

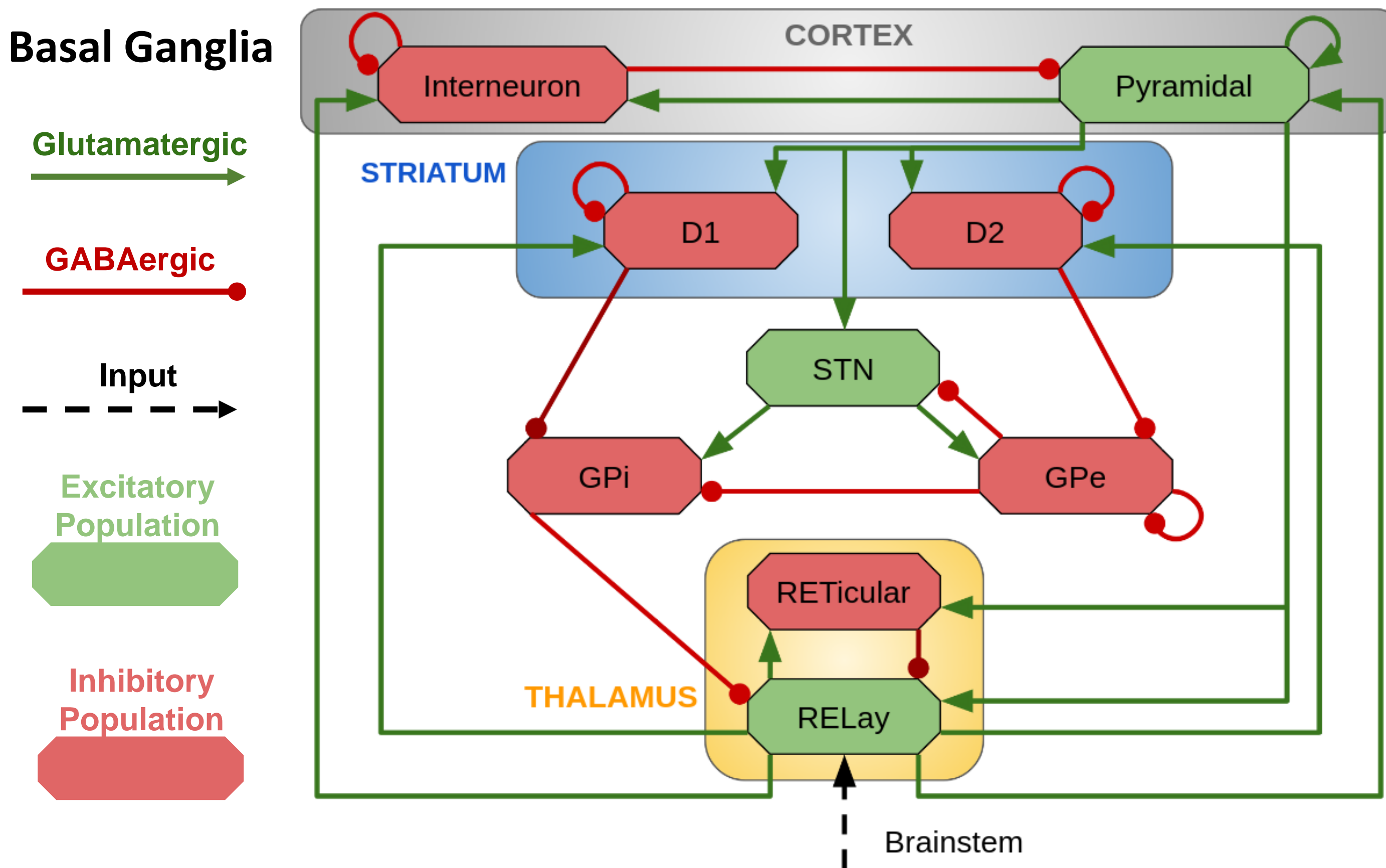
Non-invertibility of basal ganglia network calls for new biomarkers

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INTRODUCTION

- Mathematical models of the basal ganglia (BG) partition the parameter space based on the parkinsonian biomarkers into healthy and pathological (P-conformal)
- We show that biomarkers alone, do not constrain the high-dimensional parameters space of BG models
- Incorporation of new biomarkers or the brain recording data is a must for unique parameter extraction

MODEL



Mean-field model

- Spatially homogeneous neural field ($r_a^2 \nabla^2 \phi_k = 0$)
- Axonal pulse attenuation without delay ($\delta_{ik} = 0$)
- Noise-free input from brainstem

$$\left[\tau_r \tau_d \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + (\tau_r + \tau_d) \frac{d}{dt} + 1 \right] V_i = \sum_k v_{ik} \phi_k(t - \delta_{ik})$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\gamma_a^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + 1 - r_a^2 \nabla^2 \right] \phi_k = \frac{Q_k^{max}}{1 + \exp\left[-\frac{V_k - \theta_k}{r}\right]}$$

Parameters

- Parameters set according to physiological steady-state firing rates
- Parkinsonian state defined by varying connectivity and thresholds
- Sweep decay time scale to find "P-conformal" regions

Study

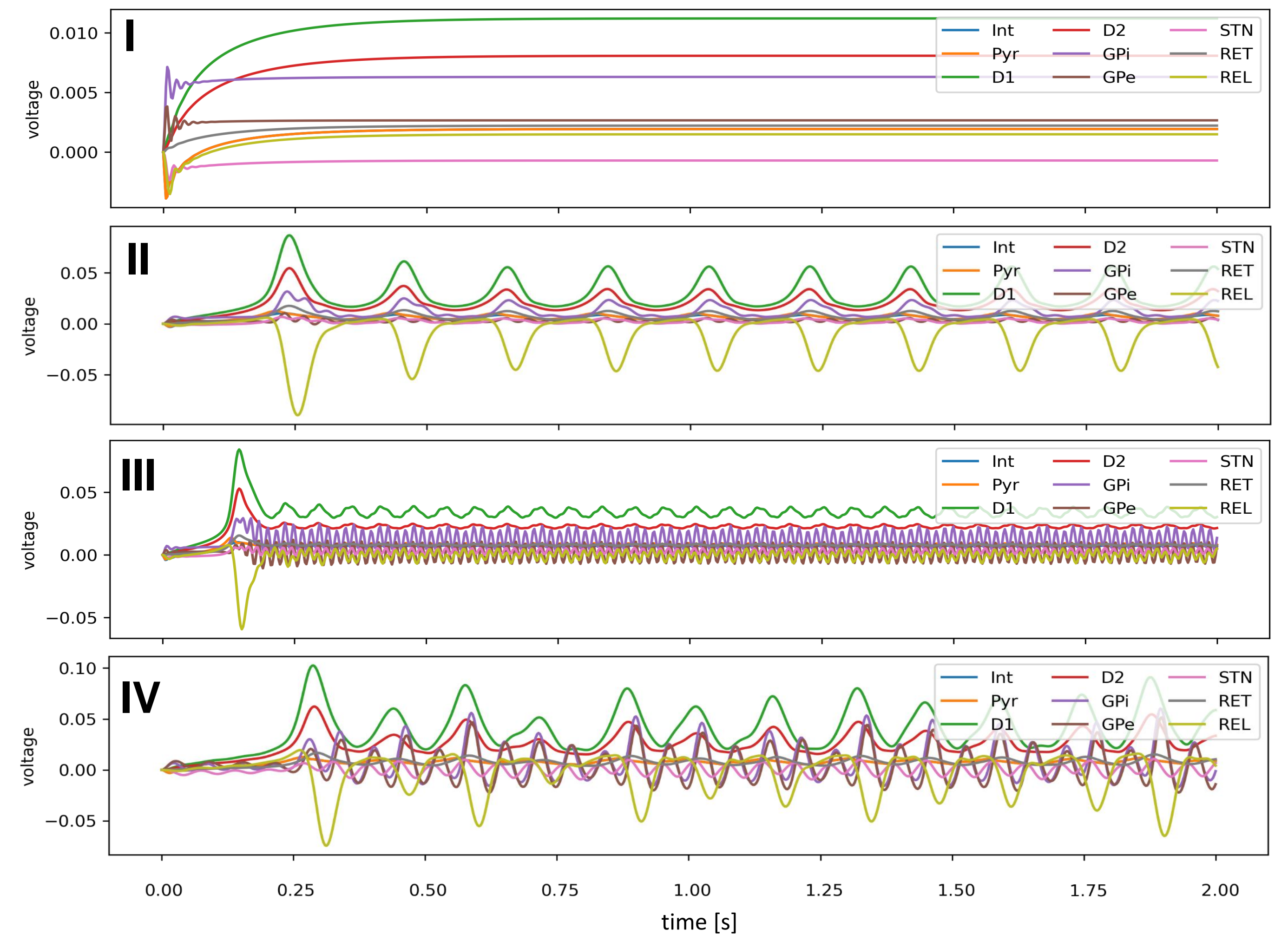
- Sweep decay time scale (τ_d) to find "P-conformal" regions

$$P\text{-conformal} = \left(\frac{p_{\beta}^{parkin}}{p_{\beta}^{healthy}} > 1 \right) \quad P_{\beta} = \int_{12 \text{ Hz}}^{30 \text{ Hz}} PSD(f) df$$

RESULTS

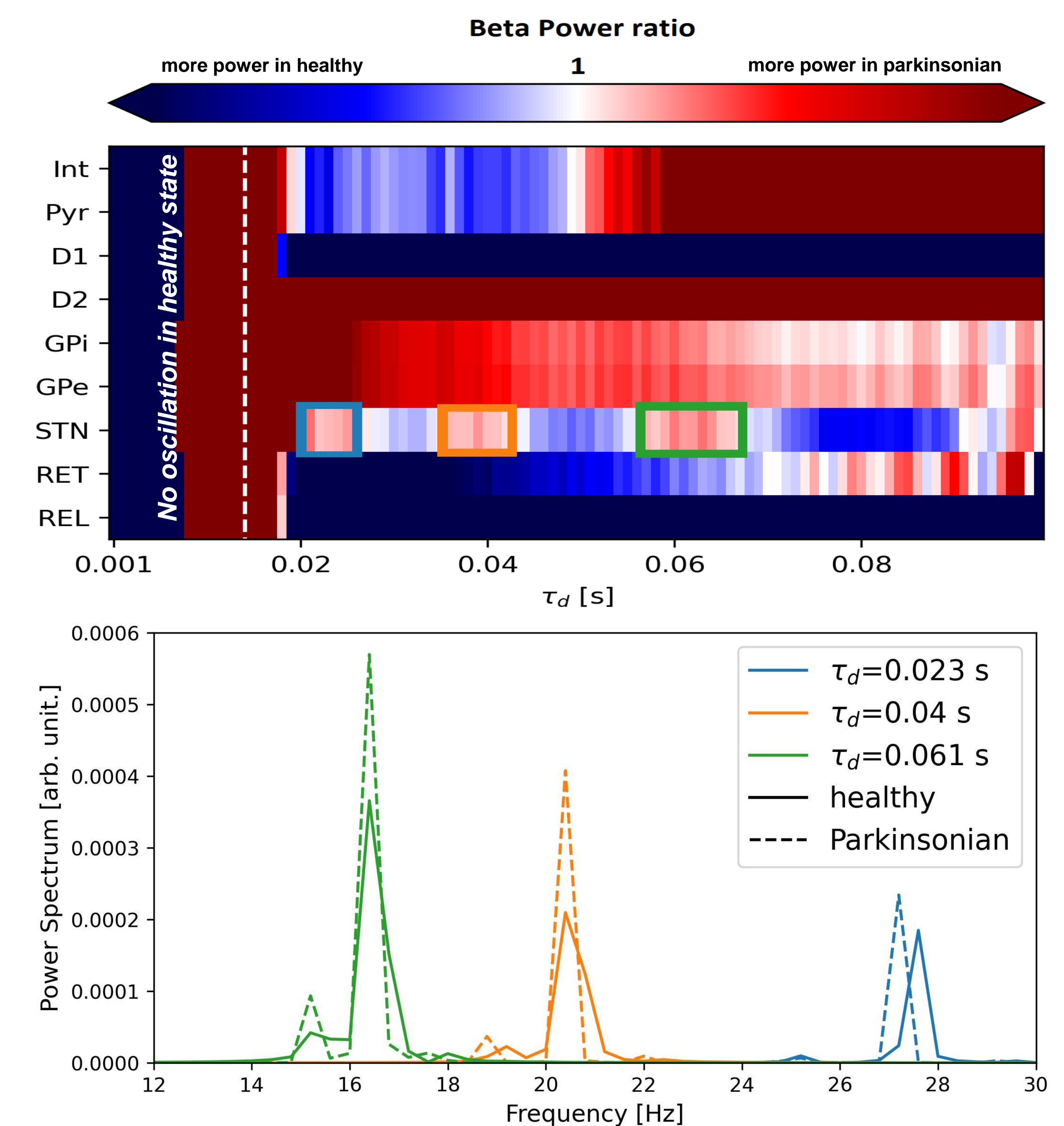
A. Existence of multitude of P-conformal parameters with dynamically different behavior

- I. Steady-state \rightarrow [1,2], this work
- II. Unimodal oscillation \rightarrow [3], this work
- III. Multimodal oscillation \rightarrow this work
- IV. Chaotic \rightarrow this work



B. Multitude of P-conformal parameter regions

- May be discerned based on number of modes, peak frequency, or additional biomarkers (e.g. cross-correlation)
- Utilizing brain recordings is necessary to extract parameters



FUTURE WORK & ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- Implementation of the axonal delays
- Use EEG/ECOG recordings and Bayesian inversion to estimate parameters systematically

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