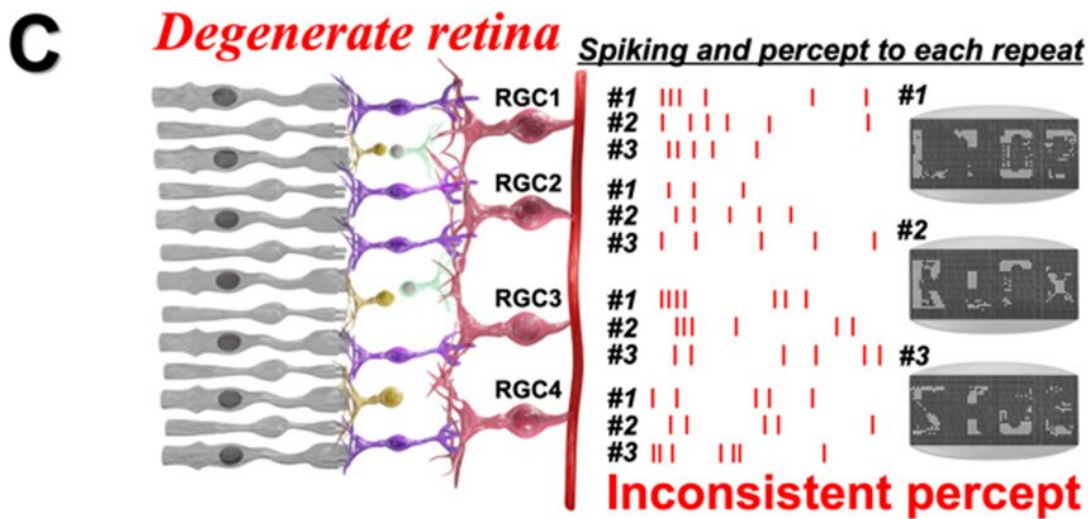
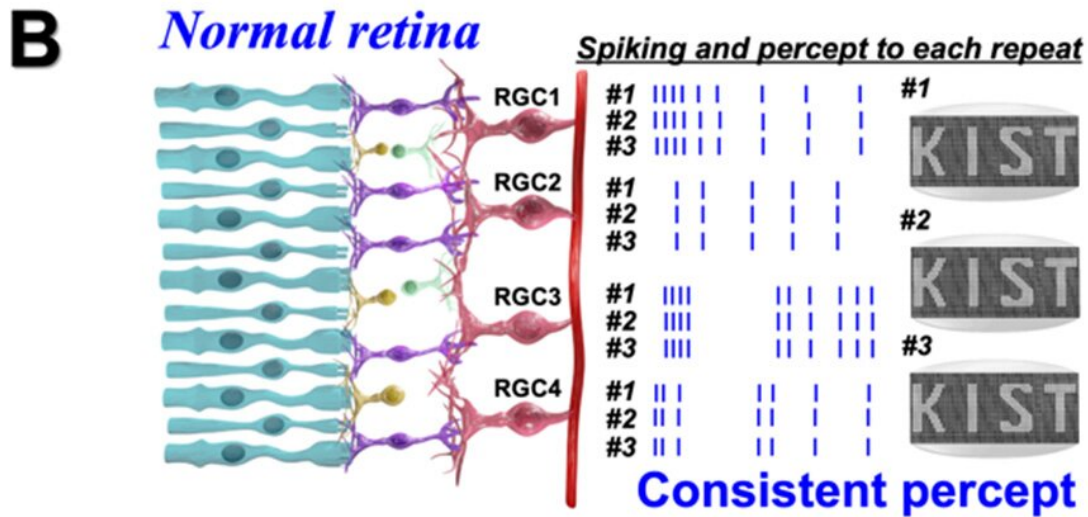
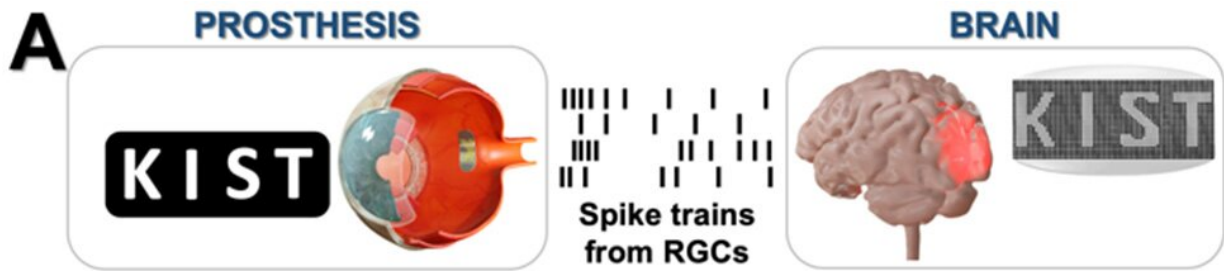


# **Team finds clue to improve artificial vision for patients with retinitis pigmentosa**

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(A) Schematic illustration of retinal prosthesis showing perception of the word 'KIST'. Electric stimulation elicits spike trains in retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) for artificial visual percept. (B) Conceptual spike trains that may arise in the healthy retina. High trial-to-trial consistencies are required for consistent visual percepts across repeats of stimulation. (C) If RGCs in the degenerate retina produces highly variable spiking activities across repeats, artificial visual percept

would be inconsistent, confounding the brain. Credit: Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST)

A Korean research team has reported important findings that could potentially improve the performance of retinal prostheses, creating artificial vision for blind individuals. The Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) announced that a research team led by Dr. Maesoon Im of the Center for BioMicrosystems, Brain Science Institute had found that retinal neural signals arising from electric stimulation are altered depending on disease progression in mice affected by outer retinal degeneration. This research was done in collaboration with the lab of Professor Shelley Fried at Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Retinal degenerative diseases, such as retinitis pigmentosa and [age-related macular degeneration](#), primarily destroy [photoreceptor cells](#), which convert light into electrochemical signals, leading to profound vision loss. Currently, there are no available cure for these diseases.

Retinal ganglion cells are known to survive those conditions, making artificial vision possible. An array of microelectrodes can be implanted at the back of the eyeball so that electric pulses applied by those microelectrodes can stimulate ganglion cells to transmit visual [neural signals](#) to the brain again. This is the basic working principle of retinal prosthetic devices. Although several retinal prostheses have been commercialized, one of problems preventing broad application has been a huge performance variation across patients due to unidentified reasons.

The KIST research team had delved into the potential source of the performance variation and has found the level of [disease progression](#) may be critical. They designed a [longitudinal study](#) and performed

experiments using mice at various stages of retinal degeneration. Those mice lost their vision gradually due to a genetic mutation similar to people with retinitis pigmentosa. The researchers recorded electrically evoked neural activities of [retinal ganglion cells](#) from animals at varying ages and tried to correlate those artificial vision signals to the disease progression. They discovered that both the magnitude and the consistency of the electrically evoked responses diminished as retinal degeneration advanced.

The response consistency is particularly important for retinal prostheses because they periodically refresh artificial visual percepts using repetitive electrical stimuli. For example, when a retinal prostheses user stares at a letter "K," repeating electrical stimuli need to create neural signals representing "K." Otherwise, if the response consistency is too low, the electrical stimuli might transmit neural signals meaning different letters such as "L," "R," or "S," thus making the prosthetic user unable to correctly interpret what he or she is seeing. Throughout a series of experiments to assess the degree of similarities across different neural signals arising from repeated electrical stimuli of a same condition, they found that the response consistency considerably declined with the progressing retinal degeneration while normal retinas showed high consistencies.

Dr. Young-Jun Yoon and Dr. Jae-Ik Lee, the lead authors of the study, said, "Even if a user fixes his/her gaze, their degenerate retina is likely to keep transmitting considerably different neural signals to the brain across repeats of electric stimuli, which may cause poor perception of electrically evoked artificial vision. Retinal degenerative diseases exhibit different patterns of progression across patients. Our results suggest that it is crucial to carefully select candidate patients of retinal implants by thorough examinations assessing the progression level of each patient's retinal degeneration," said Dr. Maesoon Im. "We are studying hardware and software approaches for the improved quality of artificial vision for

patients at the late-stage [degeneration](#)."

**More information:** Young Jun Yoon et al, Retinal Degeneration Reduces Consistency of Network-mediated Responses Arising in Ganglion Cells to Electric Stimulation, *IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering* (2020). [DOI: 10.1109/TNSRE.2020.3003345](#)

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