

Advancing personalized aDBS with LAURA predicting the dynamic nature of beta-power distributions

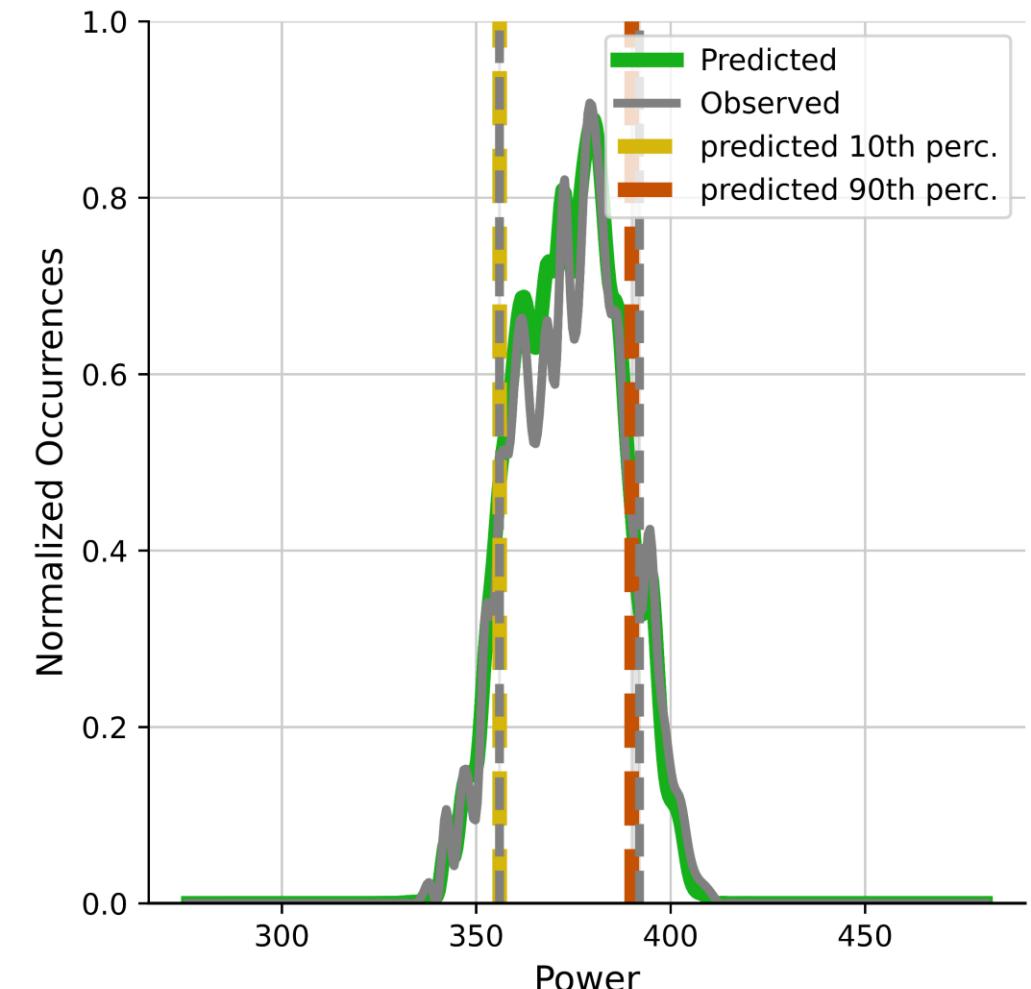
S. Falciglia^{1,4}, *L. Caffi*^{1,2,3,4}, *C. Palmisano*^{2,3}, *I.U. Isaias*^{2,3*} and *A. Mazzoni*^{1,4*}

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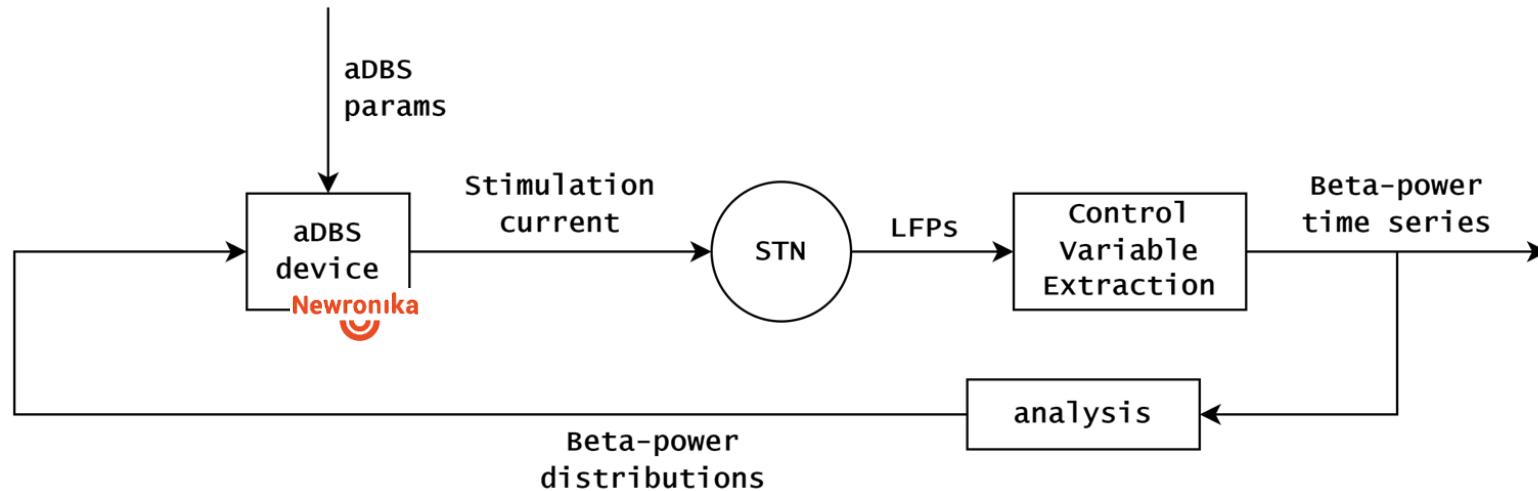
³ Parkinson Institute Milan, ASST G. Pini-CTO, 20126 Milano, Italy

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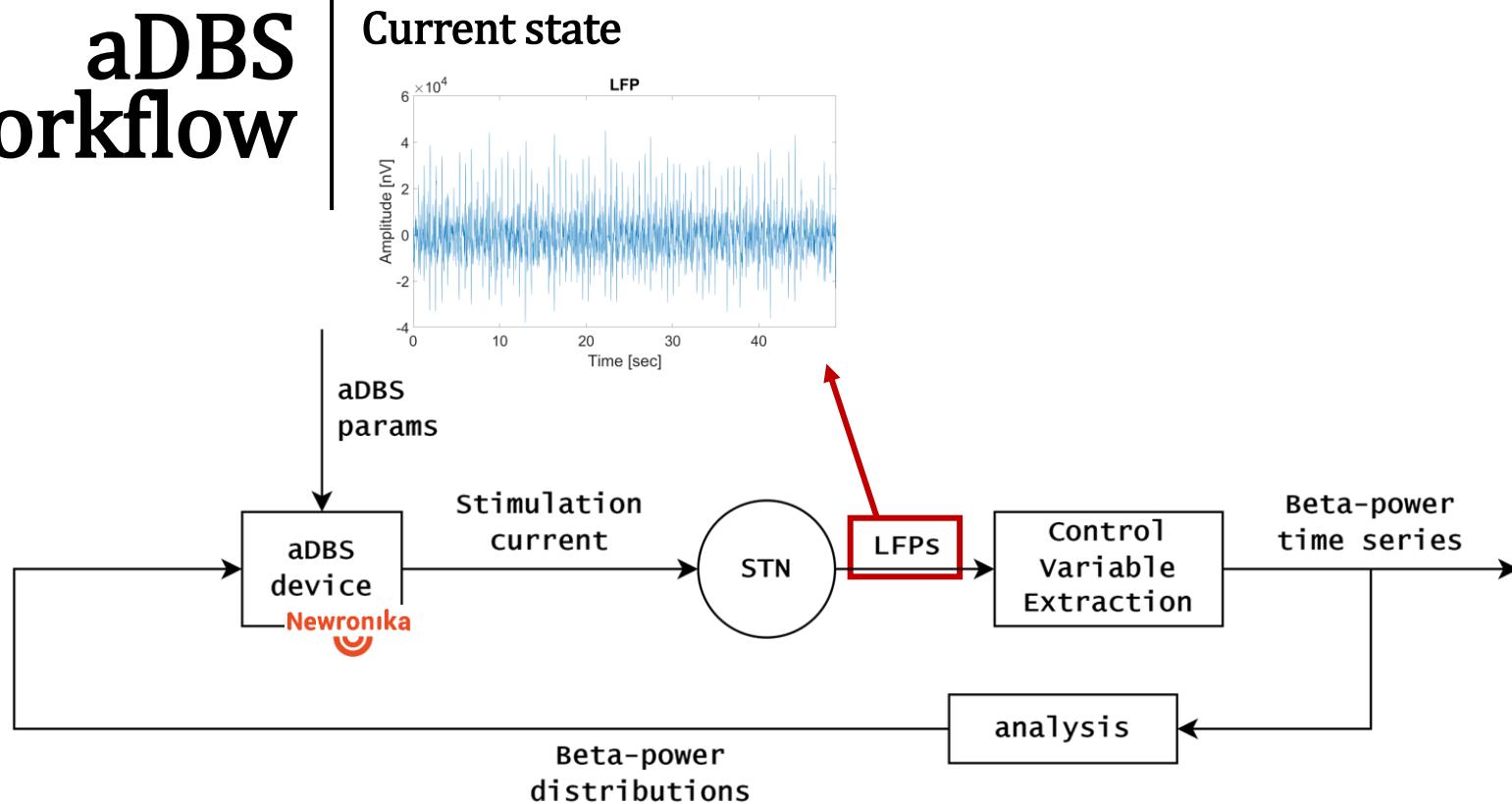


aDBS Workflow

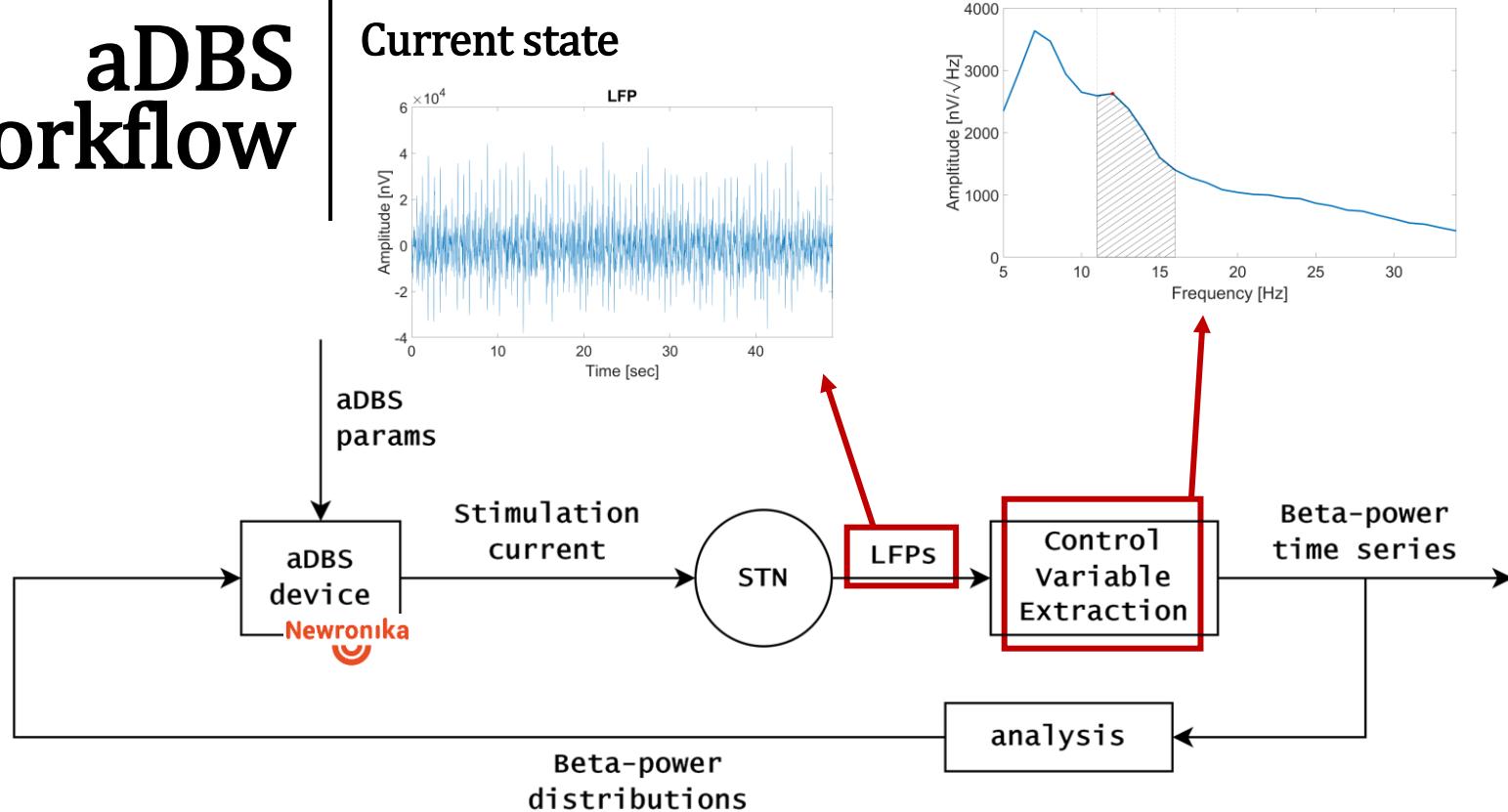
Current state



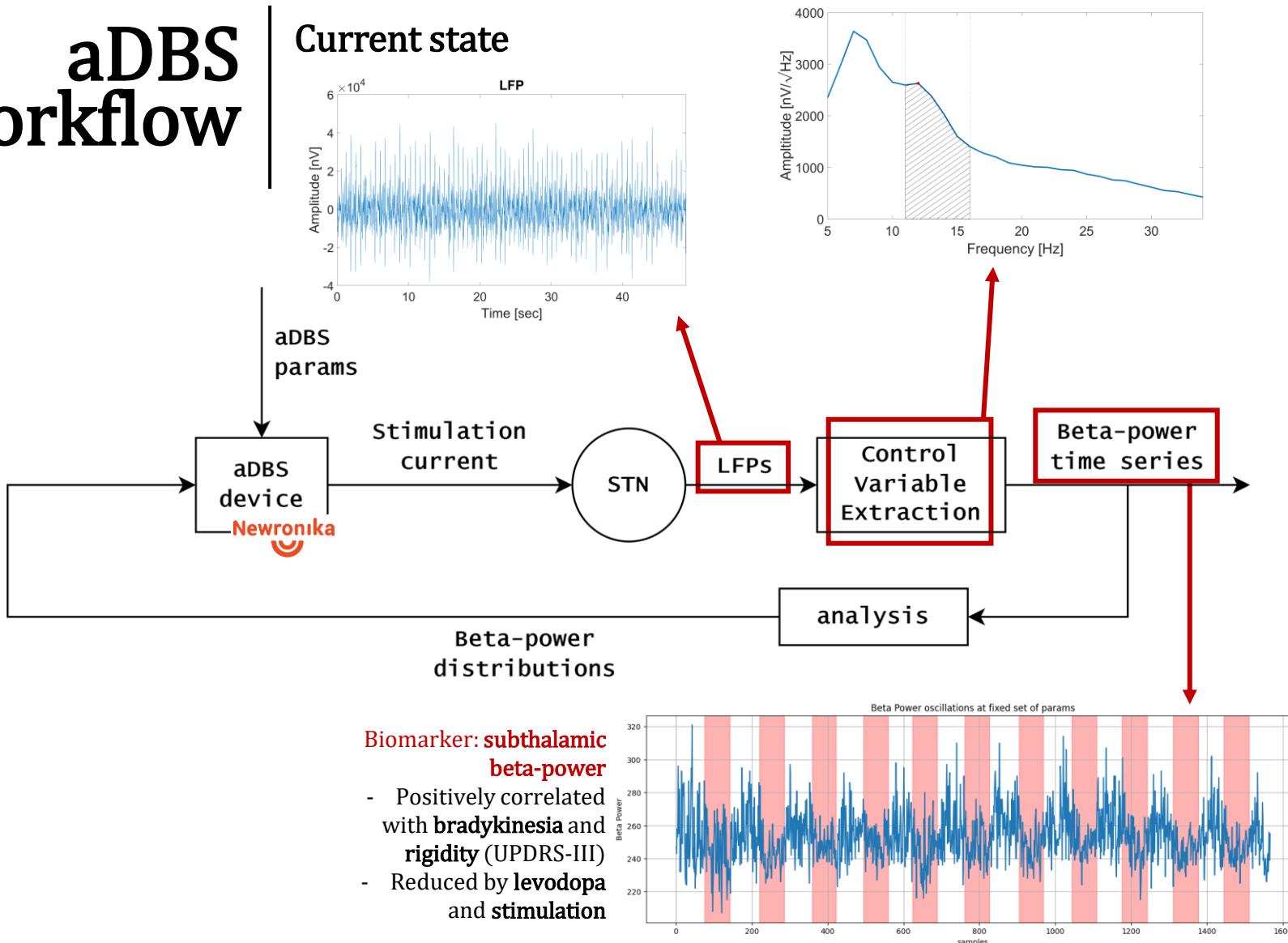
aDBS Workflow



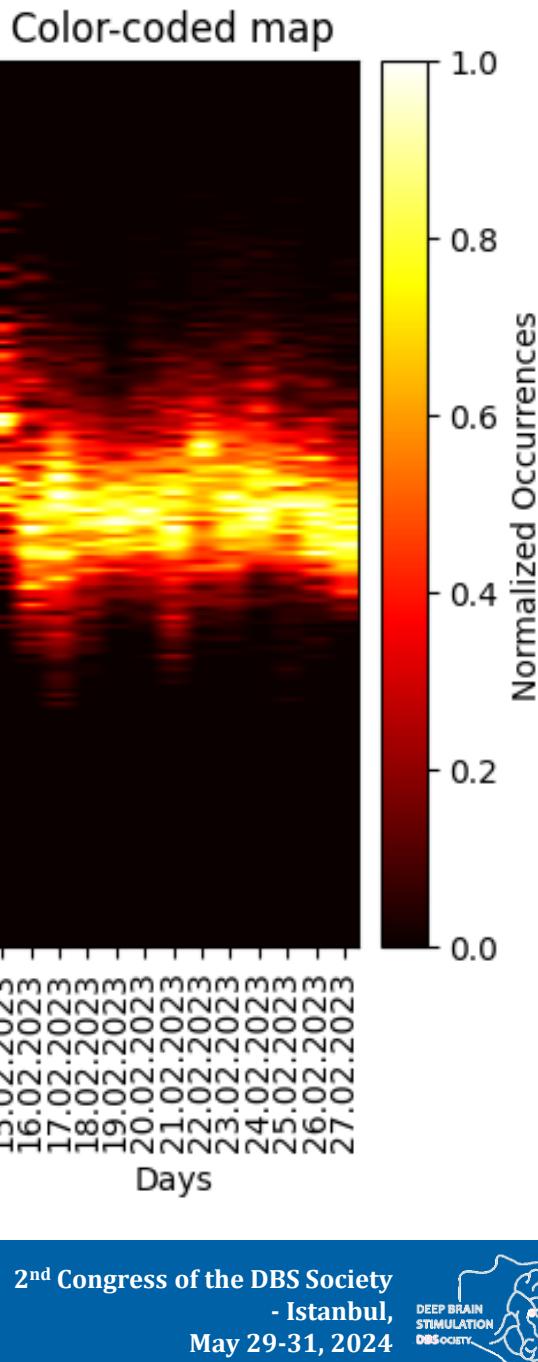
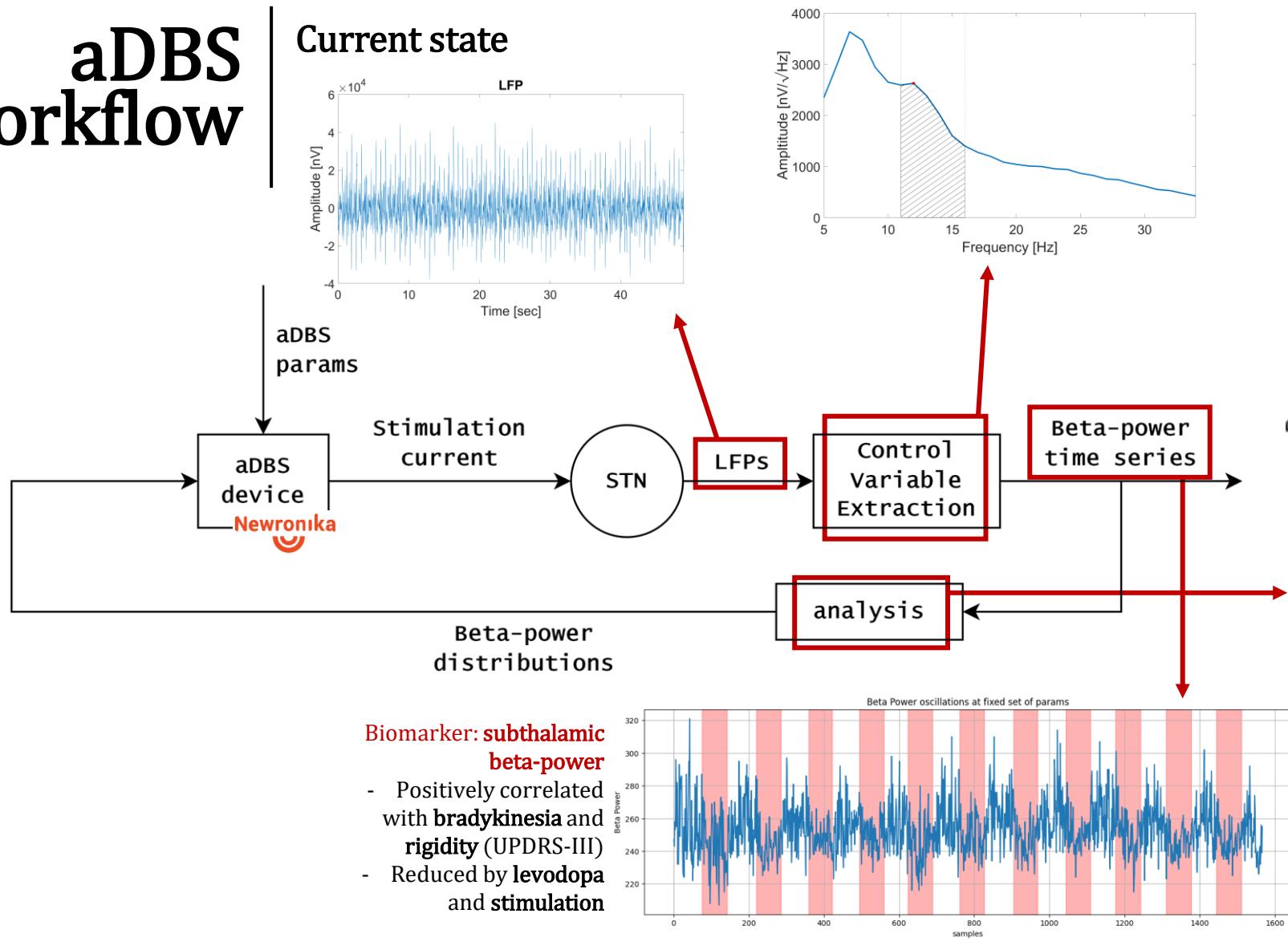
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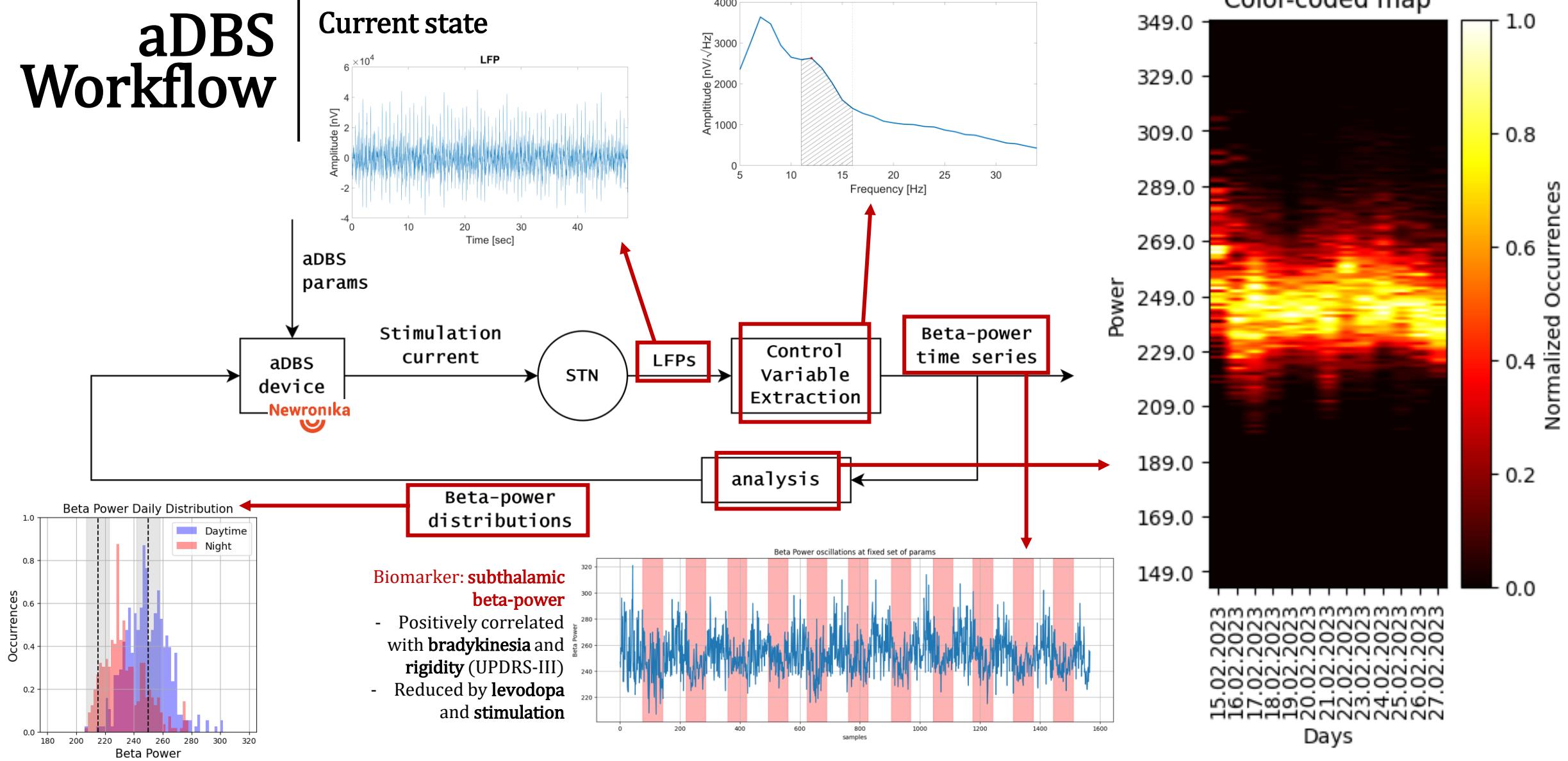
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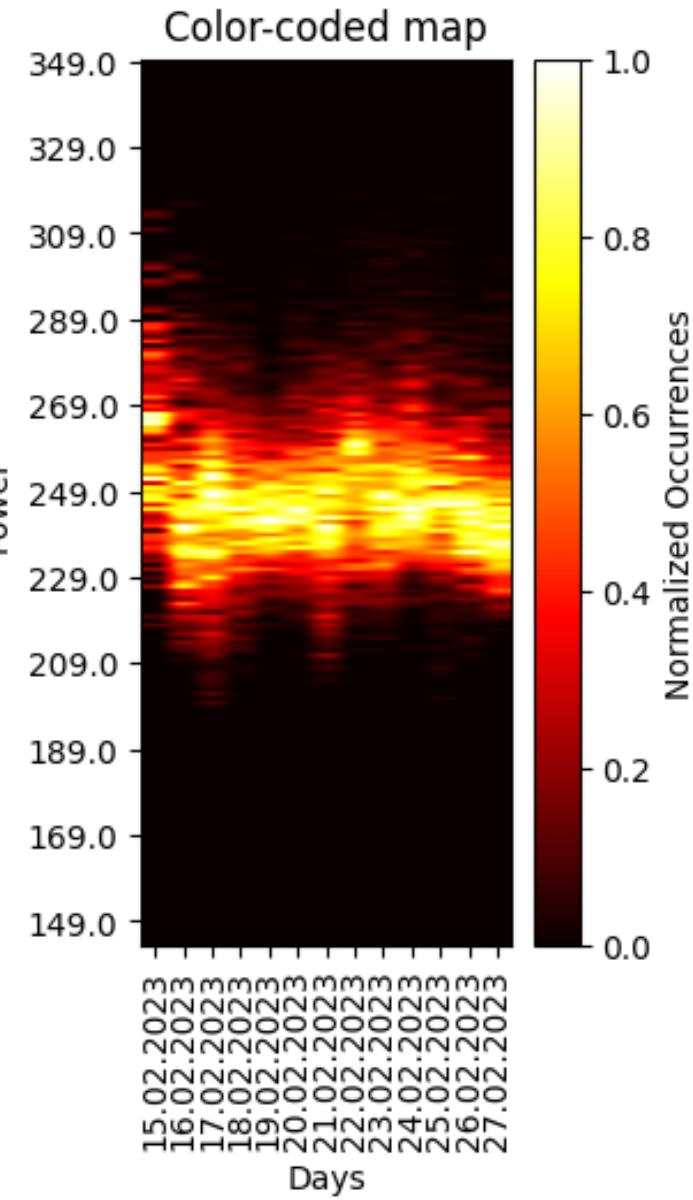
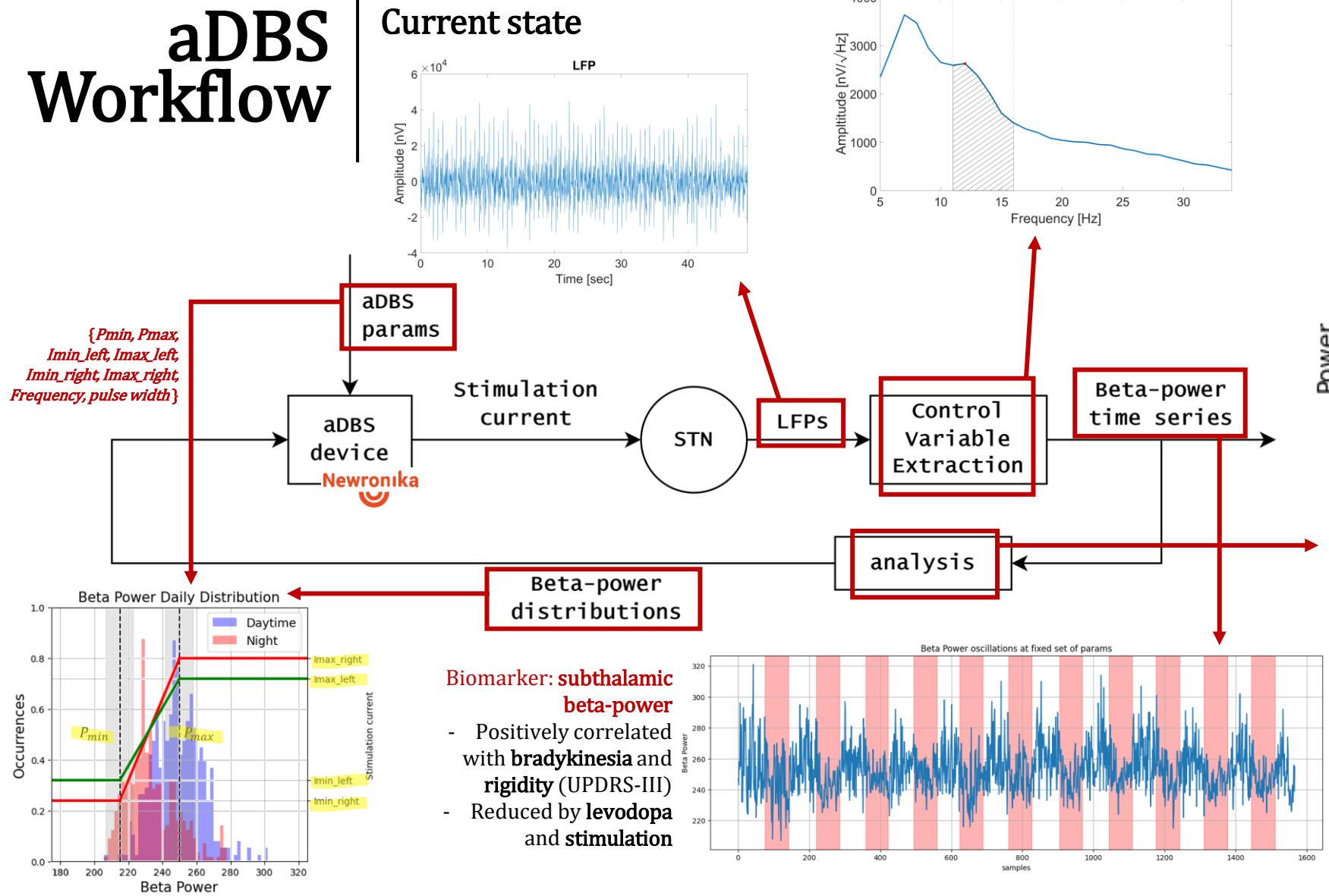
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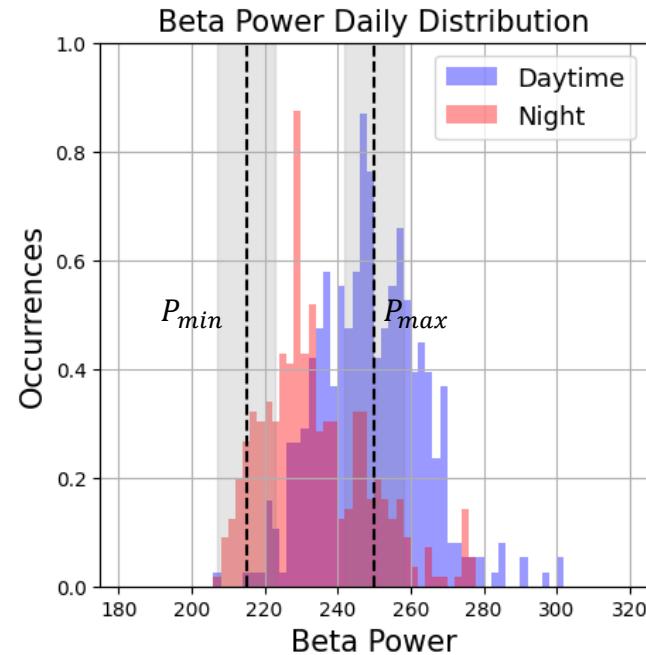


aDBS Workflow



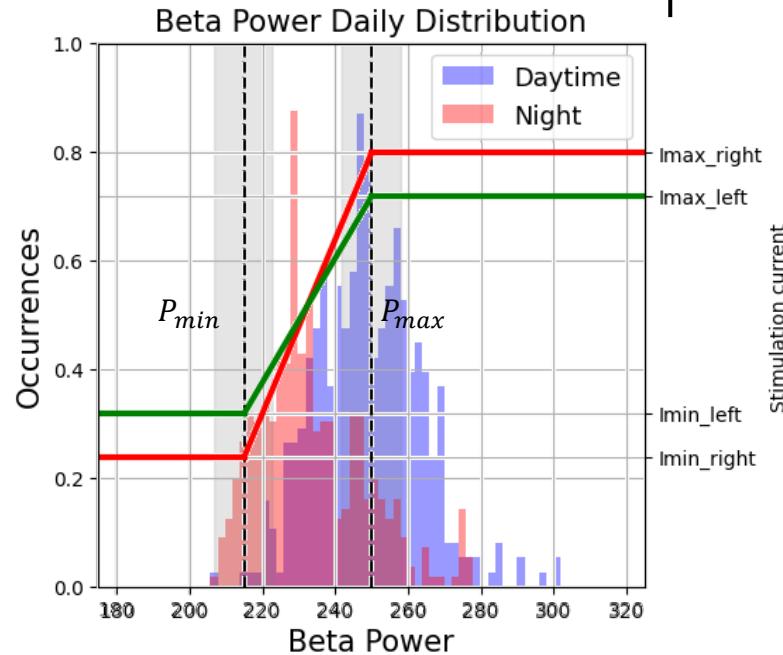
Clinical Problem

STN beta power distributions of a patient may change over time



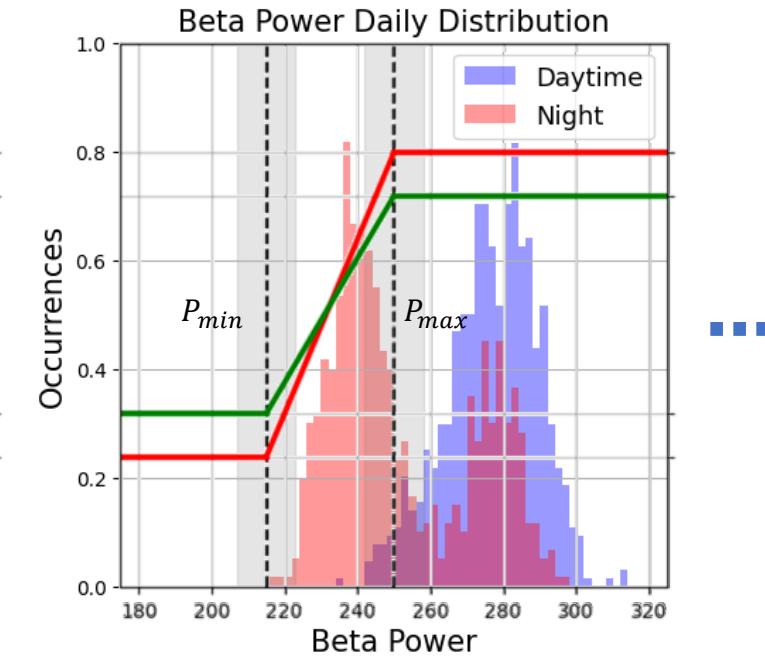
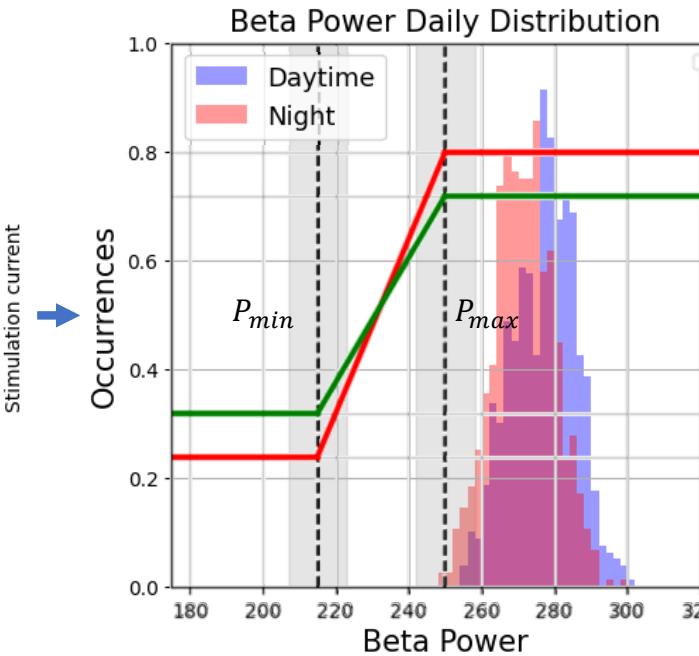
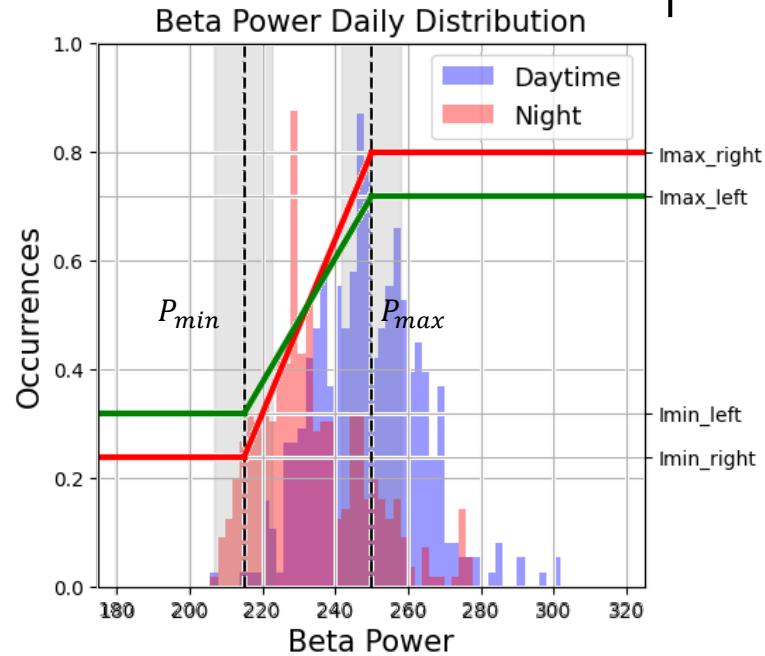
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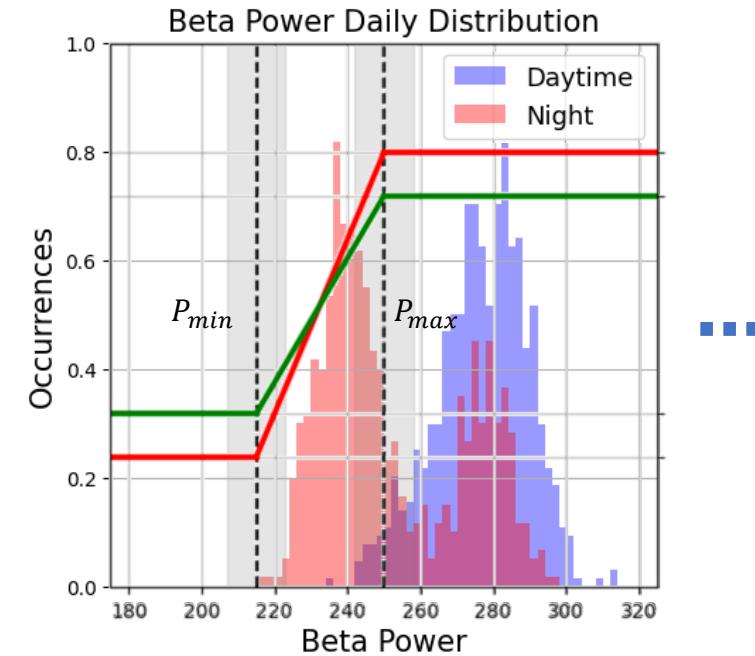
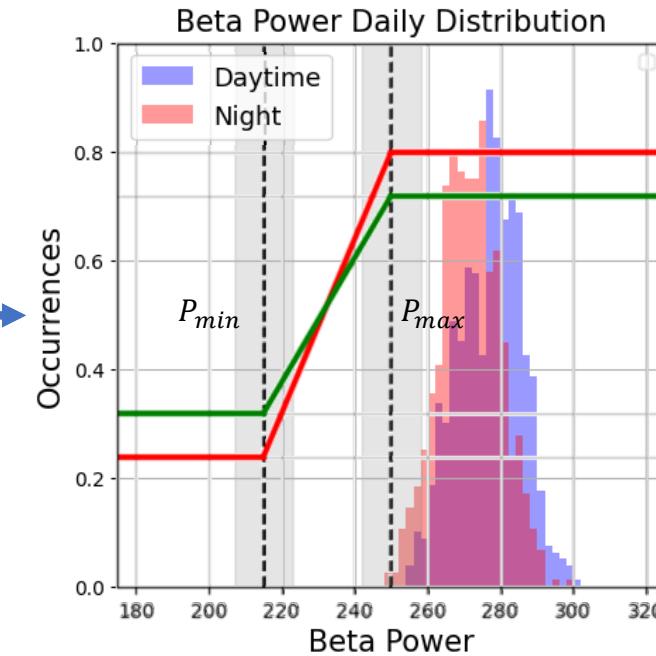
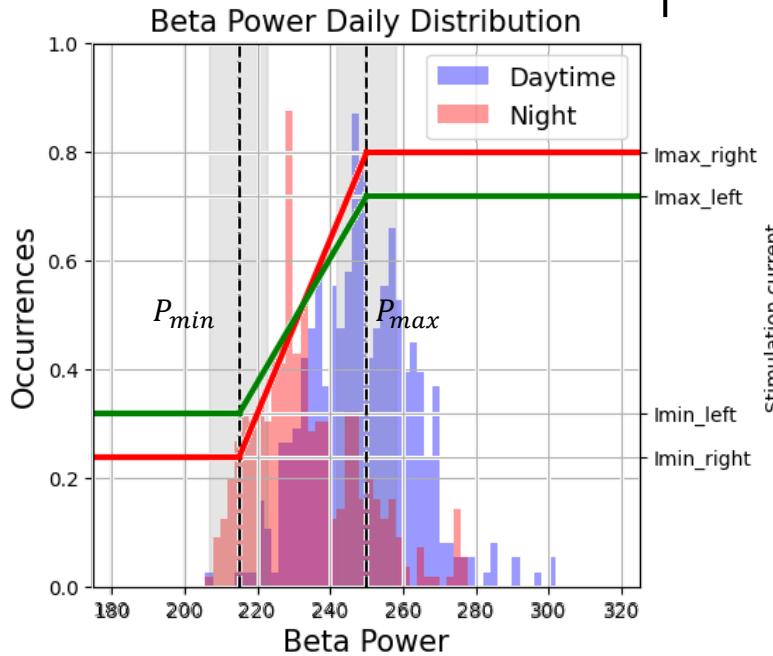
STN beta power distributions of a patient may change over time



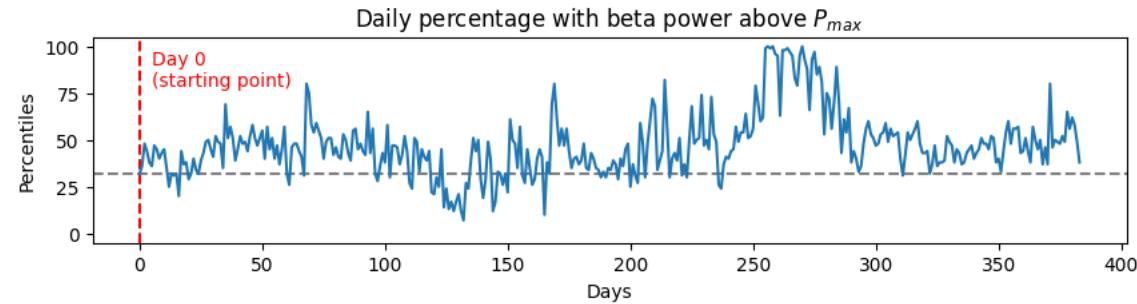
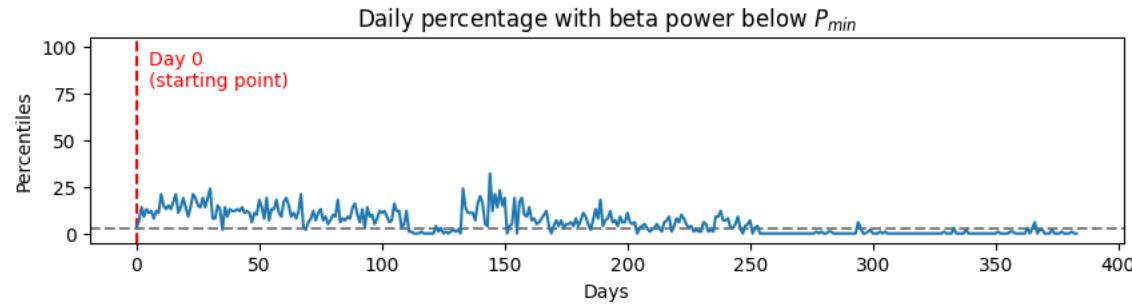
Need to adapt to the evolution of the disease

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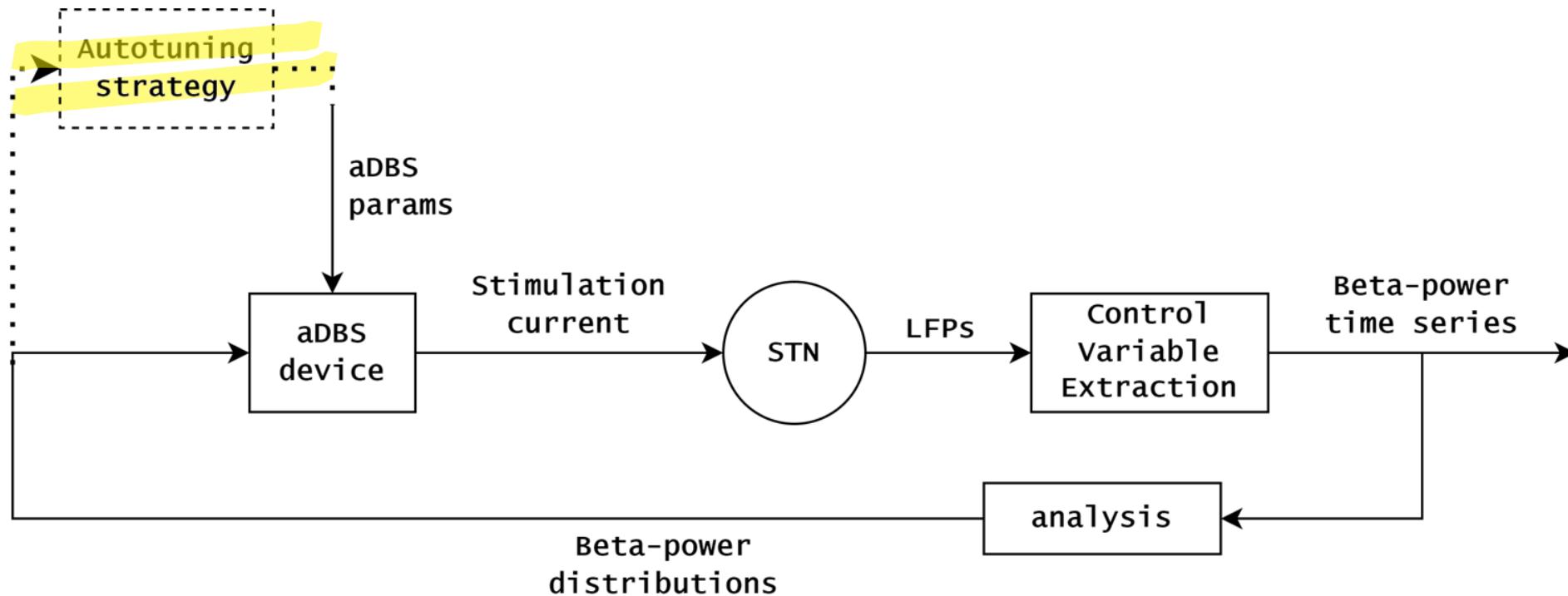


Need to adapt to the evolution of the disease



Clinical Question

Is there any way of predicting when the beta power distribution will be outside a safe range around the fixed aDBS params P_{min} and P_{max} ?

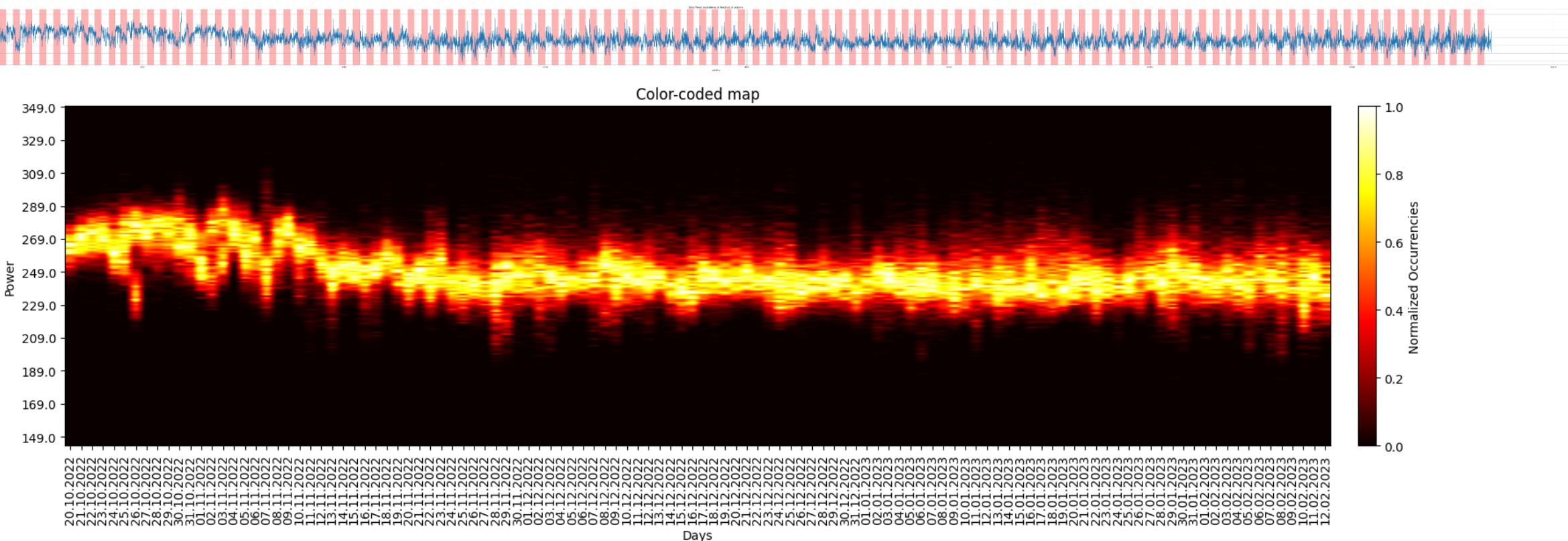


Do we have enough data?

Analysis conducted for one single patient

Patient	Available number of segments	Length of segments (Days)
LS	11	30 17 22 9 6 29 24 51 116 13 57

set of aDBS parameters kept constant for ~ 4 months.



Linear evidence of beta power memory

Analysis
conducted for
one single
patient

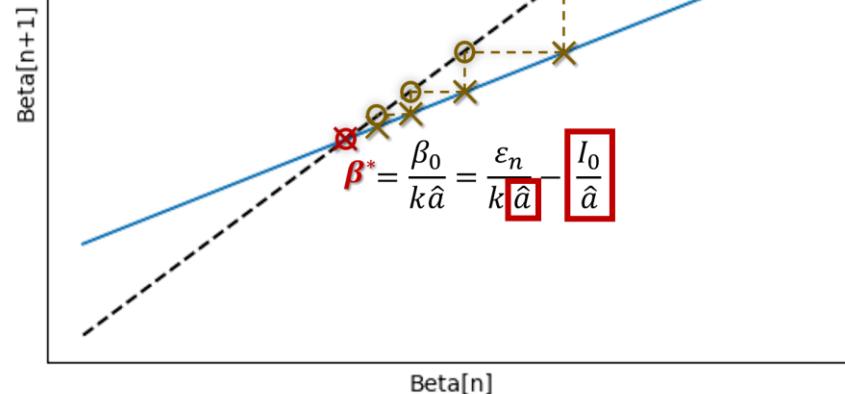
Newronika

$$\text{Beta-Stimulus relation (input)} \quad I_n = \hat{\alpha}\beta_n + \hat{I}_0$$

$$\text{Beta-Beta relation (output)} \quad \beta_{n+1} = \beta_n - kI_n + \varepsilon_n$$

Theoretical relation between Beta[n+1] and Beta[n]

$$\beta_{n+1} = (1 - k\hat{\alpha})\beta_n + \beta_0$$



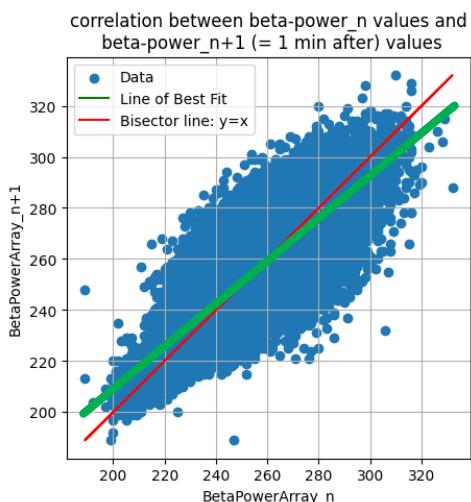
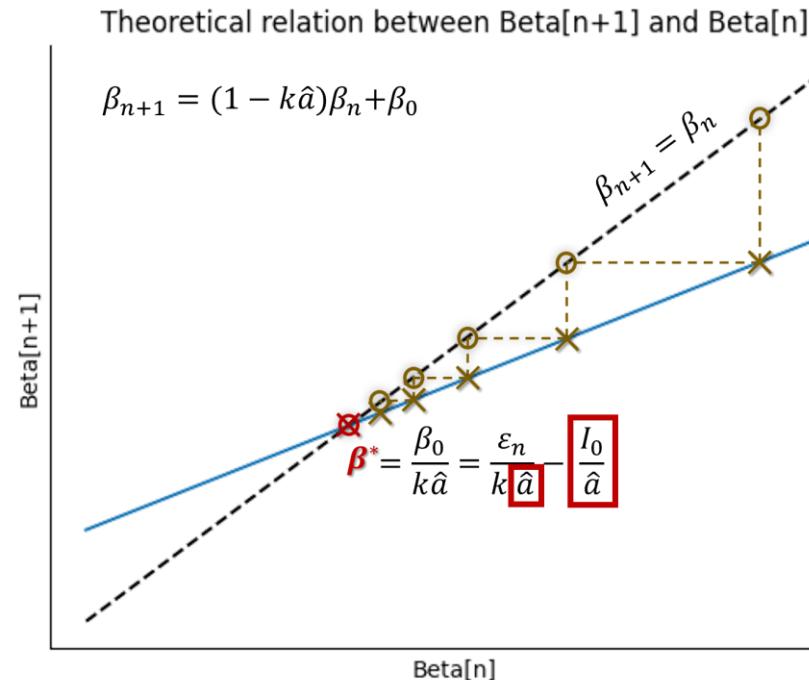
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Newronika

Beta-Stimulus
relation (input) $I_n = \hat{\alpha}\beta_n + \hat{I}_0$

Beta-Beta
relation (output) $\beta_{n+1} = \beta_n - kI_n + \varepsilon_n$



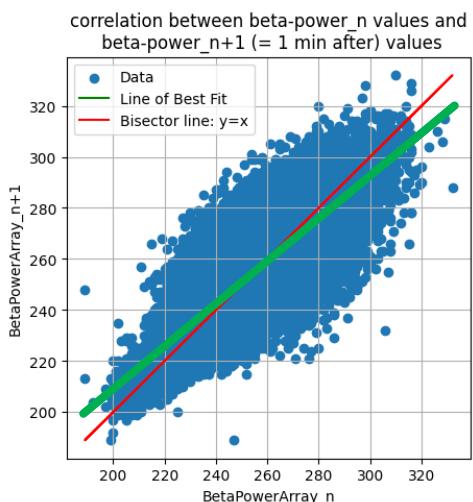
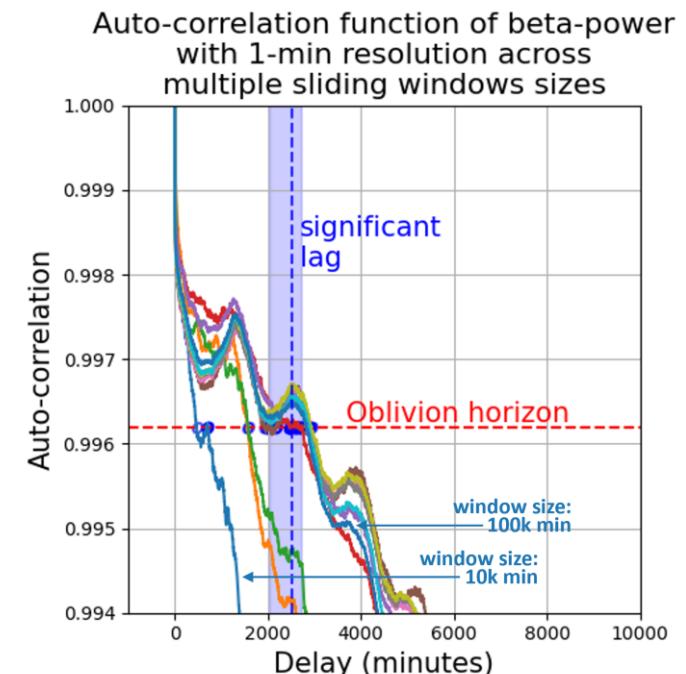
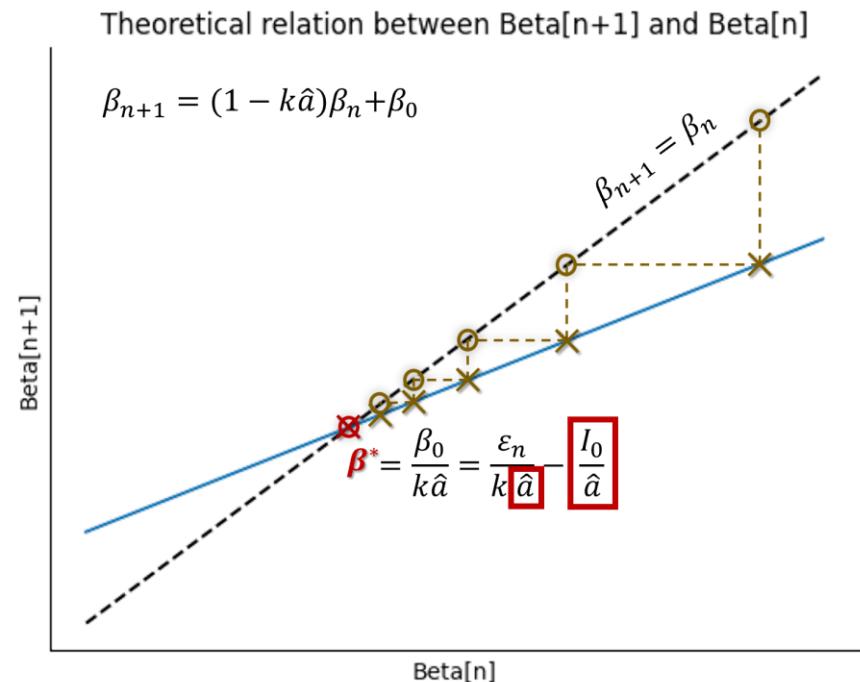
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Linear evidence of beta power memory

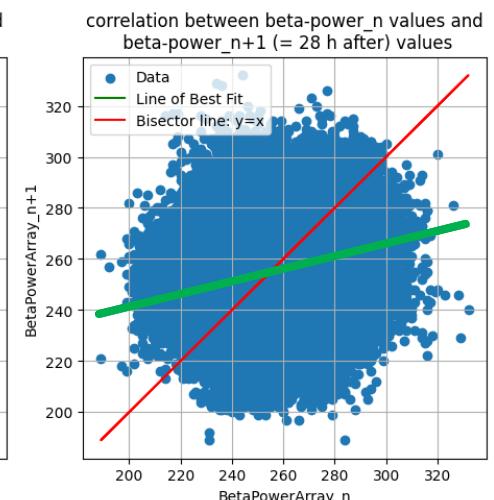
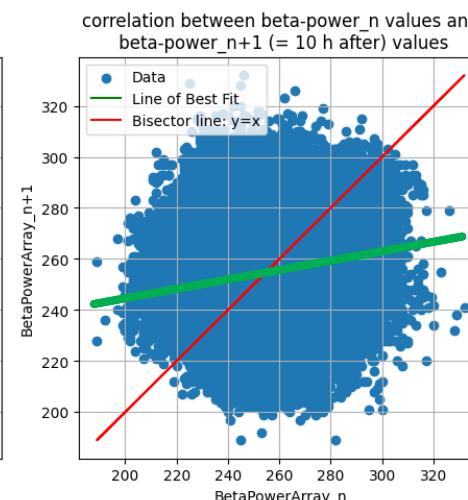
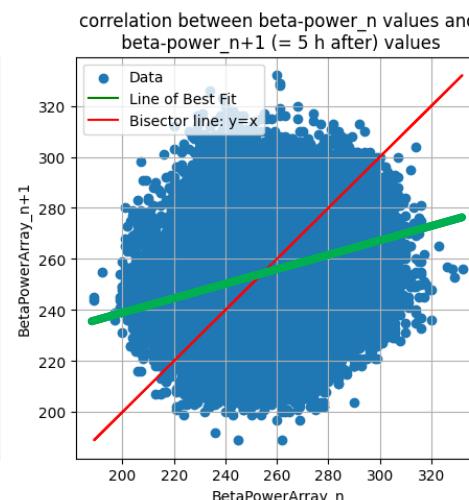
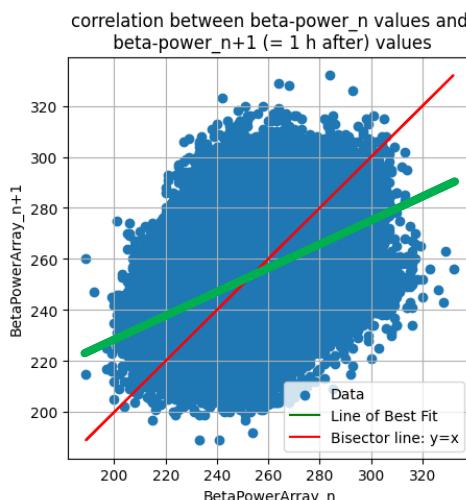
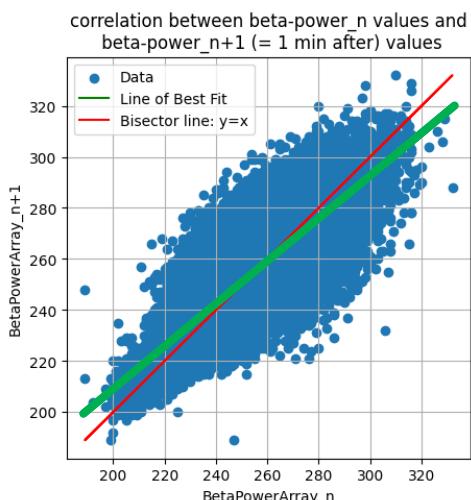
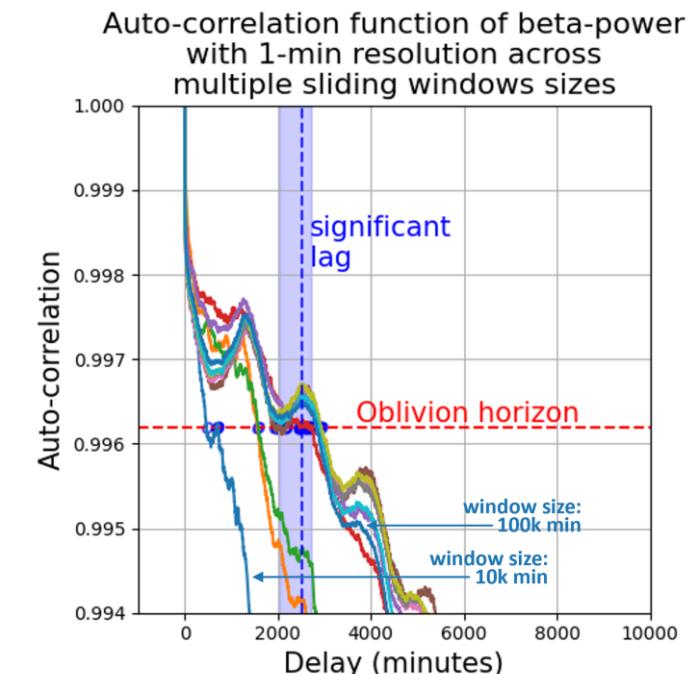
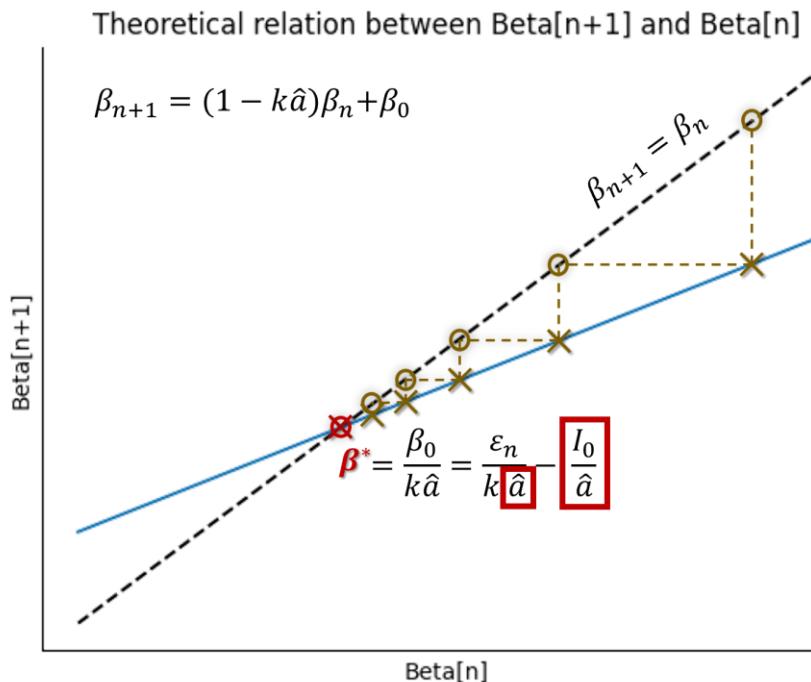
Analysis conducted for one single patient

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Beta-Stimulus relation (input) $I_n = \hat{a}\beta_n + \hat{I}_0$

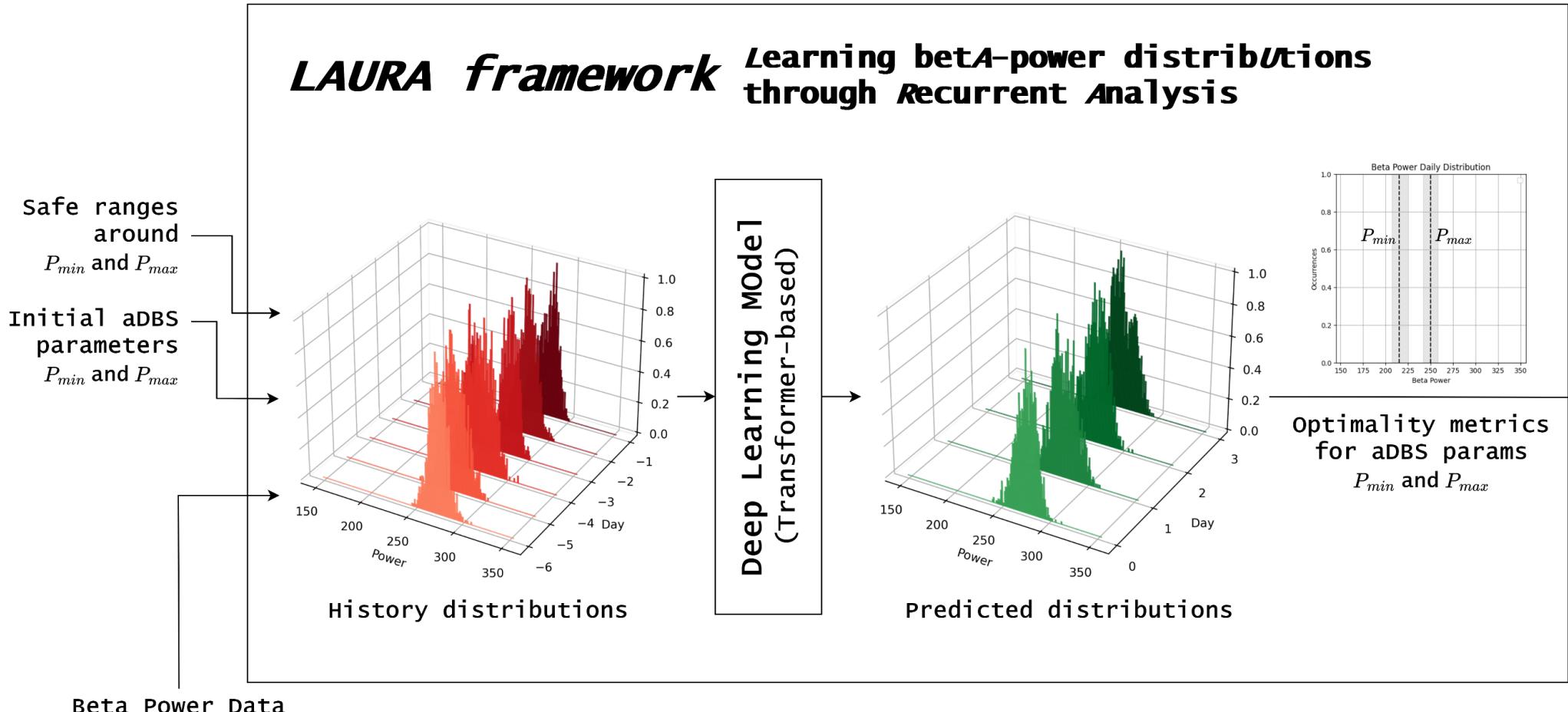
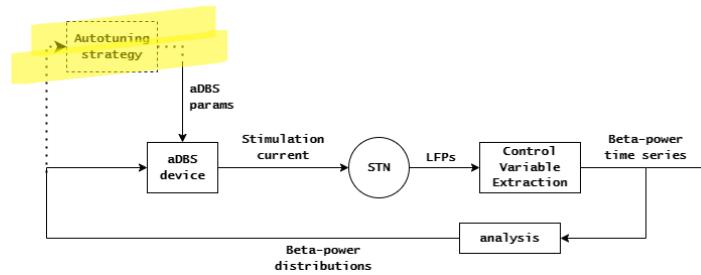
Beta-Beta relation (output) $\beta_{n+1} = \beta_n - kI_n + \varepsilon_n$

We can see the
Beta power decreasing effect
for ~41 hours (34-45)



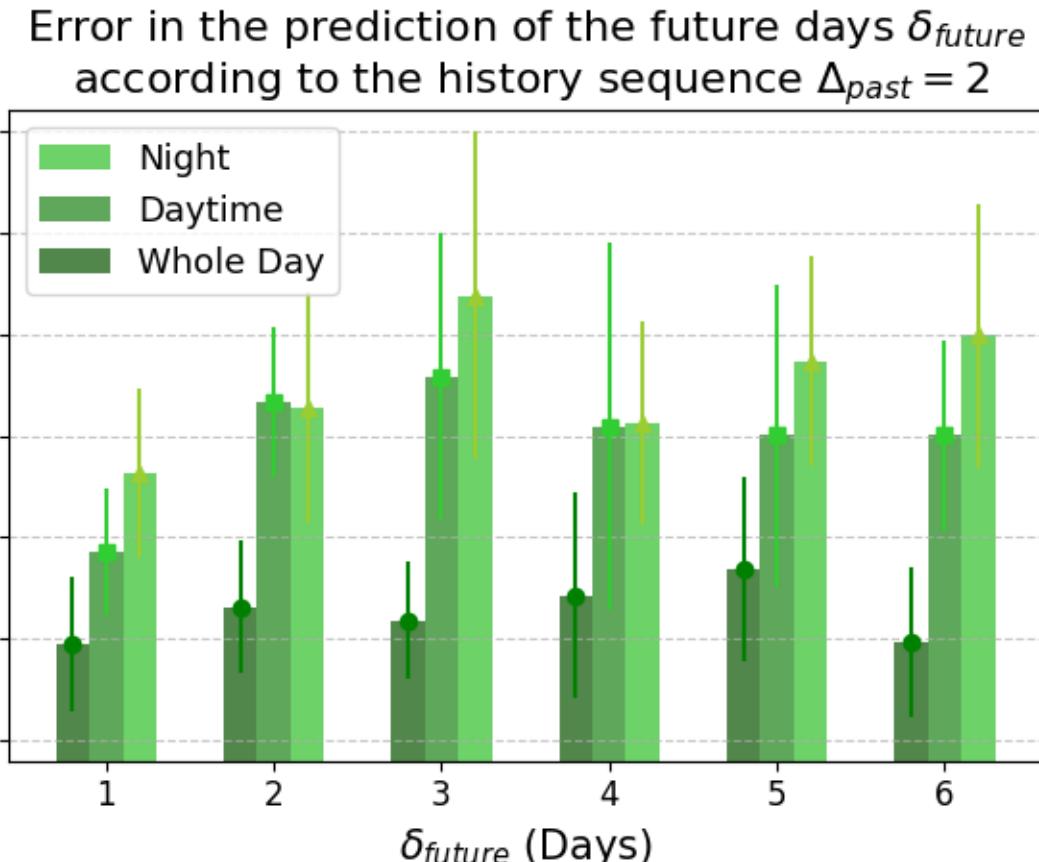
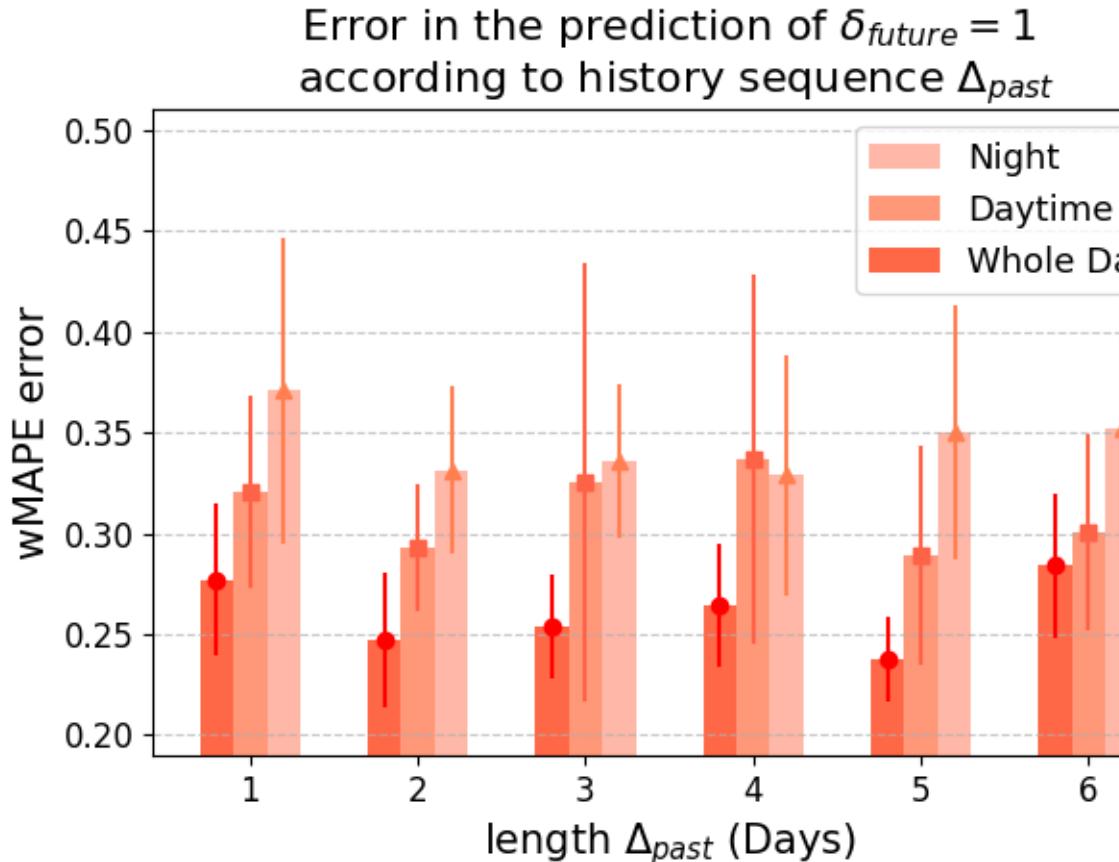
Our answer

LAURA framework - towards the Autotuning strategy



LAURA framework

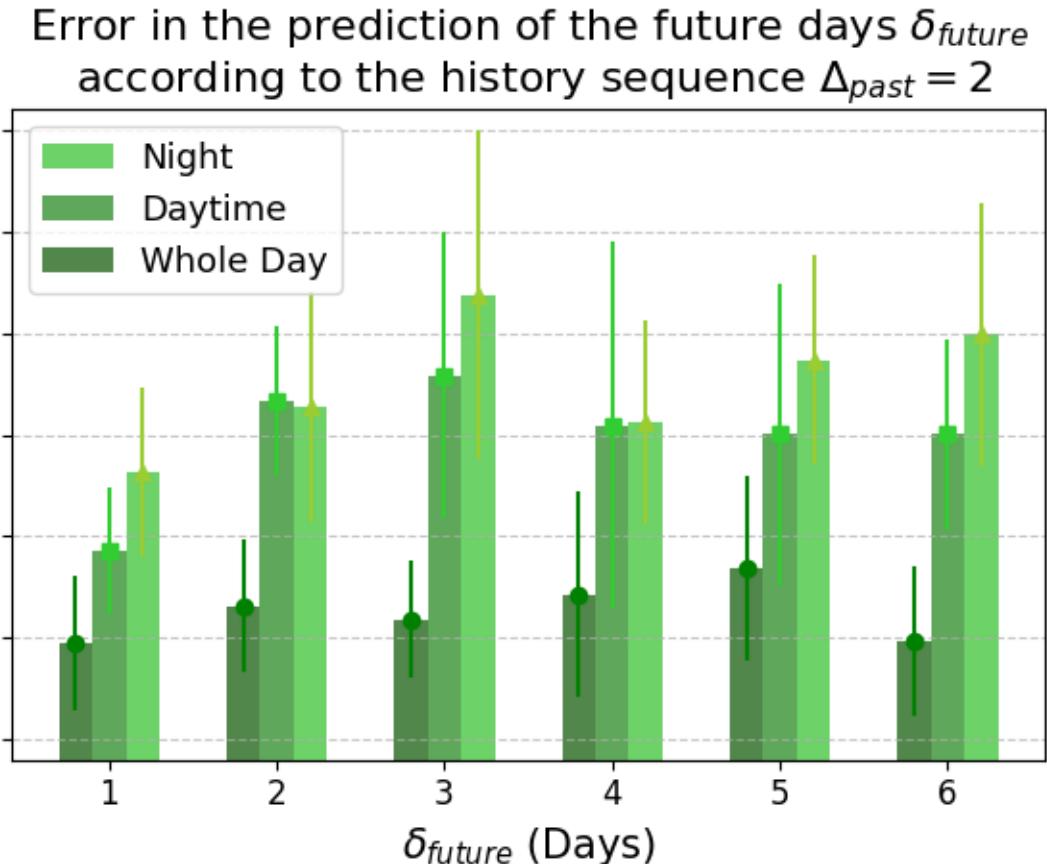
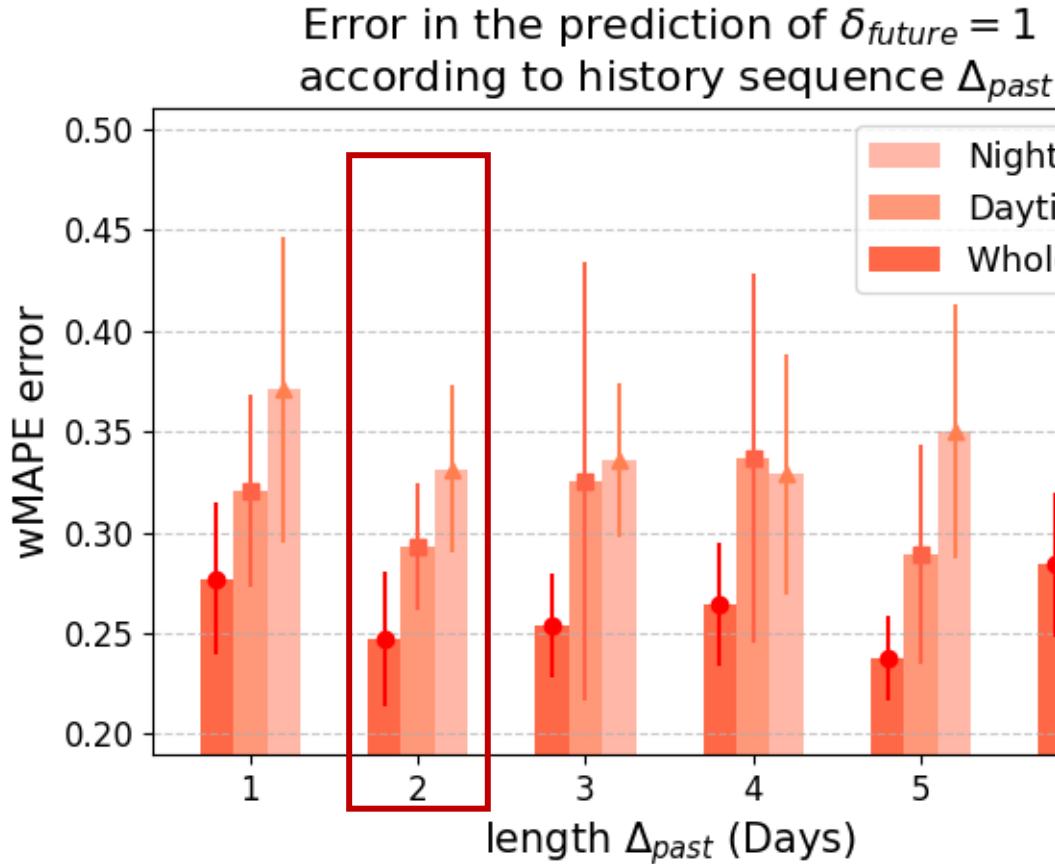
Performance – *fixed set_of_aDBS_params*



LAURA framework

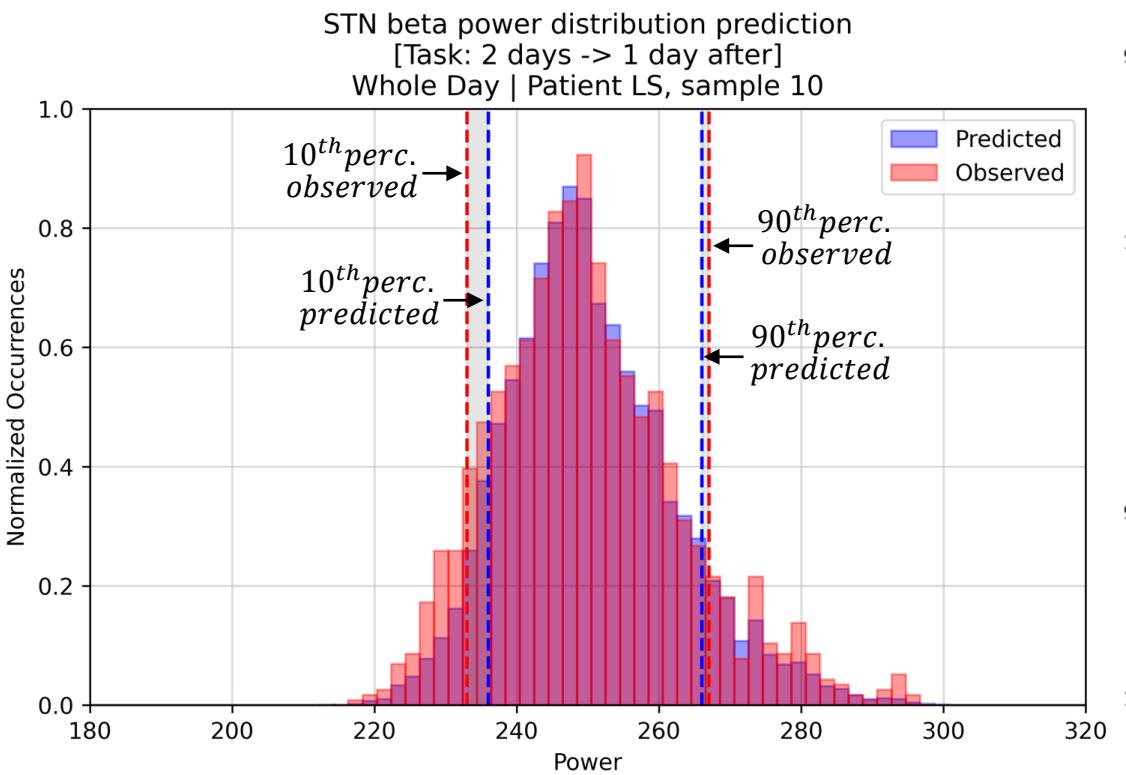
Performance – *fixed set_of_aDBS_params*

Results reveal that, for this patient,
i) a 2-day history is sufficient to forecast the next day up to 6 days later



LAURA framework

Performance - *fixed set_of_aDBS_params*



Results reveal that, for this patient,
 i) a 2-day history is sufficient to forecast the next day up to 6 days later
 ii) The inaccuracy in identifying the 10th and 90th percentiles of the distribution is less than 1%

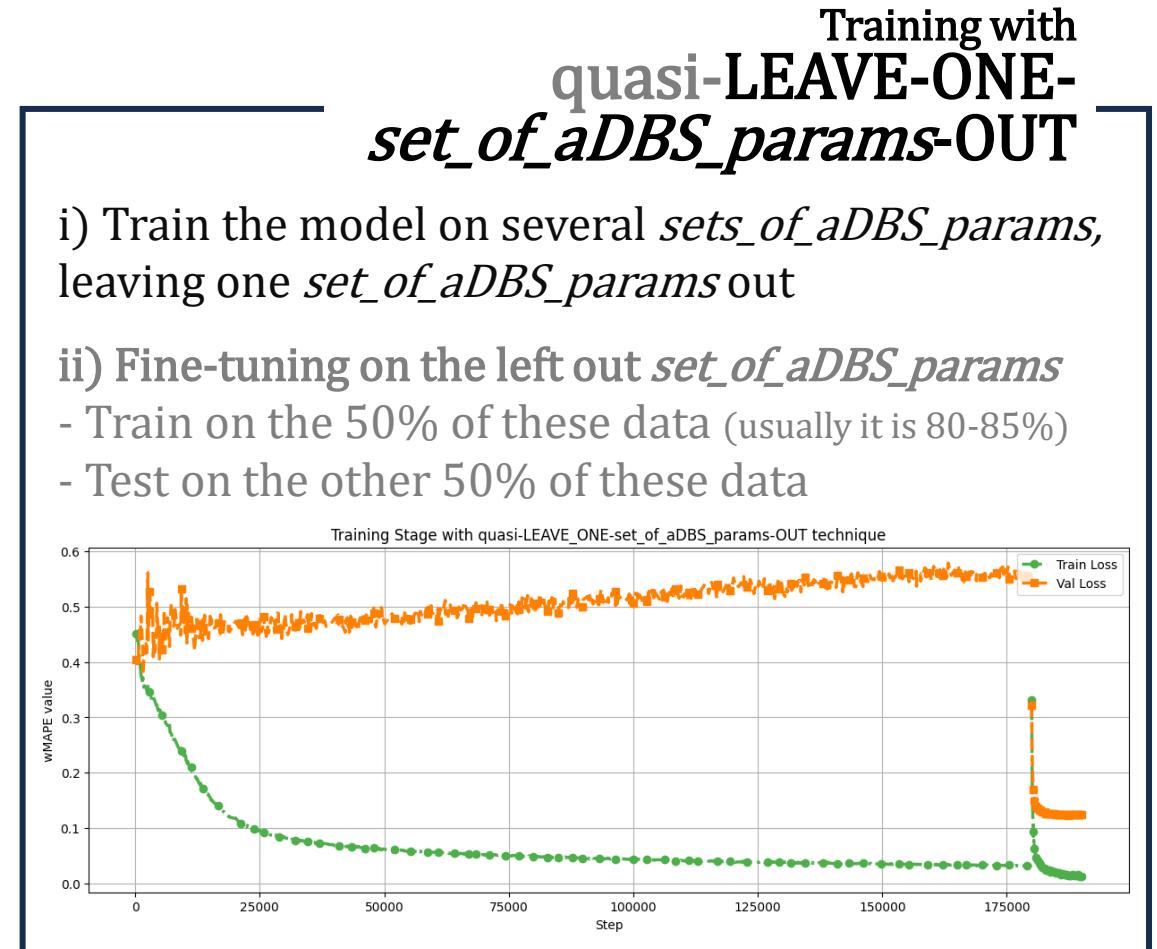
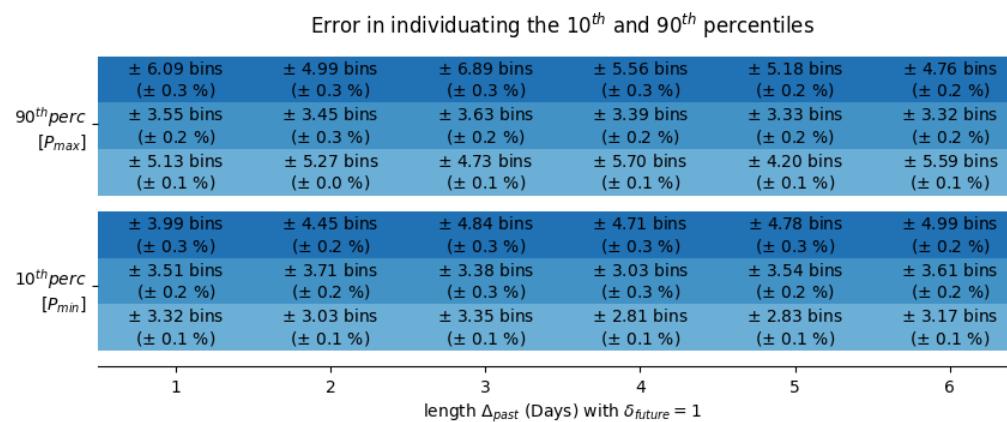
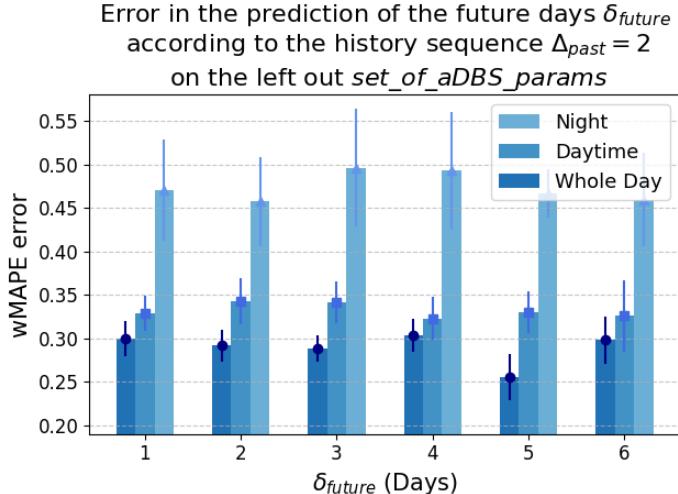
Error in individuating the 10th and 90th percentiles

90 th perc [P _{max}]	length Δ _{past} (Days) with δ _{future} = 1					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
± 4.51 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 4.21 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.67 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 3.63 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 4.16 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 4.16 bins (± 0.6 %)	
± 3.33 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.73 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.24 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.34 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 2.49 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.04 bins (± 0.5 %)	
± 3.90 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.33 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.49 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.94 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.52 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.33 bins (± 0.5 %)	
± 3.92 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.81 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 33.82 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 2.98 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.40 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.14 bins (± 0.6 %)	
± 3.32 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.12 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.38 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.77 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.32 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 3.44 bins (± 0.3 %)	
± 3.10 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.27 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 2.75 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 2.99 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.57 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.17 bins (± 0.2 %)	
10 th perc [P _{min}]	δ _{future} (Days) with Δ _{past} = 2					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
± 3.71 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 3.65 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 4.04 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 3.96 bins (± 0.7 %)	± 4.12 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 4.21 bins (± 0.7 %)	
± 3.27 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.48 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.69 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.26 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.46 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.23 bins (± 0.5 %)	
± 3.24 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.32 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 2.94 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.96 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.83 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.07 bins (± 0.6 %)	
± 3.26 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.17 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.71 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 2.94 bins (± 0.5 %)	± 3.36 bins (± 0.6 %)	± 3.78 bins (± 0.5 %)	
± 3.99 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 4.04 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 3.84 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.64 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 3.41 bins (± 0.4 %)	± 3.94 bins (± 0.4 %)	
± 2.64 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.77 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.85 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 3.09 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.68 bins (± 0.3 %)	± 2.52 bins (± 0.3 %)	

90 th perc [P _{max}]	δ _{future} (Days) with Δ _{past} = 2					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
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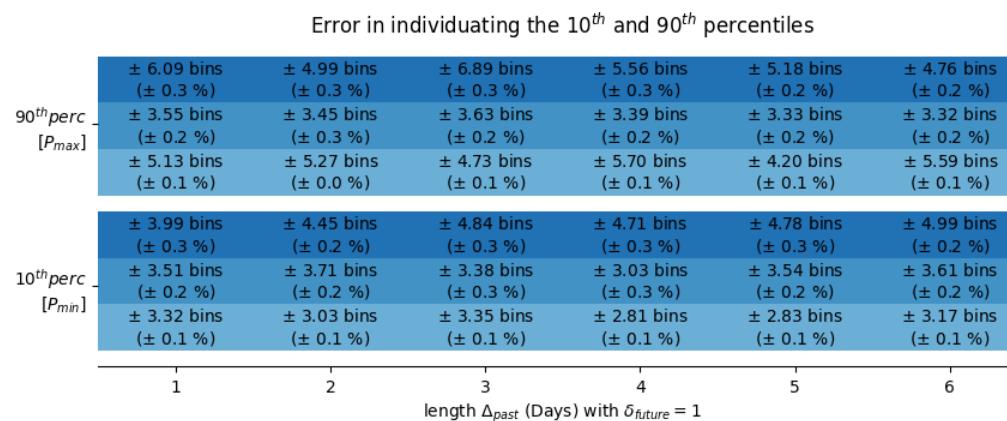
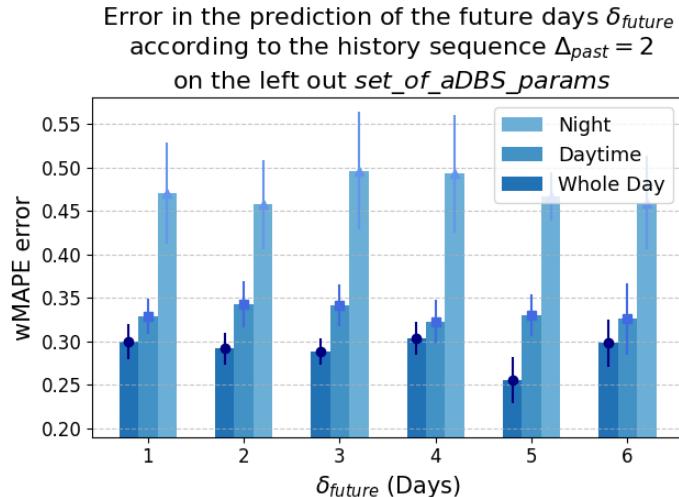
LAURA framework

Performance - *Multi-period with varying sets_of_aDBS_params*



LAURA framework

Performance – Multi-period with varying sets_of_aDBS_params



Results reveal that, for this patient,

- i) The wMAPE between the observed and predicted distributions is comparable to that obtained with fixed aDBS params
- ii) Inaccuracies in identifying the 10th and 90th percentiles of the distribution remain below 1%

Training with quasi-LEAVE-ONE- set_of_aDBS_params-OUT

- i) Train the model on several sets_of_aDBS_params, leaving one set_of_aDBS_params out
- ii) Fine-tuning on the left out set_of_aDBS_params
 - Train on the 50% of these data (usually it is 80-85%)
 - Test on the other 50% of these data



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⁴Department of Excellence in Robotics and AI, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

Novelty in the scientific community

Personalized system designed to:

- i) predict the beta-power distributions of a patient within a *fixed set of aDBS params*
- ii) extract the fluctuations characteristics of a patient

Integration of the LAURA framework with clinician-mediated aDBS therapy appears feasible, thereby enhancing its efficacy as a long-term treatment strategy for PD.



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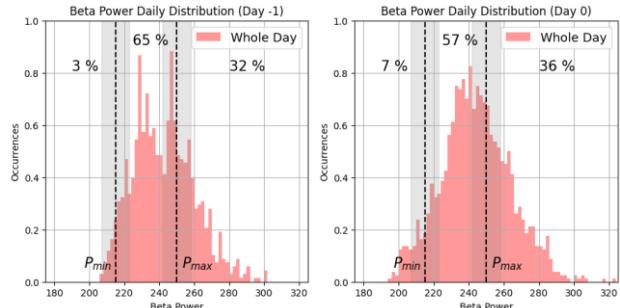
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2-day history



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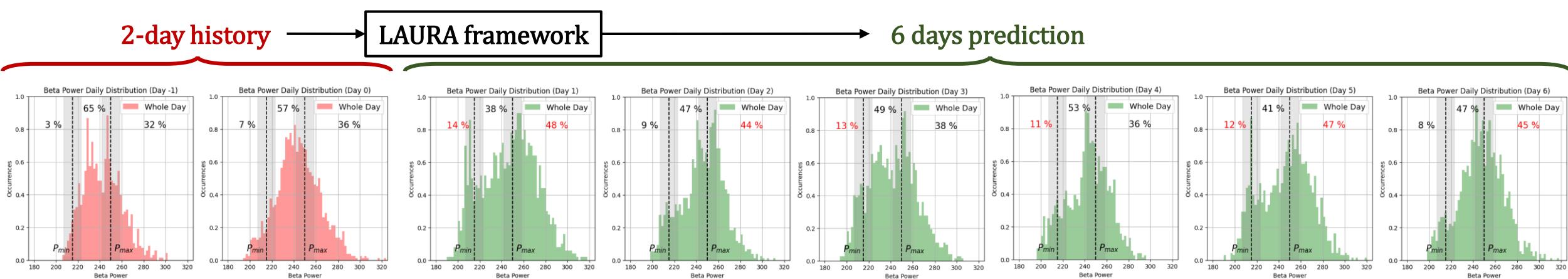
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2-day history

LAURA framework

6 days prediction



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Our Research Team



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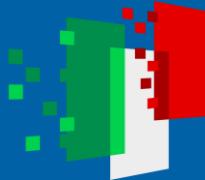
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**IMAD23ALM MAD: The etiopathological basis
of gait derangement in Parkinson's disease:
decoding locomotor network dynamics**

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2nd Congress of the DBS Society
- Istanbul,
May 29-31, 2024

