

# Cortical Spreading Depression Simulator

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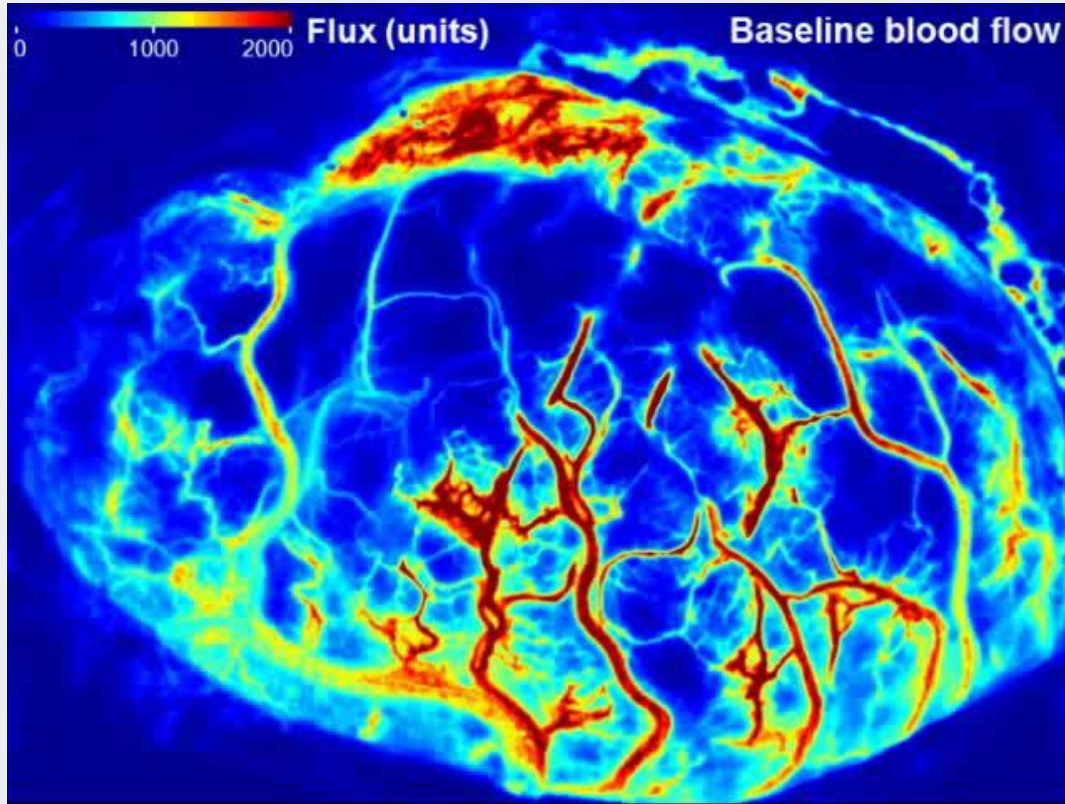


# Motivation

**3.2 million** Americans suffer acute brain injuries each year

- **Severe-TBI** (2.5M)
  - **Stroke** (691k)
- **Hemorrhage** (30k)

# CSD Overview

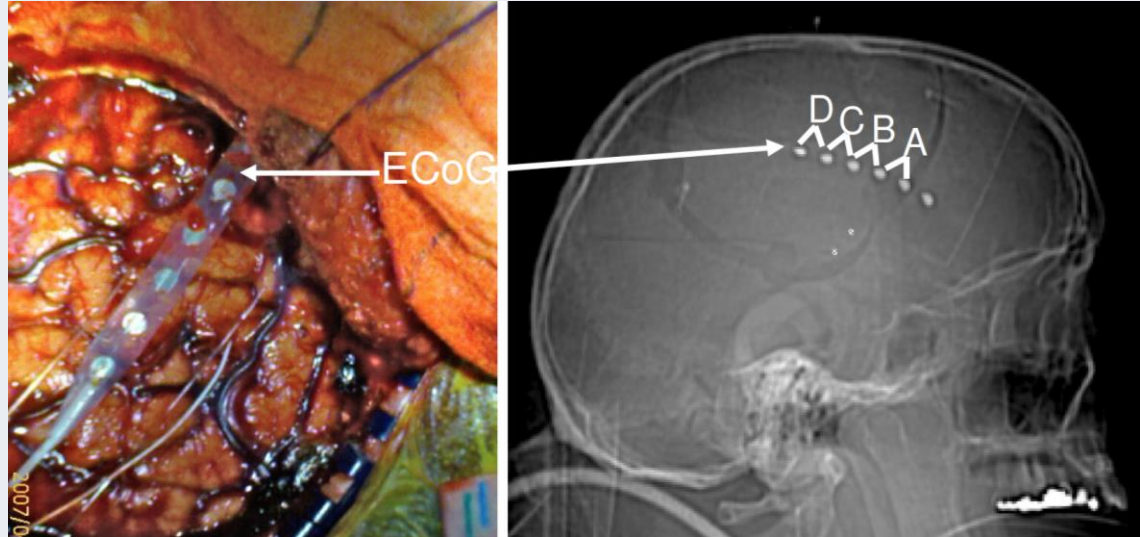


Propagating CSD in the human cortex after malignant stroke. Woitzik et al., Neurology 2013;80:1095-1102, PMID:23446683

# Current Standard of Care

An **invasive** procedure that involves the direct placement of electrode strips onto the brain surface.

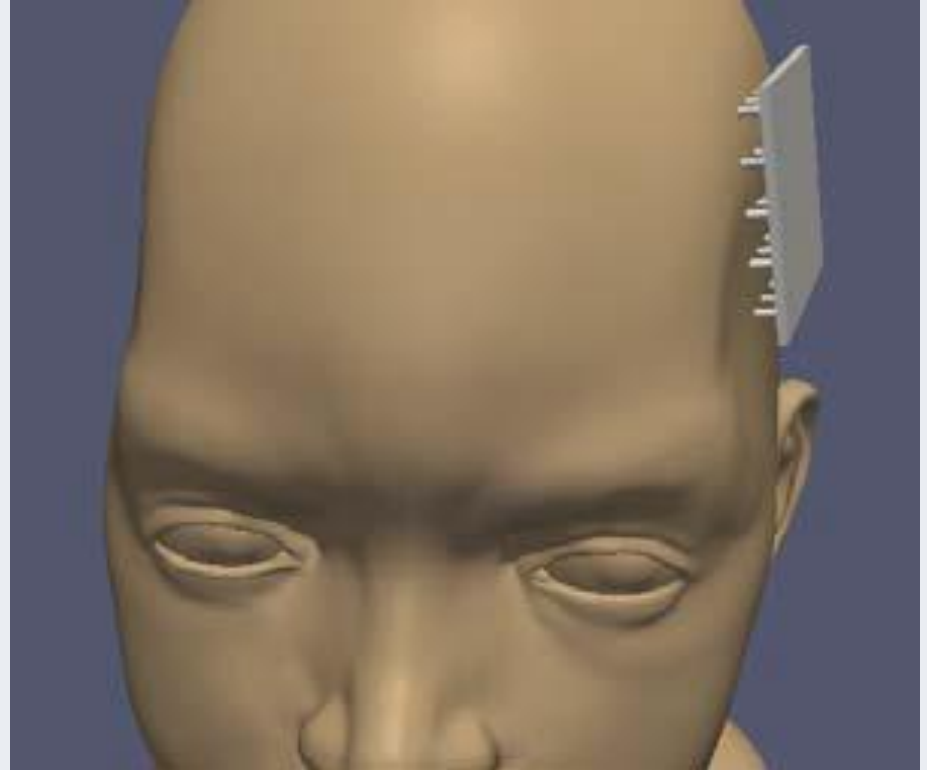
## Electrocorticography (ECoG)



New sensors for non invasive monitoring of spreading brain depolarisation. Feuerstein, et.al.

# CerebroScope Role

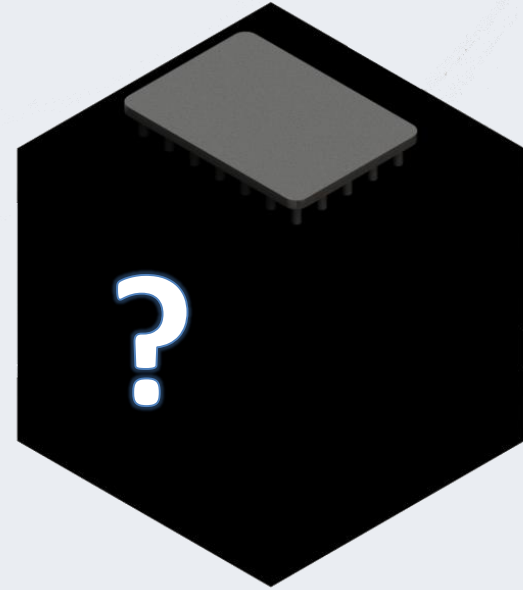
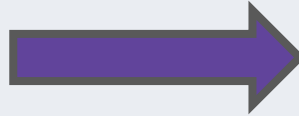
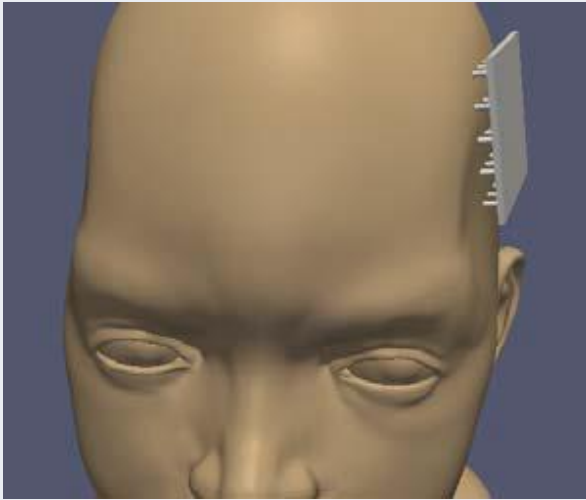
Creating a device that  
**non-invasively**  
detects cortical  
spreading depression in  
acute brain injury  
patients.



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# Our Role

There is a need for a mechanical-electrical device that simulates the scalp surface voltage of a brain surface CSD



# Specifications

- Simulated CSD region on the brain surface is  $\sim 3$  mm
- Simulated CSD potential difference is -20mV
- Simulated CSD region moves at  $\sim 3$  mm/min
- Simulated CSD must propagate a total displacement of 8cm
- Simulated scalp size is 12cm x 12cm (at minimum )
- Simulated scalp is a flat surface (curved scalp not required)
- Simulated CSD measurement is comparable to CerebroScope data
- Simulated CSD accounts for the lumped electrical properties of the layers from the brain surface to the scalp (either through simulation or material design)
- Simulated CSD can at least propagate in a linear motion
- Simulated CSD documentation defining device specifications for current and future reference

# Key Objective

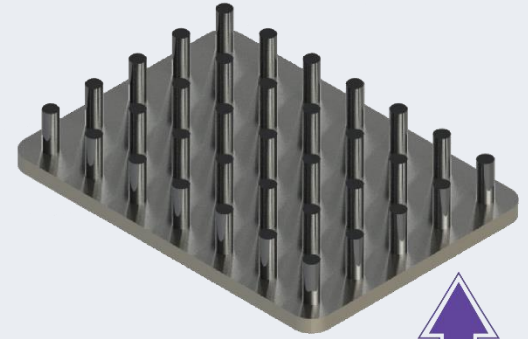
- Simulated CSD region on the brain surface is  $\sim 3$  mm
- Simulated CSD potential difference is  $-20$  mV
- ***A system that generates a simulated CSD that propagates through electrically modeled layers of head tissue.***
- Simulated CSD region moves at  $\sim 3$  mm/min
- Simulated CSD must propagate a total displacement of 8 cm
- Simulated scalp size is  $12$  cm  $\times$   $12$  cm (at minimum)
- Simulated scalp is a flat surface (curved scalp not required)
- Simulated CSD measurement is comparable to CerebroScope v1a
- Simulated CSD accounts for the lumped electrical properties of the layers from the brain surface to the scalp (either through simulation or material design)
- Simulated CSD can at least propagate in a linear motion
- Simulated CSD documentation defining device specifications for current and future reference





**User**

**A mechanical-electrical  
system to simulate a  
scalp level CSD.**

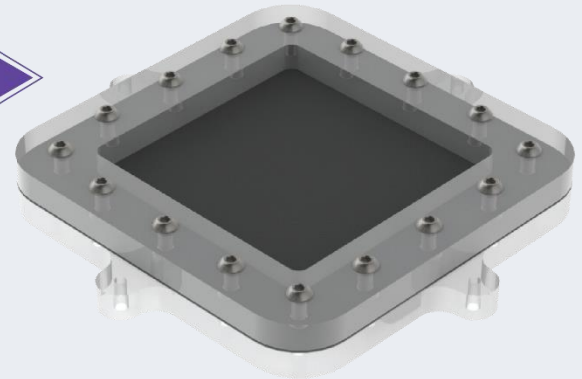


**Sensor**



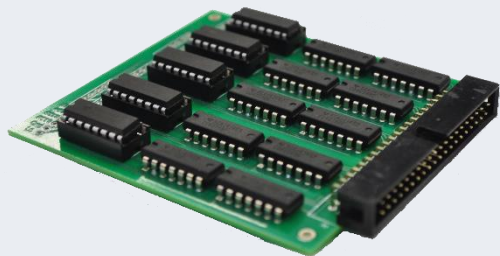
**Electrical**

**Interface**



**Materials**

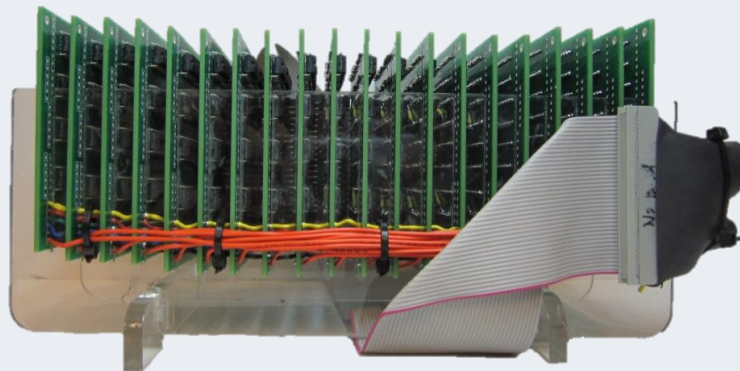
# Electrical Subsystem



Custom PCB

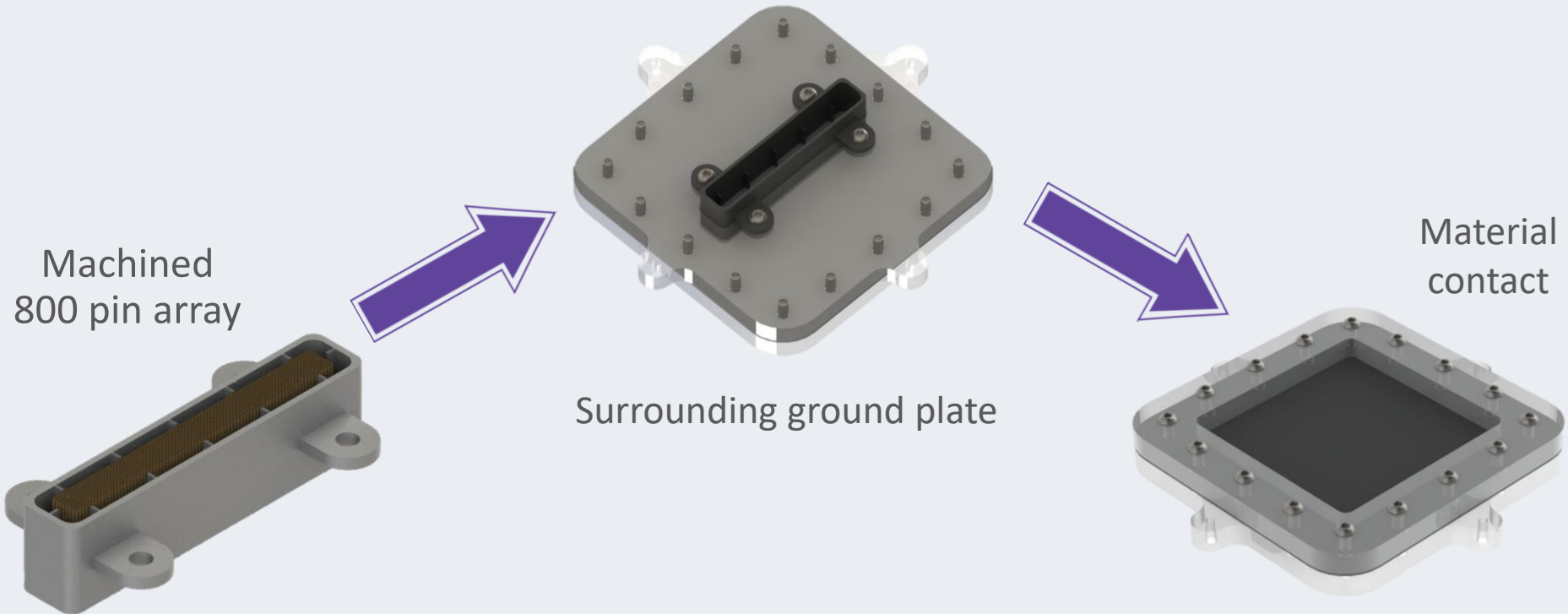


Raspberry Pi

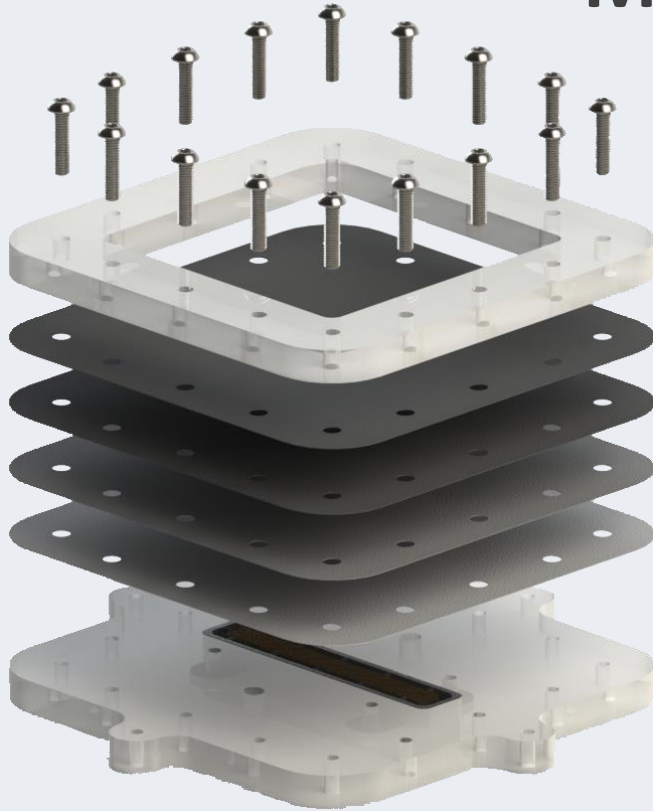


Pin Communication

# Electrical Material Interface



# Material



Resistive properties of anatomical layers:

- Skin
- Skull
- Dura mater
- Cerebral spinal fluid

Totaling an approximate thickness of:  
**10mm**

# Housing



# Housing



## Nanuk case:

- Durable
- Waterproof
- Protective
- Inner Seal

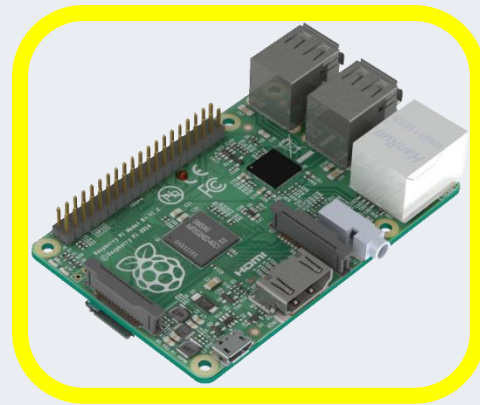




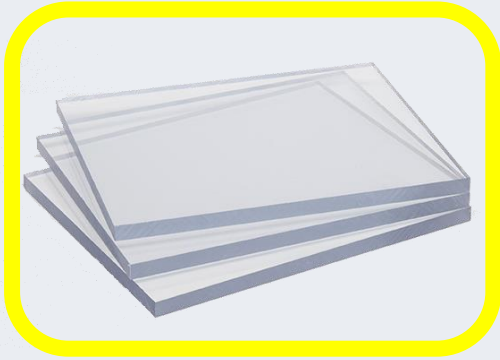
# Housing



Raspberry Pi



# Housing



## Acrylic

Durable and able to be  
laser cut





# Housing

On/off Switch



Power Jack



Fan



# Housing

On/off Switch



Power Jack



Fan



# Housing

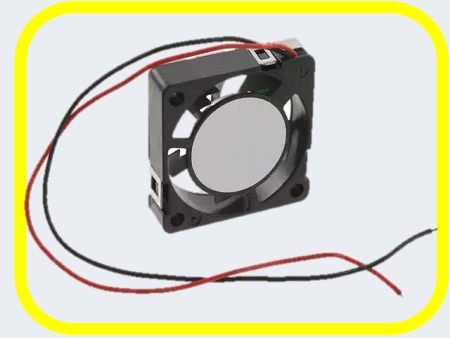
On/off Switch



Power Jack



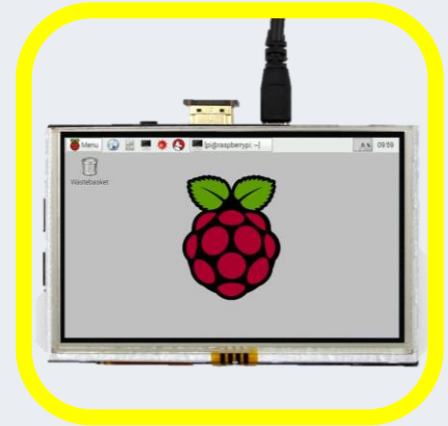
Fan



# Housing

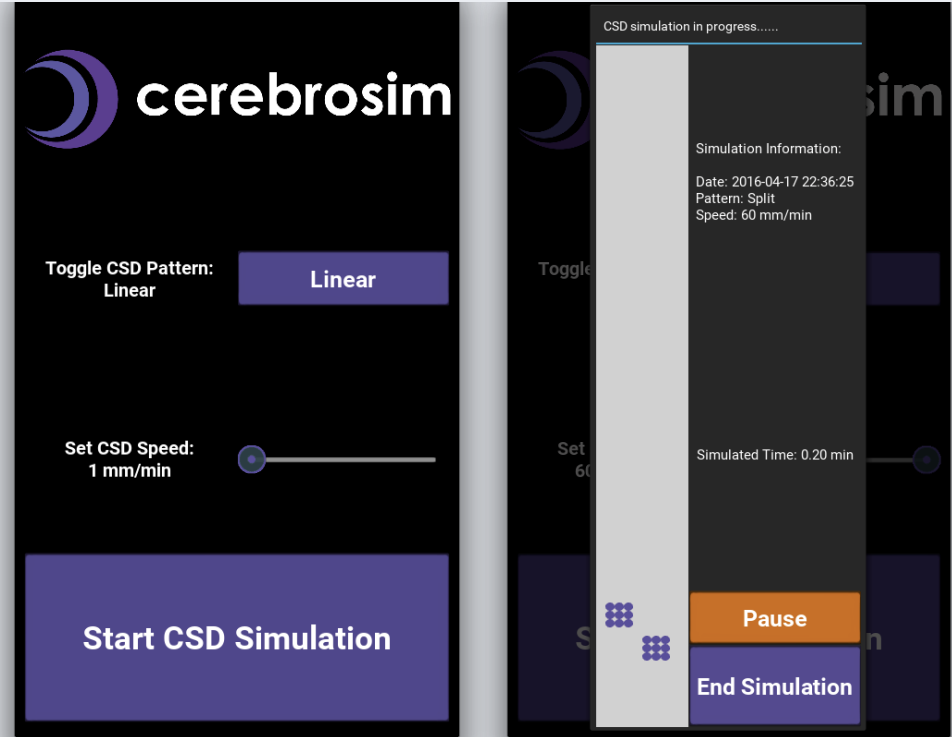


## LCD Screen

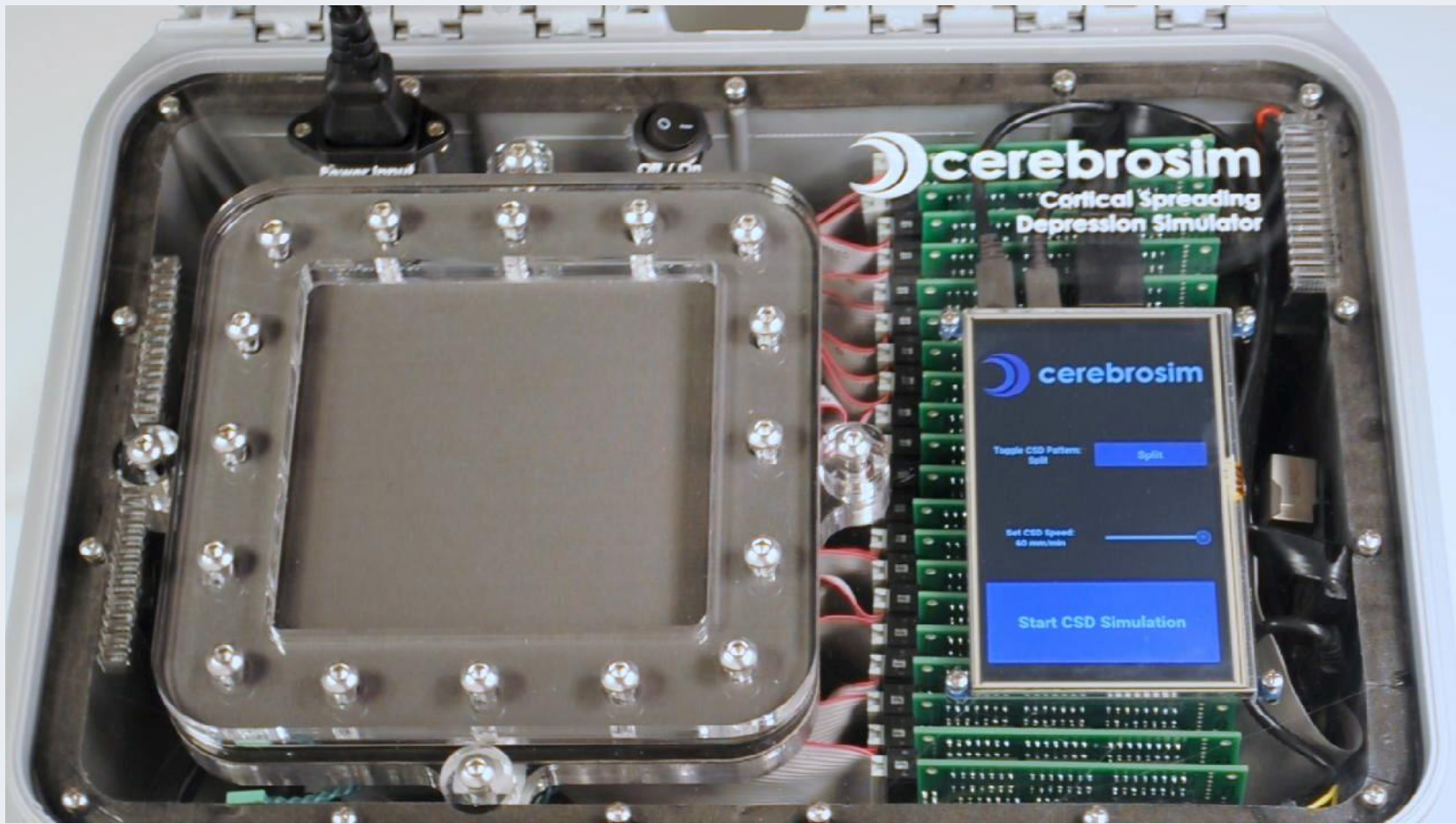


# Graphical User Interface

- User selects:
  - CSD type
  - CSD speed
- Displays selected propagation in real time
- Allows the user to pause/start/stop the CSD

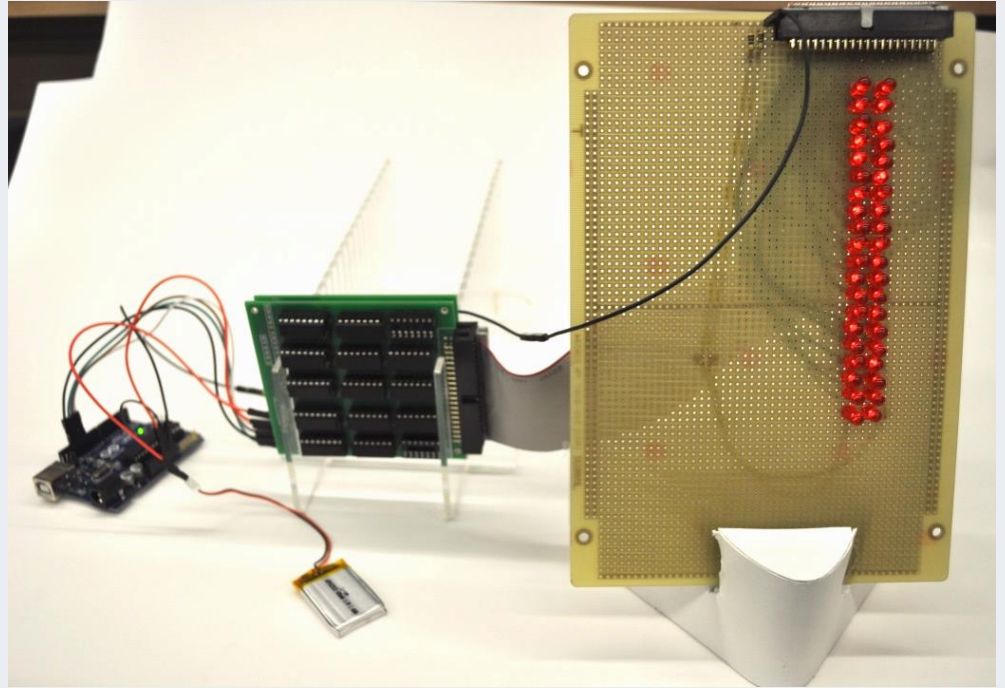







# Electrical System Verification

- Board function
- Software control
- Signal propagation



# Material Verification

- Created a reproducible test to confirm material resistivity based on manufacturing specifications
    - Discovered, donated materials did not meet device needs
  - Confirmed multi-level isotropy
    - Suggests layered design is feasible approach for anatomical tissue layers based on resistivity measurements
  - Confirmed voltage propagation through material layers
-  Feel confident that if we purchase materials with correct resistive properties, our device will function as intended.

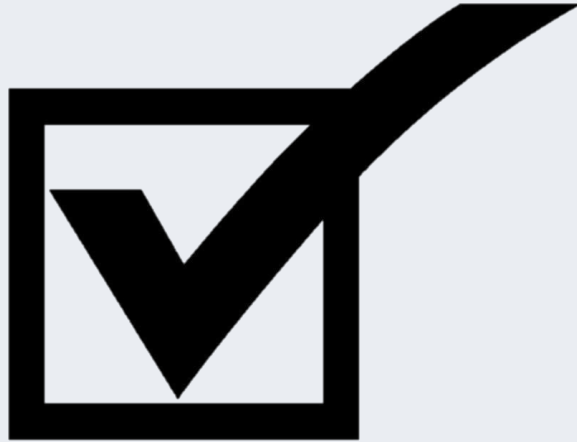


# Future Recommendations

- More accurately represent anatomical properties
  - Purchase materials (from Marktek, Inc.) that more closely fit the resistivity, thickness, and permittivity properties of the anatomical layers of the CSF, skull, dura mater, and scalp.
  - Modify test surface to have dimensions and curvature of a human skull
- Increase grid size, complexity, and nuance of CSD patterns
- Validate the device with the scalp-mounted, CSD-detection system produced by CerebroScope

# Validation

From the initiation of the project to its finish, iterative and detailed feedback was outsourced from Dr. Jones to ensure the device design met the needs of the user.



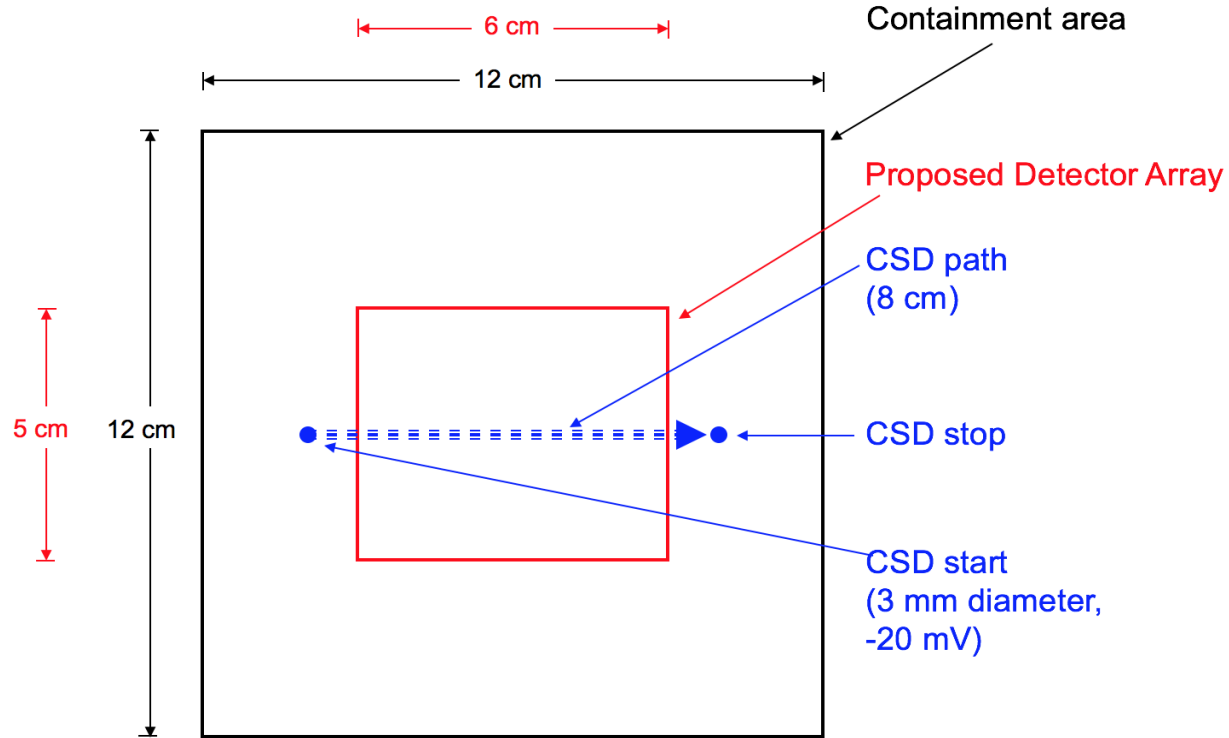
# Acknowledgements

- Dr. Winter – course mentor
- Dr. Jones – sponsor
- Ned Uber – technical advisor
- Chris Horowitz – technical advisor
- Sam Hund – technical advisor

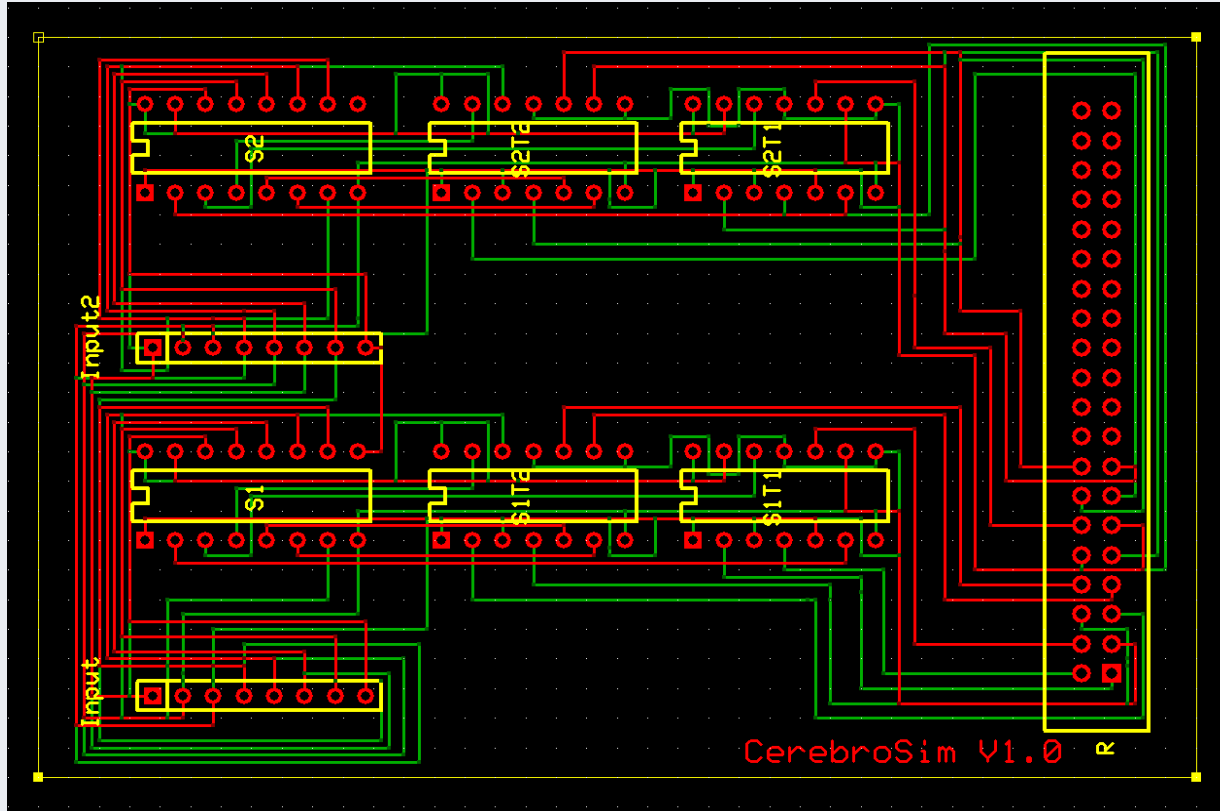
# Questions?

# Appendices

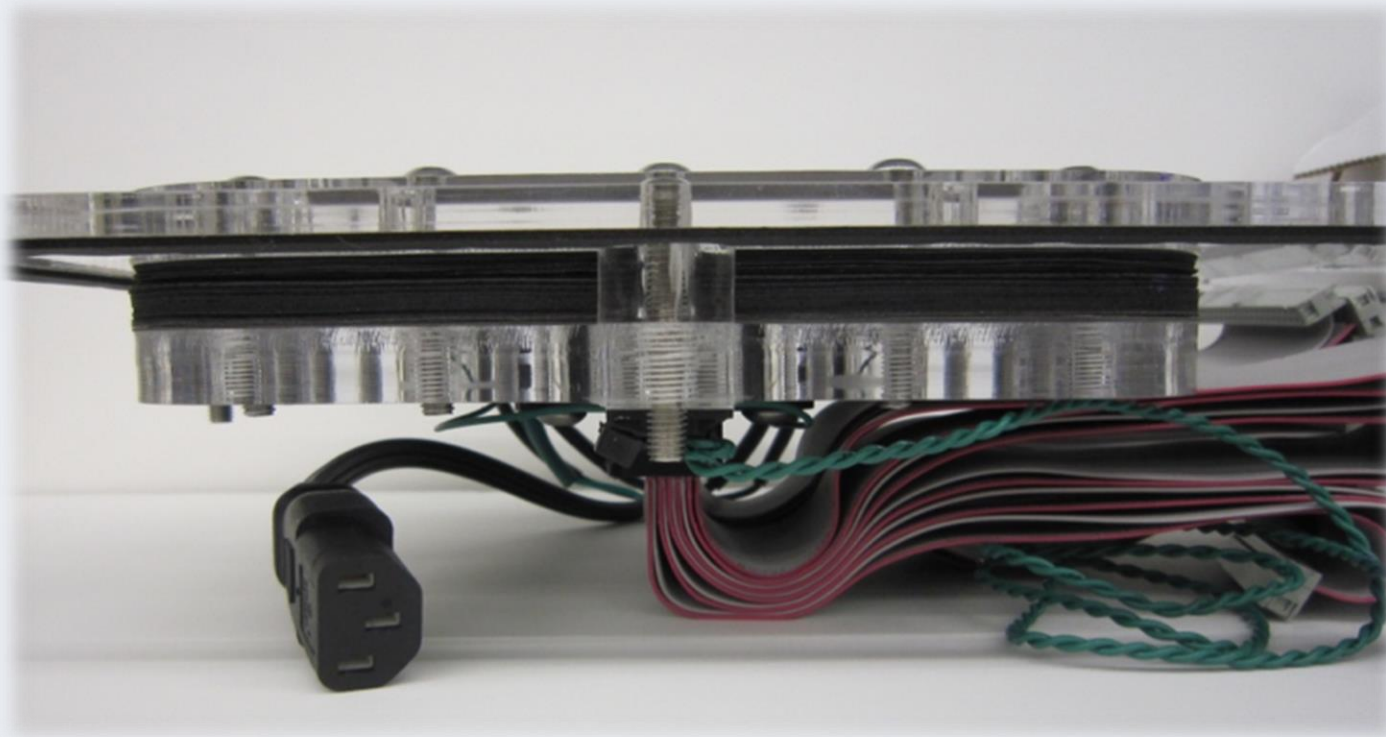
# Proposed Schema for CSD Simulator for CerebroScope, 24-Feb-16



# PCB Schematic

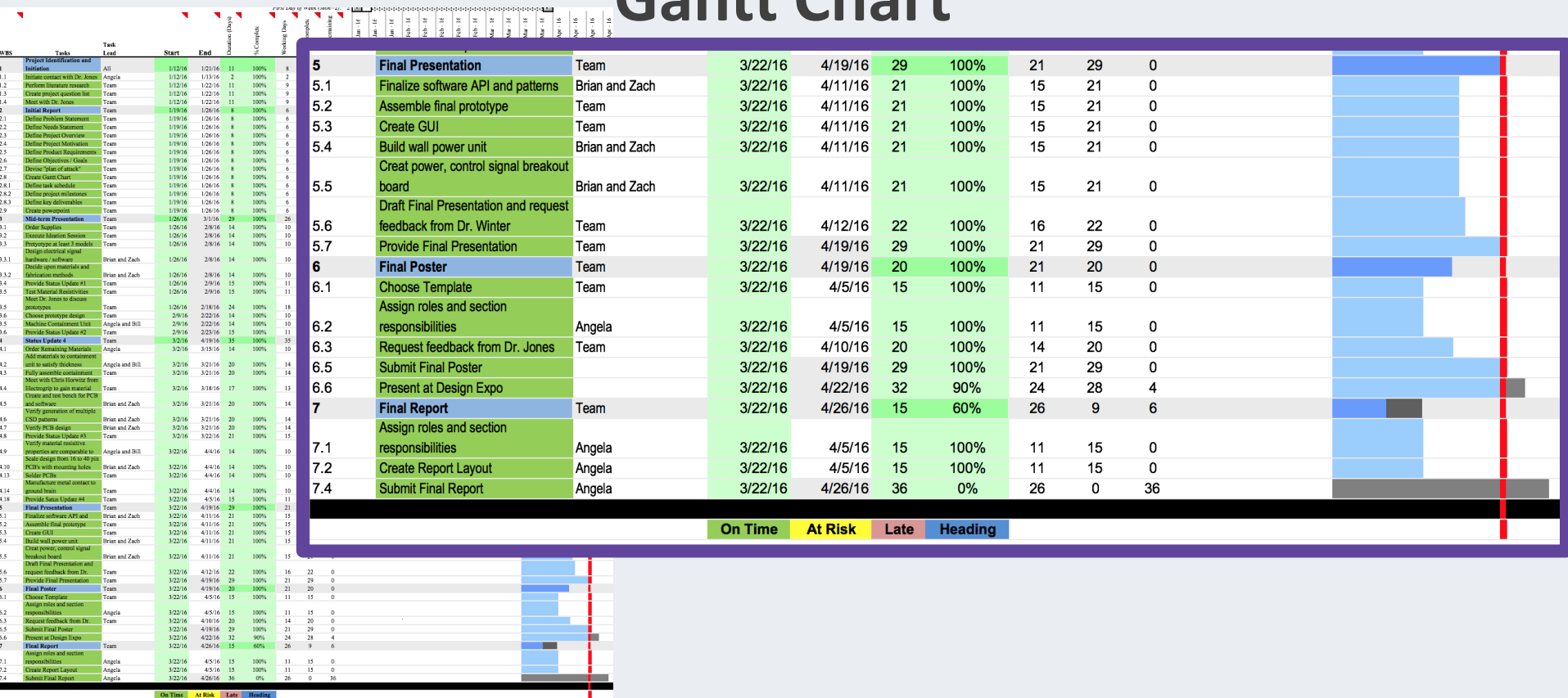


# Material Bed





# Gantt Chart



## CerebroSim Milestone Trend Analysis

