



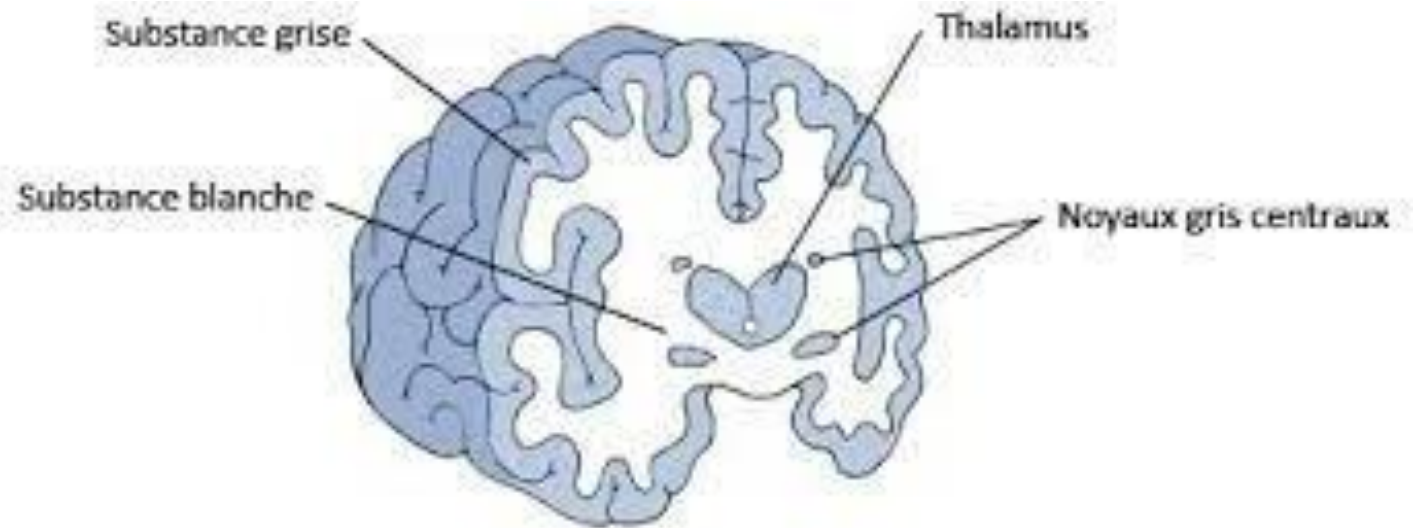
# DEEP BRAIN STIMULATION

# What is Deep Brain Stimulation ?

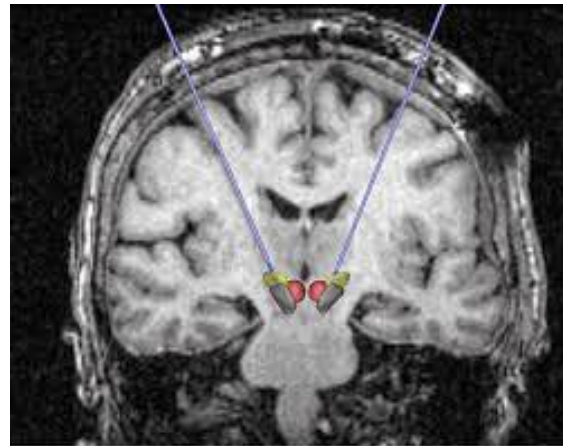
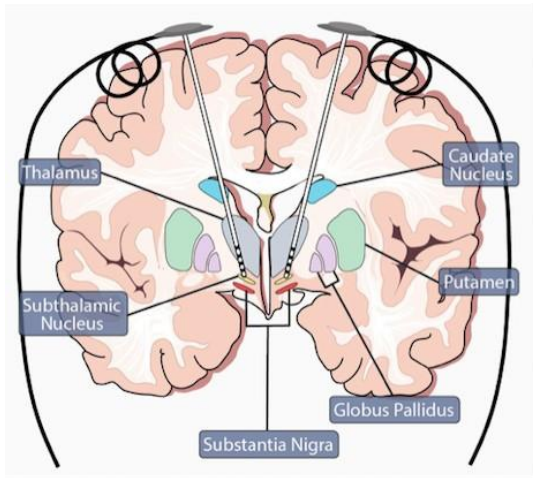
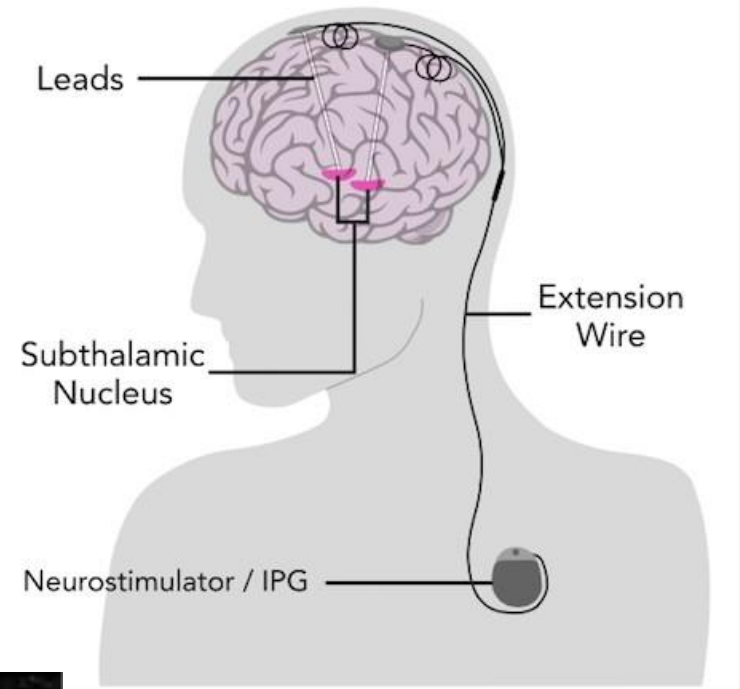
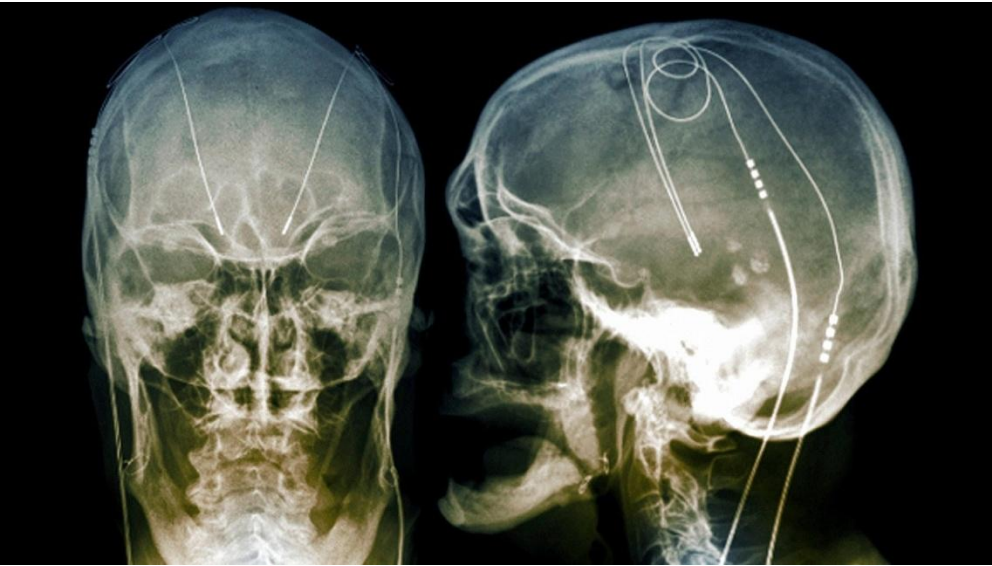


# What is Deep Brain Stimulation ?

## Neuro-anatomy: some reminders



# What is DBS ?



# What is DBS ?

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- Rechargeable Generator
- Several times a week
- Transcutaneous
- Life time of rechargeable generators : around 15-20 years



# Animal models

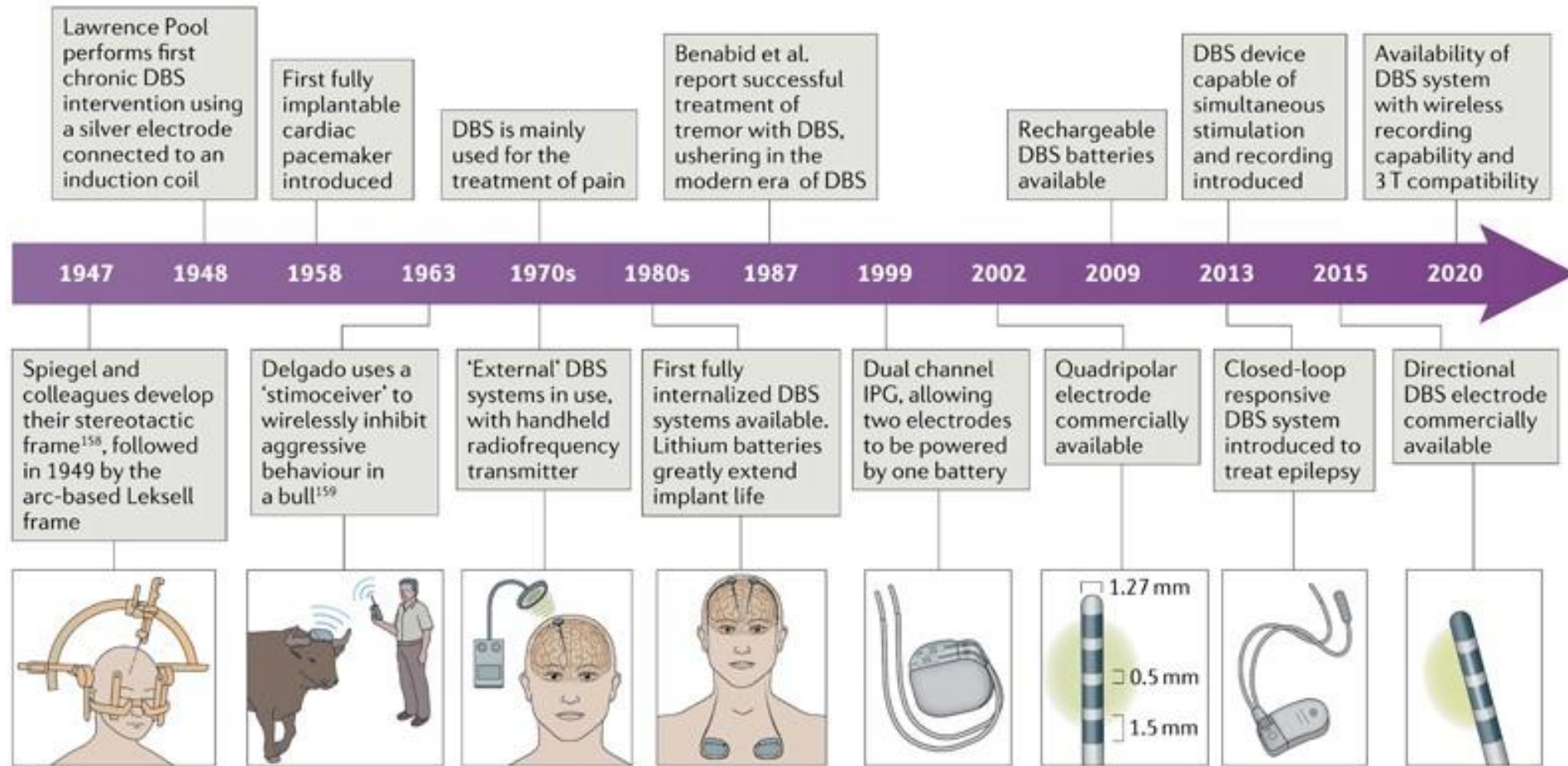
## use of animal models to understand brain circuits

Indication	Animal model	Main contribution
Parkinson disease	MPTP in non-human primate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Abnormal activity detected in the STN<sup>138</sup></li><li>STN lesion improves motor dysfunction<sup>36,37</sup></li><li>STN high-frequency stimulation improves motor dysfunction<sup>39</sup></li></ul>
Epilepsy	Pentylentetrazol in guinea pigs and rats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Lesioning of the MMT ameliorates epilepsy<sup>40</sup></li><li>Electrical stimulation of the ANT ameliorates epilepsy<sup>42</sup></li></ul>
Huntington disease	Transgenic rat model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Electrical stimulation of the GPe improves choreiform movements<sup>139</sup></li></ul>
Compulsivity-related behaviour	Polydipsia rat model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Electrical stimulation of the BNST effectively reduces compulsive-like behaviour<sup>140</sup></li></ul>
Depression-like behaviour	CMS rat model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Serotonin and BDNF are involved in the mood-related effects of electrical stimulation of VMPFC<sup>141</sup></li><li>Electrical stimulation of different brain areas has differential influences on mood-related effects<sup>47</sup></li></ul>

ANT, anterior nucleus of the thalamus; BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; BNST, bed nucleus of stria terminalis; CMS, chronic mild stress; GPe, globus pallidus externus; MMT, mammillothalamic tract; MPTP, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine; STN, subthalamic nucleus; VMPFC, ventromedial prefrontal cortex.

Lozano AM et al.  
2019

# Is it new ?



Lozano AM et al. 2021

# Indications

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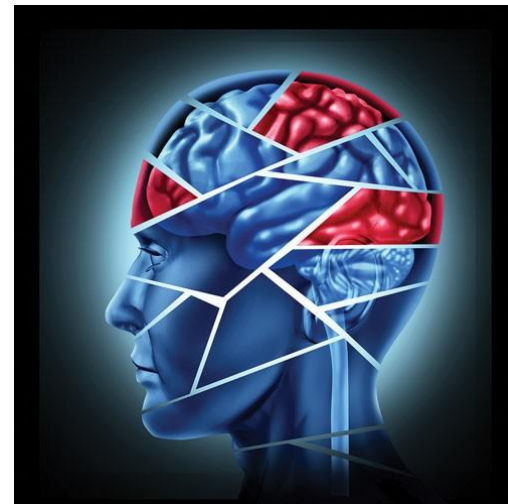
## Movement disorders:

- Parkinson
- Dystonia
- Huntington
- Essential Tremor

## Psychiatric disorders:

- OCD
- Severe Depression
- Addiction (cocain, ...)
- Tourette Syndrom

## Epilepsia





# When ?

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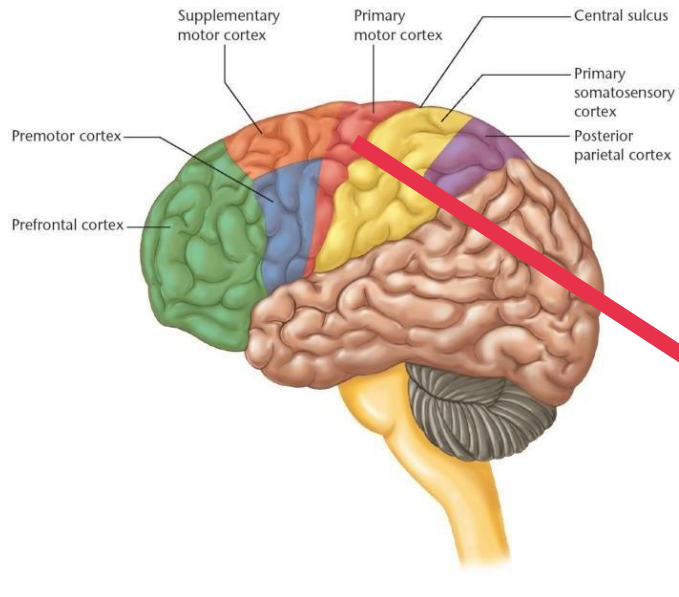
- **Refractory to other medications**
- **Severe symptoms**
- **Disability**
- **Decrease of quality of life**



# Pathophysiology

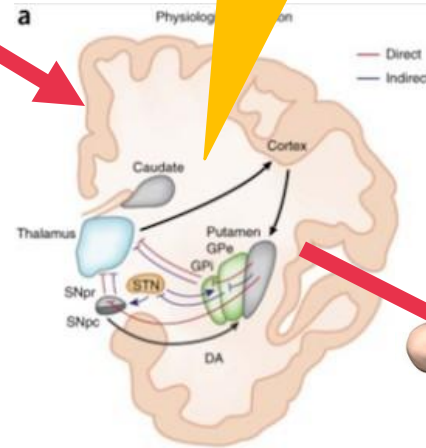
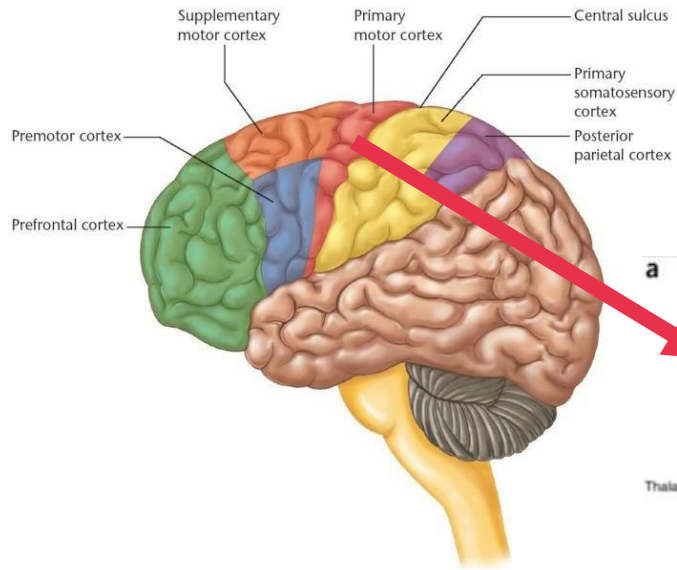
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## Cortical areas involved in motor control

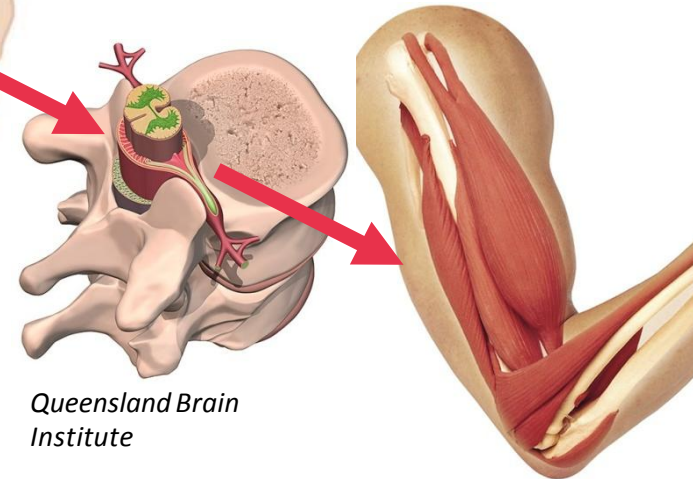


# Pathophysiology

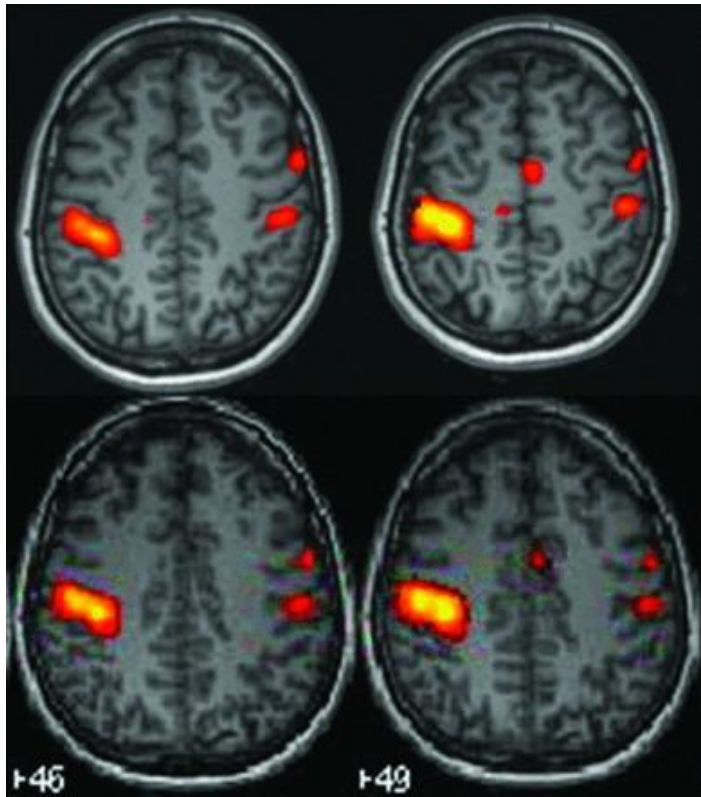
## Cortical areas involved in motor control



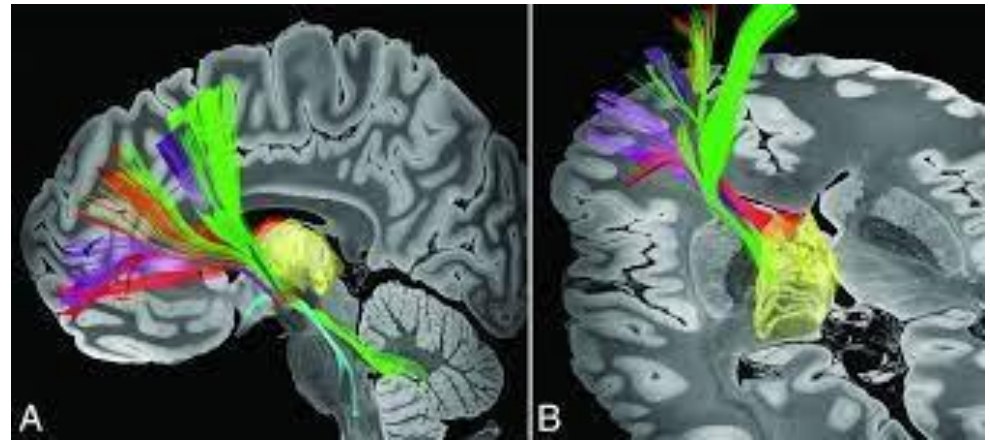
*Calabresi P et al. 2014  
Nature Neuroscience*



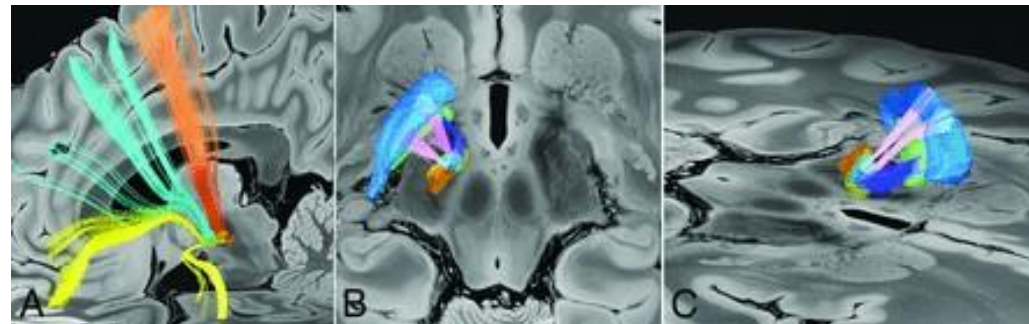
# Pathophysiology



**Functional MRI : Left  
finger tapping**  
Gonzalez-Ortiz S et al. J of  
Neuroradiology 2013



Middlebrooks EH et al. 2020  
American Journal of Neuroradiology



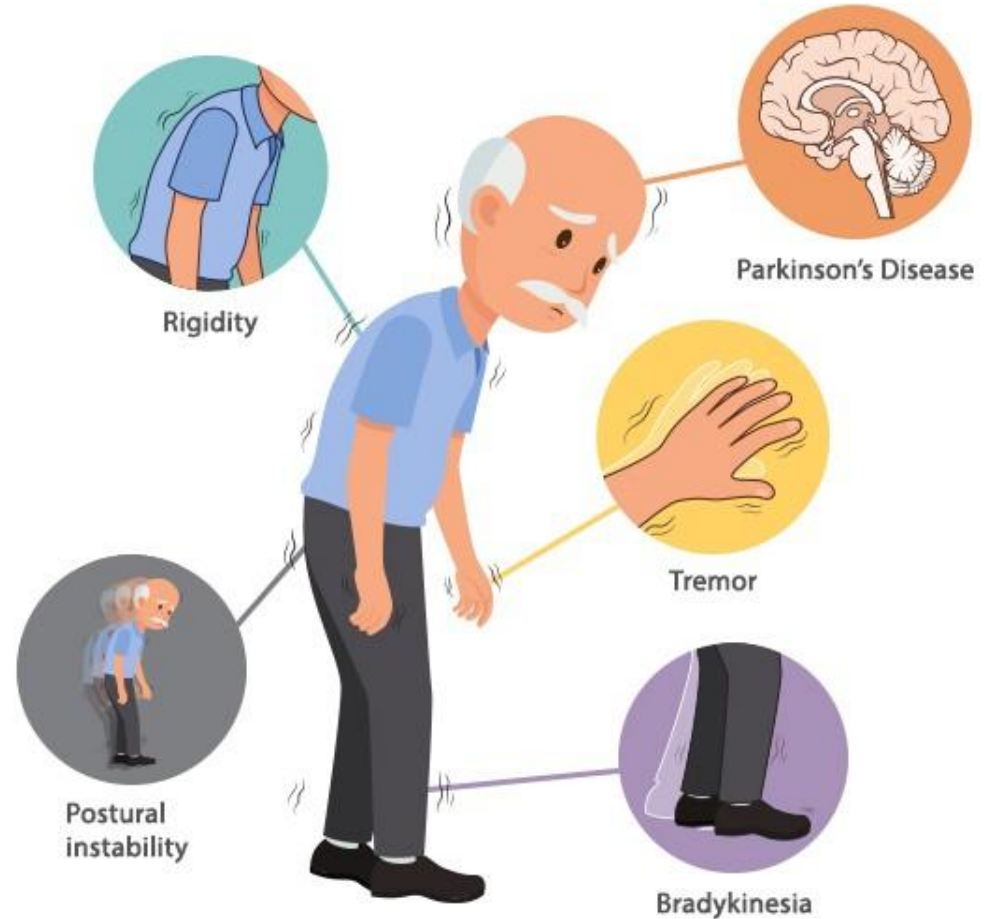
# Parkinson Disease

## Neurodegenerative disease:

Destruction of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra

## Symptoms :

- Tremor
- Bradykinesia
- Hypertonia



**DBS IS NOT A CURATIVE TREATMENT ++++ => SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT**

# Dystonia

Muscular tonus disorder due to a dysfunction in the Central Nervous System

Many causes :

- Genetic
- Idiopathic
- Post-traumatic
- Post-stroke
- Post-tumoral
- ....



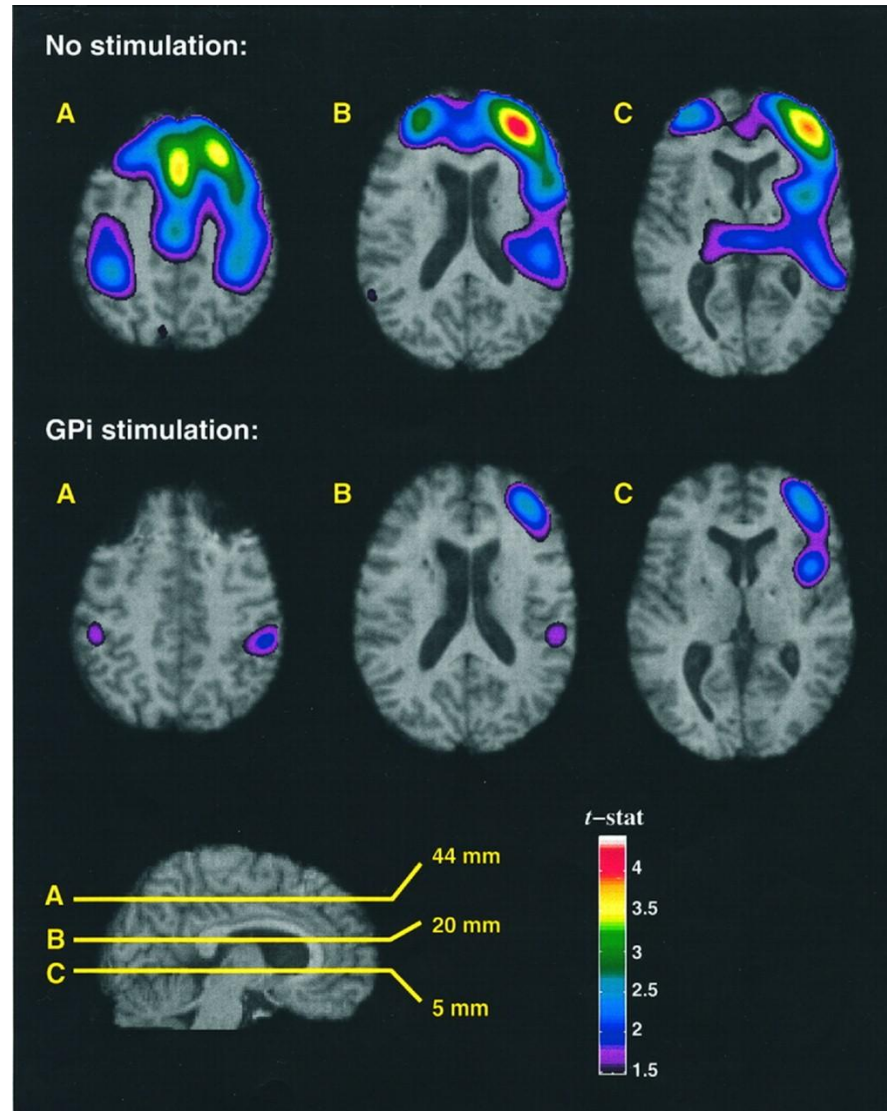
Dystonia

*IBS Hospitals*

**DBS IS NOT A CURATIVE TREATMENT ++++ => SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT**

# Dystonia

## Generalized dystonia: MRI + PET



*Kumar R et al. Neurology  
2019*

# Huntington Disease

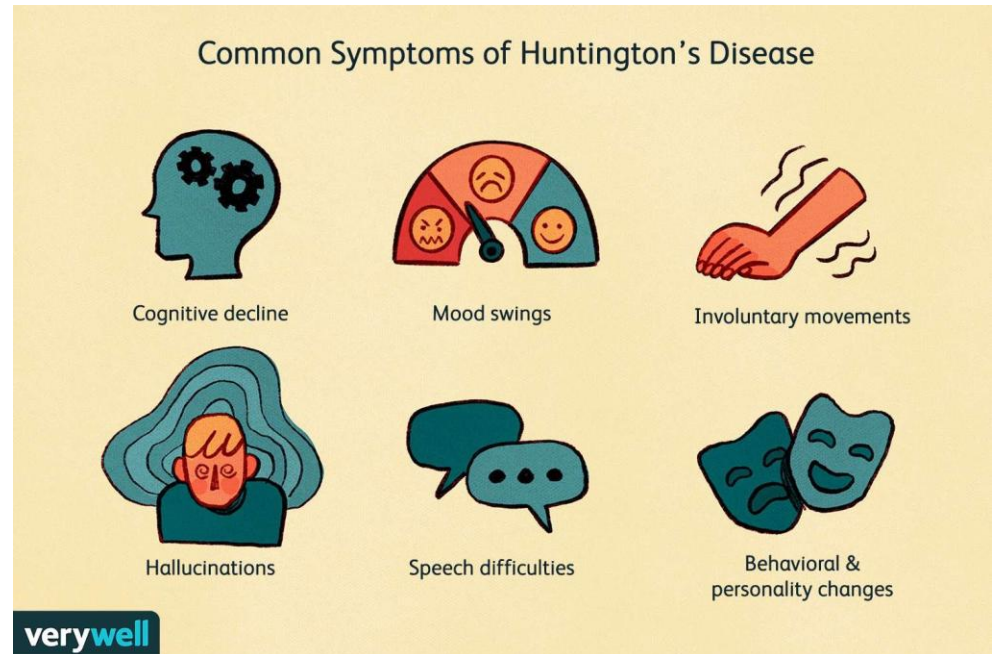
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Genetic disease

Progressive Brain Disorder

Life expectancy after diagnosis: 10-30 years

**Chorea +++ : early sympom**



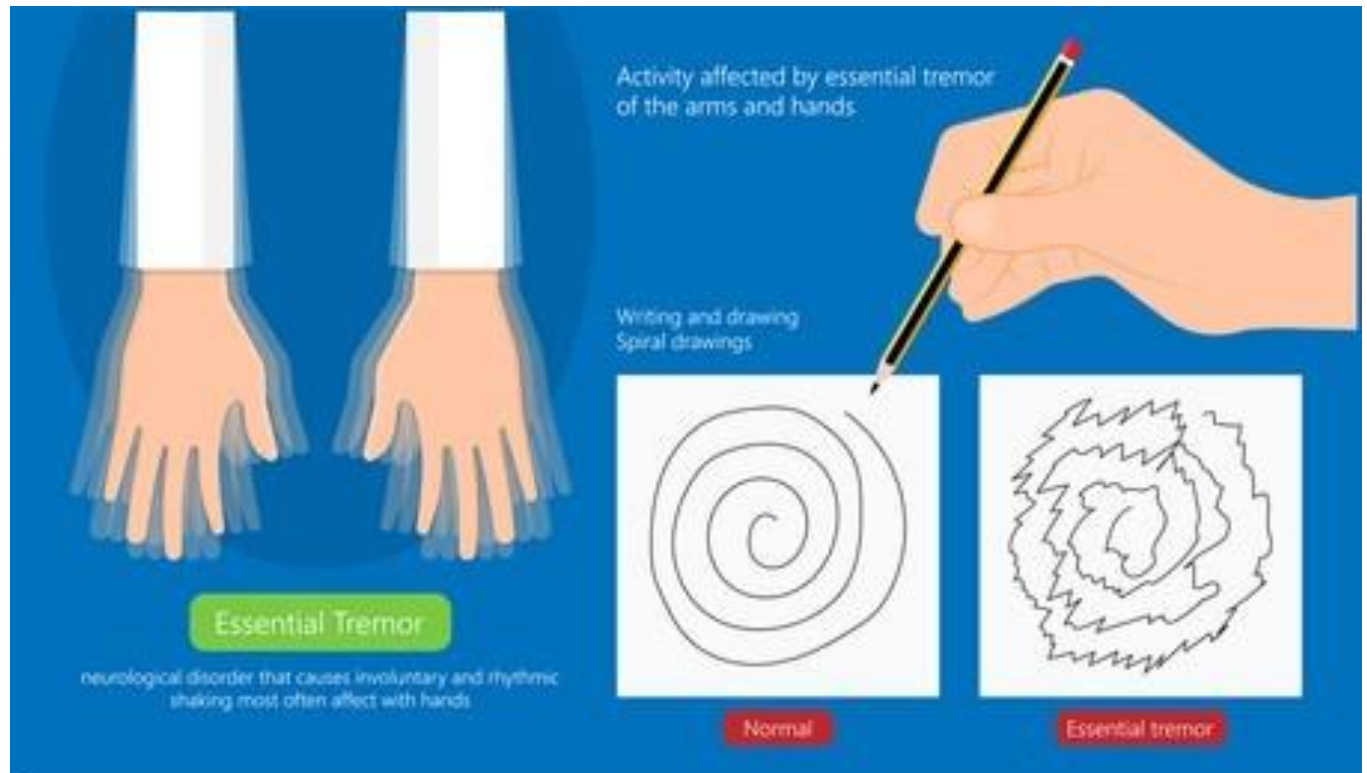
*VeryWell Health website*

**DBS IS NOT A CURATIVE TREATMENT +++ => SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT**



# Essential Tremor

Frequent  
1/200



# DBS in psychiatric disorders

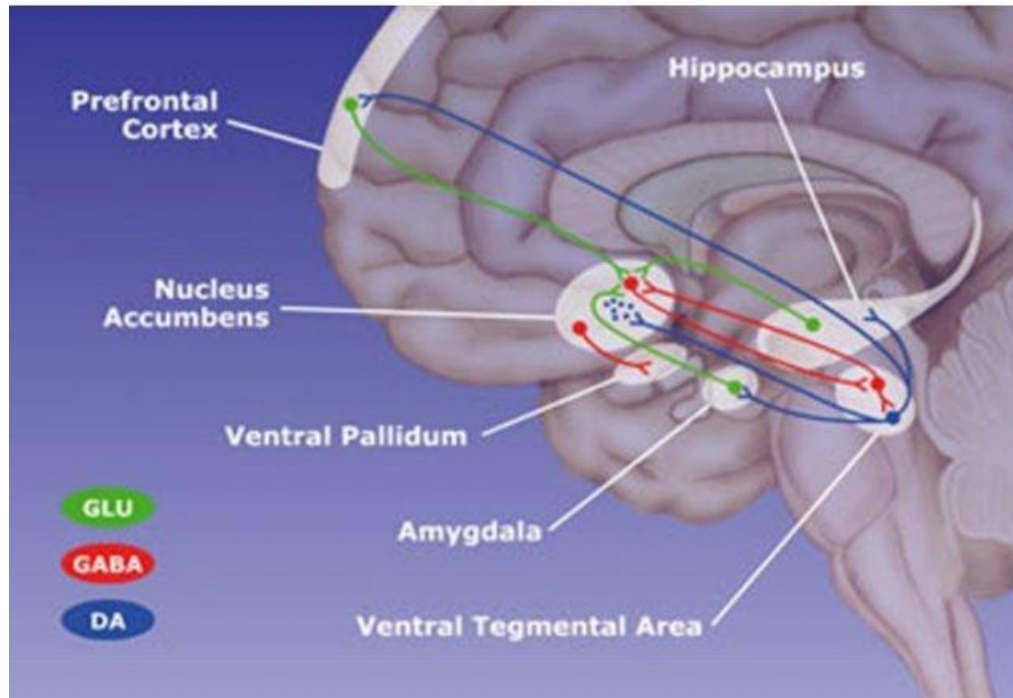
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# Pathophysiology

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## The Reward Circuit



*Alonso JR, MappingIn2018*

Limbic system and prefrontal cortex

# OCD: Obsessional and Compulsive Disorder

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Patients have **recurring, unwanted thoughts**, ideas or sensations (**obsessions**) that make them feel driven to do something repetitively (**compulsions**)

- To wash
- To classify
- ...



DBS is an effective treatment => The reward circuit

# Gilles de La Tourette Disease

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Neurodevelopmental disorder  
Begins in childhood  
Motor and vocal TICS



DBS is an effective treatment

# Drug addiction

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- Some case series are described in literature with promising results (cocain, heroin, ...)
- Effects on the reward circuit



# Severe and Refractory Depression

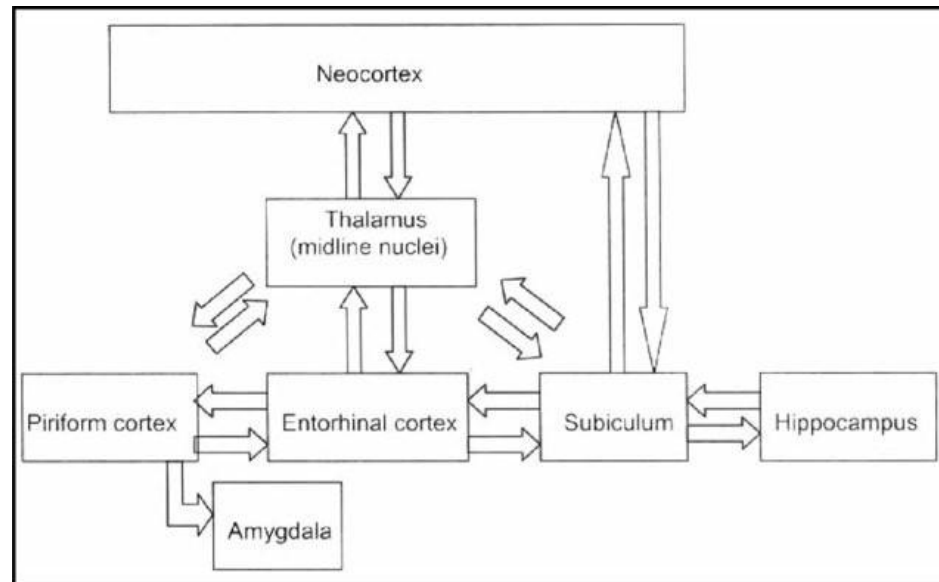
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- Multiple targets in the brain
- Some teams do brain lesions rather than DBS
- Some case series
- Not used routinely yet



# Epilepsia

- Refractory epilepsy
- Focal or generalized
- Goal of DBS : To block the spread of seizures



*Doherty JJ et al. 2002*



# Is this Science Fiction ?

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**NO !! It's REALITY !**

**In Montpellier : 35-40 DBS per year**



# How ?

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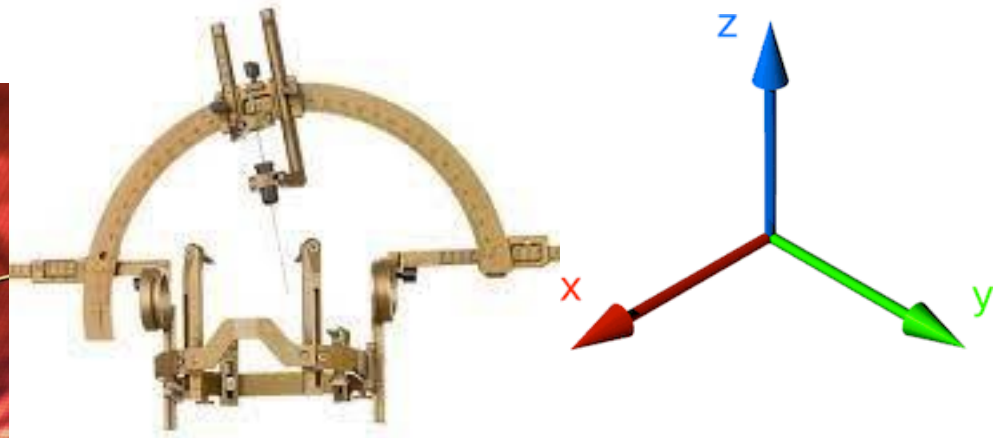
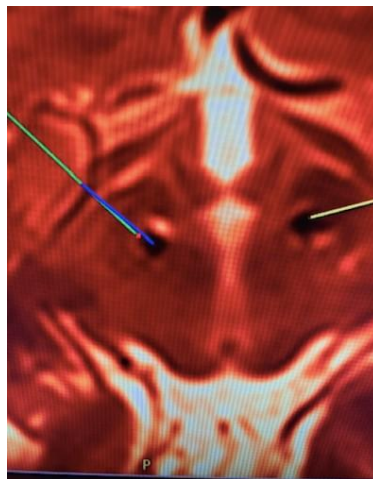
## - **General or local anesthesia**

- Stereotactic frame
- MRI
- Targetting
- Implantation of the leads
- Control MRI
- Implantation of extensions and generator



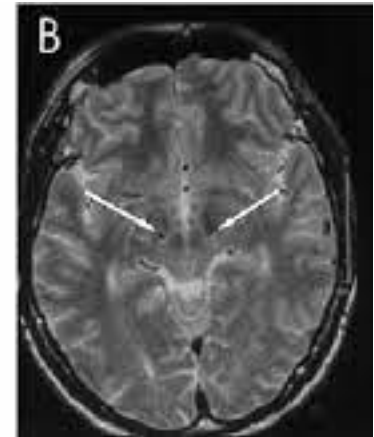
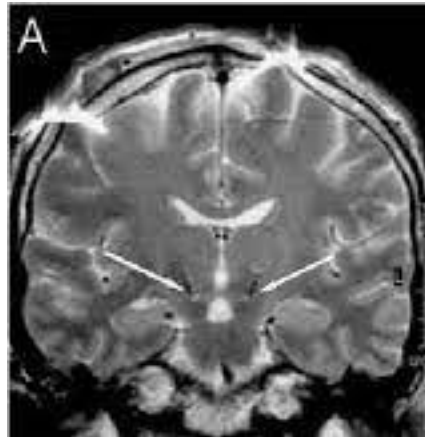
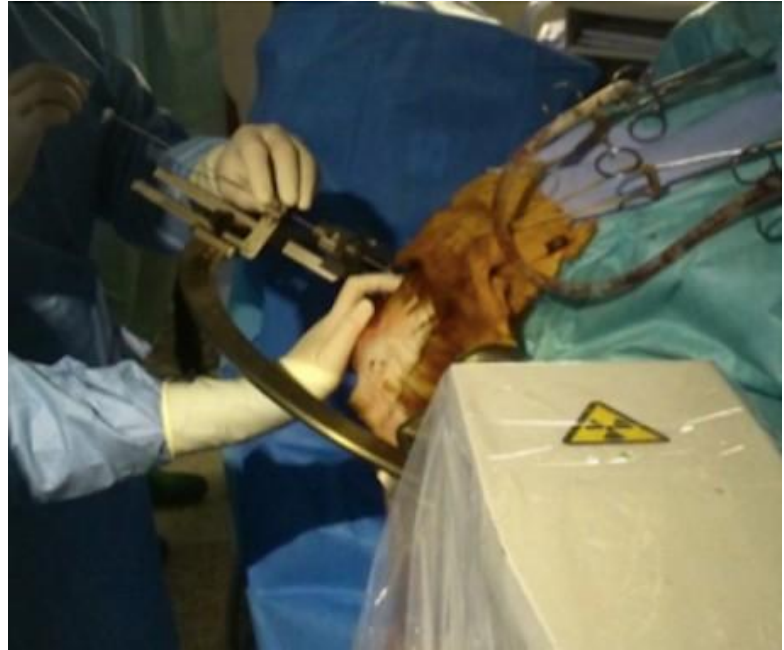
# How ?

- General or local anesthesia
- **Stereotactic frame**
- **MRI**
- **Targetting**
- Implantation of the leads
- Control MRI
- Implantation of extensions and generator



# How ?

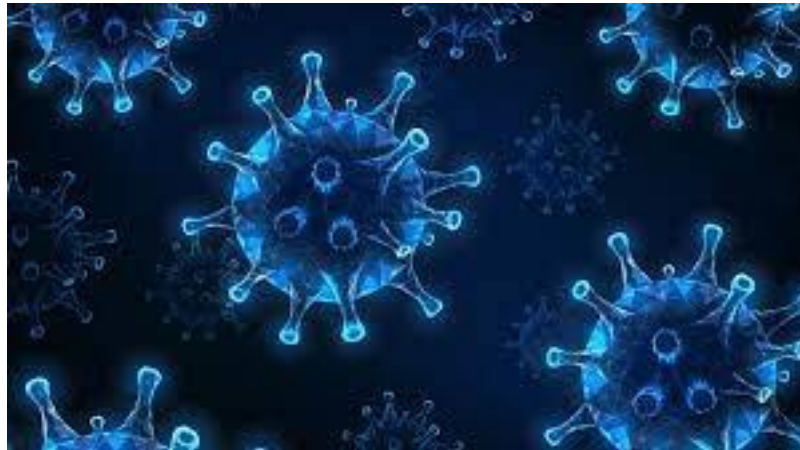
- General or local anesthesia
- Stereotactic frame
- MRI
- Targetting
- **Implantation of the leads**
- **Control MRI**
- Implantation of extensions and generator



# Surgical complications?

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- Very **low rate** of complications
- Very low rate of hemorrhage
- **Infection** => Removal of the DBS system



# How ?

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## Parameters settings :

- Voltage
- Frequency
- Pulse Width

=> current (around 2 mA)

## Easy to adjust

Up or down the current  
depending on efficiency and  
side effects

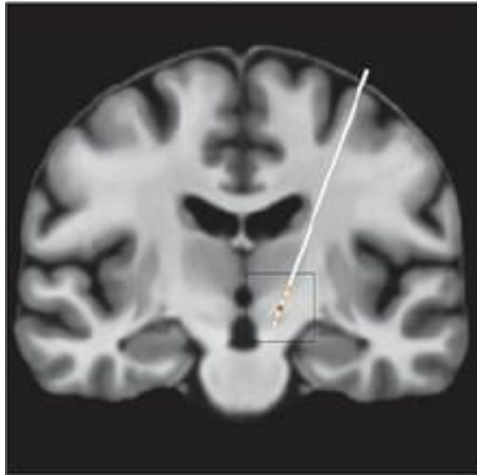
New generators can record  
electrical activity of the target  
(Local Field Potential)



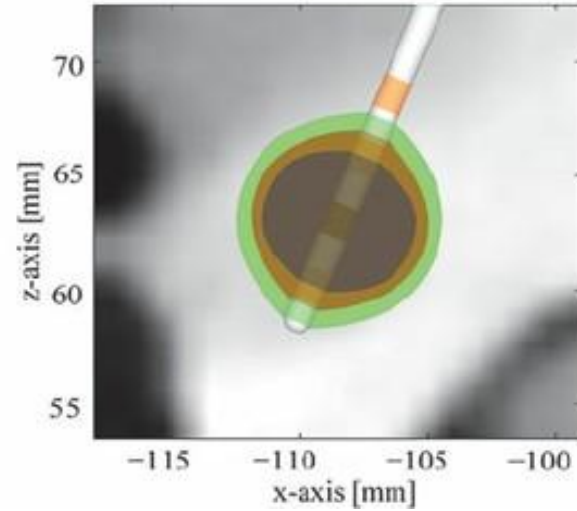
# How ?

## Volume of Activated Tissue

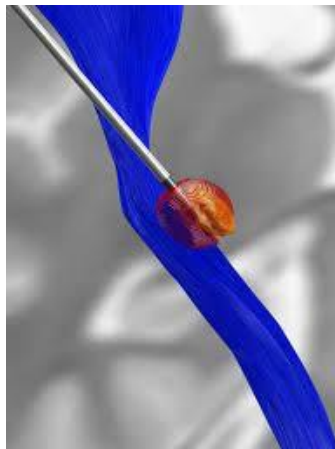
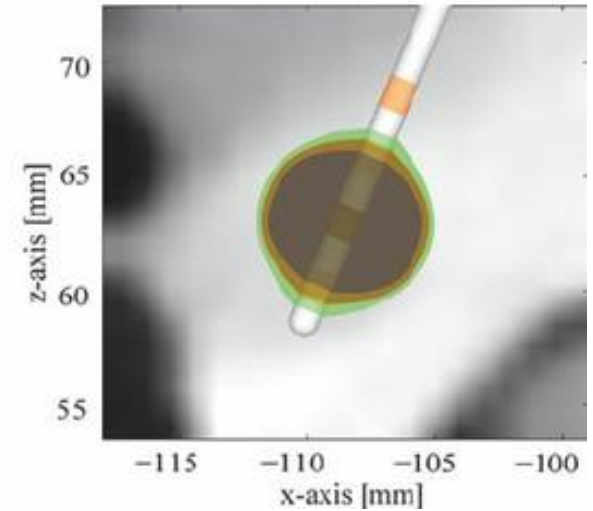
Coronary section



Current controlled stimulation



Voltage controlled stimulation



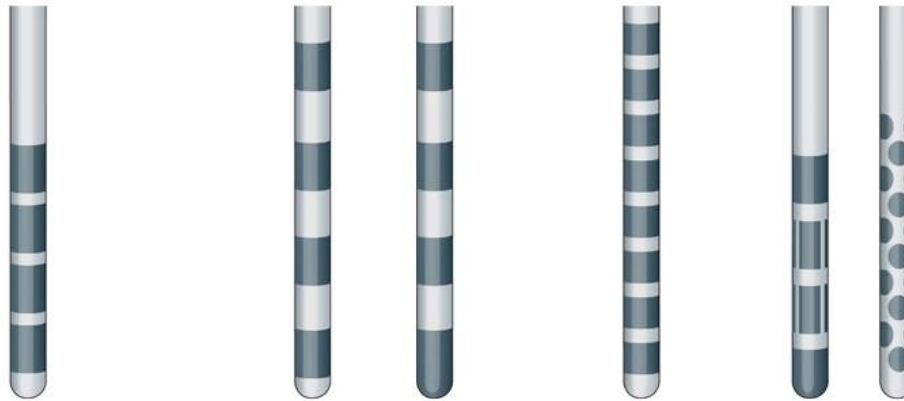
*Schmidt C et al. 2012*

[Horn et al., 2017.](#)

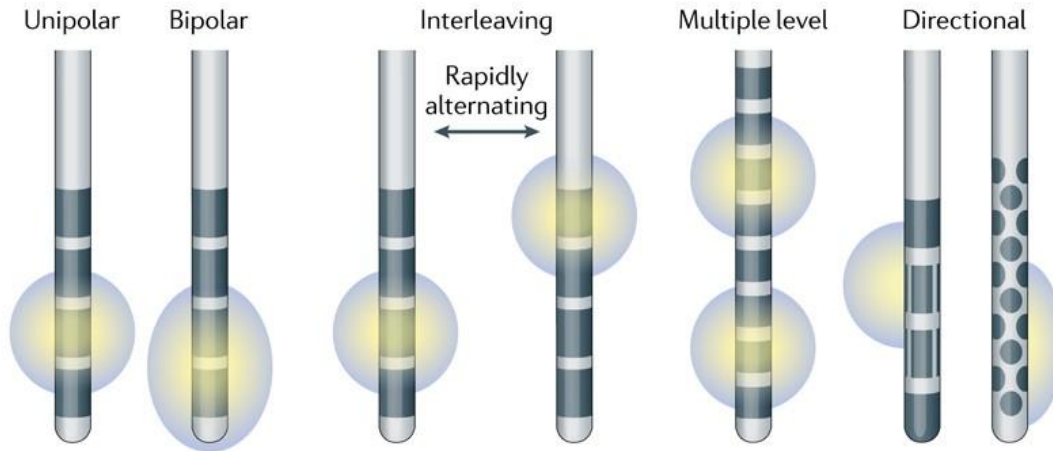
# How ?

## Leads

**a Common DBS electrode configurations**



**b Types of stimulation**



*Lozano AM et al. 2021*



# Side effects

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Depending on:

- The target
- The current

Current can diffuse in adjacent structures

**Side effects:**

- paresthesia
- involuntary muscular contraction
- paralysis
- dysarthria
- oculomotricity disorder
- mood disorder : depression with suicid attempt

**Reversible** when stopping or decreasing the stimulation



## DBS: How does it work?

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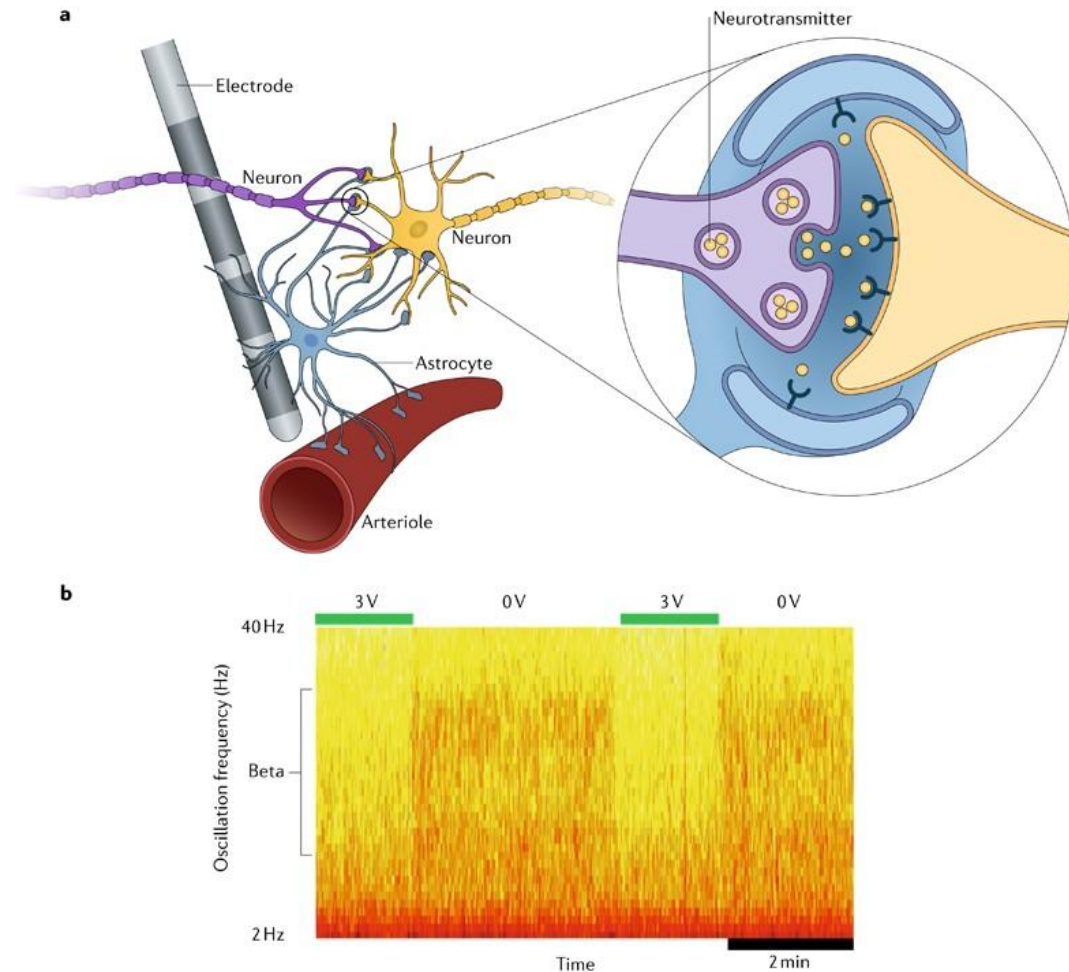
- Many hypotheses have been proposed for the mechanisms
- Stimulation-induced disruption of pathological brain circuit activity
- => This disruption occur at the **ionic, protein, cellular and network levels** to generate improvements in symptoms



# DBS: How does it work?

**a** | Neurotransmitters are released in response to stimulation, leading to calcium waves and release of gliotransmitters. This release influences synaptic plasticity, leading to arteriole dilation and increased regional blood flow.

**b** | Deep brain stimulation (DBS)-induced changes in local field potentials within the subthalamic nucleus. Activity in the beta band is rapidly reduced with DBS at 3 V and then resumes with stimulation off.



*Lozano AM et al. 2019*

# DBS: where are we now?

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> *Brain Stimul.* Mar-Apr 2020;13(2):378-385. doi: 10.1016/j.brs.2019.11.008. Epub 2019 Nov 23.

## Clinical trials for deep brain stimulation: Current state of affairs

Irene E Harmsen <sup>1</sup>, Gavin J B Elias <sup>1</sup>, Michelle E Beyn <sup>1</sup>, Alexandre Boutet <sup>2</sup>, Aditya Pancholi <sup>1</sup>, Jürgen Germann <sup>1</sup>, Alireza Mansouri <sup>3</sup>, Christopher S Lozano <sup>1</sup>, Andres M Lozano <sup>4</sup>

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31786180 DOI: 10.1016/j.brs.2019.11.008

- 384 relevant clinical trials:
  - 28 different disorders
  - 26 separate brain targets
  - 60%: movement disorders
  - 41.9% : USA
  - One-third focused primarily on imaging or electrophysiological changes

How far can we go ?

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# Perspectives

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What more can we modulate ?

Which target for which disease ?



# Perspectives

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## Psychiatric disorders : Bipolar Disorder

Work is in progress

Some case series

Which target ?



# Perspectives

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## Psychiatric disorders : Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Work is in progress

Some case series

Which target ?





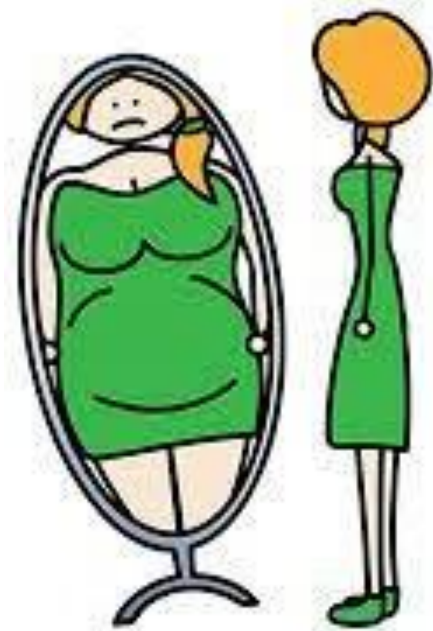
# Perspectives

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## Psychiatric disorders : Anorexia Nervosa

Few studies

Which target ?



# Perspectives

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## Psychiatric disorders : Binge eating disorder and obesity

Local work in Montpellier

How to find a new target for a disease?



# Perspectives

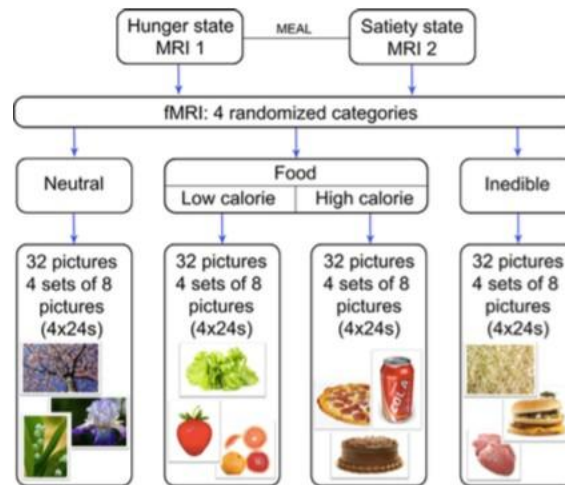
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## Psychiatric disorders : Binge eating disorder and obesity

To identify a potential target with functional MRI

**First step** : In healthy patients

Functional connectivity in rest- and task-based imaging showing significant differences while hungry as opposed to while satiated.



*Charroud D, Poulén G et al. 2021*

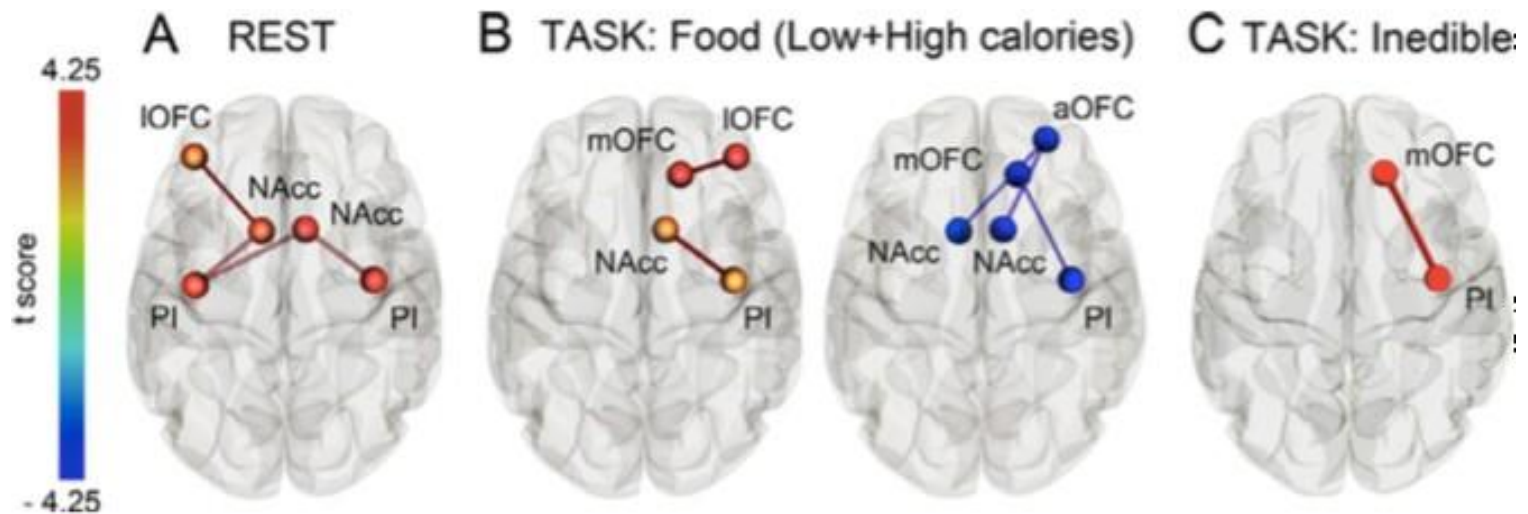
# Perspectives

## Psychiatric disorders : Binge eating disorder and obesity

To identify a potential target with functional MRI

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*Charroud D, Poulou G et al. 2021*

# Perspectives

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## Psychiatric disorders : Binge eating disorder and obesity

**Second step** : to identify abnormalities on functional MIR in patients in comparison to the healthy subjects

**Third step** : to build a protocol to test the new target



# Perspectives

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## Alzheimer Disease

- Progressive decline in memory and cognitive function
- Several DBS targets have been proposed in literature => influence some aspects of memory functions
- Need further investigations



# Perspectives

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**Spinal Cord Injury ? Traumatic Brain Injury ?**

To improve consequences and deficits induced by SCI, TBI ?

Need further investigations

**Are all neurological disorders candidate to DBS in the future if there is no treatment?**



# Perspectives

## Future vision of DBS ?

### a Current DBS systems

#### Electrode

- Single or bilateral electrodes
- Continuous stimulation

#### Extension cables

#### Implantable pulse generator

- Lithium battery in titanium housing
- Adjusted with physician programmer
- 3–5-year battery life

### b Future DBS systems

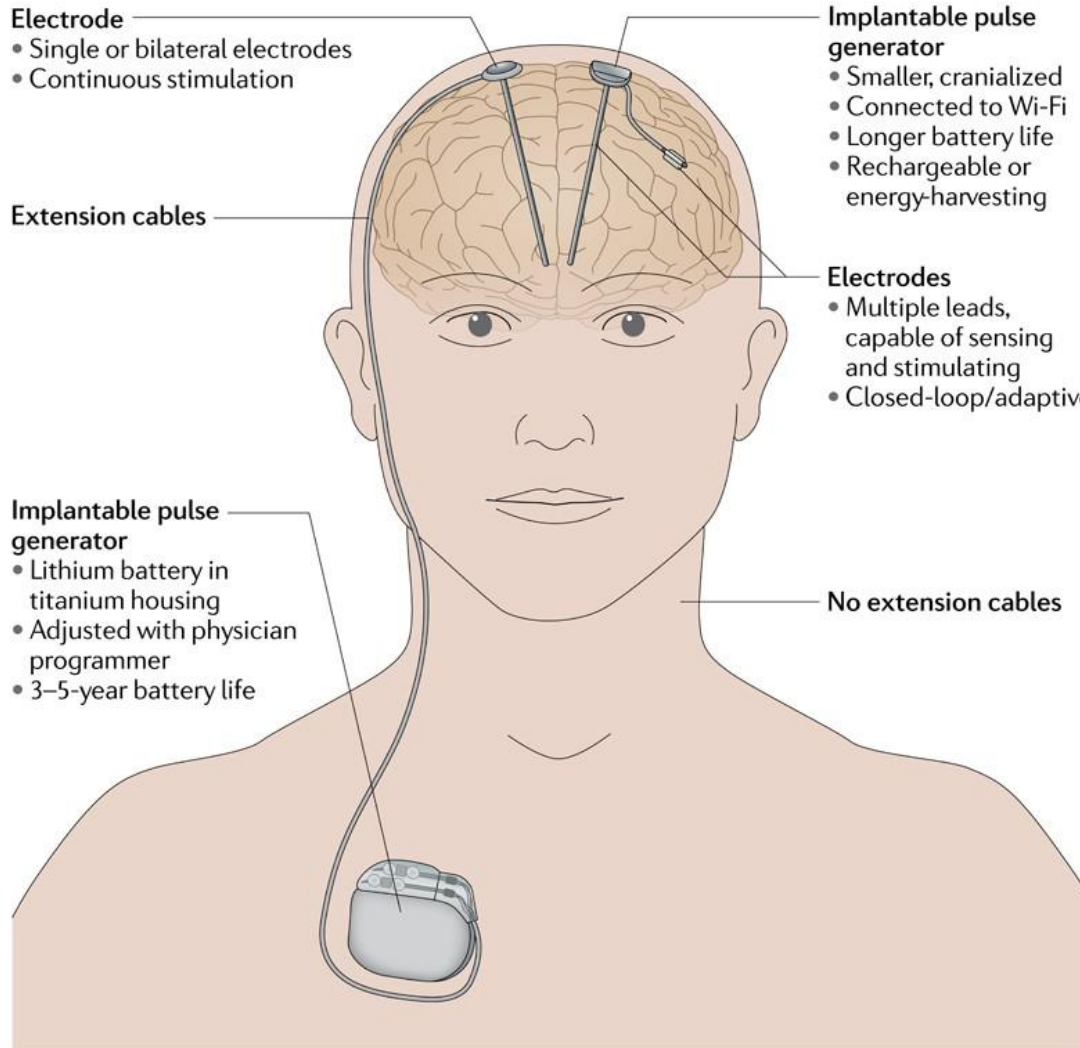
#### Implantable pulse generator

- Smaller, cranialized
- Connected to Wi-Fi
- Longer battery life
- Rechargeable or energy-harvesting

#### Electrodes

- Multiple leads, capable of sensing and stimulating
- Closed-loop/adaptive

#### No extension cables



*Lozano AM  
Et al. 2021*



# Perspectives

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**Future vision of DBS ?**



**Control by the patient of its own stimulation parameters ?**

# Perspectives

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## Future vision of DBS ?



**It's already the case !**

# Perspectives

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Future vision of DBS ?

Risk of failure of device security => Hacking ?

Review > World Neurosurg. 2016 Aug;92:454-462. doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2016.05.010.

Epub 2016 May 13.

## Brainjacking: Implant Security Issues in Invasive Neuromodulation

Laurie Pycroft <sup>1</sup>, Sandra G Boccard <sup>2</sup>, Sarah L F Owen <sup>3</sup>, John F Stein <sup>4</sup>, James J Fitzgerald <sup>2</sup>, Alexander L Green <sup>2</sup>, Tipu Z Aziz <sup>2</sup>



# Conclusion

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- DBS is a safe and efficient treatment in many neurological and psychiatric diseases
  - Daily practice
  - DBS could be applied to many others diseases
- 
- Beware of excess of indications !!
  - Good indication = good result
  - Bad indication = ....

