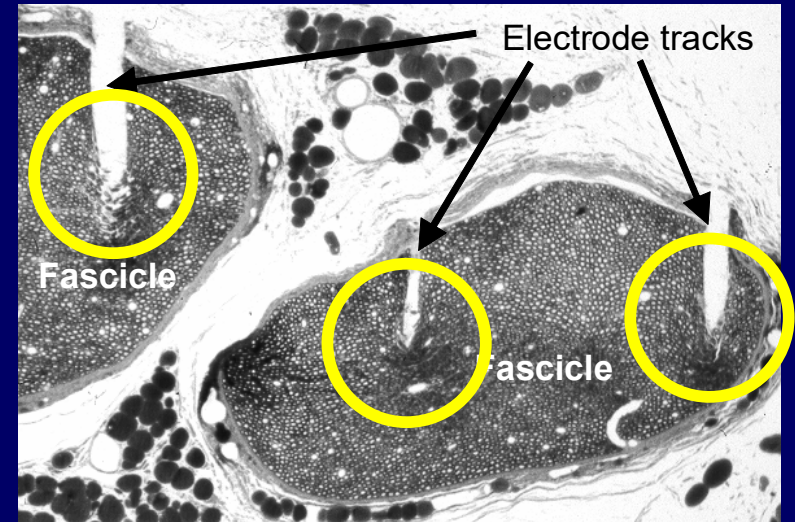
“First, Do No Harm”

- PNS
 - “Go ahead and stick it in my nerve. I’m not using it anyway.”
- CNS
 - “Go ahead and stick it in my brain. I’m not using it anyway.”

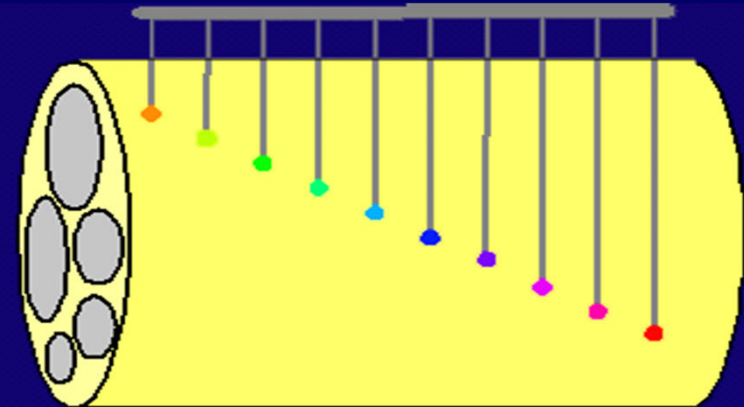
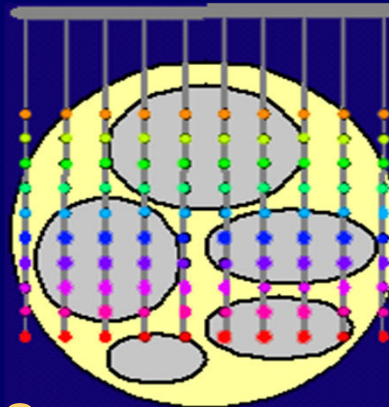
USEA: 100-Electrode Intrafascicular Array



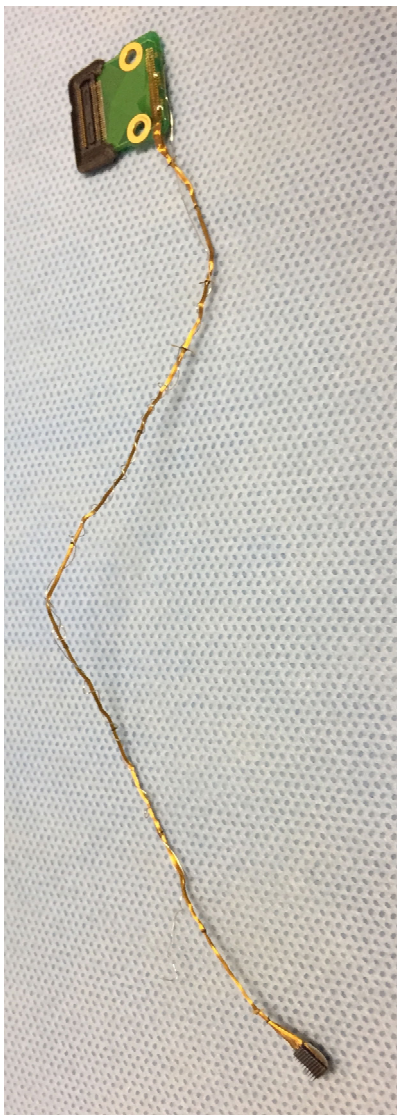
USEA (10 x 10)



- Selective
- Comprehensive
 - ✓ Width
 - ✓ Depth
- Simple decodes & encodes



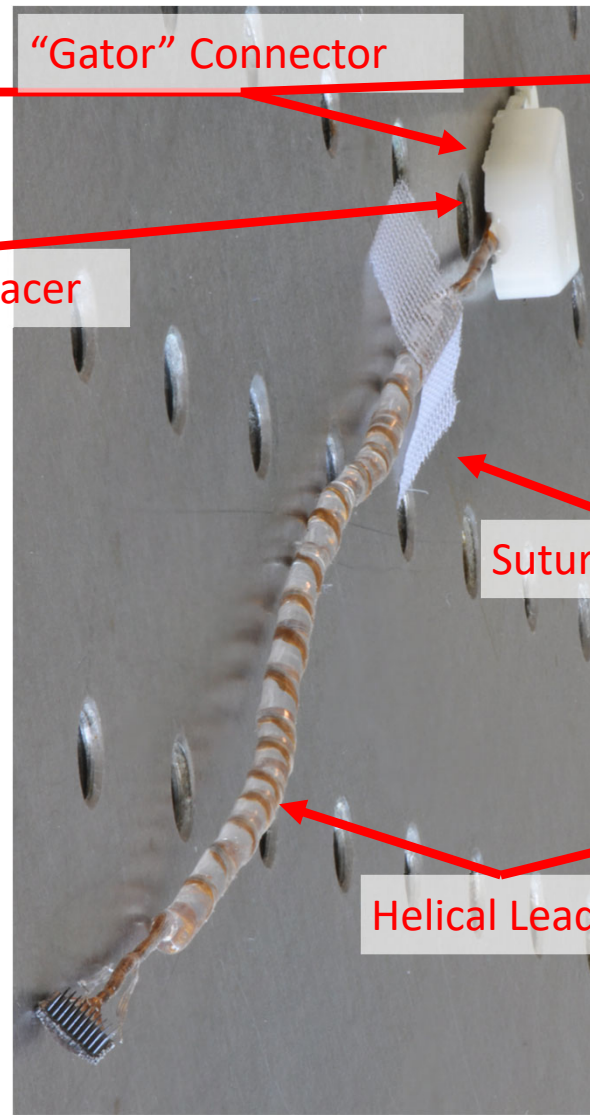
Substantive Microscopic & Macroscopic USEA Improvements



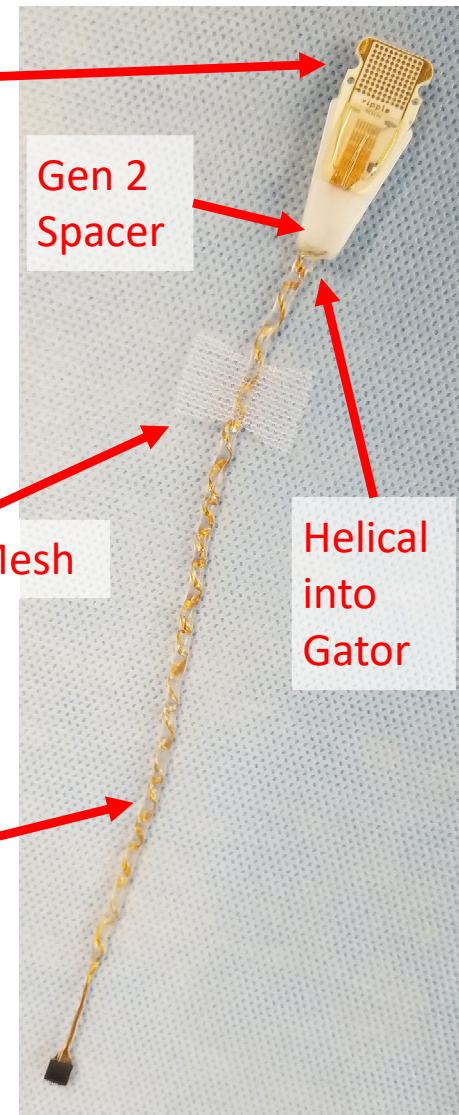
Pre-HAPTIX
USEA



HAPTIX Subject 1
USEA – 3 months

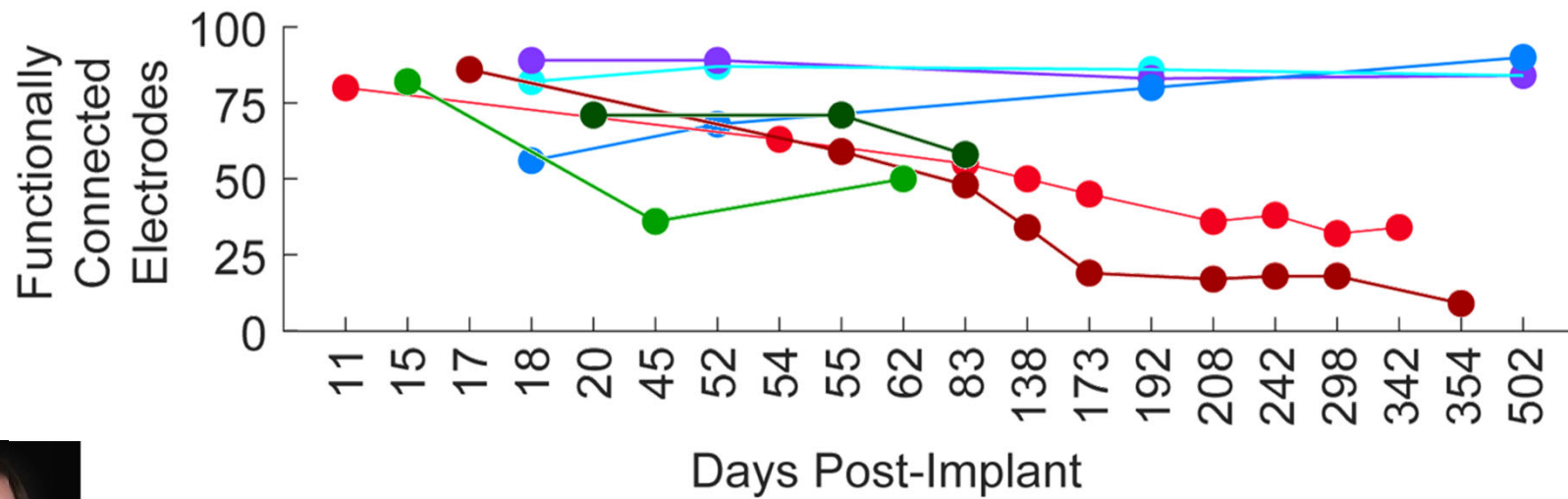
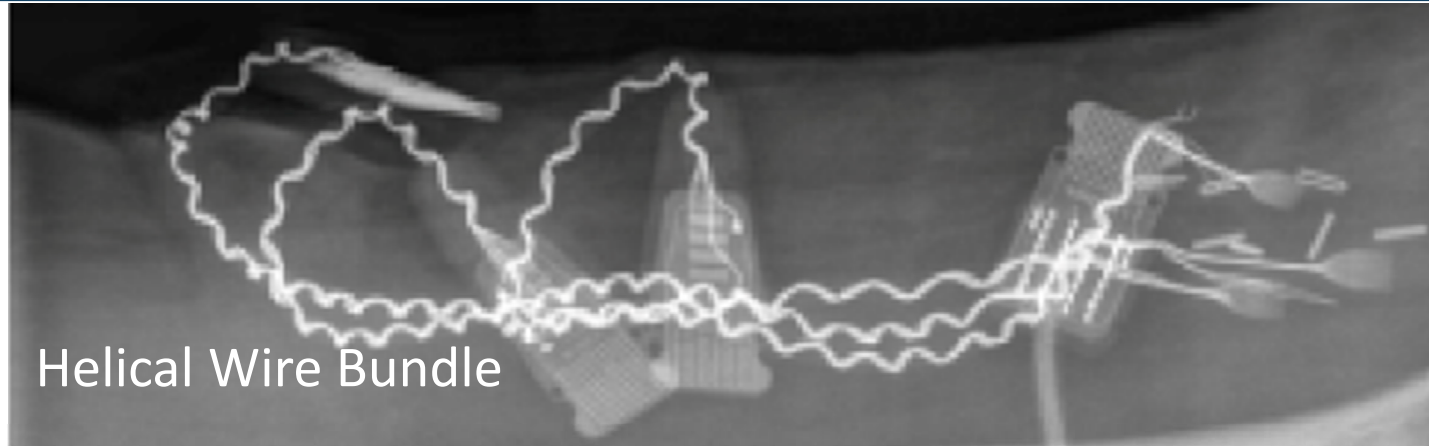


HAPTIX Subject 2
USEA – 14 months



HAPTIX Subject 3
USEA – 17 months

Helical Wire Bundle Reduces Broken Lead Wires

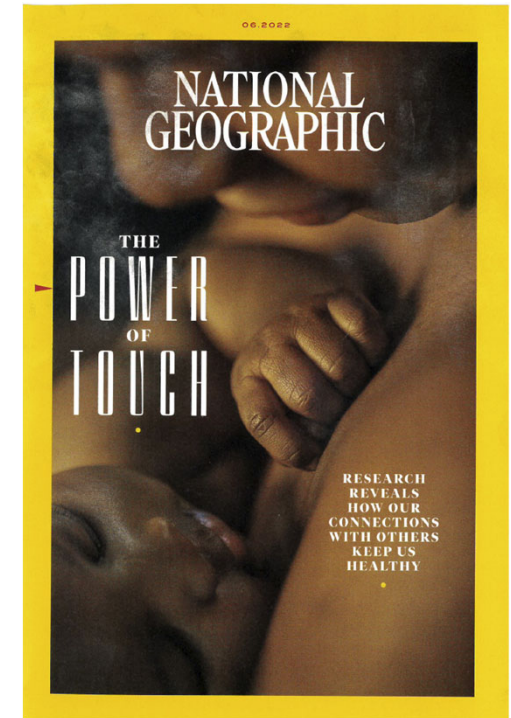


Loren
Rieth

New EMG Electrodes



- Paul Cederna, U. Michigan; FDA right to reference
- Based on Synapse Biomedical diaphragm pacing electrodes
 - Highly reliable



New EMG Electrodes (& RPNI)

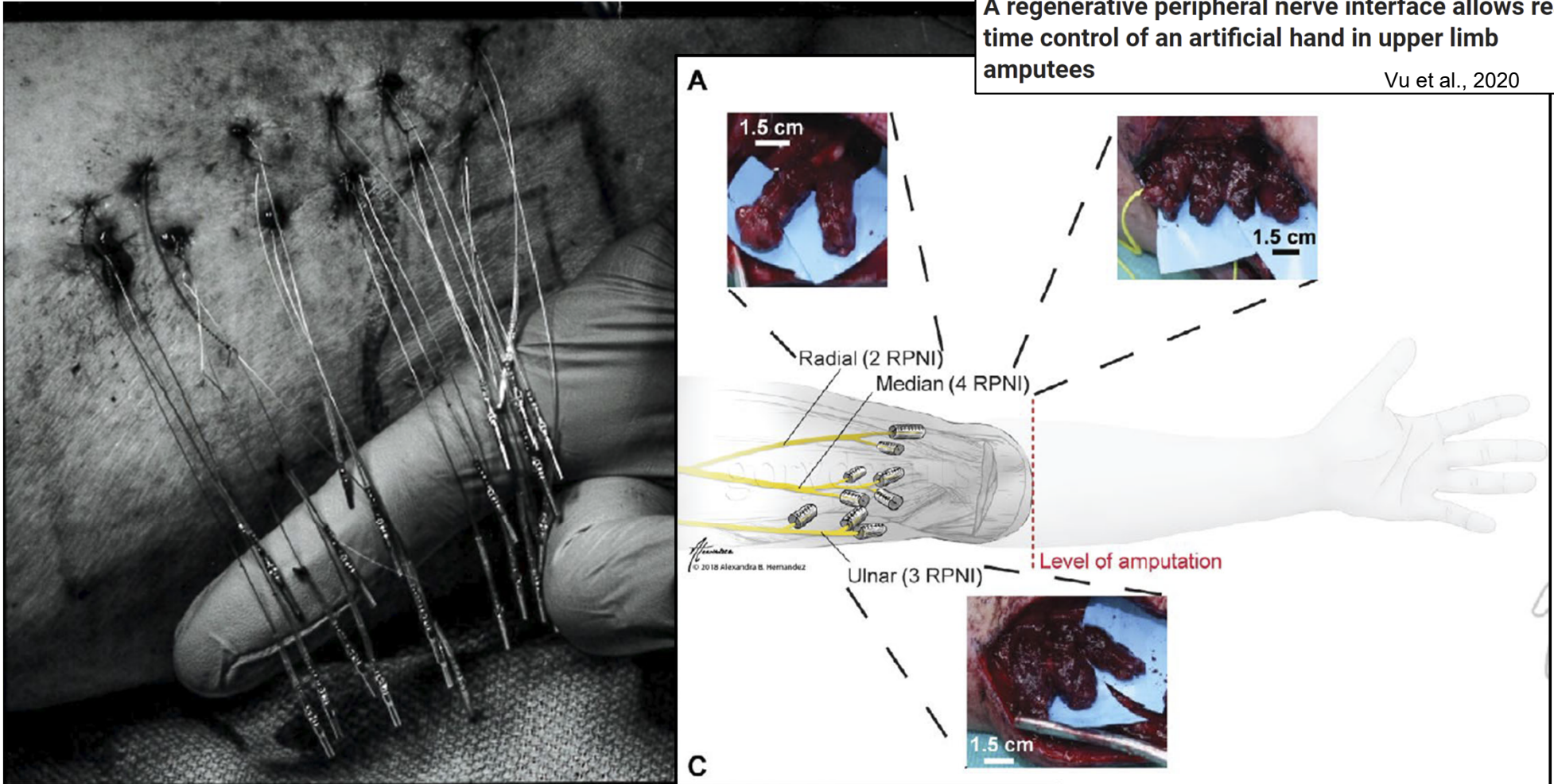
Science Translational Medicine Current Issue First release pa

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | NEUROTECHNOLOGY f t in

A regenerative peripheral nerve interface allows real-time control of an artificial hand in upper limb amputees

Vu et al., 2020



- Paul Cederna, U. Michigan; FDA right to reference
- Based on Synapse Biomedical diaphragm pacing electrodes
 - Highly reliable
- Regenerative Peripheral Nerve Interfaces (RPNIs)
 - pProvide strong, isolated motor signals under volitional control