

Feasibility demonstration of a wearable transdermal nerve stimulator to treat post-TBI symptoms Amina Hasan Abedin, Ph.D.¹, Kristian J. DiMatteo, M.S.¹, Michaelina Dupnik¹, Gaurav N. Pradhan, Ph.D.²,

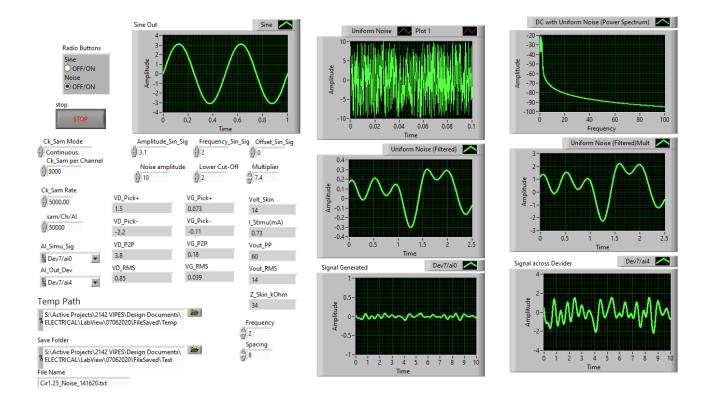
Background

- The vestibular system is an essential element of human balance
- 35% of adults 40 years or older in the United States have experienced some form of vestibular dysfunction
- Invasive and risky vestibular implants the only treatment directly are targeting the vestibular system but are not suited for most cases with acute symptoms
- There is a need for a wearable, noninvasive device with the same treatment abilities as an implant

Vestibular Intervention via Portable Electrical Stimulator (VIPES): a small, lightweight device able to deliver stochastic stimulation (SVS) vestibular using a comfortable electrode set on the back of the head Designed to report effectiveness and rehabilitation progress to itself, clinicians, and caregivers

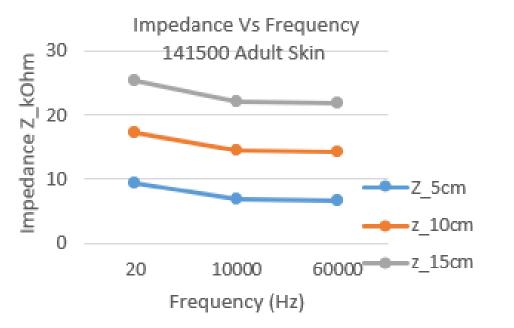
Methods and results

Below: Generation of а stimulating signal (sine wave and uniform white noise), as displayed in LabView.



Experimental **Right:** for setup measuring impedance by electrode distance and signal in skin and frequency tissue phantoms.

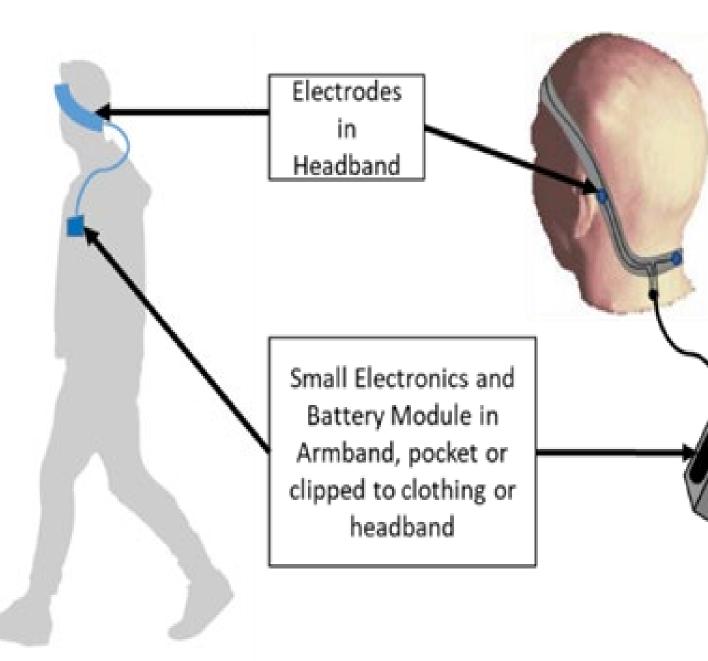
Below: Sample output of impedance experiment.

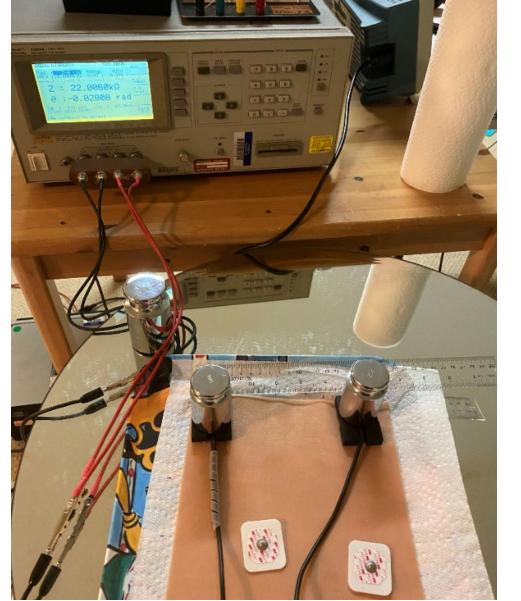


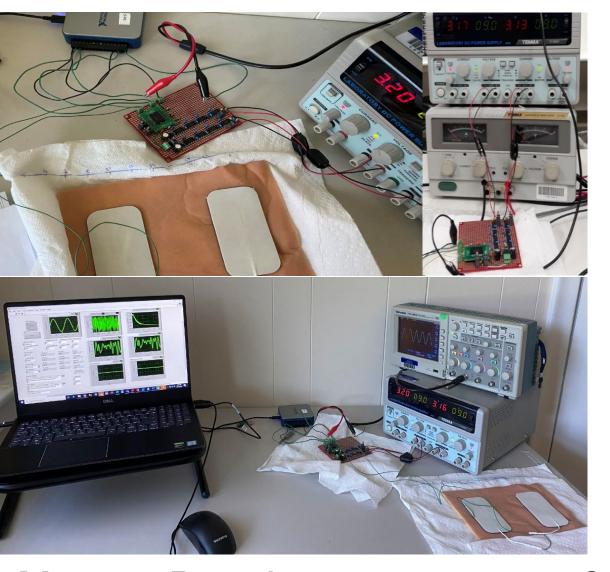
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Approach







Above: Benchtop prototype of VIPES system.



Conclusions and future directions

We successfully demonstrated the feasibility of producing a stimulating mechanism via a benchtop system:

- Development of a stimulation circuit capable of generating signals of different kinds with controllable parameters
- Circuit for the high voltage power supply
- LabVIEW code signal for generation, analysis and display of signals, measurement of phantom impedance

Next phase: Clinical study to evaluate use on human beings

- Wearable form factor
- Human testing (in collaboration) with Mayo Clinic)

Acknowledgements

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