

Developments on the Boston 256-Channel Retinal Implant

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The Boston Retinal Prosthesis

An electronic implantable device to restore functional vision to patients with retinitis pigmentosa and age-related macular degeneration.

The device stimulates nerves in the visual system based on an image from an external camera.

20+ year collaboration between MIT, Harvard Medical School, Cornell, CMU, and others.

Retinal Prosthesis Function

 Electrically stimulates ganglion nerves based on an external camera image



Subretinal Implant Placement



Other Visual Prostheses







Epiretinal





Short-term Human Proof-of-concept Trials

- 1998 2000, Surgical trials on six volunteers
- Epiretinal stimulation for a few hours
- Reported spots, lines, not complex shapes



Rizzo, et al. IOVS, 2003



Rizzo et al. IOVS, 2003



Short-term Human Proof-of-concept Trials

Video - spots





First-Generation Implant

- Implanted in 3 minipigs for up to 10 months in 2008
- Wireless power and data telemetry
- Coated in silicone viable for many months, not decades





Theogarajan et al. IEEE ISSCC, 2006ShireTheogarajan IEEE JSSC, 2008Kelly

Shire, et al. IEEE TBME, 2009 Kelly, et al. IEEE TBioCAS, 2011

Second Generation Implant *Ab externo* approach Electrode array enters the space under the retina through the scleral wall of the eye.









Prototype Implant











04

07

-0.2

-0 :

-1.7

Ampitude (V)

05





Waveform is measured at implant and telemetered out

21 days post-op (ch 4)

75

Rus 768 m

72 µA, 768 µ

 Noisy, but you can see the step-ramp components, and variation of voltage with current

Kelly, et al. IEEE ISABEL, 2009 Kelly, et al. IEEE EMBC, 2009 Kelly, et al. IEEE TBME, 2011 Kelly, et al. BSPC, 2011

Third Generation Prosthesis

- Hundreds of channels (>256)
- Smaller hermetic case
- Devices being assembled and tested in the lab now



Wireless Power and Data for High Channel Count Implant Power and data are delivered by inductively coupled coils via magnetic fields







Image Processing

Increasing Resolution







1000+ electrodes

16 electrodes

200+ electrodes

These images approximate what patients with retinal devices ideally could see. It is hoped that increasing the number of electrodes will result in more visual perceptions and higher-resolution vision.

[Credit: California Institute of Technology]



Original Image



Filtered Image







63 Pixels





1044 Pixels

Stimulation Safety Circuitry

- Biphasic, charge balanced currents are generally used for stimulation
- Because of leakage pathways, these waveforms result in residual charge





Stimulation Safety Circuitry

• We prevent this residual charge from occurring by adjusting the stimulation pulse parameters.



Krishnan, et al., IEEE EMBC, 2012



Future Research

- Finish assembly and testing of 256+channel retinal prosthesis, prepare for FDA clinical trials
- Design external camera system, portable telemetry system, image processing, etc.



The Boston Retinal





🍪 ICES







Engineering

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Discussion

