

Epidural stimulation shown to normalize blood pressure following spinal cord injury

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Patients with severe spinal cord injury (SCI) often experience chronically low blood pressure that negatively affects their health, their quality of life and their ability to engage in rehabilitative therapy.

"People with severe [spinal cord injury](#)—especially when it occurs in a higher level in the spine—have problems with blood pressure regulation to the point that it becomes the main factor affecting quality of life for them," said Glenn Hirsch, M.D., professor of cardiology at the University of Louisville (UofL). "Some cannot even sit up without passing out. They are forced to use medications, compression stockings or abdominal binders to maintain an adequate blood pressure."

Working with human research participants, Hirsch and researchers at the Kentucky Spinal Cord Injury Research Center (KSCIRC) at UofL, have found that spinal cord [epidural stimulation](#) can safely and effectively elevate blood pressure in individuals with SCI along with chronic hypotension. The research was reported this month in *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience* (Normalization of Blood Pressure with Spinal Cord Epidural Stimulation After Severe Spinal Cord Injury).

Led by Susan Harkema, Ph.D., associate director of KSCIRC and professor of neurosurgery, the research included four research participants with chronic, motor complete, cervical SCI who suffered from persistent low resting blood pressure. The participants were implanted with an electrode array for [epidural](#) stimulation, and individual configurations for stimulation were identified for each

participant. During five two-hour sessions, the participants' blood pressure was elevated to normal ranges. Their blood pressure returned to low levels when stimulation ceased, and was again elevated to normal ranges with stimulation.

Stefanie Putnam was one of the research participants. Following a severe spinal cord injury in 2009, Putnam's blood pressure was so low she was unable to engage in the simplest of activities without losing consciousness.

"It prevented me from participating in activities, from talking on the phone, from sitting at a table and eating food. I had trouble breathing, trouble swallowing, trouble carrying on a conversation," Putnam said. "I was passing out periodically—six or more times a day. Then I would have to tilt back in the chair for two hours."

To help sustain her blood pressure, Putnam took medication, wore an extremely tight corset and drank a large amount of caffeine.

"I would still pass out," she said.

With epidural stimulation, Putnam said she immediately felt the effects.

"I went from feeling like I was glued to the floor to elevated—as though gravity was not weighing me down. I feel alive!" she said.

Because of the undesirable side effects of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical interventions, Hirsch said epidural stimulation for chronic [low blood pressure](#) in SCI could have significant benefits.

"People with severe SCI who have problems with resting hypotension have limited options. This intervention appears to reliably and reproducibly maintain [blood pressure](#)" Hirsch said.

This work builds on previous research at KSCIRC showing benefits of spinal cord epidural stimulation, along with activity-based training, in which individuals with SCI have achieved voluntary movement, standing and stepping, and improved bladder, bowel and sexual function.

Harkema, the publication's first author, said the [blood-pressure](#) research is promising, but must be tested over time and with a larger cohort of study participants.

"We need to see if it will have an impact over months or years," Harkema said. "It will be very important to determine if these results are sustainable."

To that end, UofL is screening participants for a six-year study that will further explore the life-enhancing effects of epidural stimulation on people with spinal cord injury (SCI). That study will measure the extent to which epidural stimulation will improve cardiovascular function as well as facilitate the ability to stand and voluntarily control leg movements below the injury level in 36 participants with chronic, complete [spinal cord injuries](#). Individuals interested in being considered for this study can add their information to the university's Victory Over Paralysis database: victoryoverparalysis.org/participate-in-research.

More information: Susan J. Harkema et al, Normalization of Blood Pressure With Spinal Cord Epidural Stimulation After Severe Spinal Cord Injury, *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience* (2018). [DOI: 10.3389/fnhum.2018.00083](#)

Provided by University of Louisville

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