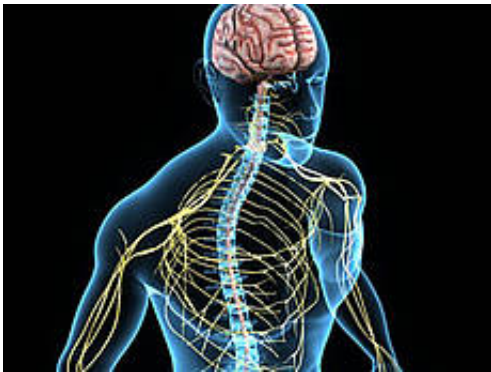


Research team identifies important control mechanisms for walking

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Human spinal locomotor control is based on flexibly organized burst generators

Even after complete spinal paralysis, the human spinal cord is able to trigger activity in the leg muscles using electrical pulses from an implanted stimulator. This has already been demonstrated in earlier studies conducted in Vienna. Now, as part of a joint international project, a team of young researchers at the Center for Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering at MedUni Vienna has succeeded in identifying the mechanisms the spinal cord uses to control this muscle activity. These mechanisms still work even if the neural pathways from the brain are physically interrupted as the result of a spinal cord injury. This is the first time throughout the world that the spinal-cord activation patterns for walking have been decoded.

Paraplegics still have neural connections (so-called locomotion centers)

below the site of the injury and these can trigger rhythmic movements in the legs. "Using statistical methods, we were able to identify a small number of basic patterns that underlie muscle activities in the legs and control periodic activation or deactivation of muscles to produce cyclical movements, such as those associated with walking. Just like a set of building blocks, the neural network in the [spinal cord](#) is able to combine these basic patterns flexibly to suit the motor requirement," explains study author Simon Danner, from the Center for Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering of MedUni Vienna. The results have now been published in the leading journal *Brain*.

Although the brain or brain stem acts as the command center, it is the [neural networks](#) in the spinal cord that actually generate the complex motor patterns. These locomotion centers are to be found in most vertebrates. A well-known example of this is when the spinal cord continues to transmit signals even when the brain is no longer involved, as in the headless chicken running around the farmyard. Even after control by the brain has been lost, the spinal cord continues to send out motor signals, which are translated into movements of the legs and/or wings.

New possibilities for rehabilitation following spinal paralysis

These new findings relating to the basic patterns for triggering and coordinating muscle movements in the legs should also help in developing new approaches to rehabilitation aimed at utilizing those neural networks that are still functional following an accident and the resulting paralysis by stimulating them electrically. This opens the way to new therapeutic options for helping paraplegics to at least partially regain lost [rhythmic movements](#).

Exactly how the neural networks need to be stimulated depends upon the patient's individual injury profile and is the subject of further studies. To help with this, the scientists at MedUni Vienna have developed a unique, non-invasive method for stimulating the spinal cord, which involves attaching electrodes to the surface of the skin. "This method allows easy access to the [neural connections](#) in the spinal cord below a [spinal injury](#) and can therefore be offered to those suffering from paraplegia without exposing them to any particular medical risks or stresses," says Karen Minassian, senior author of the current publication.

More information: "Human spinal locomotor control is based on flexibly organized burst generators." Simon M. Danner, Ursula S. Hofstoetter, Brigitta Freundl, Heinrich Binder, Winfried Mayr, Frank Rattay and Karen Minassian. *Brain*, [DOI: 10.1093/brain/awu372](https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awu372)

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