



AUTONOMOUS NEURAL CONTROL OF GASTROPARESIS

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<https://engineering.purdue.edu/CID>



Funding Acknowledgment

This project was funded, in part, with support from the Indiana Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute, funded, in part, by Grant Number UL1TR001108 from the National Institutes of Health, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, Clinical and Translational Sciences Award



Characteristics of Gastroparesis

Diagnosis

- Symptoms
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
 - Early satiety
- Delayed gastric emptying on nuclear scintigraphy
- Absence of anatomic gastric outlet obstruction

Epidemiology

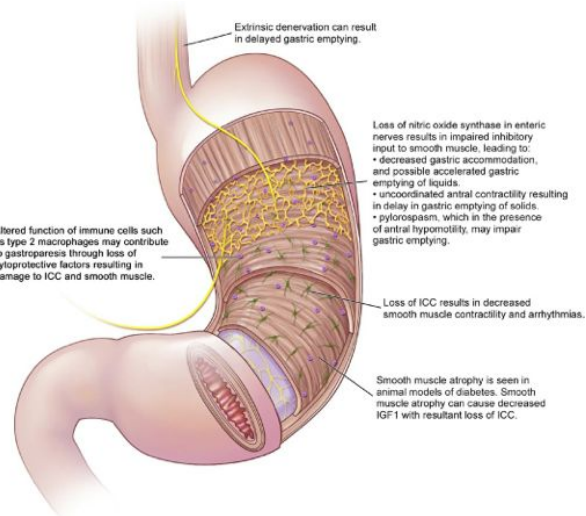
- **Incidence (per 100,000)**
 - 2.4 (M)
 - 9.8 (F)
- **Prevalence (per 100,000)**
 - 9.6 (M)
 - 37.8 (F)
- **Survival (5 year)**
 - 80% (p < 0.05 vs. expected)

 Jung et al. Gastroenterology 136:1225-1229, 2009



Etiology of Gastroparesis

- **Diabetes Mellitus:**
neuropathy (?)
- **Idiopathic:** post-viral, myopathy, neuropathy, autoimmune
- **Post-surgical:**
vagotomy, Nissen fundoplication



Gastroparesis Treatment Options

- Diet
- Proton pump inhibitors
- Anti-nausea medication
- GJ (gastrojejunostomy) tube
- TPN (total parenteral nutrition)
- **GES (gastric electrical stimulation)**

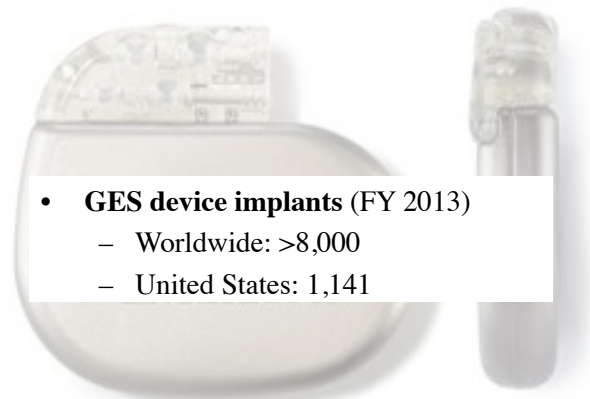


Enterra® II Gastric Electrical Stimulator
(Medtronic, Inc.)



State of Gastric Electrical Stimulation

- Mechanism unknown
- Up to six months for symptom improvement
- No correlation between symptom improvement and improvement in gastric emptying rate
- **GES efficacy**
 - Diabetic: 80-90%
 - Idiopathic: 60-70%
 - Post-surgical: 60%



- **GES device implants (FY 2013)**
 - Worldwide: >8,000
 - United States: 1,141

Enterra® II Gastric Electrical Stimulator
(Medtronic, Inc.)





COLLABORATE AND TRANSLATE

IU GASTROENTEROLOGY/HEPATOLOGY



PURDUE BIOMEDICAL/ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



The Gastroparesis Team

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Goals for Gastroparesis

- Improve patient care
 - Enhance efficacy, reduce cost-of-care
 - Simplify device tuning protocols
- Translate promising biomedical tech to the clinic
 - Leading physicians/investigators
 - Leading engineering school
- Develop next-generation, personalized medicine
 - Biomarker/response marker discovery
 - Self-optimizing therapy

Central Hypothesis

Gastric electrical stimulation modulates nausea and vomiting through a vagal mechanism



Problems with GES Therapy

- Variable (often short) battery life
- Stimulating lead failure
 - Dislodge from generator
 - Break
- No measurable (“objective”) response marker
- No standard device tuning protocol



Enterra® II Gastric Electrical Stimulator (Medtronic, Inc.)



Our Solution: Battery Life

- Variable (often short) battery life ↔ Wireless power transfer and supercapacitor technology
 - Stimulating lead failure
 - Dislodge from generator
 - Break
 - No measurable (“objective”) response marker
 - No standard device tuning protocol
- Miniature, leadless stimulation and measurement technology
- Noninvasive measurement of vagal nerve response to GES
- Autonomous neural control technology

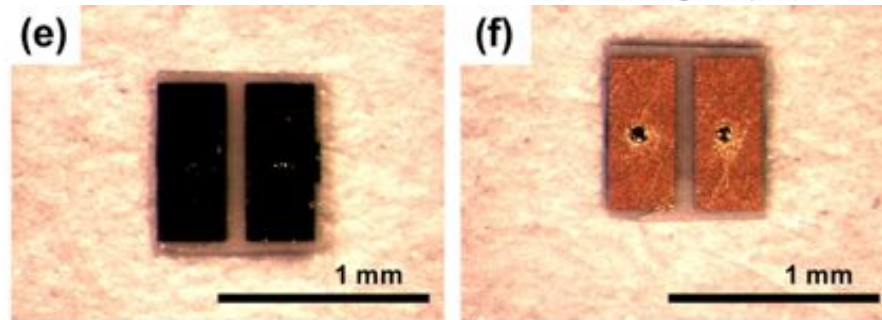
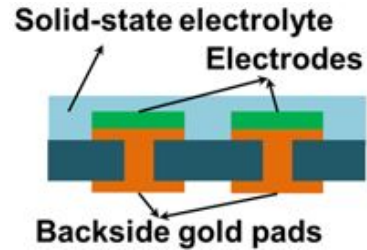


Demo: Wireless Power Transfer

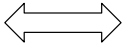


Power Storage: Supercapacitor

- Integrated within package
- Size < 1 mm² relevant to buoy antenna design
- Capacity: 1 μ W/hour for 16 hours on a single charge



Our Solution: Stimulating Leads

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (often short) battery life | | Wireless powering technology |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulating lead failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dislodge from generator – Break |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miniature, leadless stimulation and measurement technology |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No measurable (“objective”) response marker | | Noninvasive measurement of vagal nerve response to GES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standard device tuning protocol | | Autonomous neural control technology |

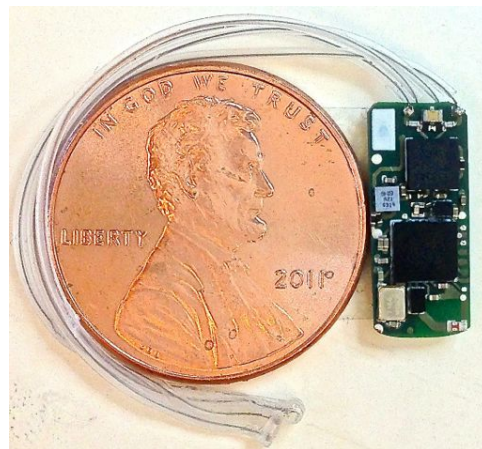


Demo: Leadless Pressure Sensor



The Bionode (ZIPH Labs)

- Wireless power and data transfer
- Light (<4g) fully implantable, 5x8.5x2 mm package
- Electrical stimulator option, pulses as short as 8 μ s, 2mA
- Fiber optic stimulator option for optogenetic research
- 1 or 2 recording channels up to 5K samples/s
- Input signal amplitude range of 35 μ V - 10mV
- Frequency response of 5 - 2500 Hz
- Wave Stage compatible with Windows, OS X, and Linux

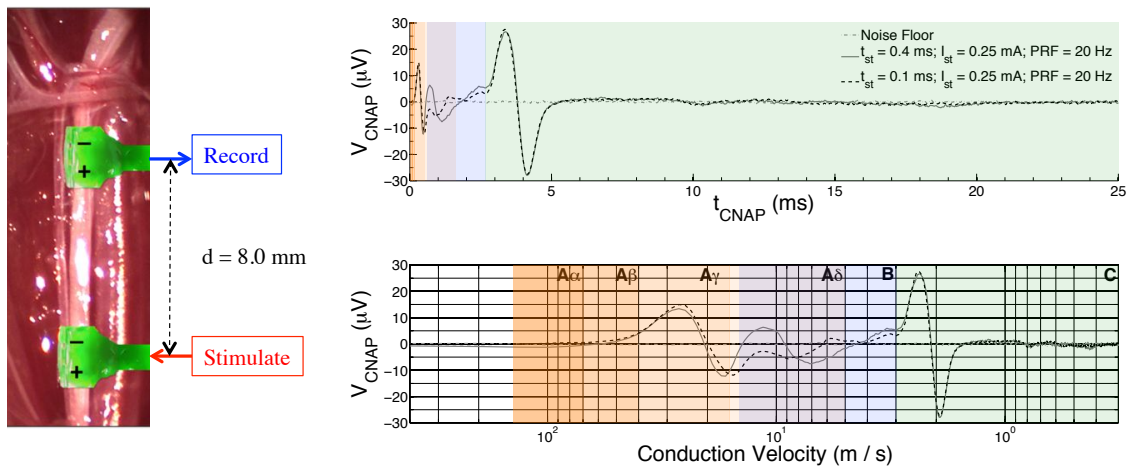


Our Solution: Response Markers

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (often short) battery life | | Wireless powering technology |
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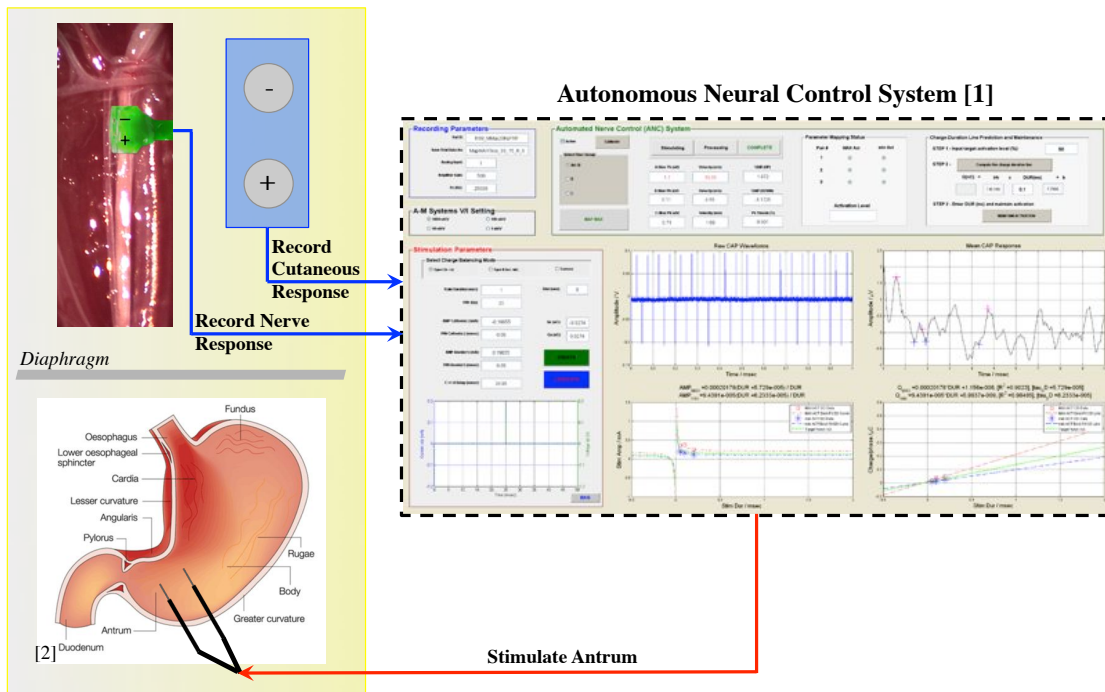
The Compound Nerve Action Potential



[1] *In press* - M. P. Ward *et al.*, "A flexible platform for rapid biofeedback control and personalization of electrical nerve stimulation therapy," Aug 2014.
 [2] Herbert S. Gasser. (1941). *The classification of nerve fibers*. *Ohio J Sci*, 41, p. 145-159.



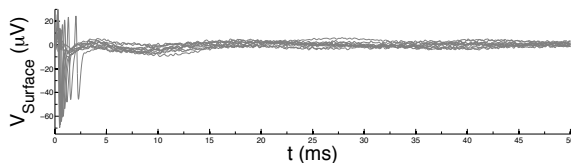
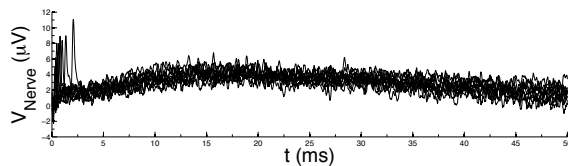
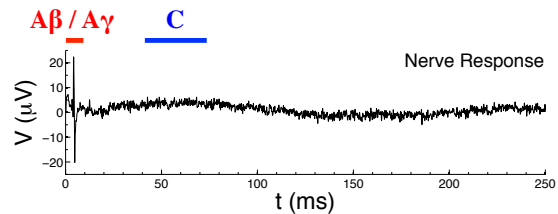
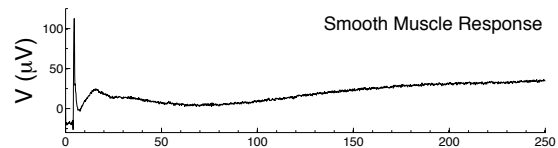
Experimental Setup: Gastric Electrical Stimulation in Rat



[1] *In press* - M. P. Ward *et al.*, "A flexible platform for rapid biofeedback control and personalization of electrical nerve stimulation therapy," Aug 2014.
 [2] Richard M. Peek, Jr & Martin J. Blaser. (2002). "Helicobacter pylori and gastrointestinal tract adenocarcinomas." *Nature Reviews Cancer* 2, pp. 28-37.

Preliminary Observations in Rat

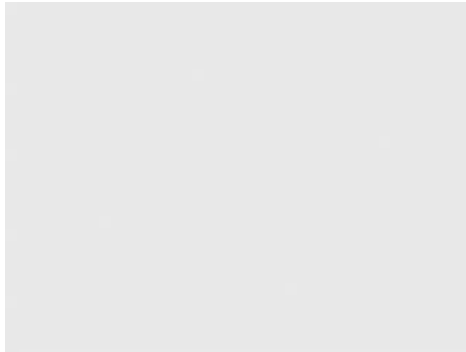
- Reproducible bioelectric activity from left cervical vagus (antral stimulation)
 - Smooth muscle component
 - Nerve component
- Activation threshold depends on stimulating electrode placement



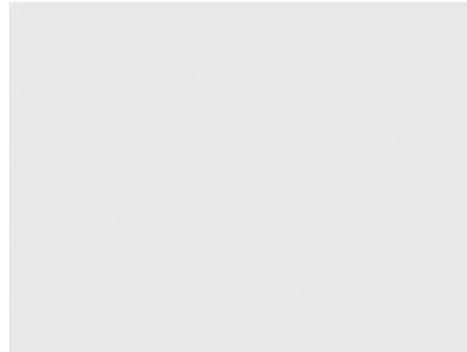
- Response latency is inversely related to stimulus pulse amplitude
- The response marker is measurable from the nerve and skin surface
- Response averaging required to enhance signal-to-noise ratio

No GES-evoked Response Following Vagotomy

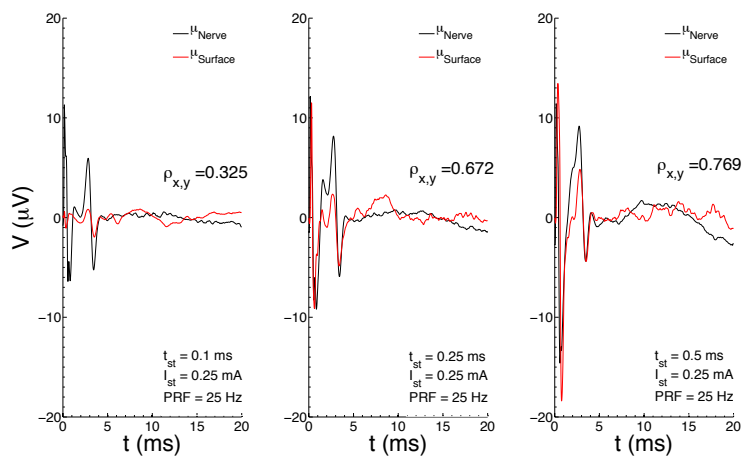
Pre-Vagotomy



Post-Vagotomy



Vagal CAP Measurement with Cutaneous Electrodes in Rat

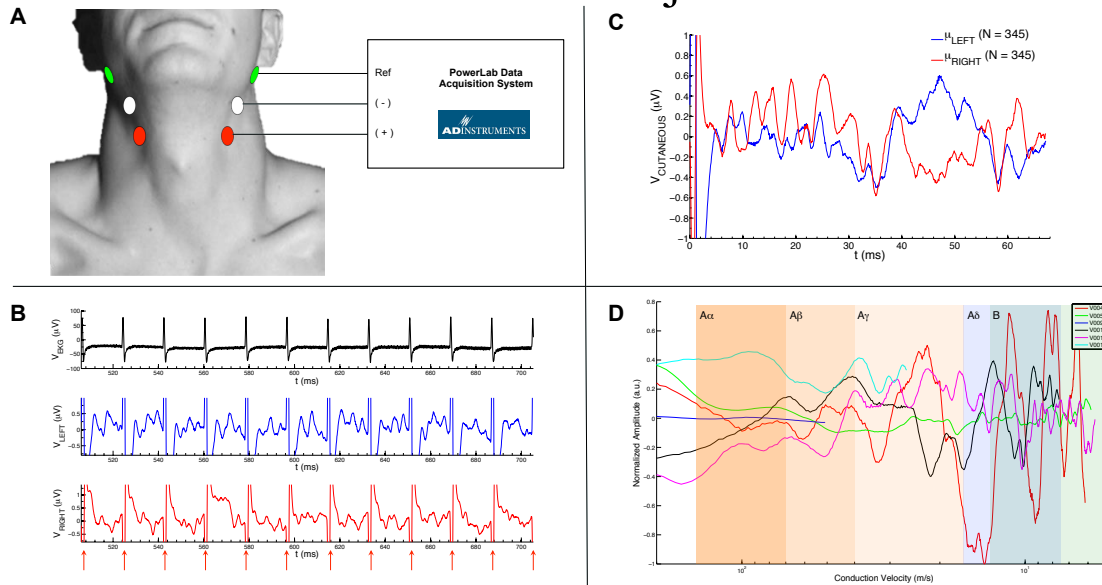


Black trace: Cuff electrode recording (N = 20)

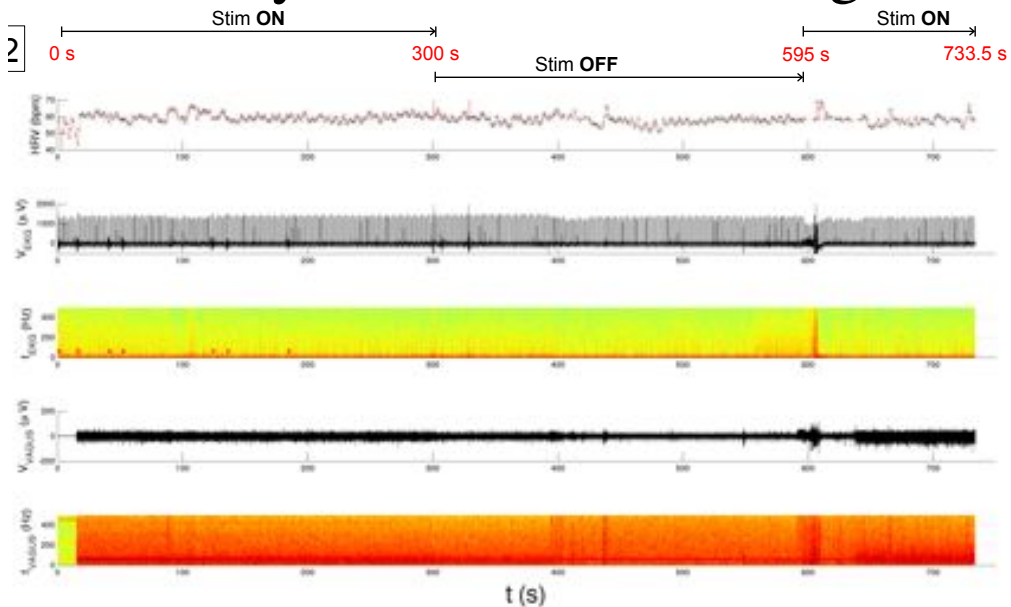
Red trace: Cutaneous electrode recording (N = 20)



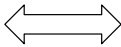
Vagal CAP Measurement with Cutaneous Electrodes in Human Subjects



Ex. Summary of 15-min Recording Session

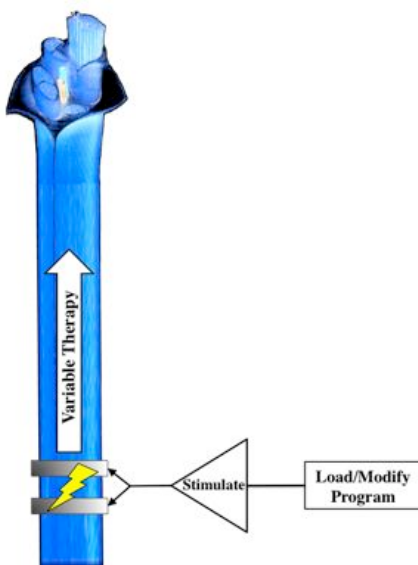


Our Solution: Objective Tuning

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (often short) battery life • Stimulating lead failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dislodge from generator – Break • No measurable (“objective”) response marker • No standard device tuning protocol |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wireless powering technology Miniature, leadless stimulation and measurement technology Noninvasive measurement of vagal nerve response to GES Autonomous neural control technology |
|--|---|--|



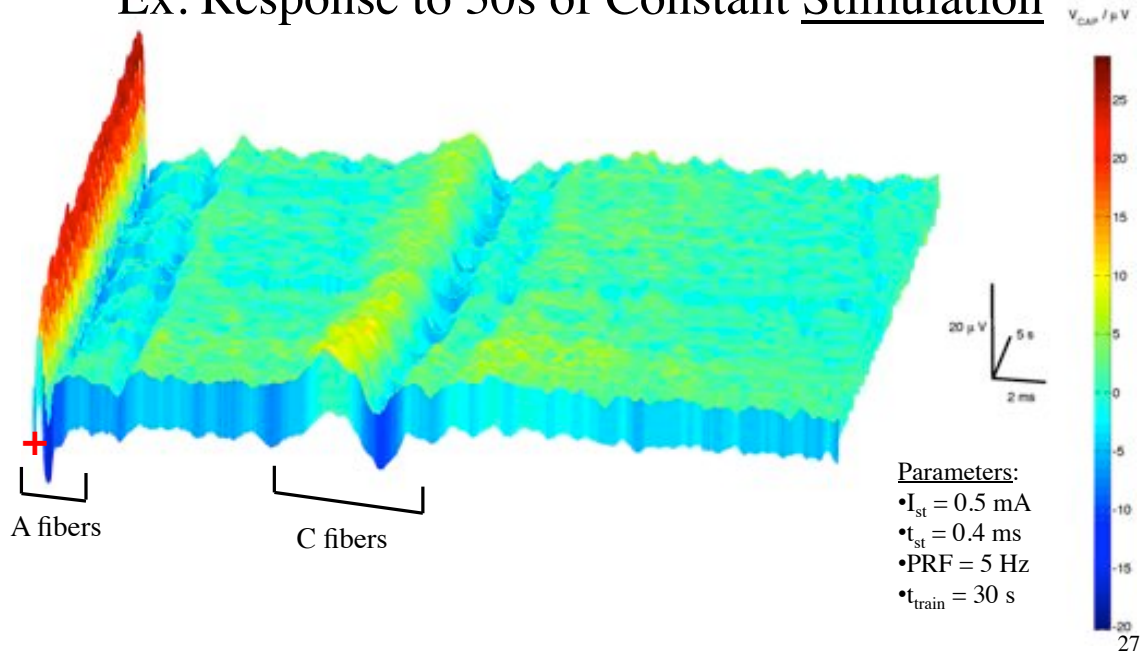
The Gold Standard in Neurostimulation



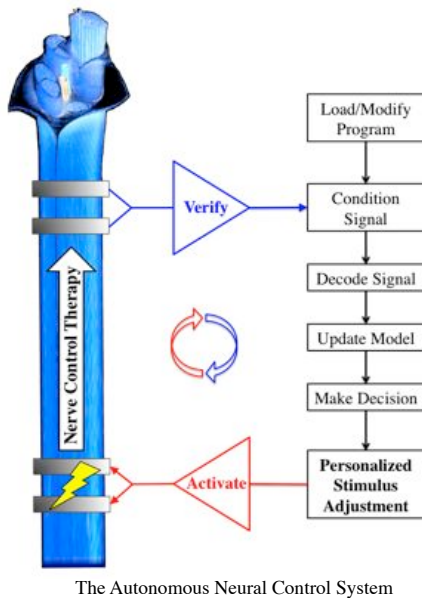
- Increase stimulus until:
 1. Adverse effects occur
 2. Average setting is reached
 3. Patient reports symptom relief
- Repeat every few weeks
- Major limitations:
 1. Body ignores stimulus over time
 2. No control over target neuron type
 3. No true “dosing” method



Ex. Response to 30s of Constant Stimulation



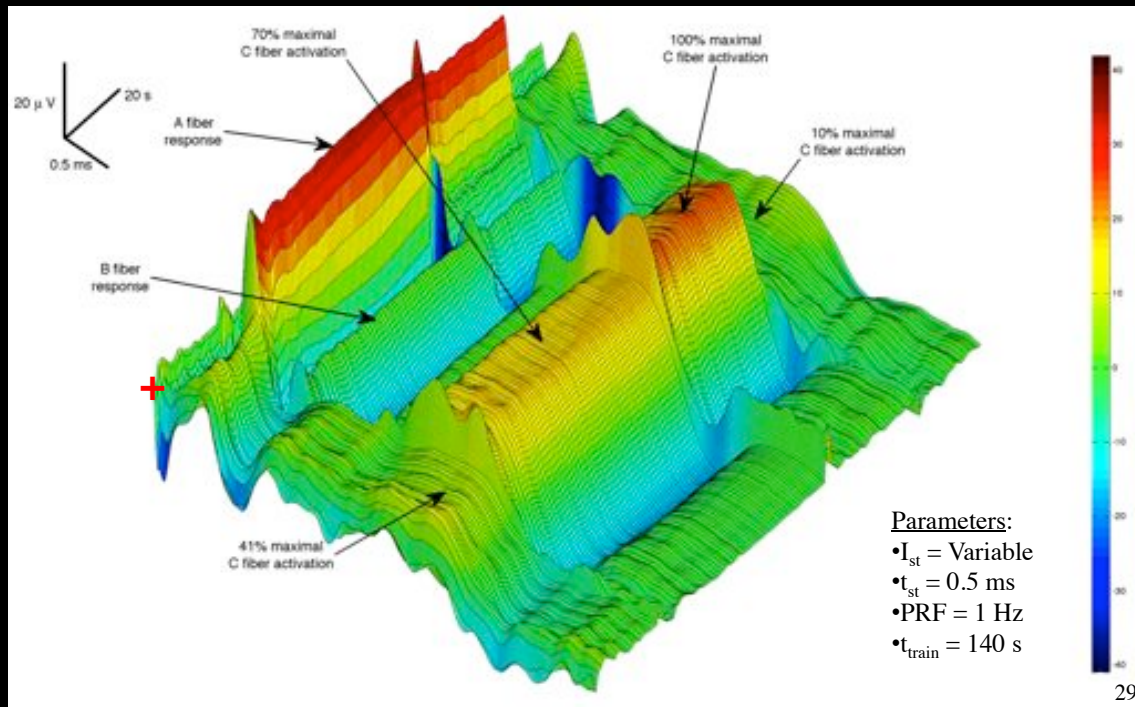
The New Standard: Autonomous Neural Control



- Personalized medicine
- Amenable to any:
 - Patient
 - Nerve
 - Neuron type
- Therapy based on activation level maintenance
 - e.g., 0 to 100% activation
- Utilizes a nerve activation prediction model

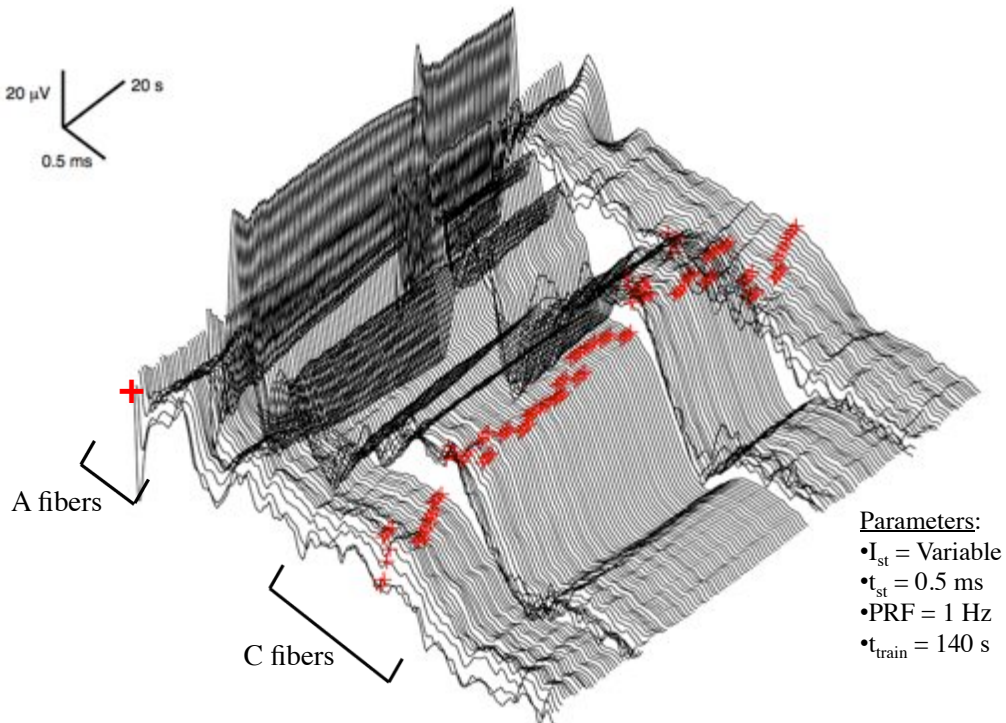


Ex. Response to 140s of Constant Activation

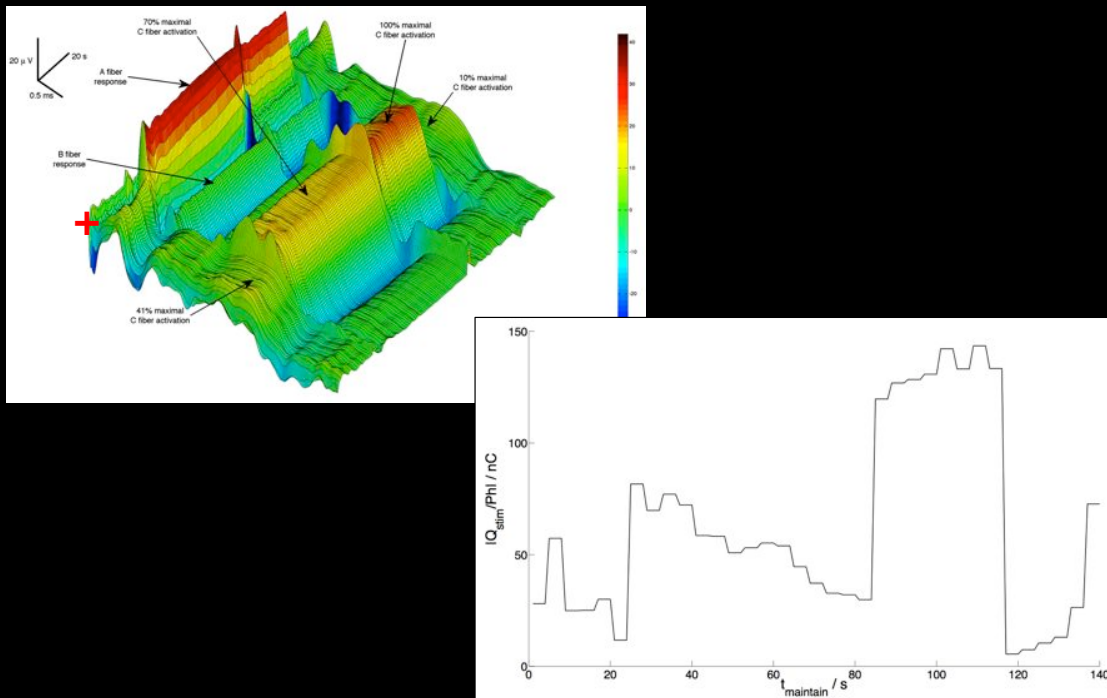


M.P. Ward and P.P. Irazoqui. (2011). *An Automated Stimulus Parameter Prediction Tool and its use as a Nerve Activation...* US Patent Application No. 61/550,584 (Filed 24 Oct 2011).

Ex. Response to 140s of Constant Activation



Constant Activation with Variable Stimulation Strength



M.P. Ward and P.P. Irazoqui. (2011). *An Automated Stimulus Parameter Prediction Tool and its use as a Nerve Activation...*US Patent Application No. 61/550,584 (Filed 24 Oct 2011).



Solutions for GES Therapy

- Variable (often short) battery life
- Stimulating lead failure
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Wireless power transfer and supercapacitor technology

Miniature, leadless stimulation and measurement technology

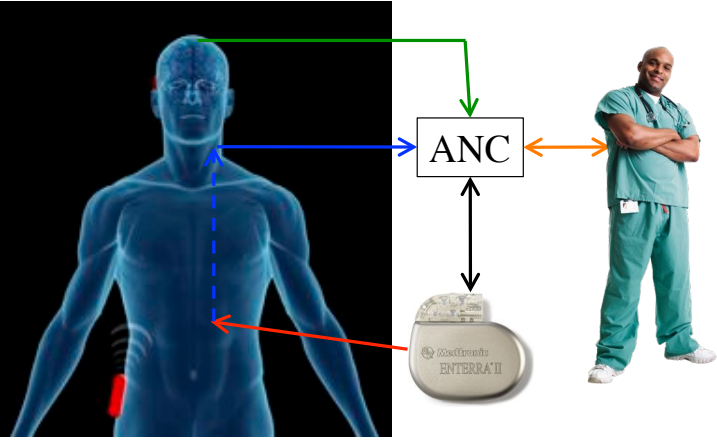
Noninvasive measurement of vagal nerve response to GES

Autonomous neural control technology

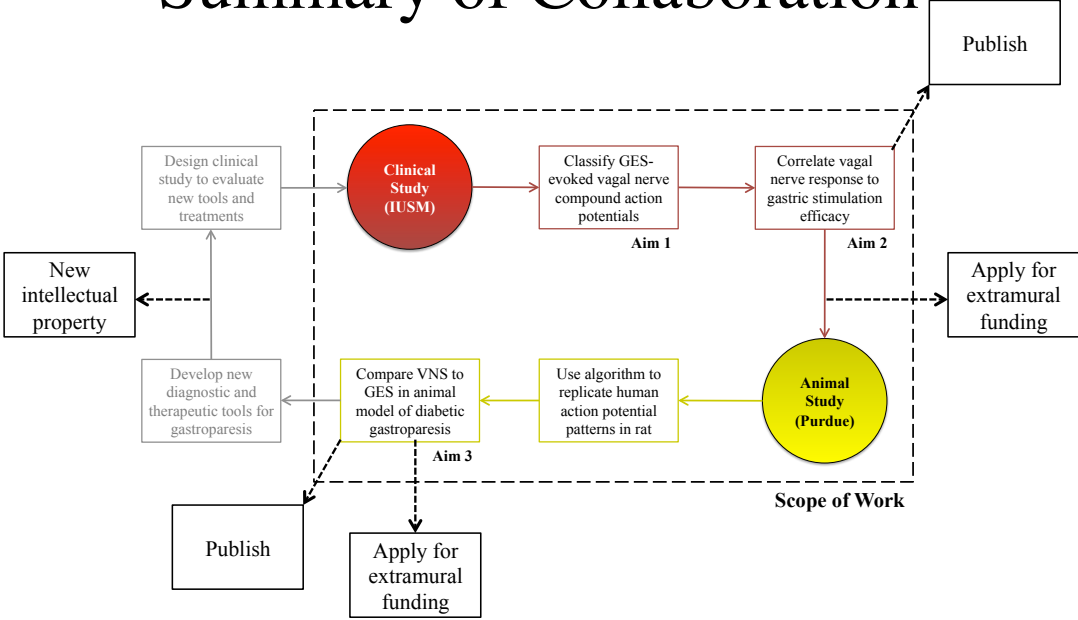
Dynamic Control of Gastroparesis

Approach

- Innovate with the end user in mind
- Fit device to patient, not patient to device
- Use ANC to link vagal response marker to:
 - Patient symptom surveys
 - Gastric output
 - Blood biomarkers
 - Exams
 - Other health data?



Summary of Collaboration





Acknowledgments

- Center faculty & industry members:
 - Epilepsy
 - John Jefferys, Ph.D. Robert M. Worth, M.D.
 - Eduardo Juan, Ph.D. Cyberonics, Inc.
 - Parkinson's
 - Leo Rubchinsky, Ph.D. Robert M. Worth, M.D.
 - Targeted Muscle Reinnervation
 - Todd Kuiken, M.D./Ph.D. Levi Hargrove, Ph.D.
 - Rob Burgess, Ph.D. Greg Cox, Ph.D.
 - Kevin Seburn, Ph.D. ZIPH Labs Inc..
 - Alcoholism & Addiction
 - Zachary Rodd, Ph.D. Jessica Wilden, M.D.
 - Da Ting Lin, Ph.D. DFTX, Inc.
 - Glaucoma
 - Simon John, Ph.D. Gabriel Simon, M.D., Ph.D.
 - Qura Inc. ON Semiconductor
- Sponsors
 - Indiana CTSI
 - DARPA, NIH, NSF
 - Cyberonics, Inc.
 - Pew Charitable Trust
 - Howard Hughes Medical Institute
 - Wallace H. Coulter Foundation
 - CURE Epilepsy
 - Epilepsy Research UK
- Director
 - Pedro P. Irazoqui, Ph.D.
- Center student members
 - Research Scientists
 - Matthew Ward, Ph.D.
 - Quan Yuan, Ph.D.
 - Post-doctoral students
 - Choizhou Meng, Ph.D.
 - Jimin Maeng, Ph.D.
 - Graduate Students
 - Muhammad Arafat Rebecca Bercich
 - Hansraj Bhamra Yu Wen Huang
 - Young Joon Kim Steven Lee*
 - John Lynch Henry Mei
 - Dan Pederson Kurt Qing*
 - Jui-Wei Tsai Grant Wang
 - Jack Williams
 - * MD/PhD Students
 - Technical staff
 - Gabriel Albers, Managing Director
 - Henry Zhang, Engineer



Thank You

