

Soft Implantable Electrode Arrays for Spinal Tissue Interfacing



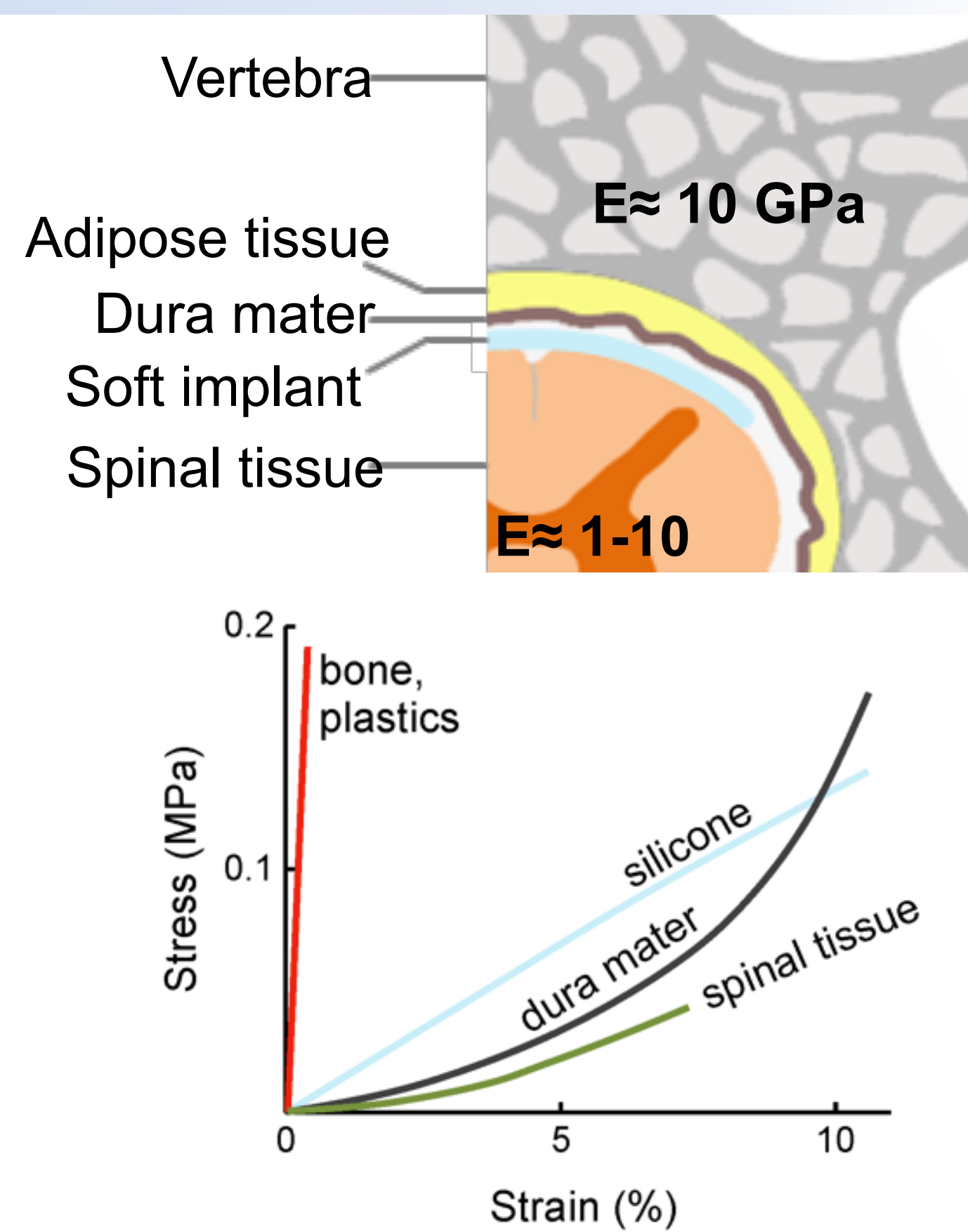
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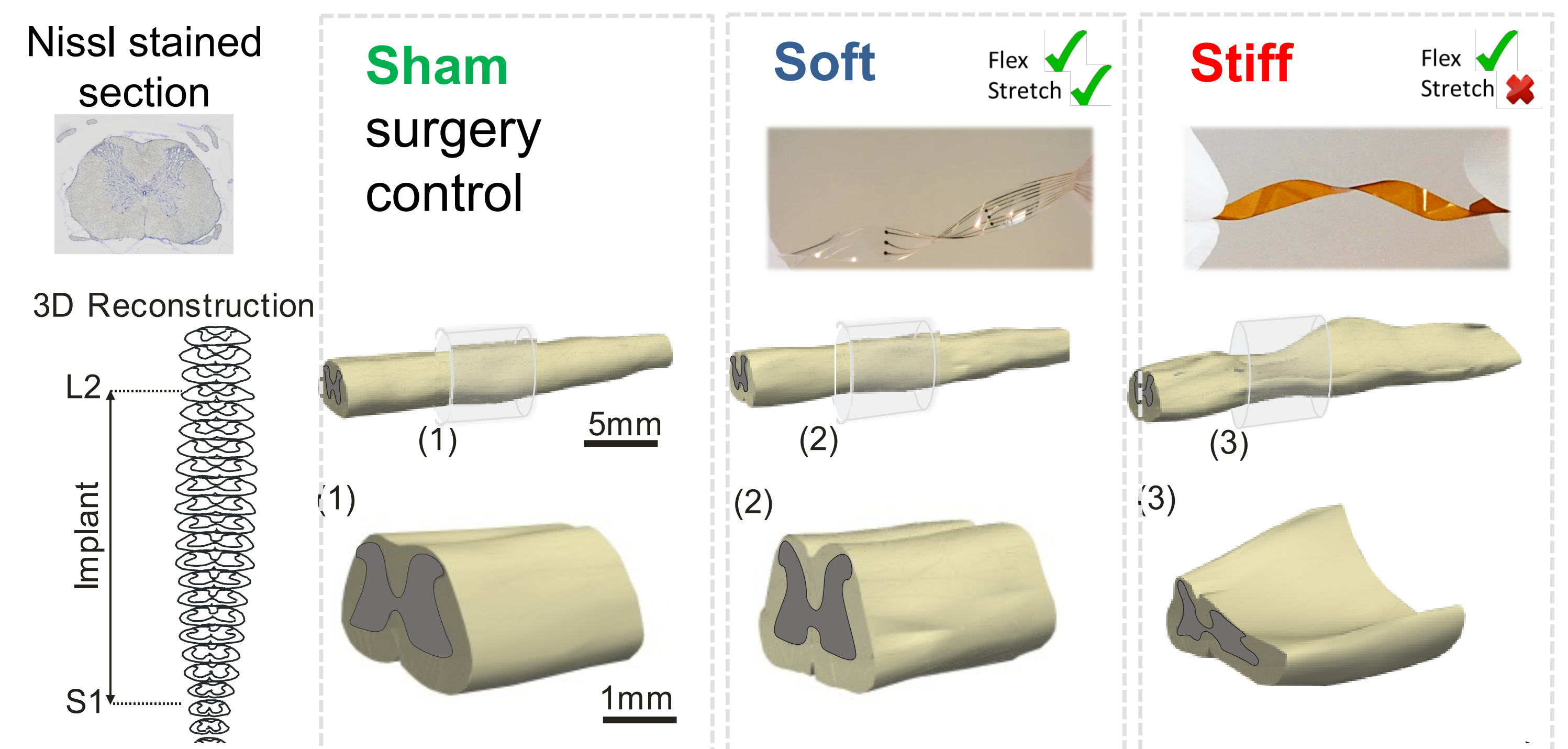
Context

- Neuromodulation of Spinal Cord *prosthetic rehabilitation*
- Implantable system *intrathecal space*
- High Biointegration *using tissue matched engineering materials*
- Multimodal Neuromodulation *electrical, chemical and optical(transparency)*



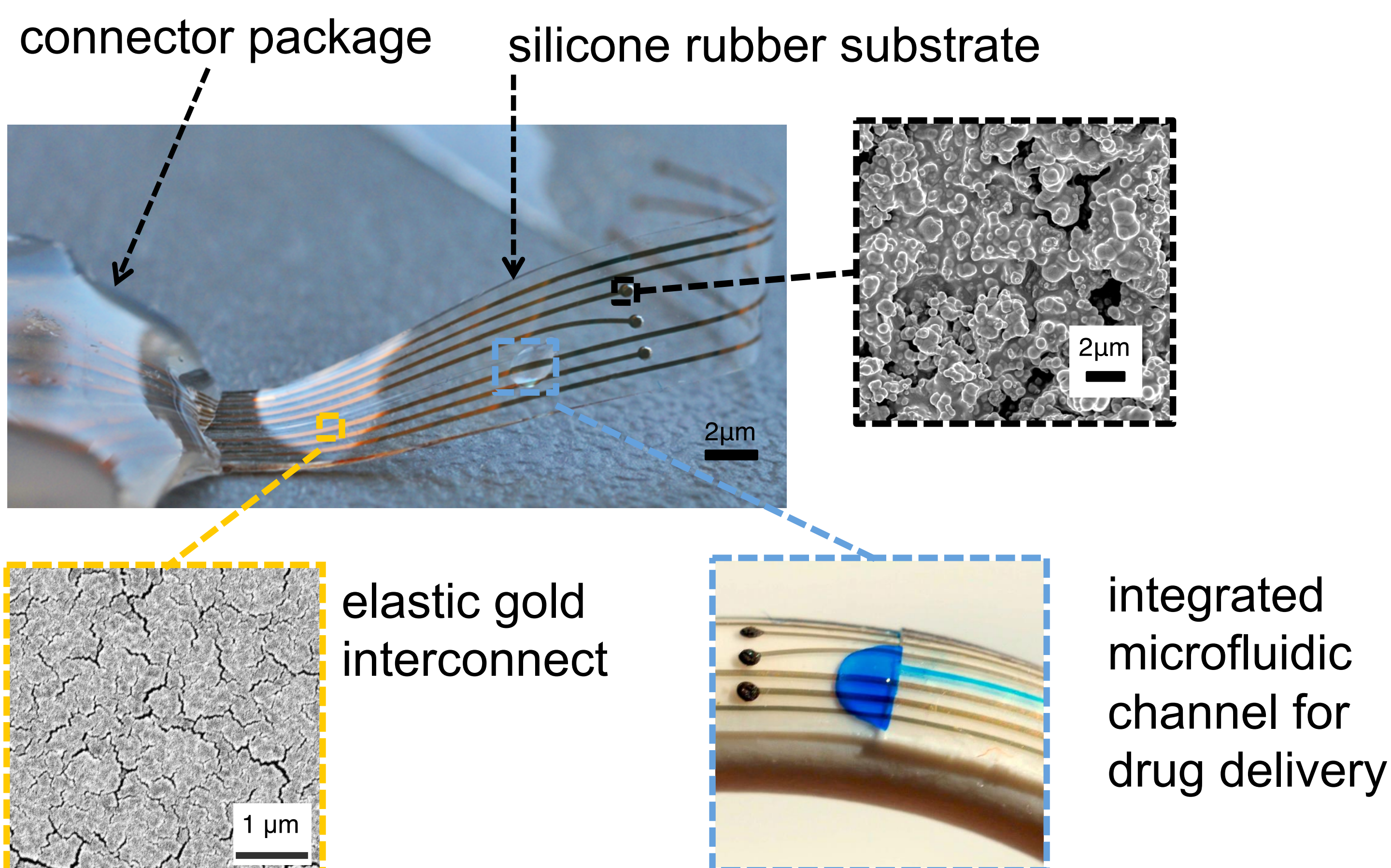
Biointegration of soft implant

- Sub-dural placement of **Stiff** and **Soft** (+ **Sham** surgery) implants
- Healthy rodent model
- Spinal cords explanted and reconstructed in 3D (6w post implantation)



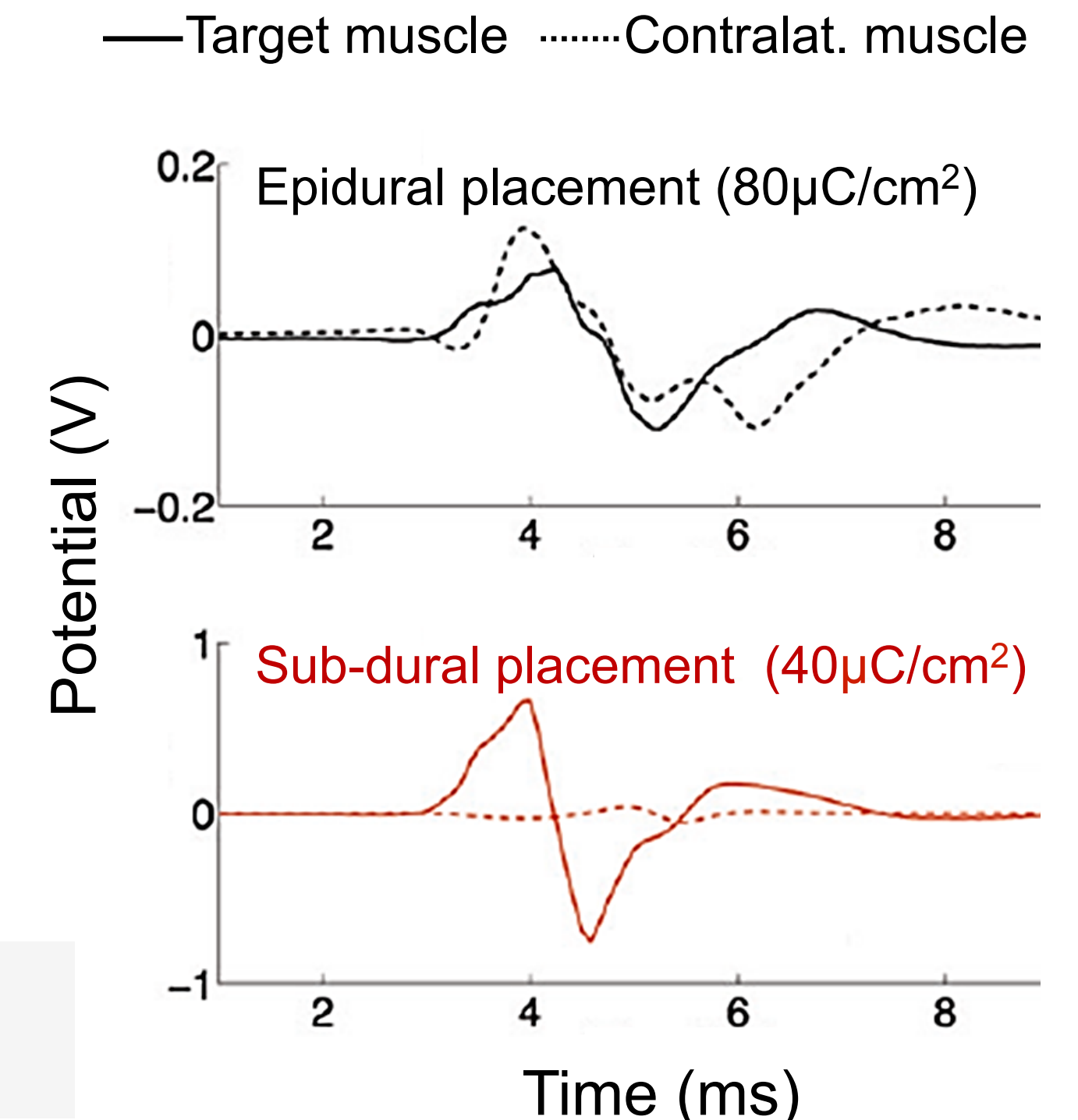
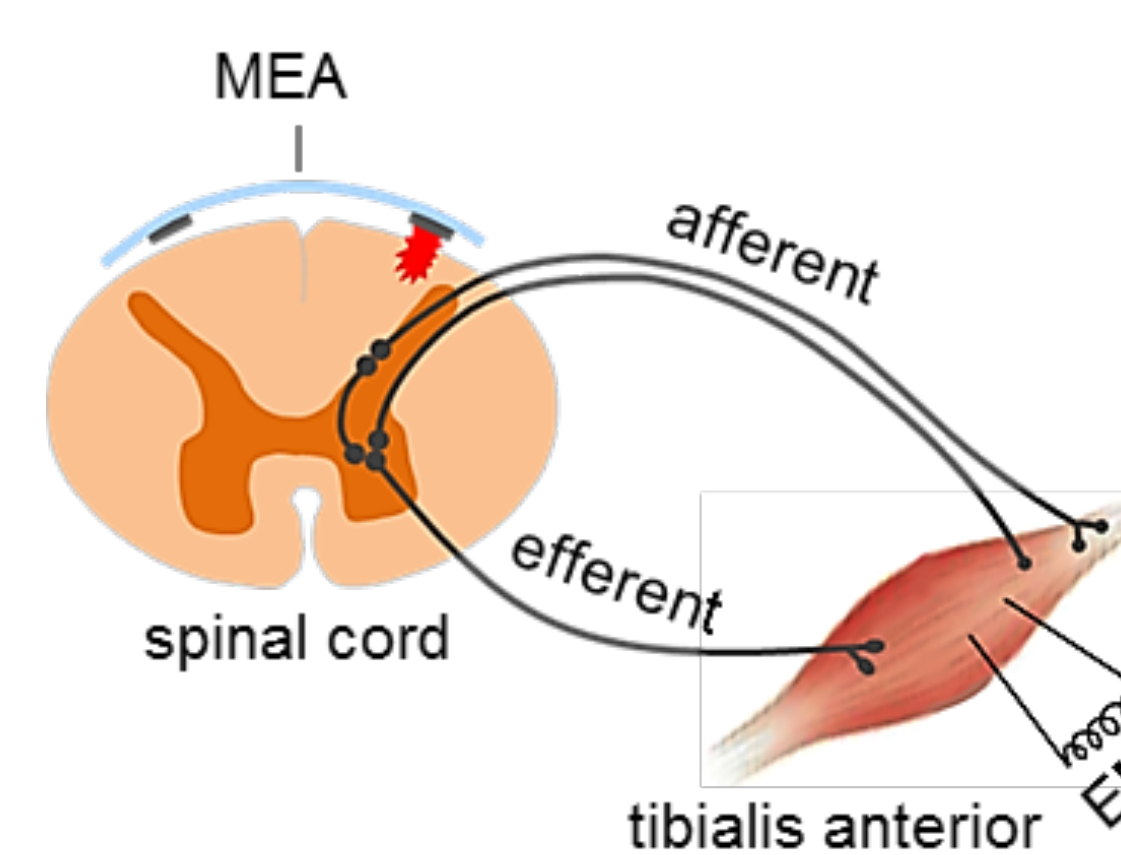
The silicone implant causes no long term damage to spinal cord

Implantable Technology



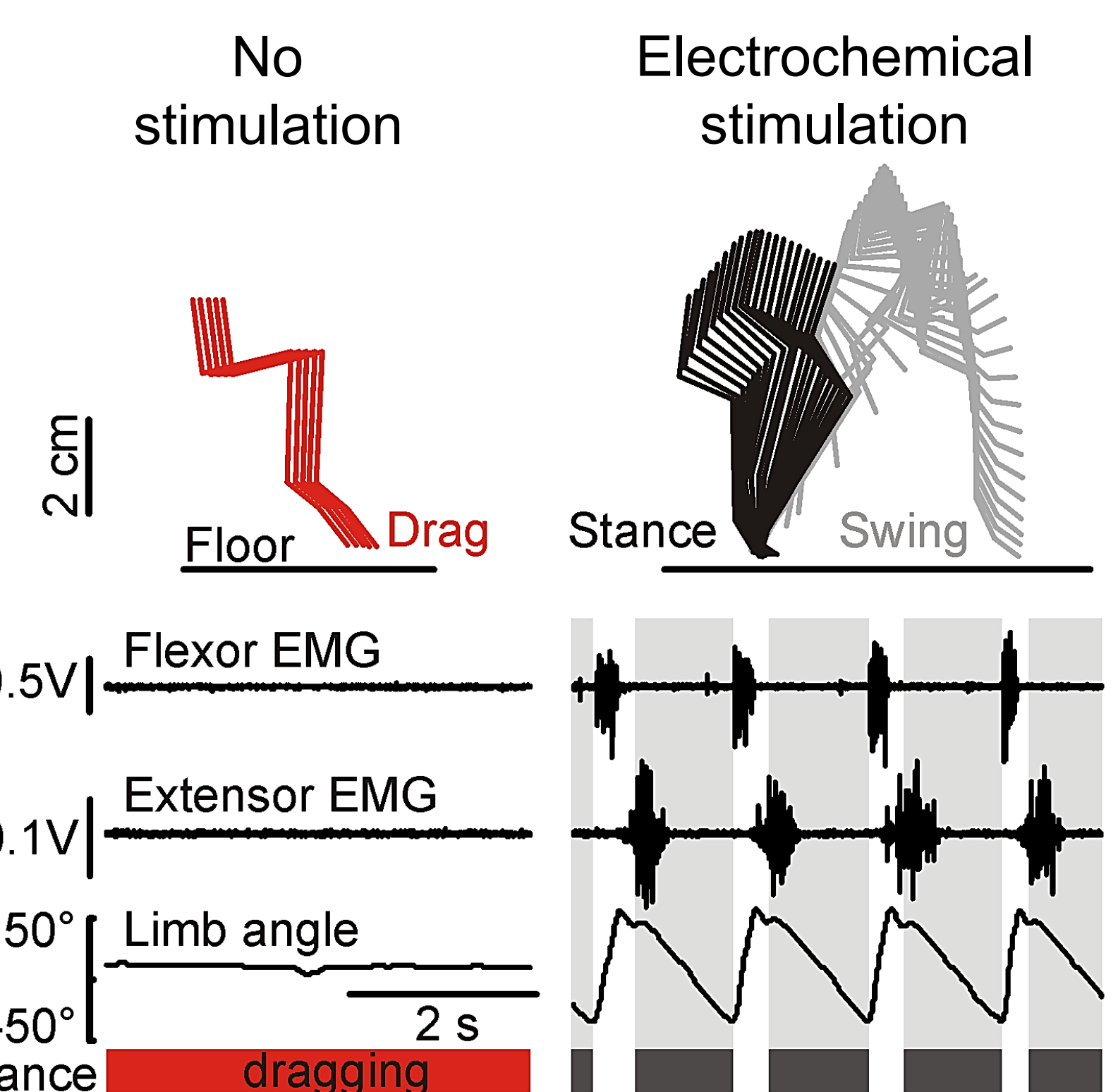
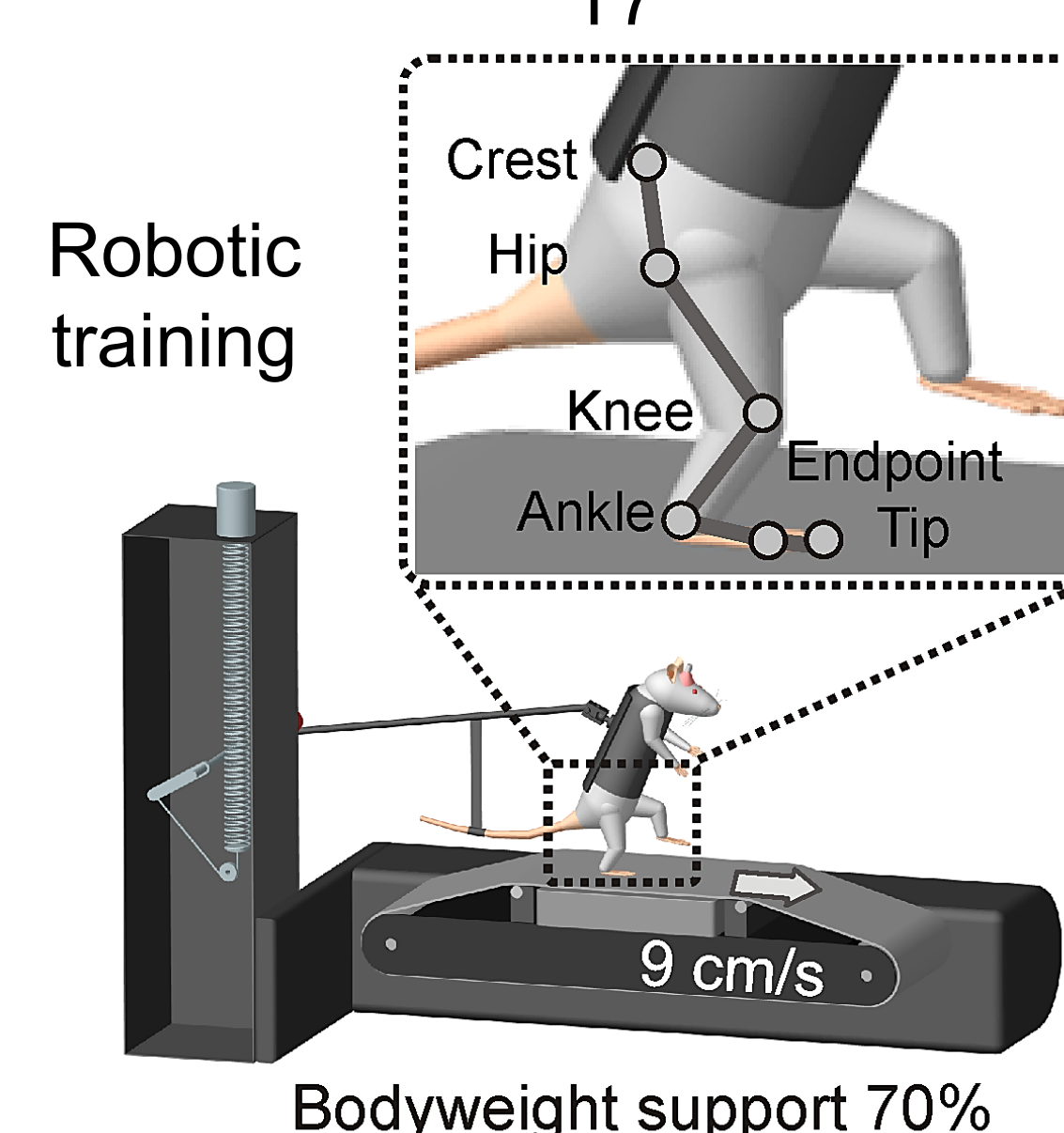
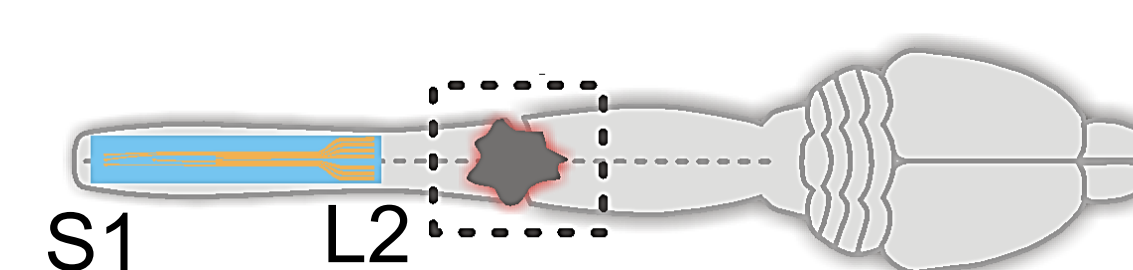
Results

Electrical stimulation produces targeted muscle recruitment



Sub-dural electrode placement increases stimulation specificity and efficiency

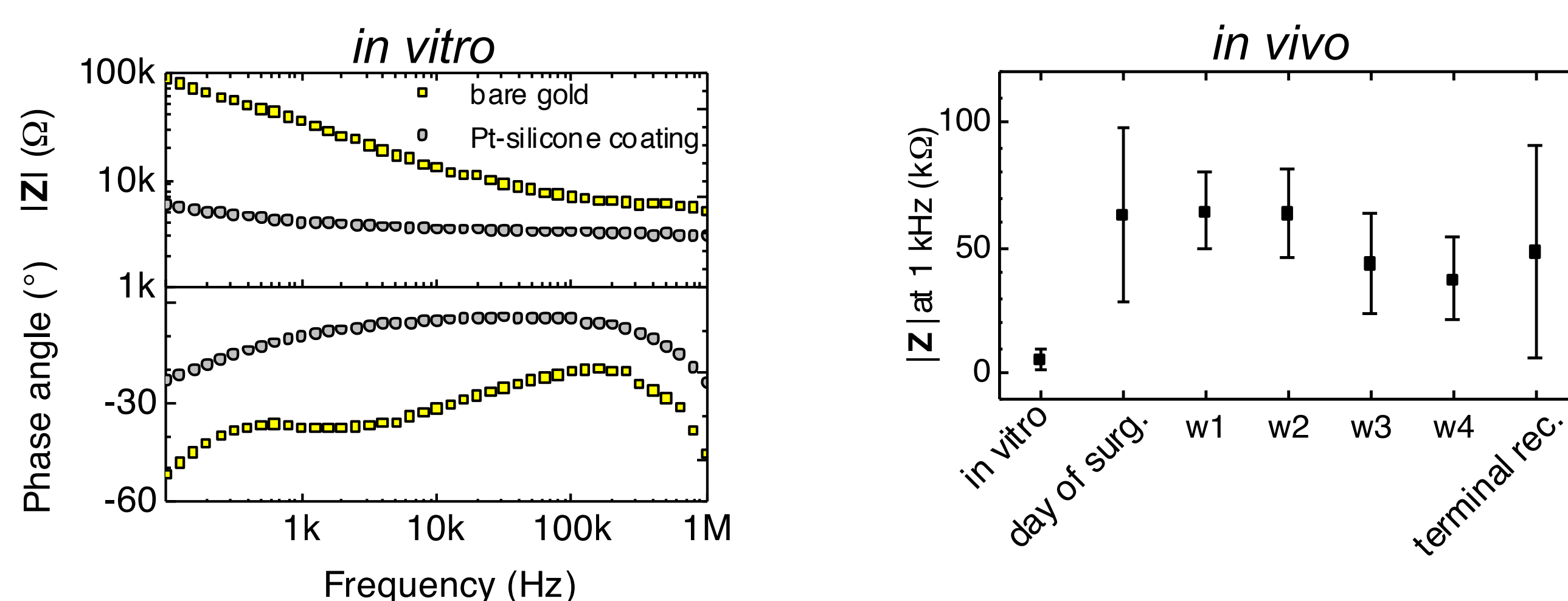
*Contusion model of Spinal Cord Injury (rat)



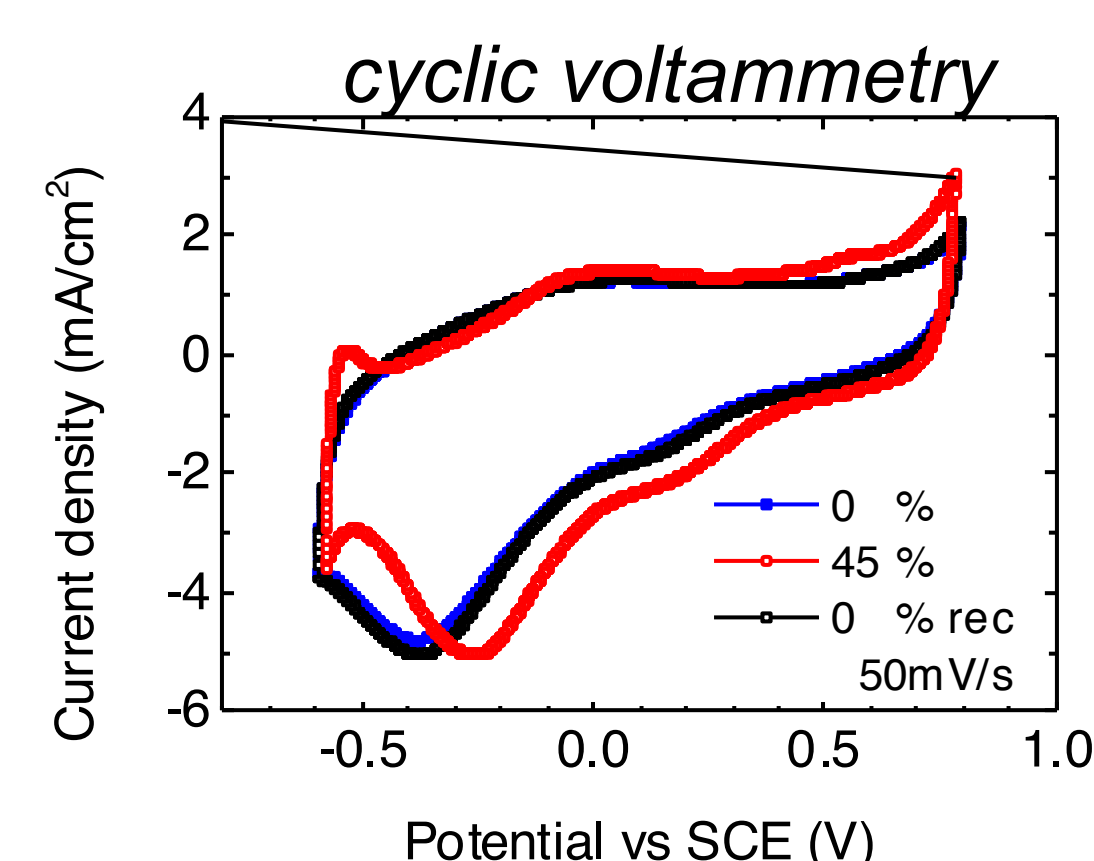
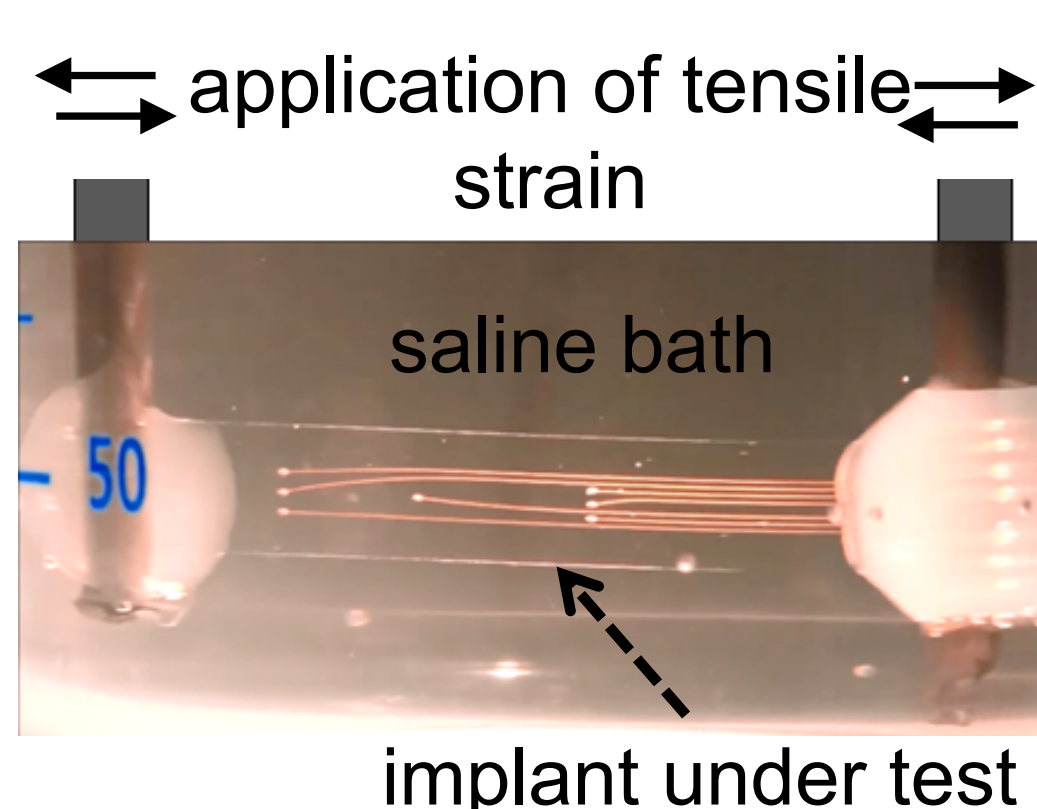
Electrochemical modulation restored locomotion post paralyzing spinal cord injury

Electrical/Mechanical characterization

Impedance of electrodes with composite coating



Electrodes survive large stretch (mimicking *in vivo* conditions)



Conclusions

- We have developed a stretchable neural array for stimulating circuits in the spinal cord
- The array can be used for Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES) as part of rehabilitation routines in SCI rat models