

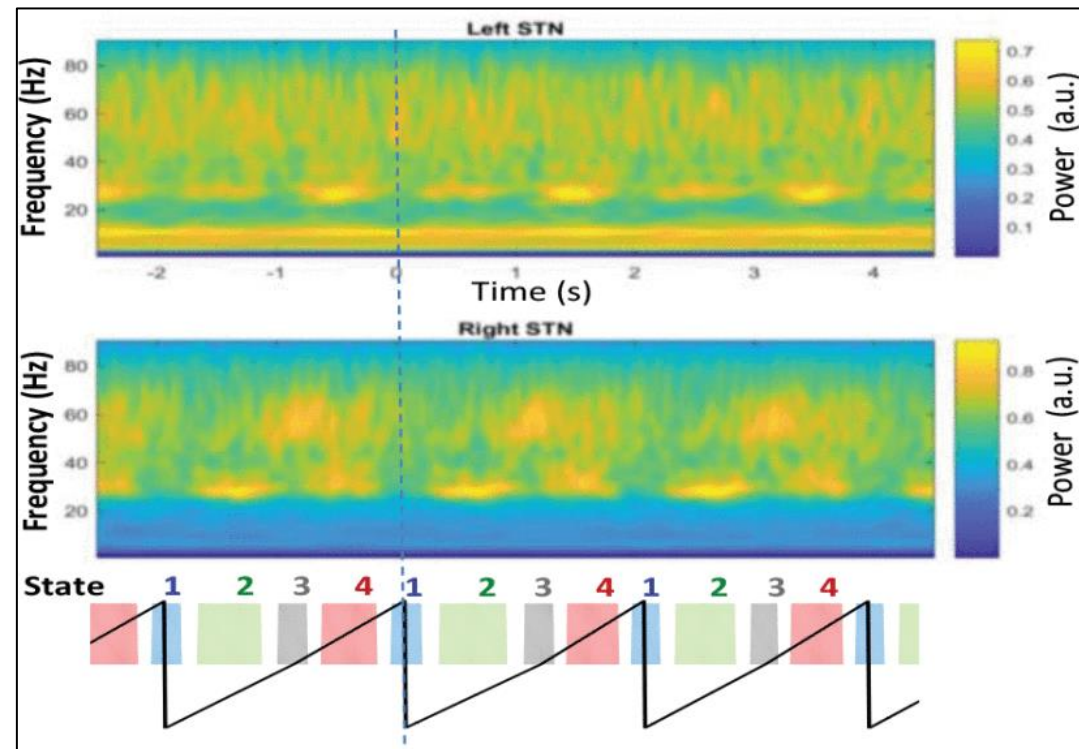
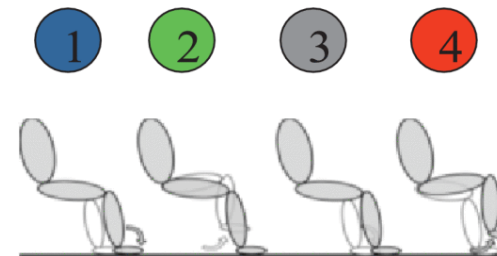
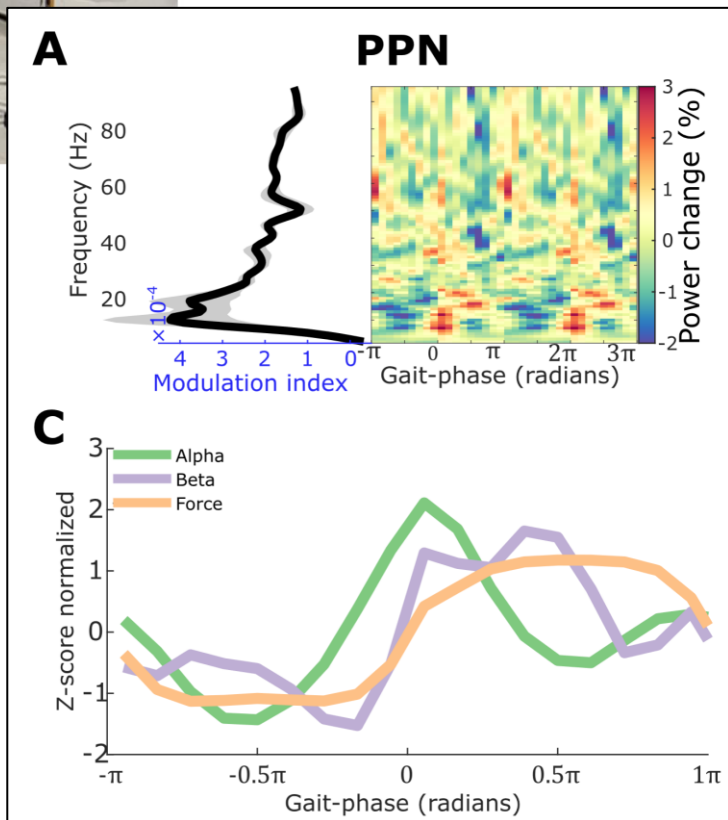
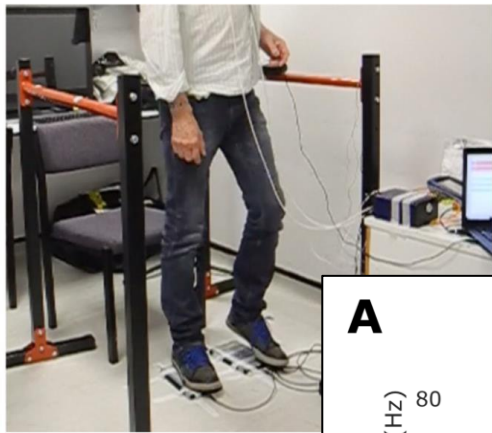
Gait dependent oscillations from LFP data in home-based recording

Project idea

Project priors

1. Gait events can be detected using IMUs in home-based environments
 - Deep learning for freezing of gait detection in Parkinson's disease patients in their homes using a waist-worn inertial measurement unit (Camps ea., *Knowledge-Based System*, 2018)
 - A Deep Learning Approach for Gait Event Detection from a Single Shank-Worn IMU: Validation in Healthy and Neurological Cohorts (Romijnders ea., *Sensors*, 2022)
2. The gait cycle can be detected from LFPs in subcortical recordings
 - Decoding Movement States in Stepping Cycles Based on Subthalamic LFPs in Parkinsonian Patients (Tan ea., *IEEE*, 2018)
 - Gait-Phase Modulates Alpha and Beta Oscillations in the Pedunculopontine Nucleus (He, *Journal of Neuroscience*, 2021)

LFP decoding examples



Project aims

1. Understand how everyday gait is represented on a neural basis in LFPs
2. „Identify,, gait biomarkers from LFPs for adaptiv DBS

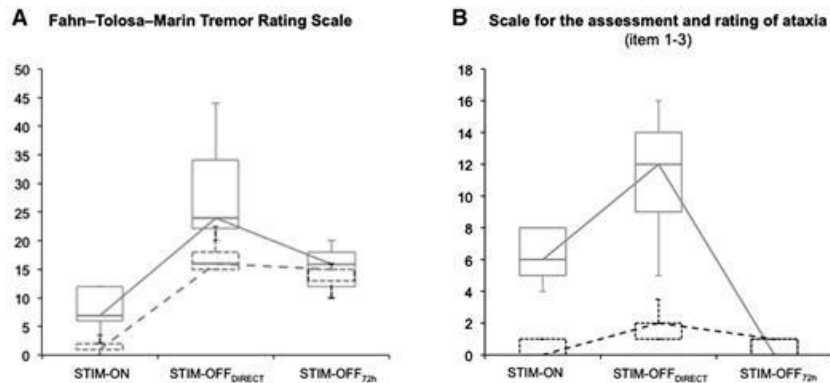


Figure 1 Clinical outcomes. (A) Fahn-Tolosa-Marin Tremor Rating Scale and (B) Assessment and Rating of Ataxia (mean \pm SD).

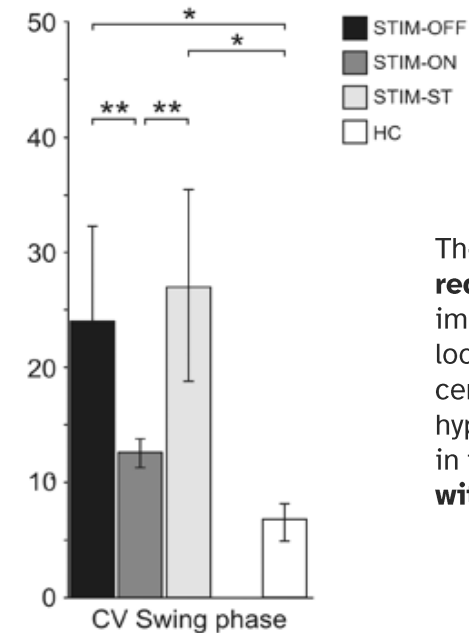


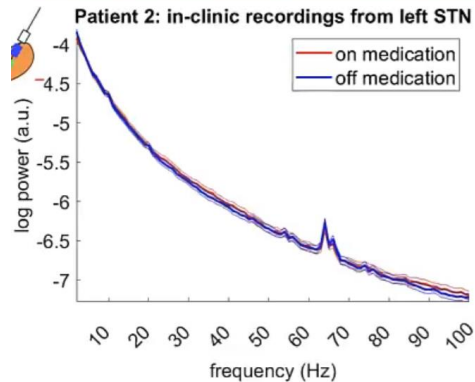
Figure 4 Mean coefficient of variation (CV) of swing phase measured during the tandem gait task.

The results of our study suggest **that DBS reduces ataxia** by reducing a functional impairment of the cerebello-cortico-cerebellar loop caused by abnormal entrainment of cerebellar pathways. **Excessive DBS** is hypothesized to disrupt normal neuronal traffic in this loop, **resulting in a return of ataxia without tremor.**

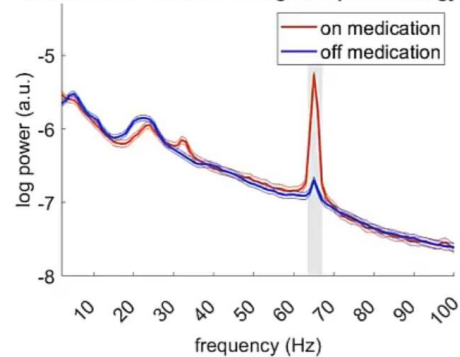
Project idea (currently at UCSF)

Patient 2: biomarker identification

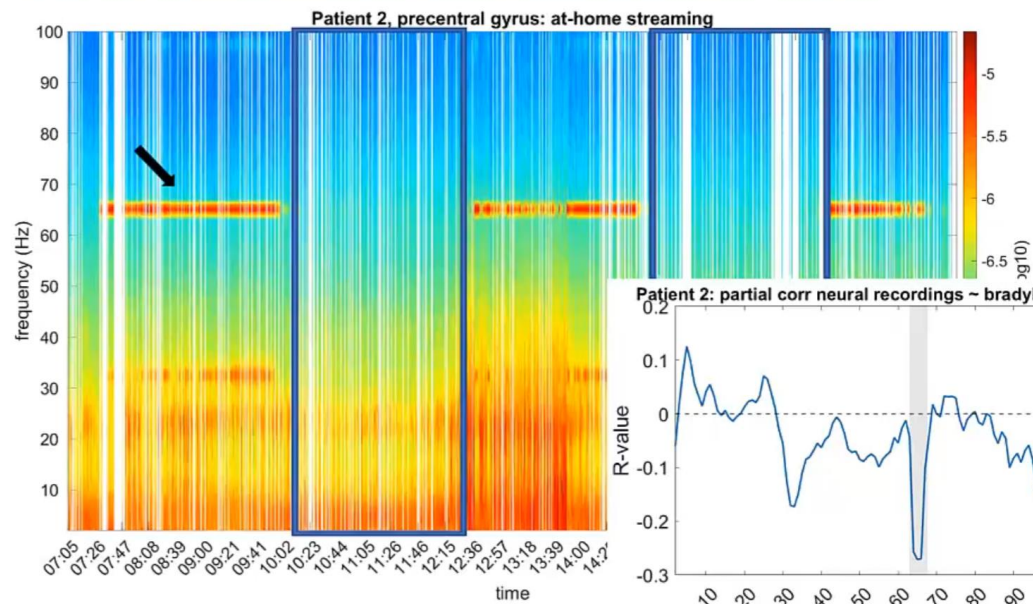
1. In-clinic: med > stim effects



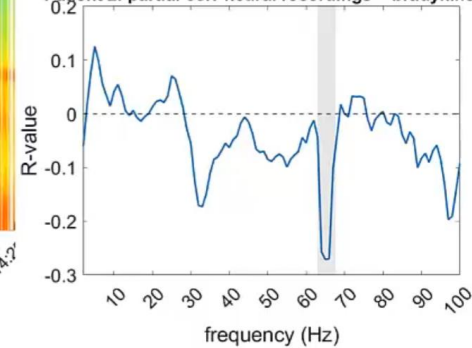
Patient 2: in-clinic recordings left precentral gyrus



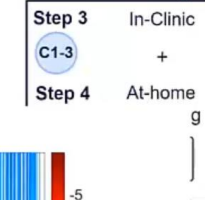
2. At home: check functional relevance of biomarker



Patient 2: partial corr neural recordings ~ bradykinesia



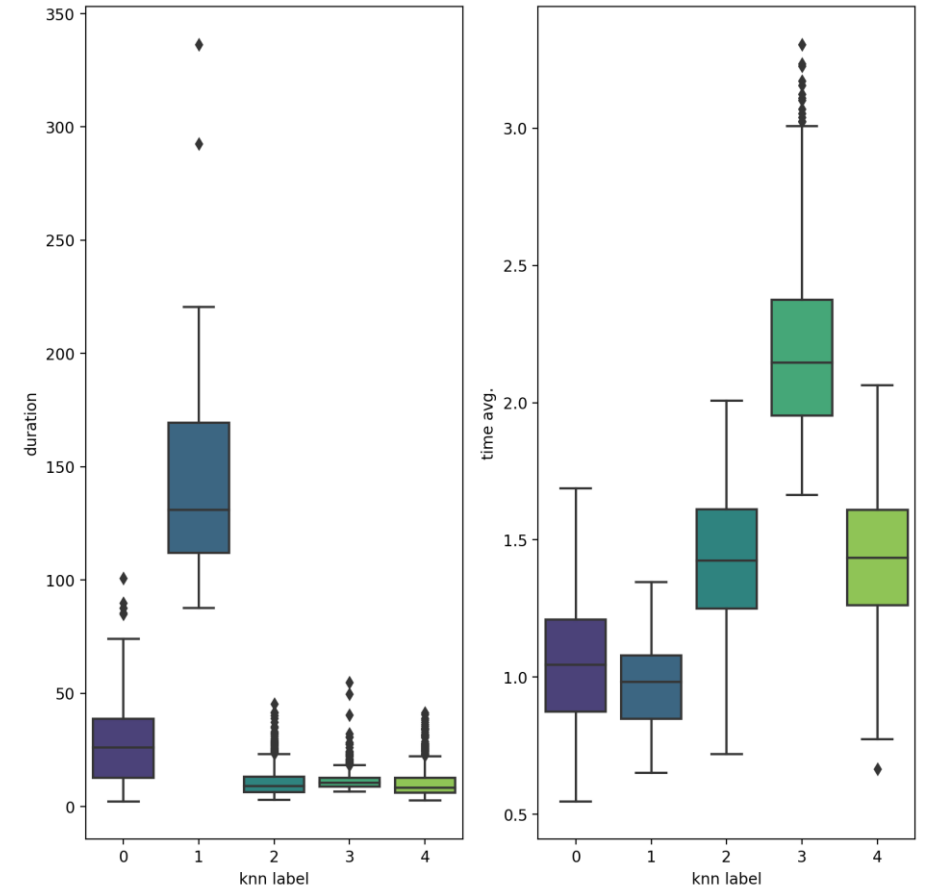
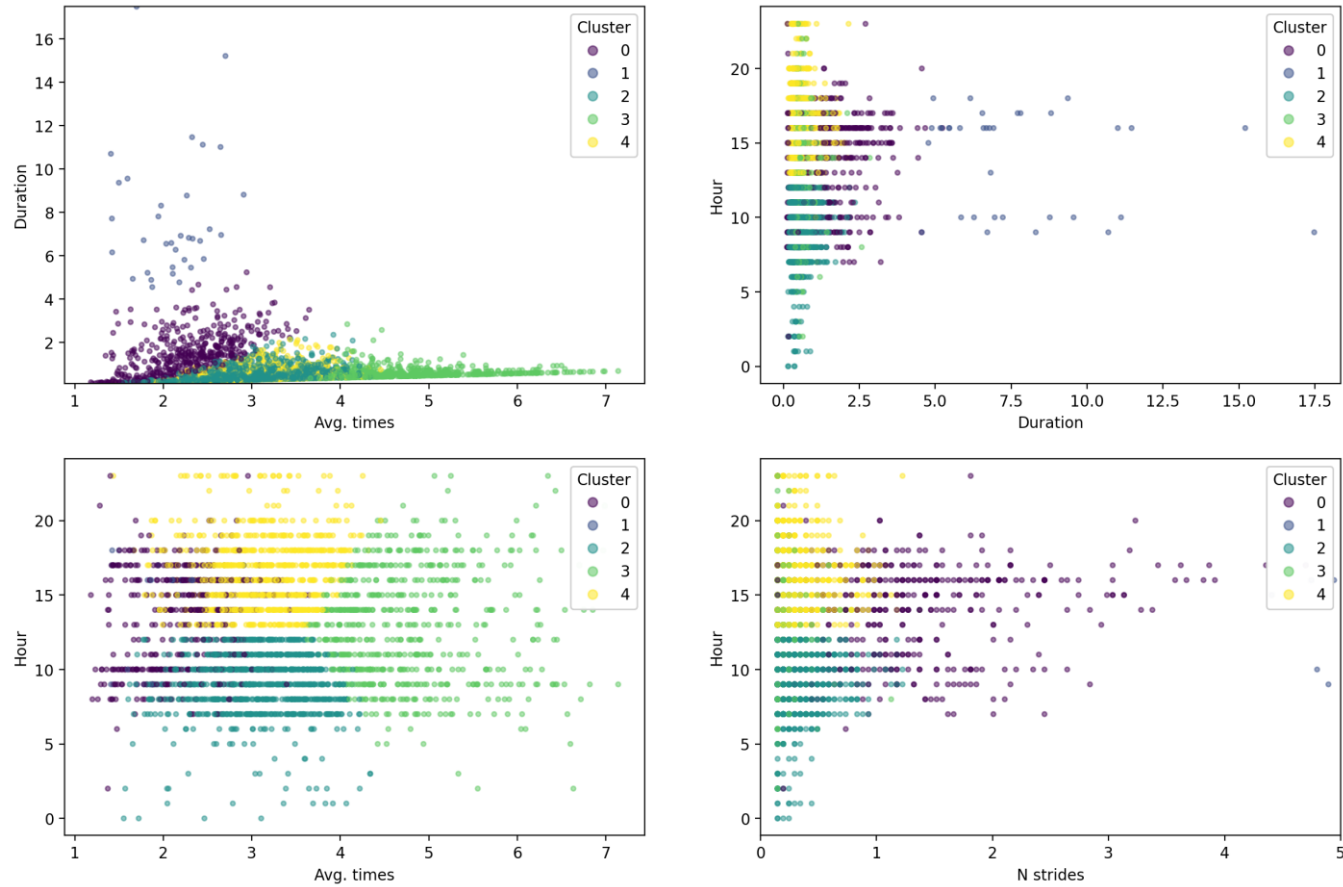
Neural recordings



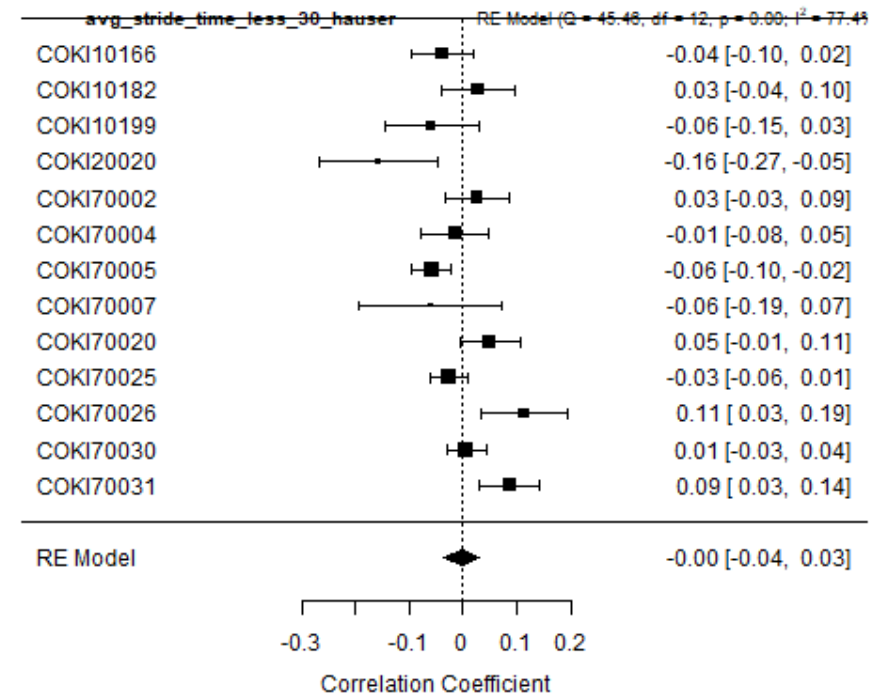
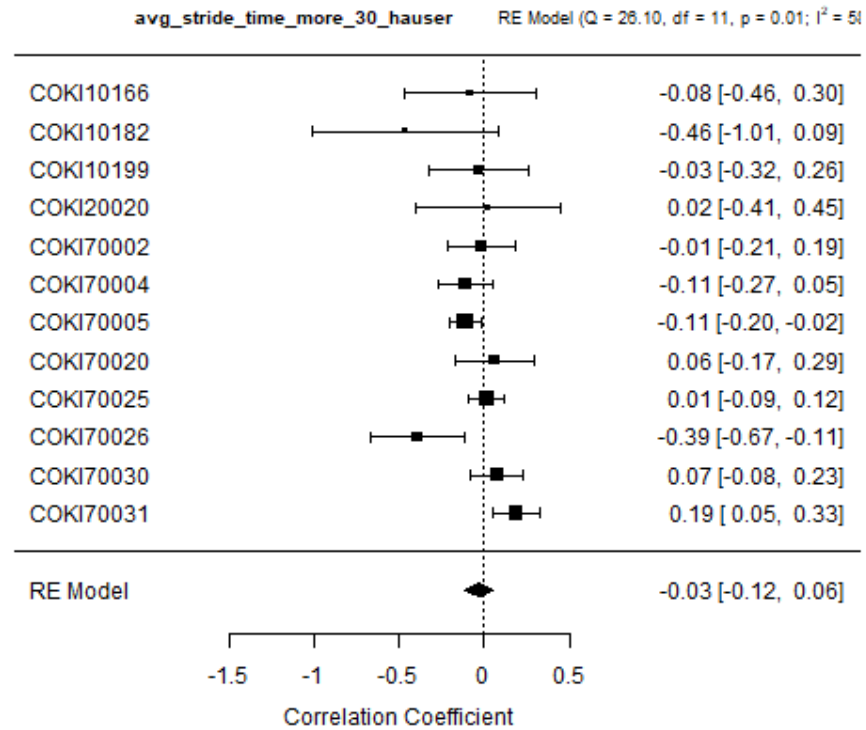
Residual motor symptoms on cDBS:
Bradykinesia and dyskinesia

What can we learn from walking bouts?

Clustering approach (1 participant)



Individual biomarker for aDBS



How?

