

NANOCI

First steps towards a gapless auditory nerve – CI electrode interface

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Service of ORL & HNS, University Hospital of Geneva, Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland



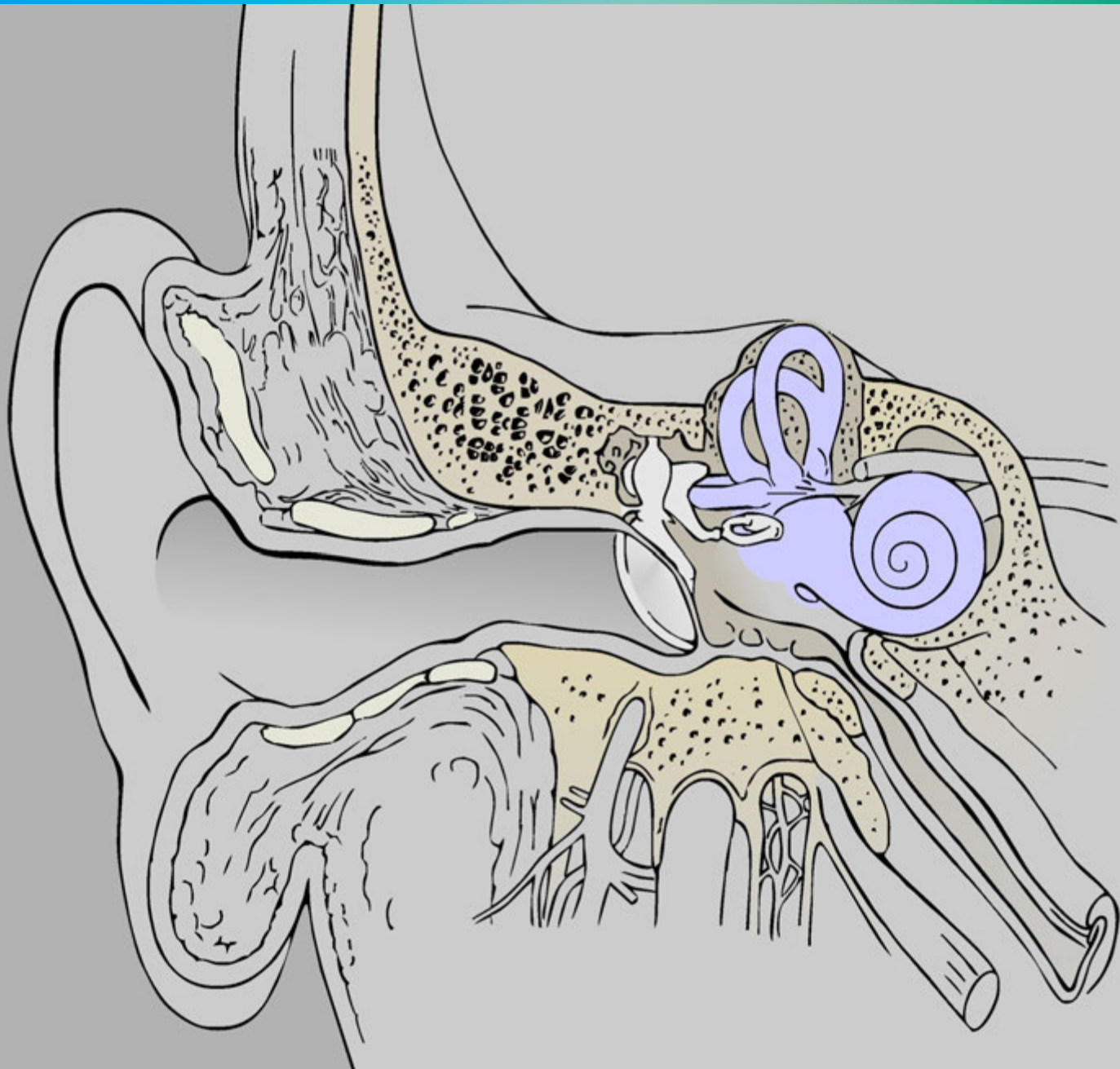
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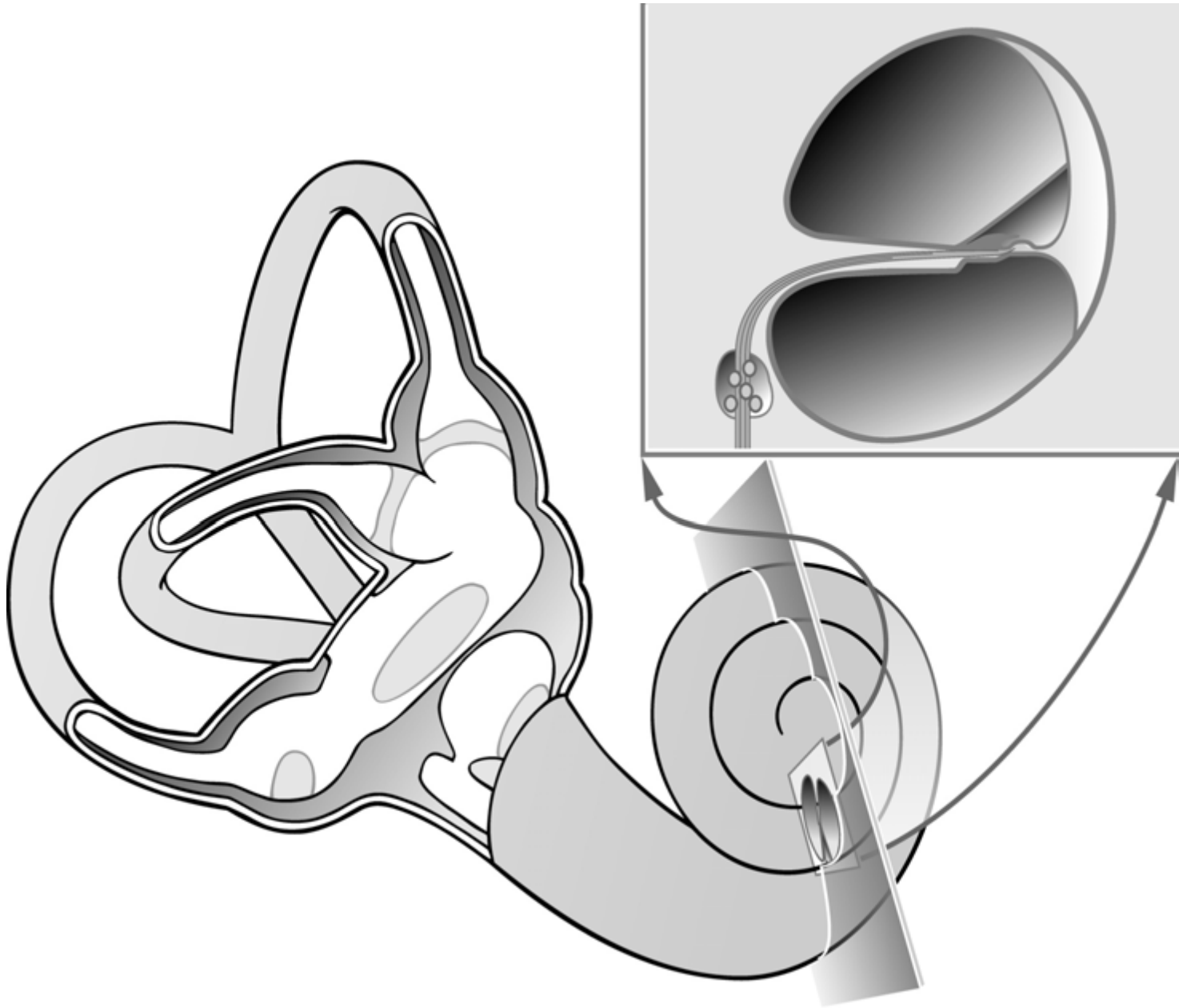


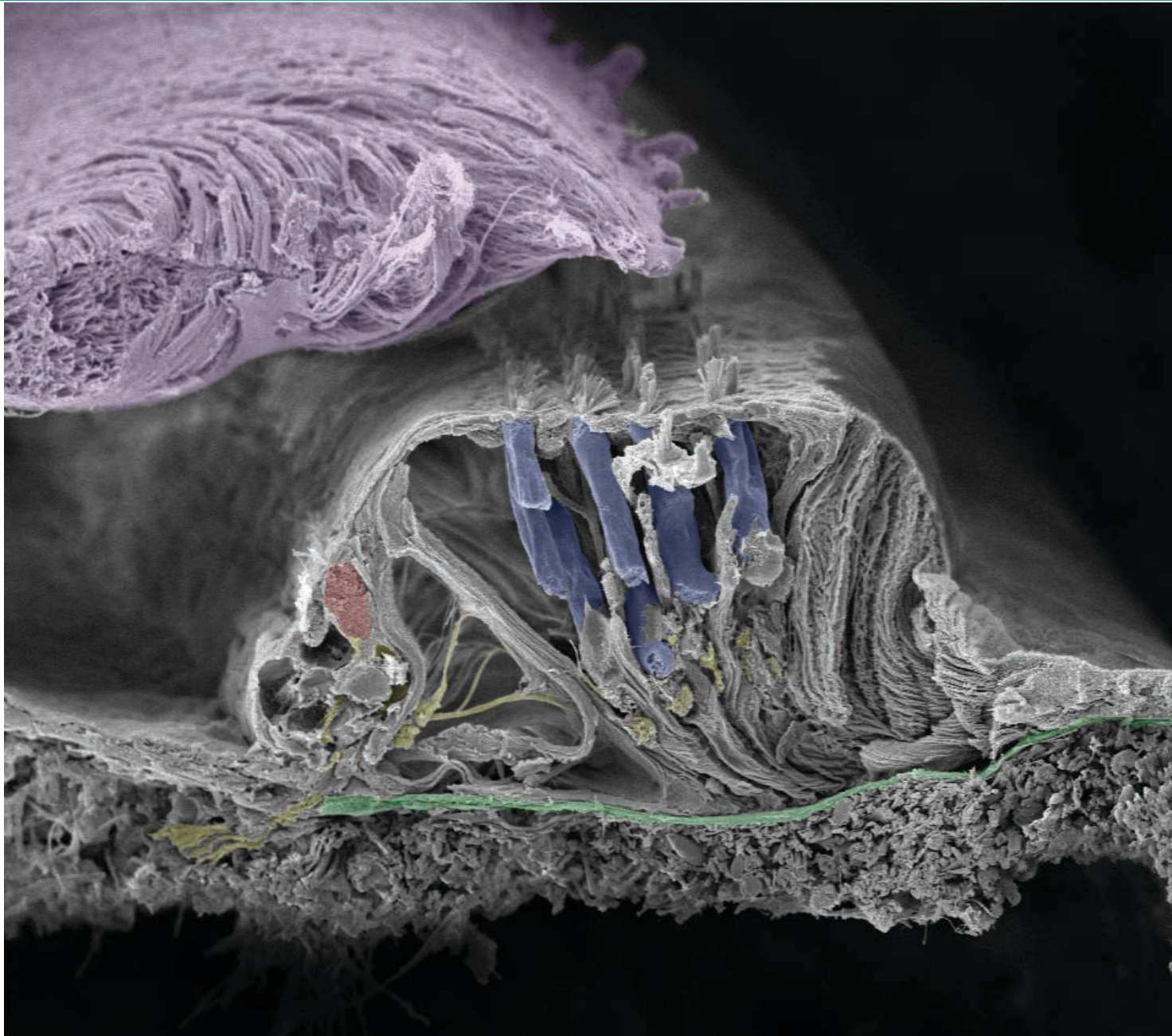
Bern

Content

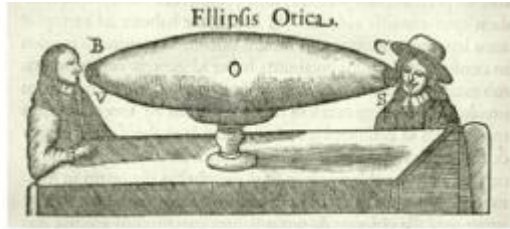
- Strengths & limitations of current cochlear implant (CI) technology
- NANO CI – background and concept
- Methods to explore the feasibility of the NANO CI concept
- Results in vitro and in vivo
- Summary and conclusion







1700s



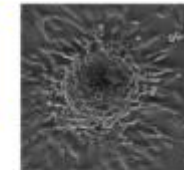
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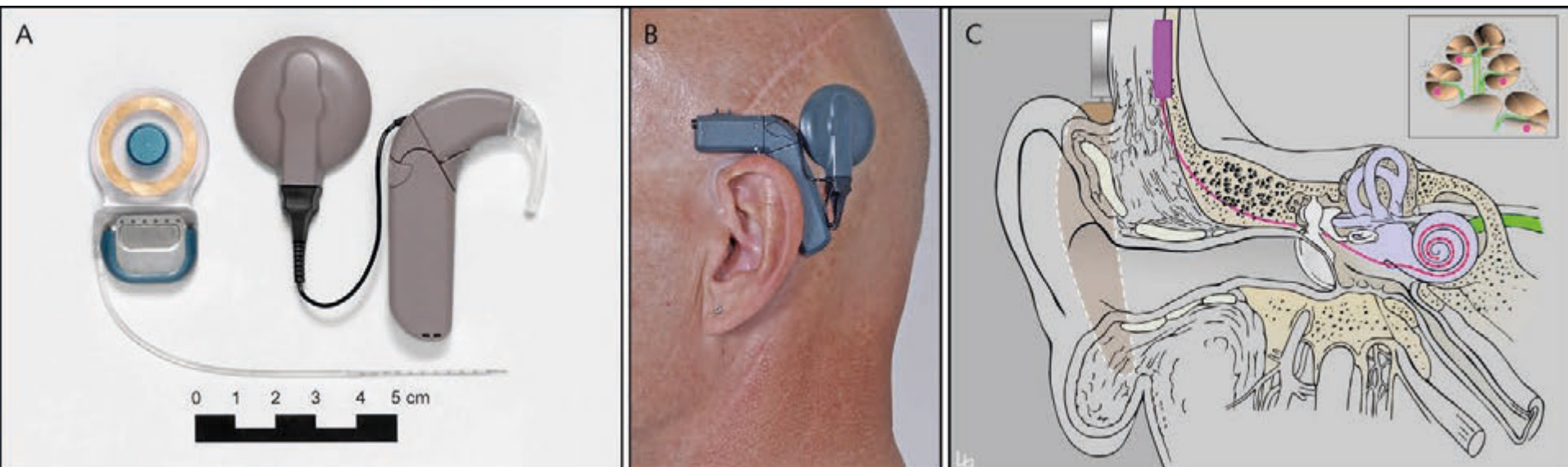


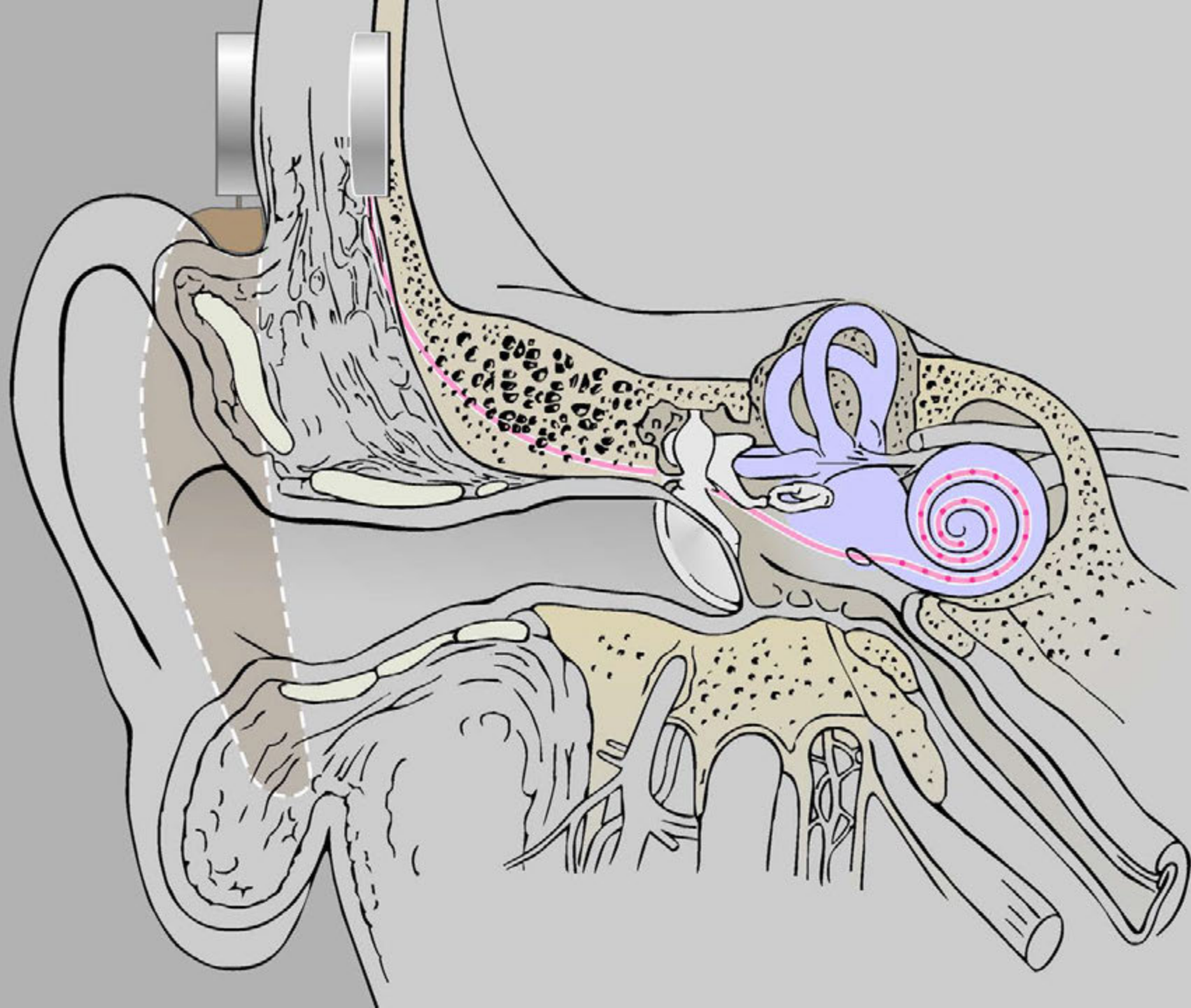
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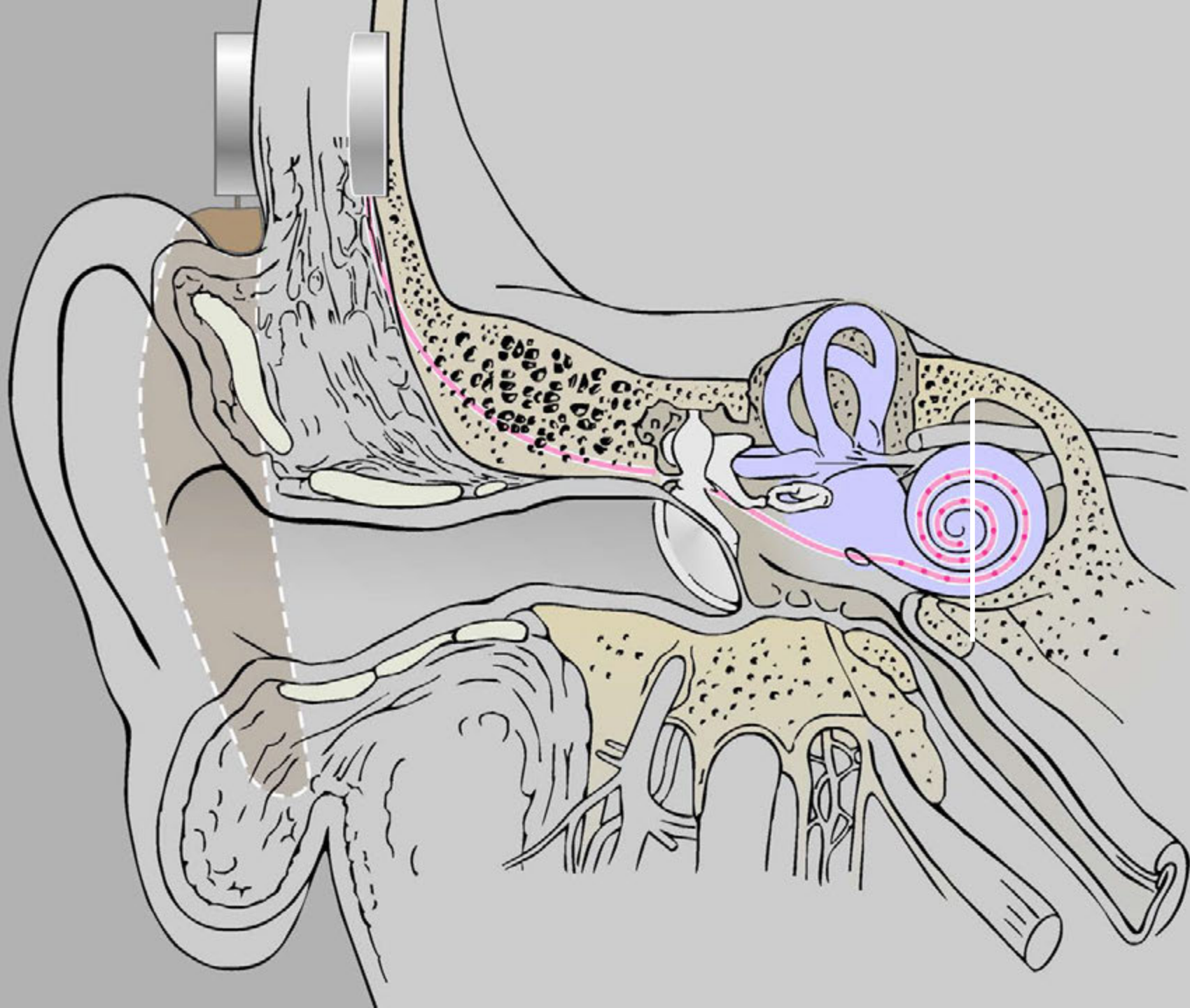


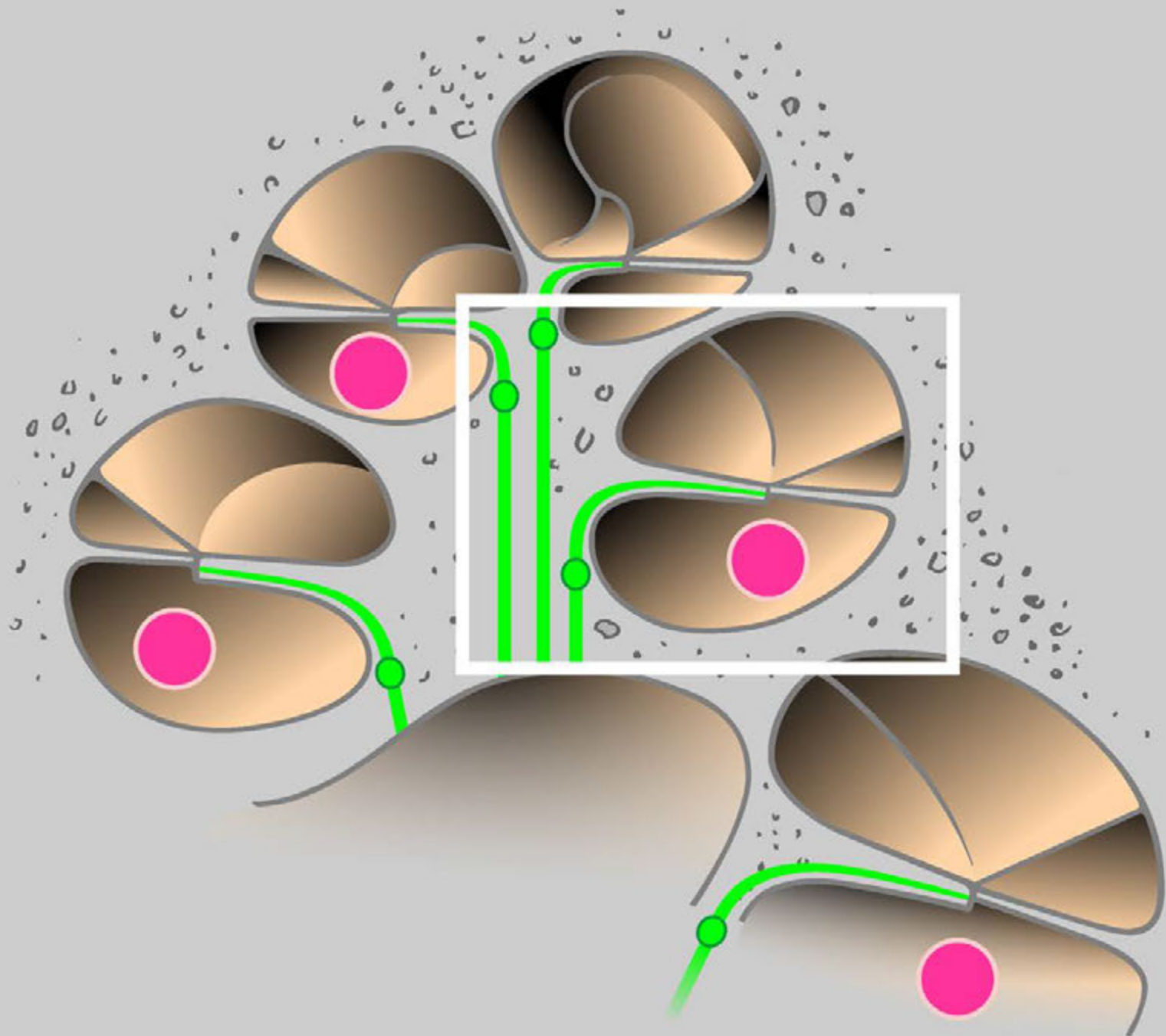
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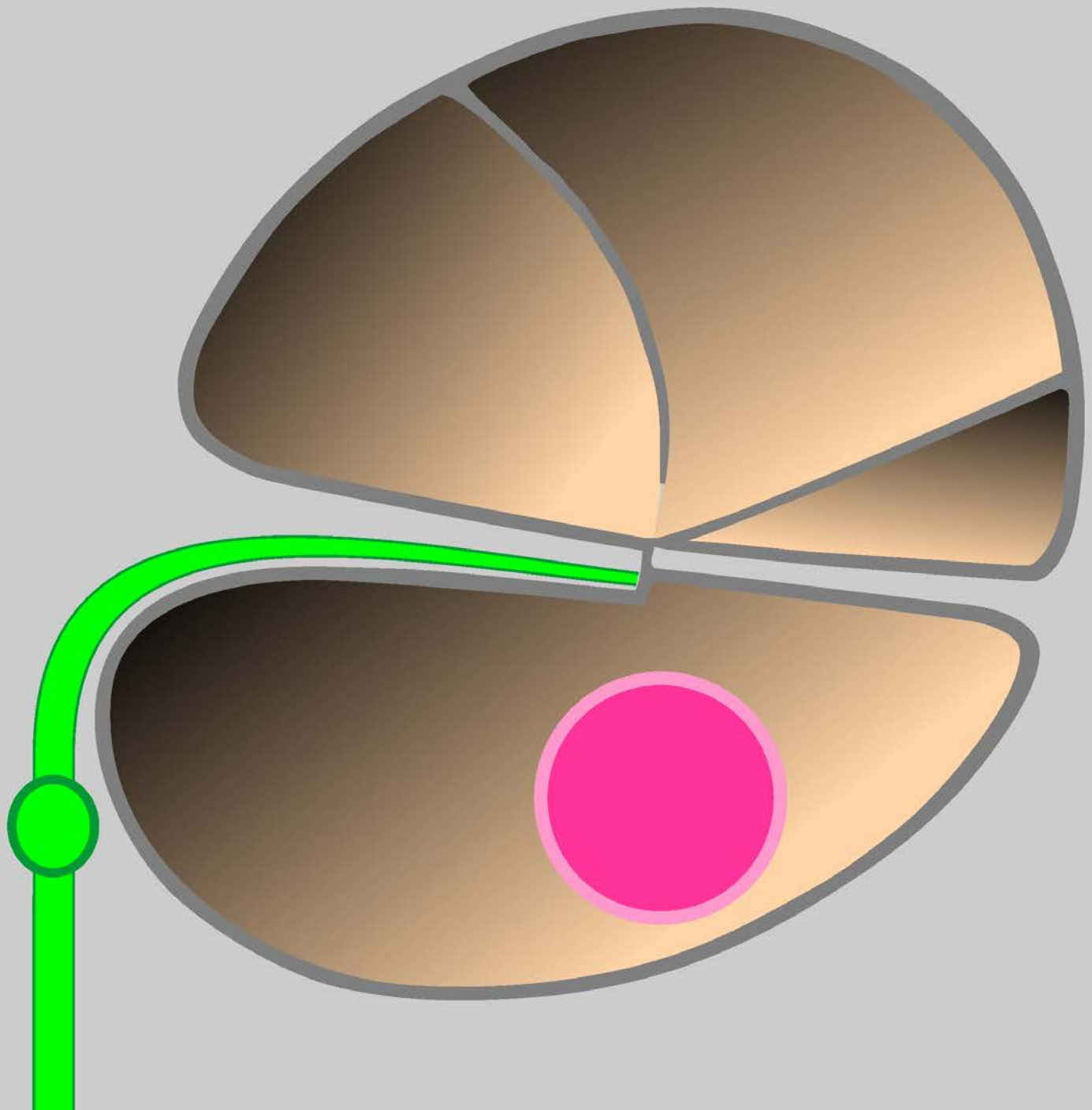






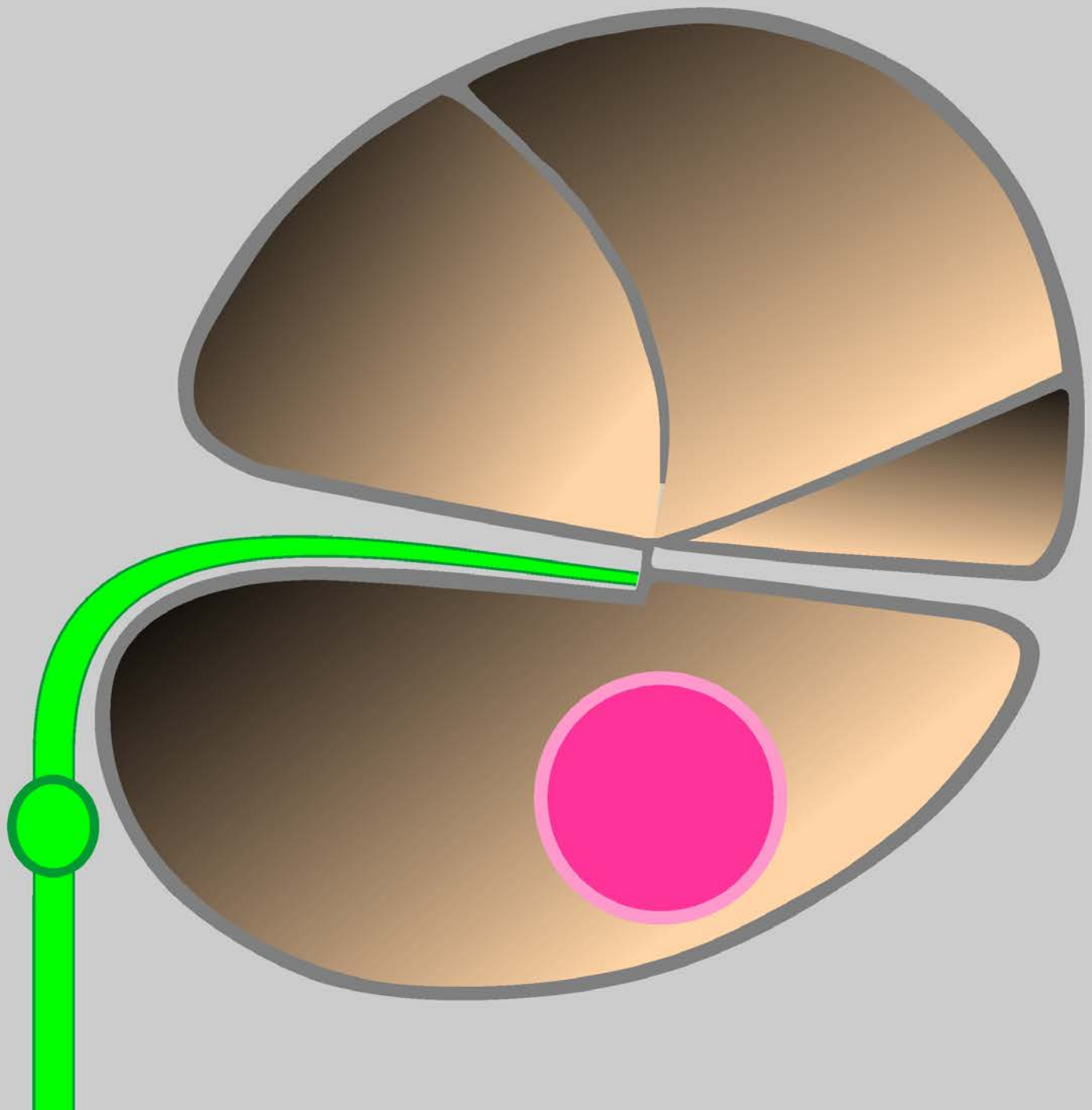


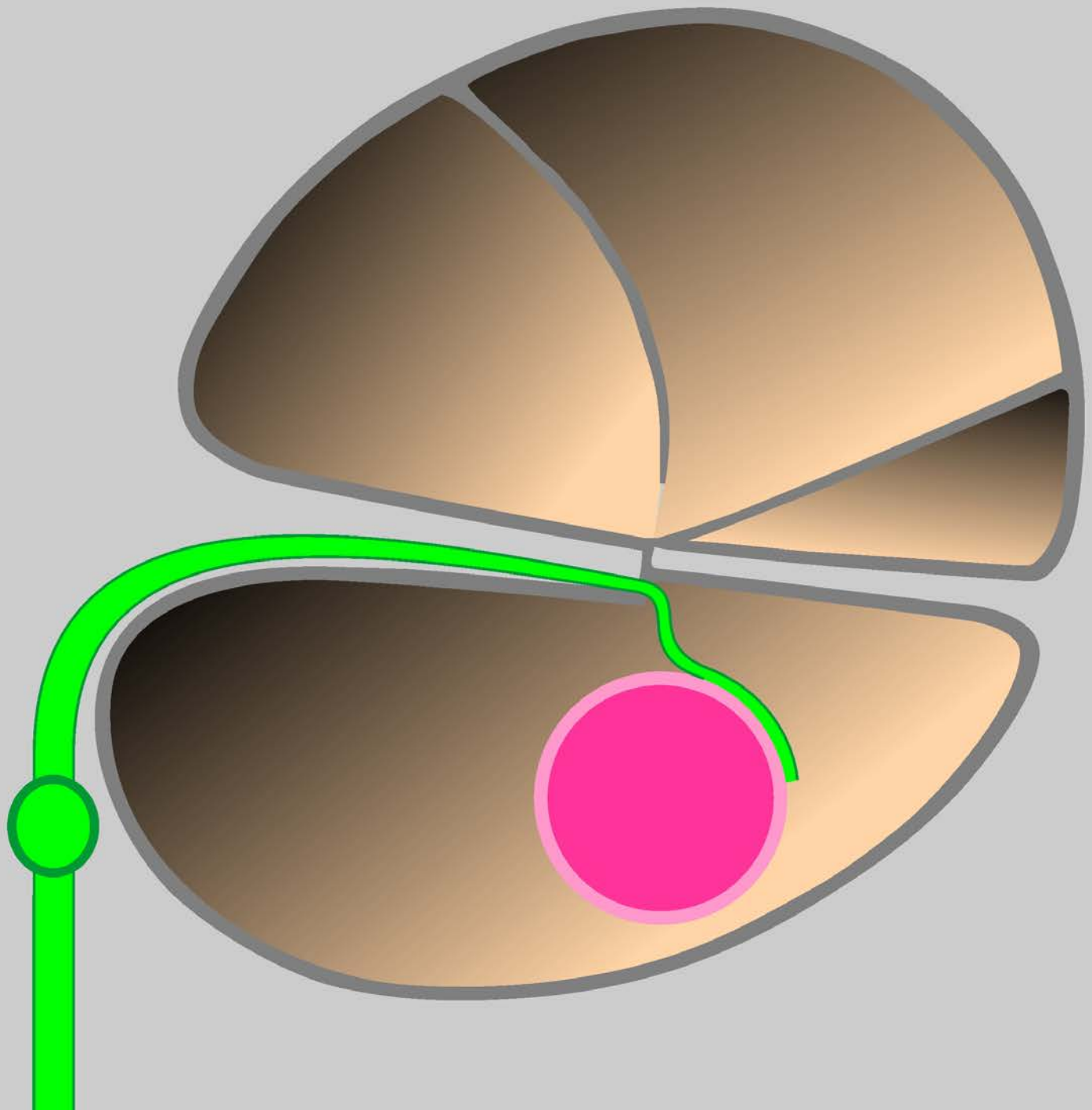


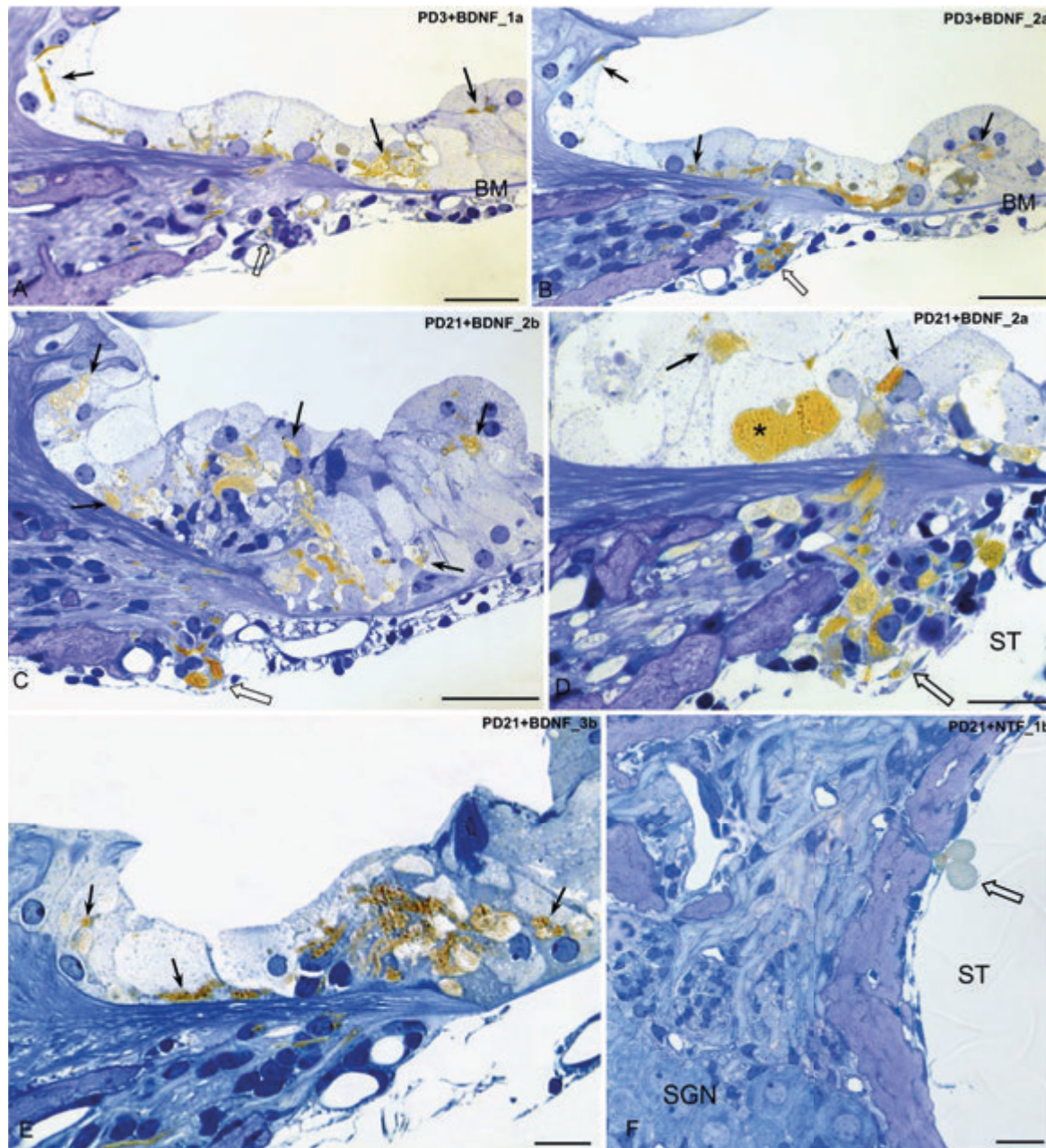


Limitations of current CI technology

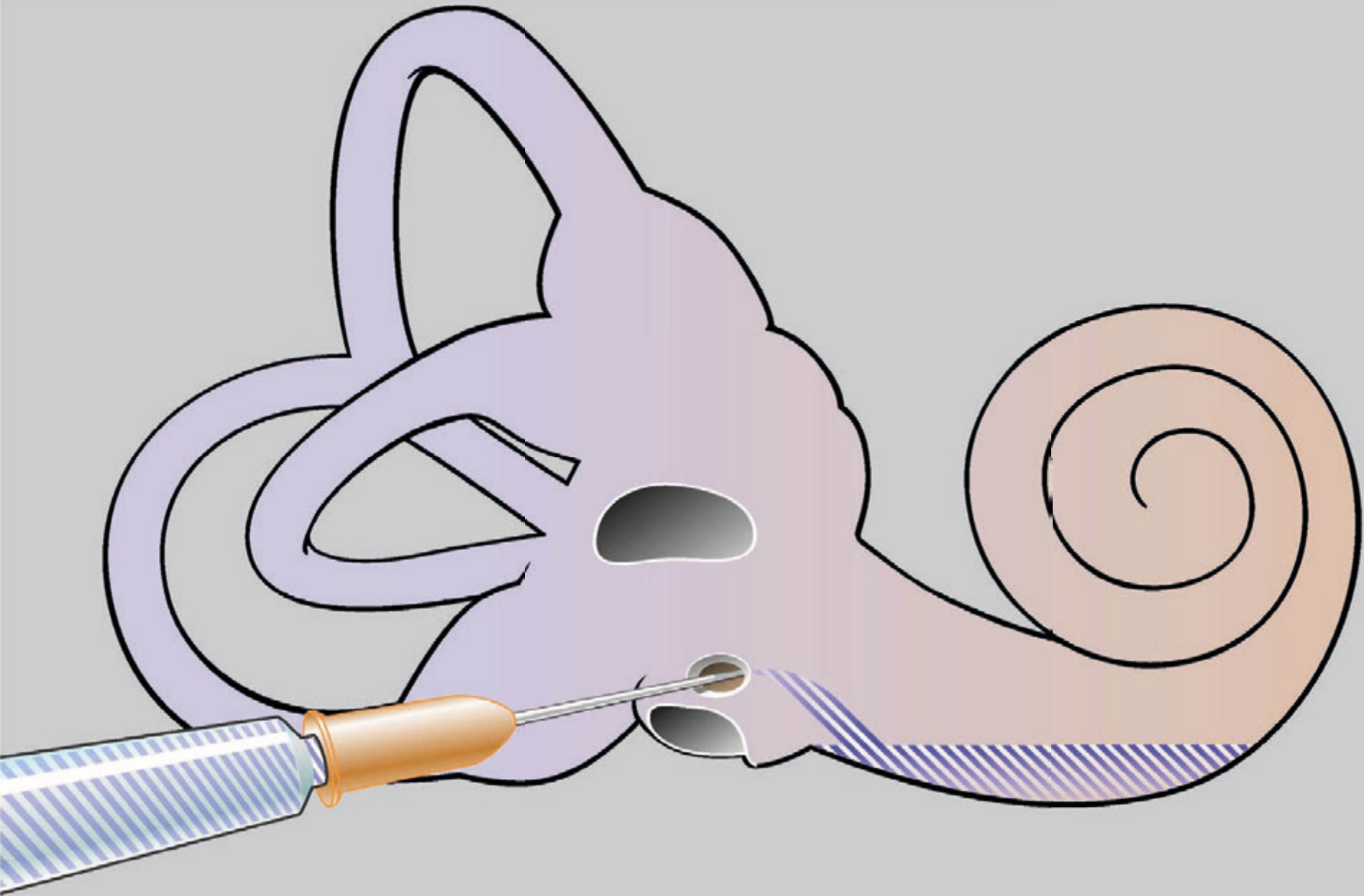
- Limited auditory resolution – limited performance
 - Tonal languages
 - Listening in background noise
 - Music listening
- High power consumption
 - High recurring costs (500 CHF per year for batteries per CI)
 - Responsible for large speech processor
 - Impeds development of fully implantable devices

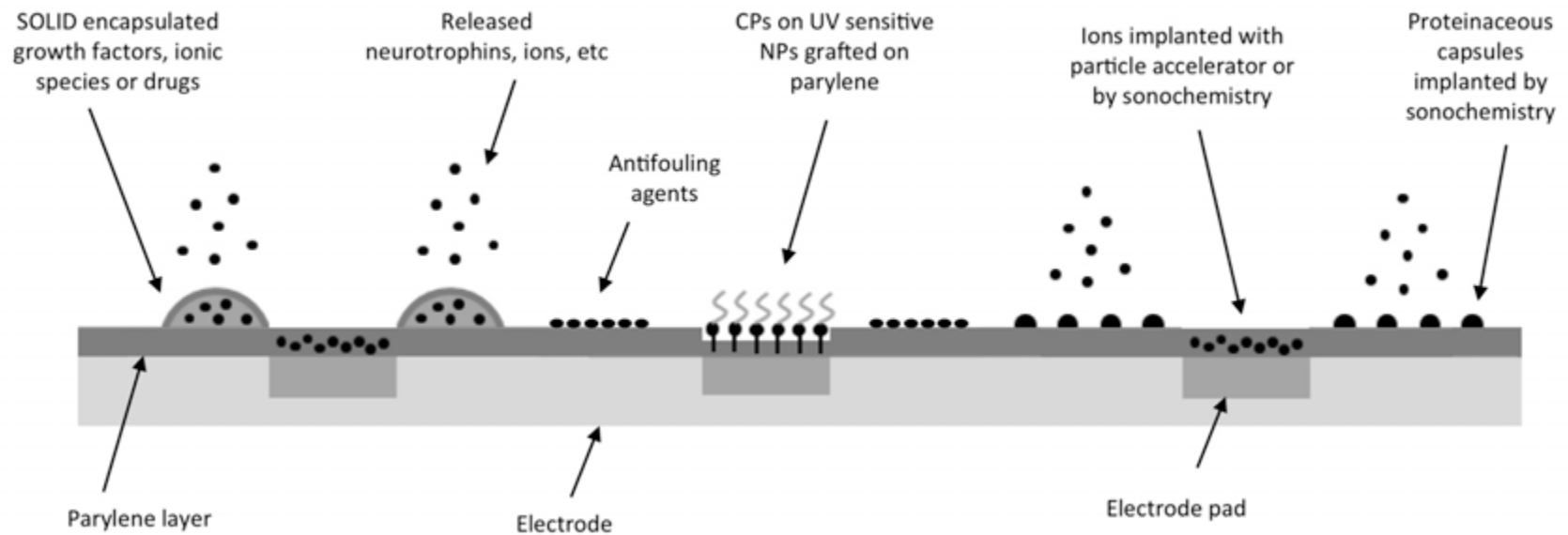


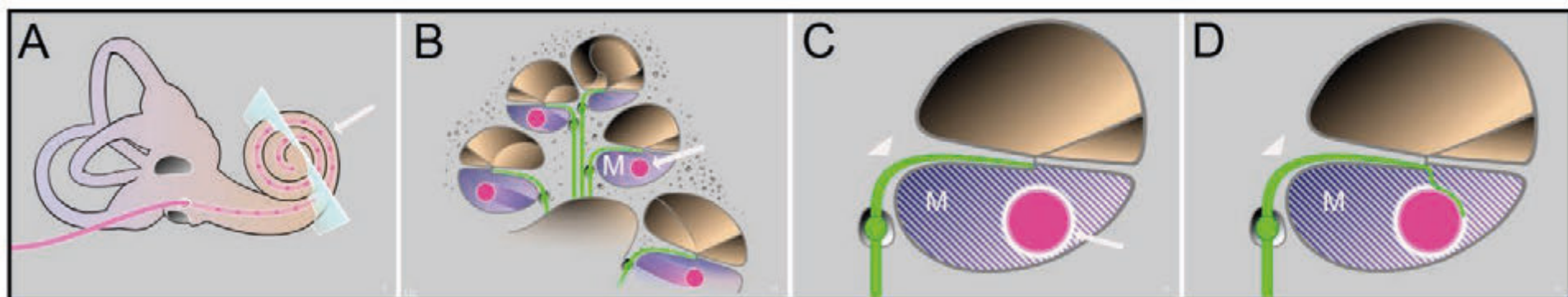


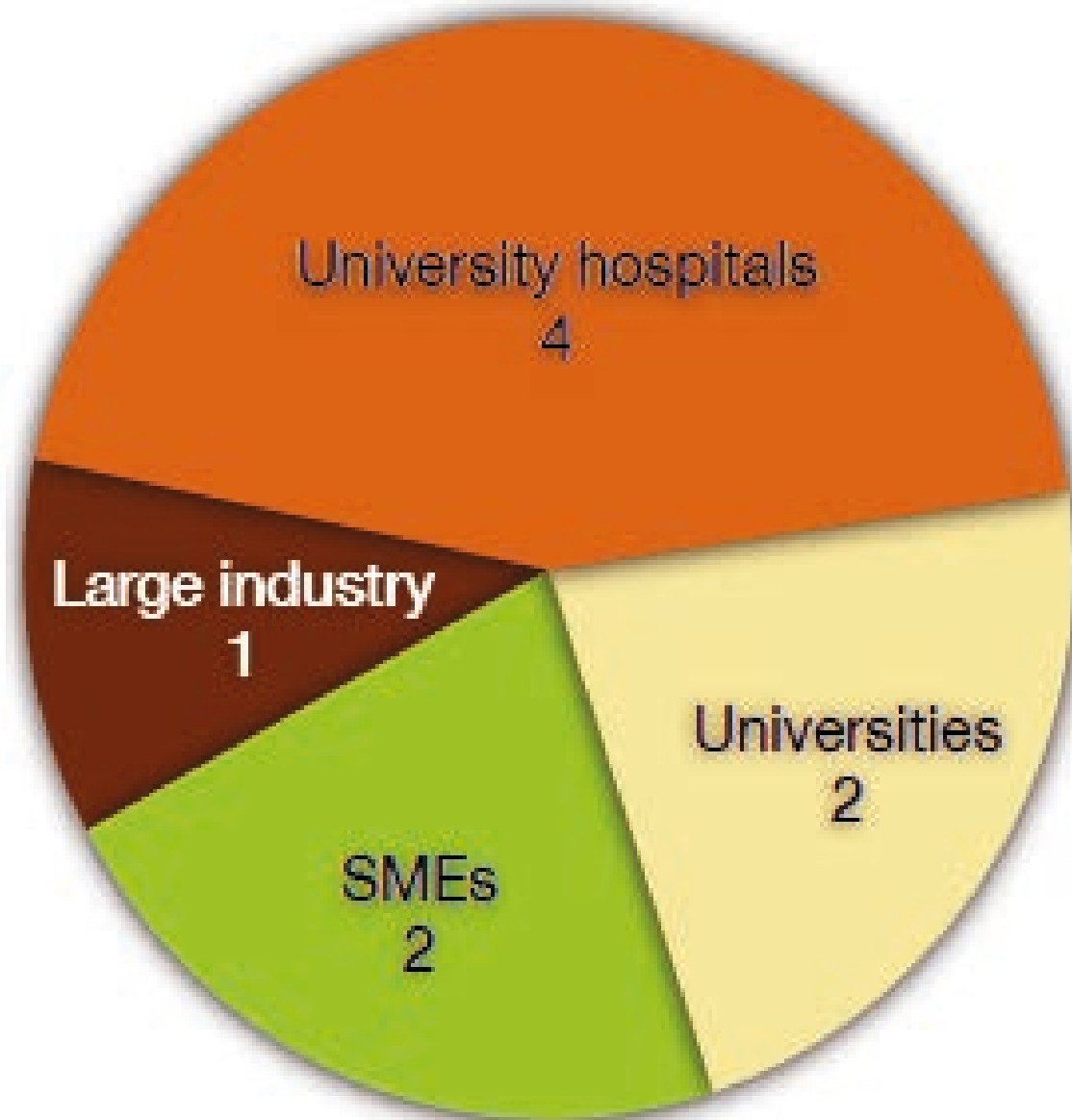


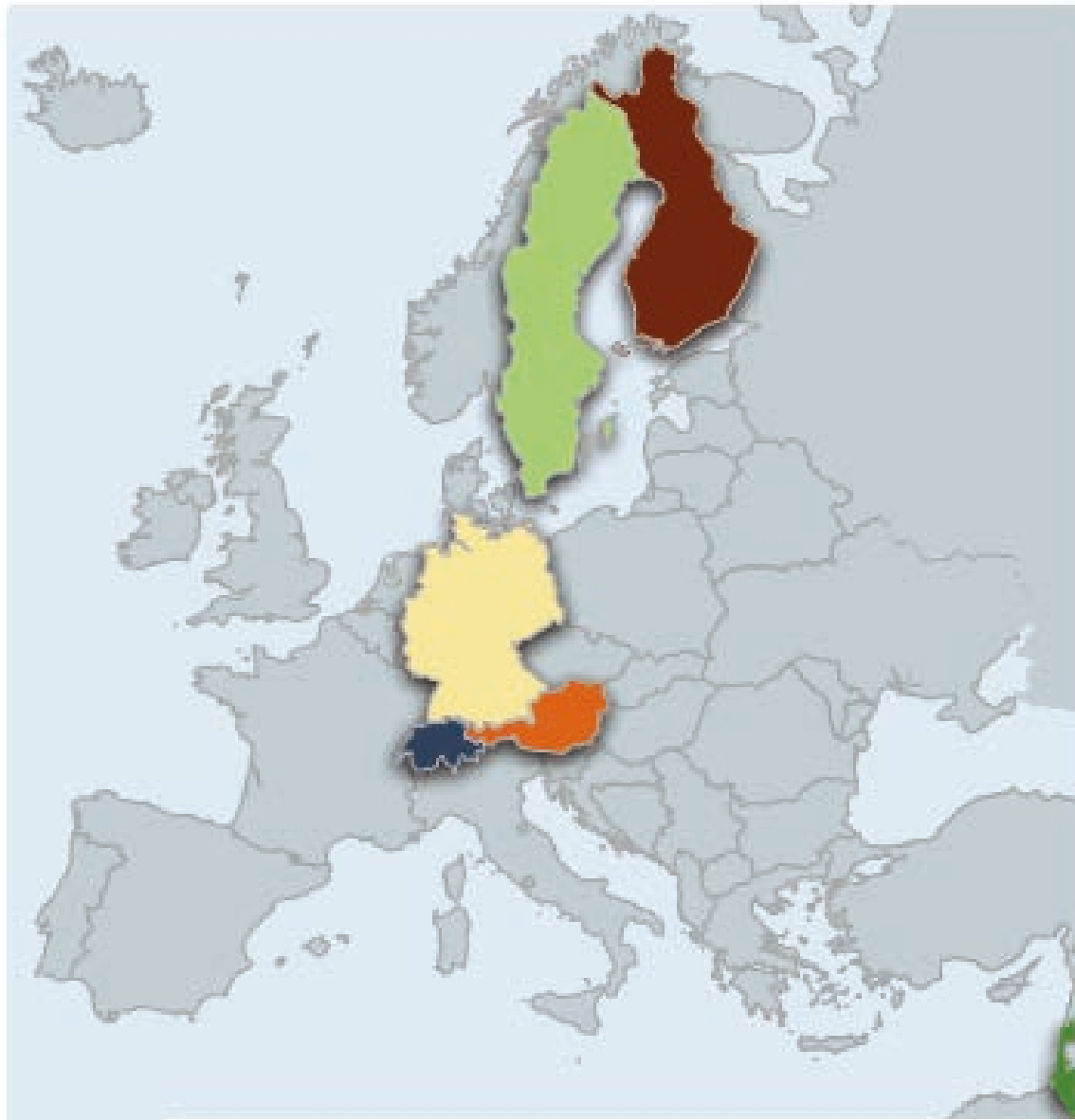
Gluckert et al, JCR 2008











1 UNIBE
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2 UKT
Tübingen, DE

3 UU
Uppsala, SE

4 UTA
Tampere, FI

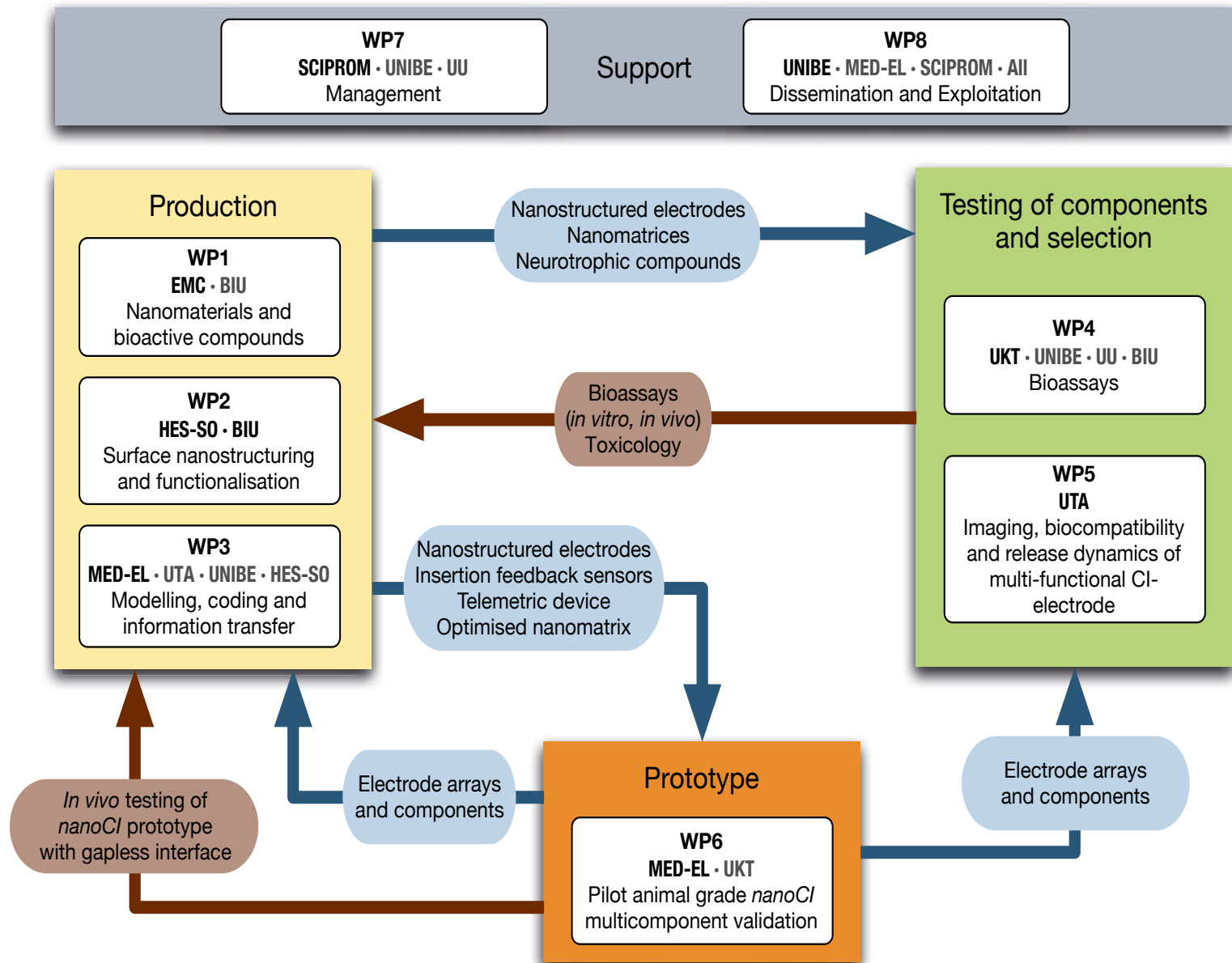
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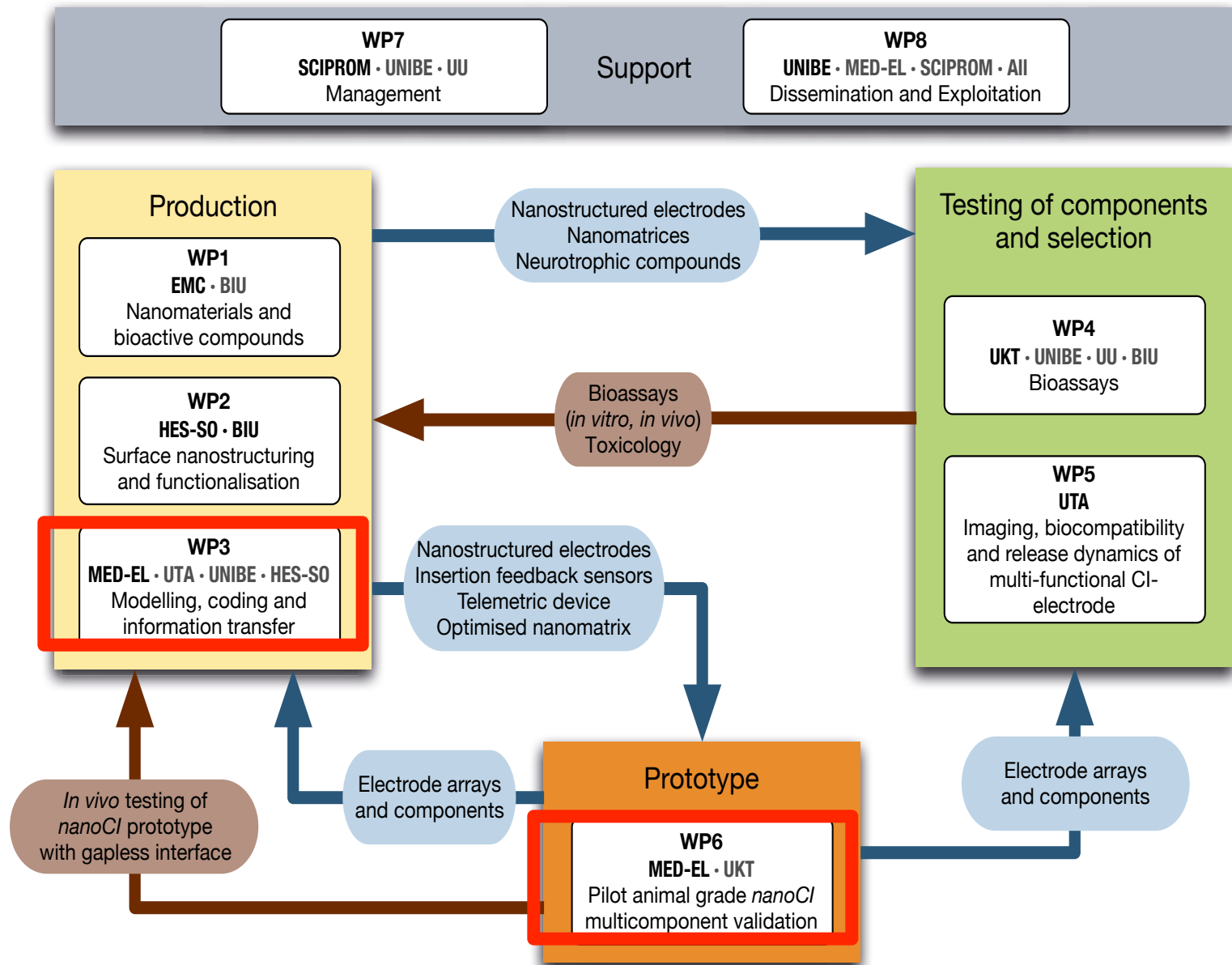
6 BIU
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7 EMC
Tübingen, DE

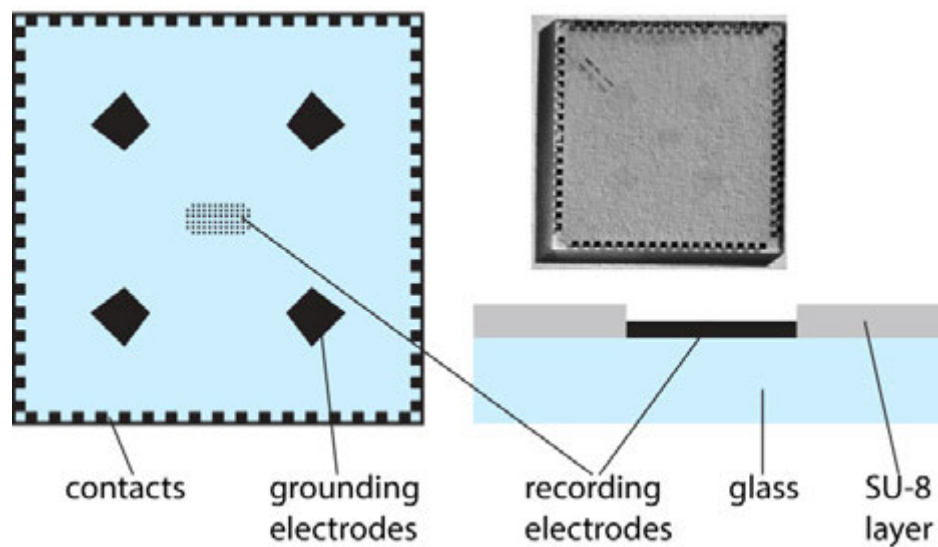
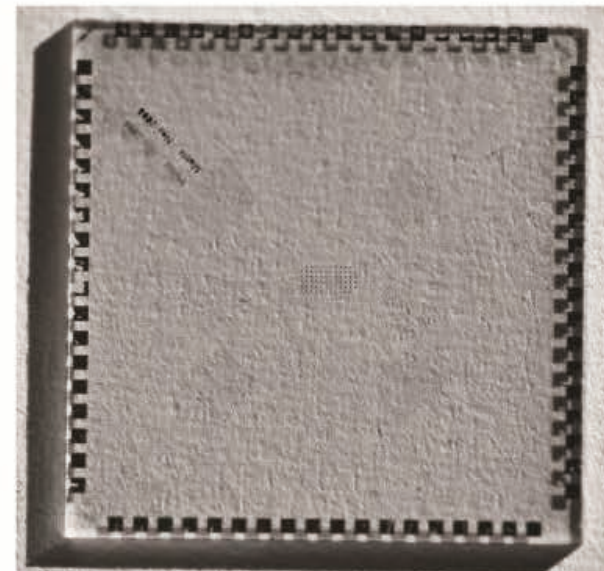
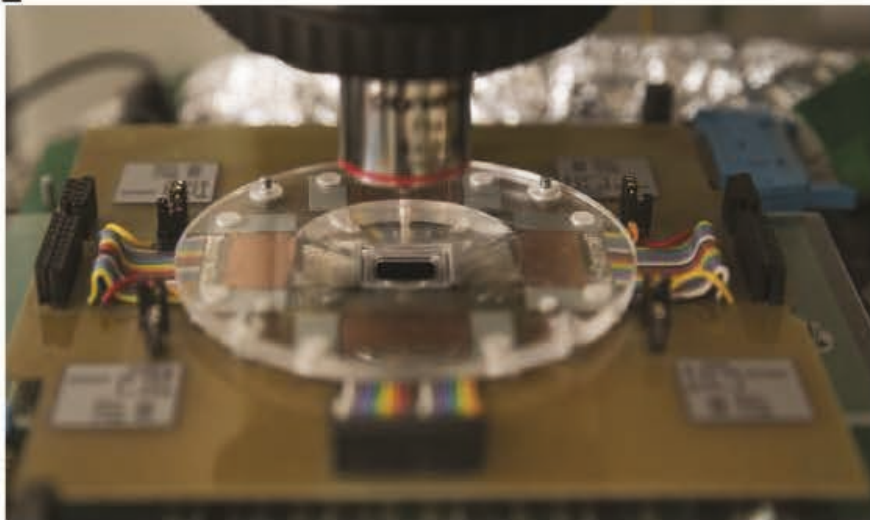
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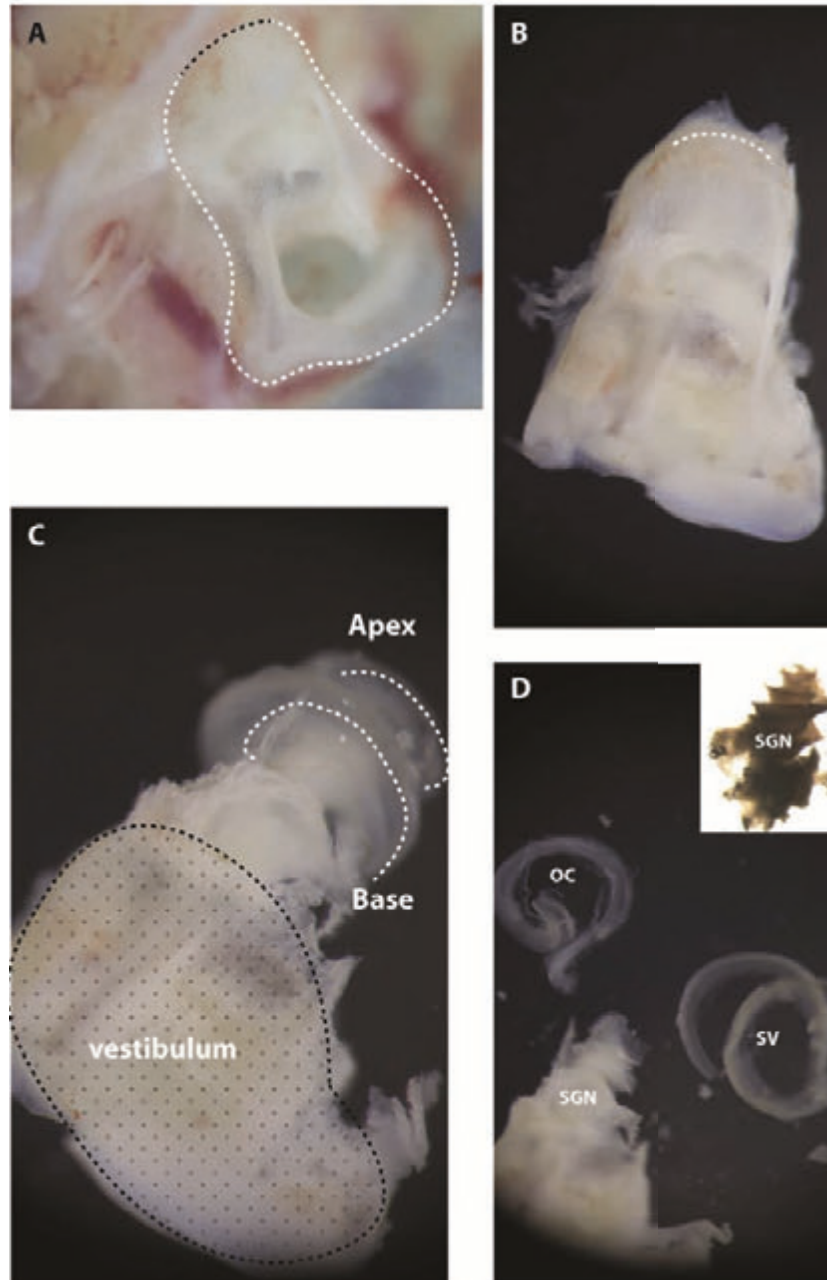
9 SCIPROM
Lausanne, CH



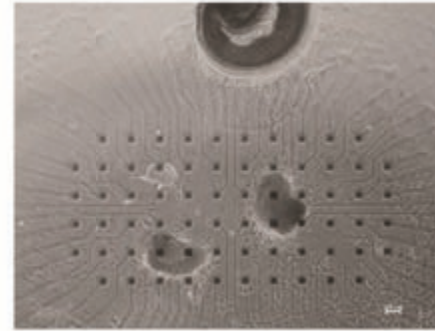
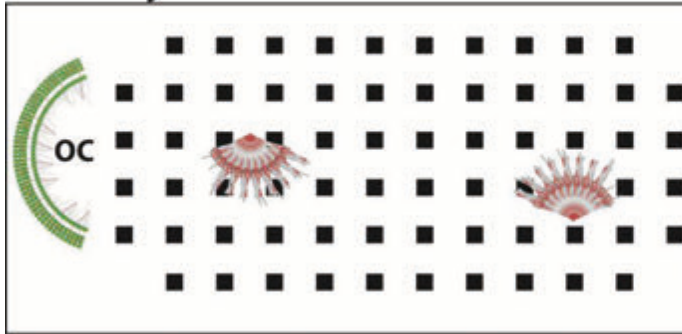


A

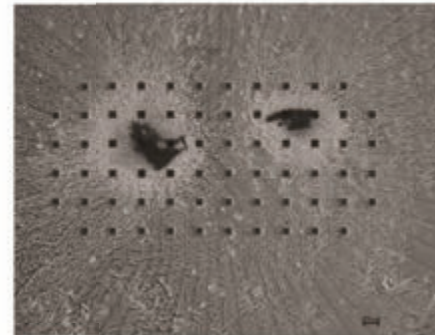
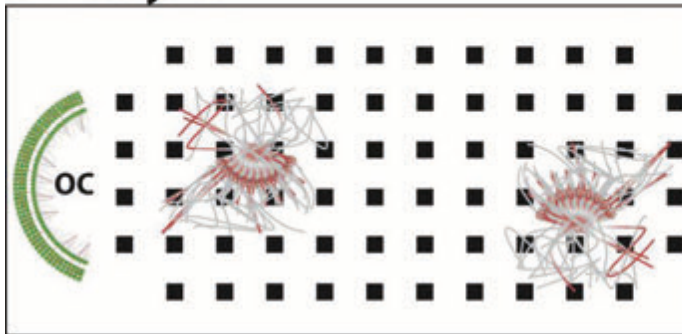




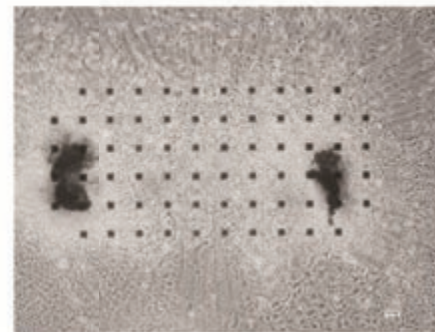
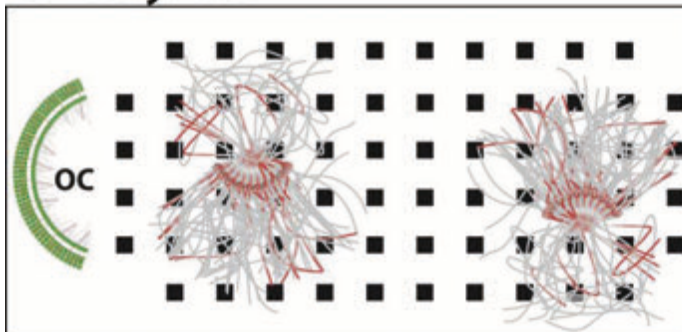
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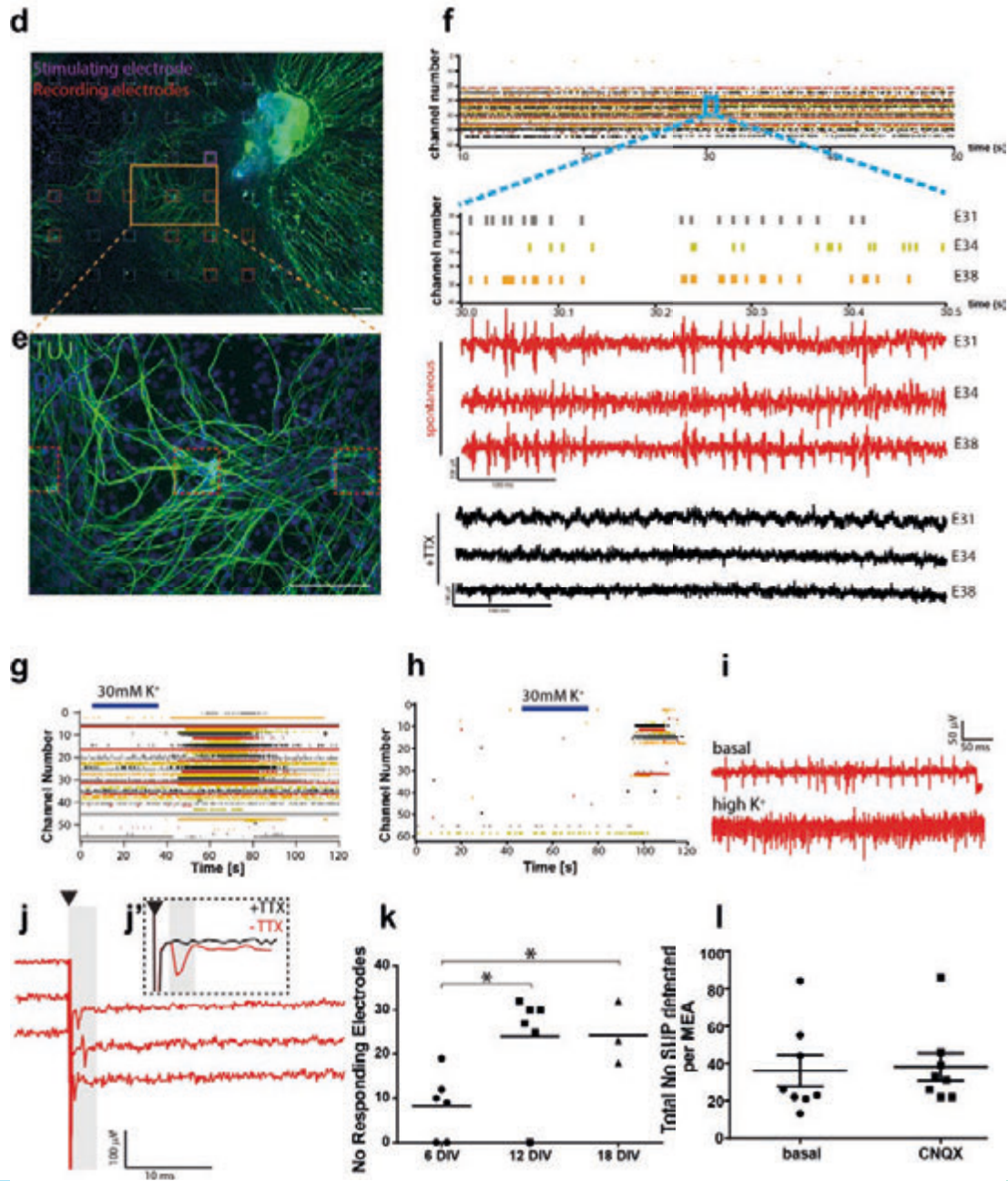


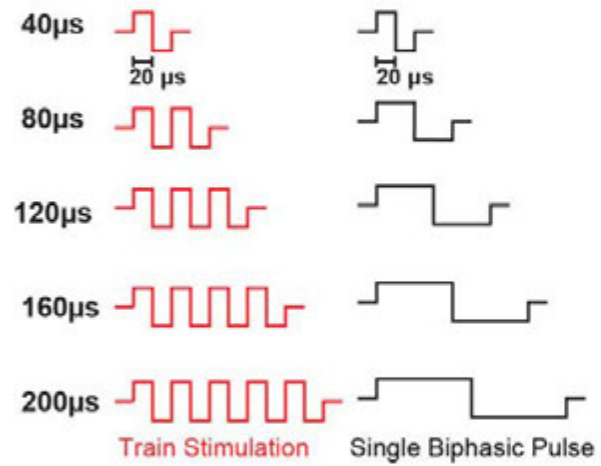
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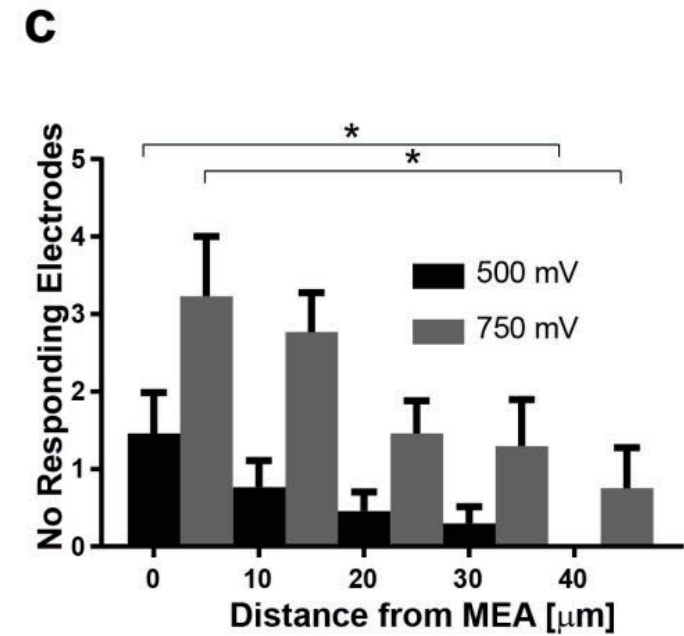
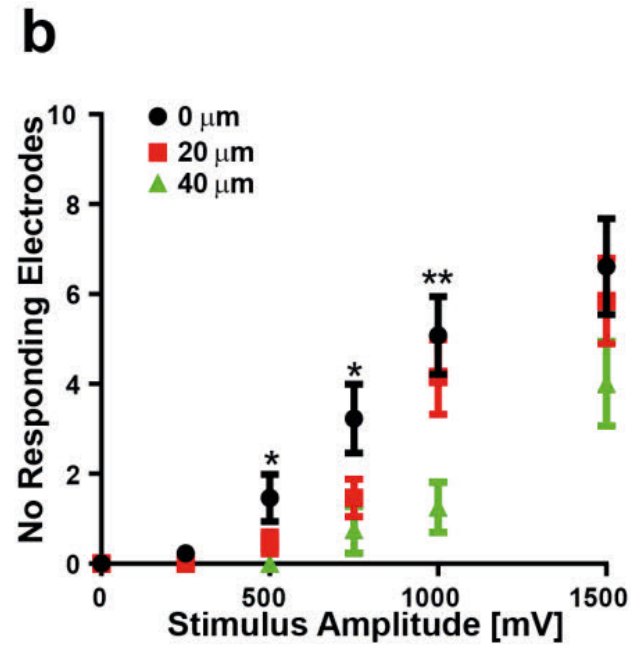
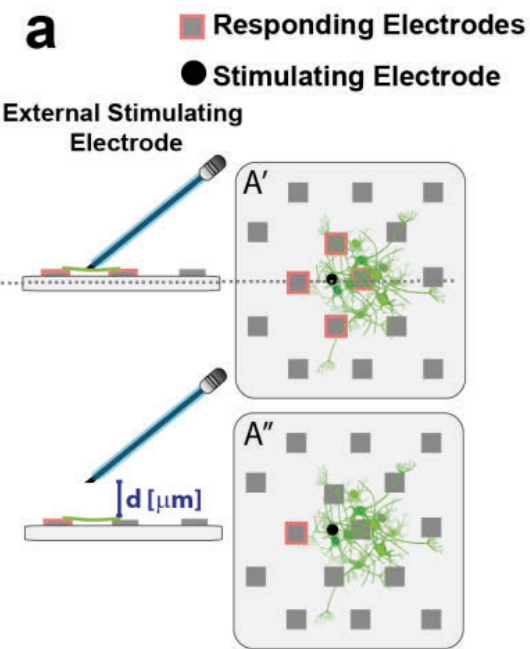


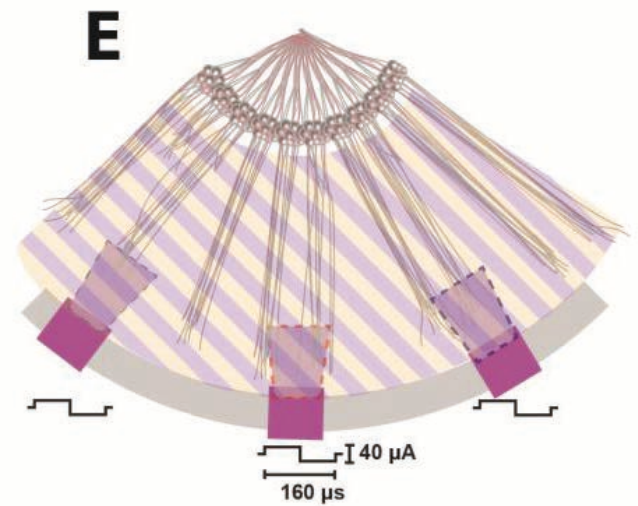
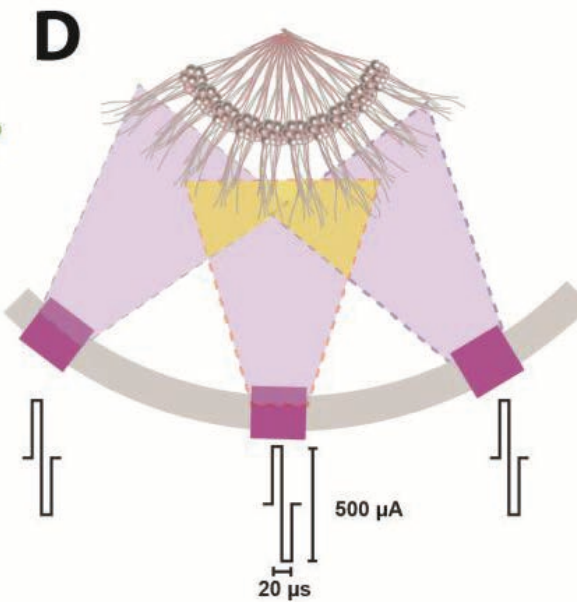
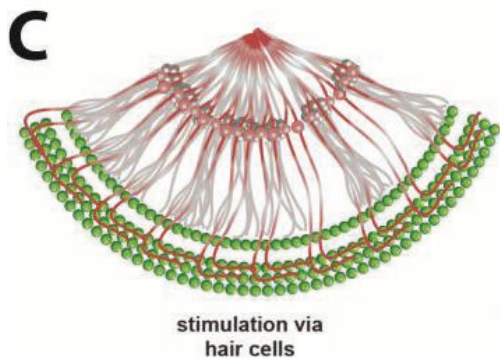
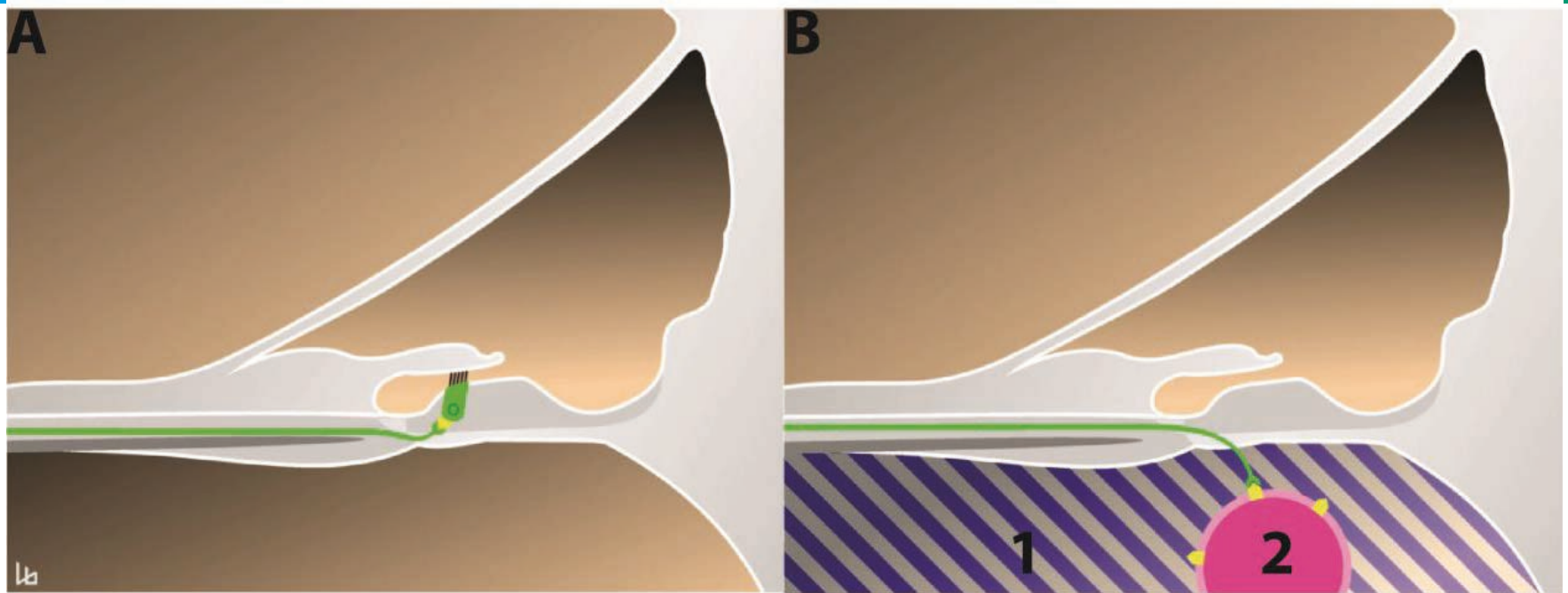
C day 18









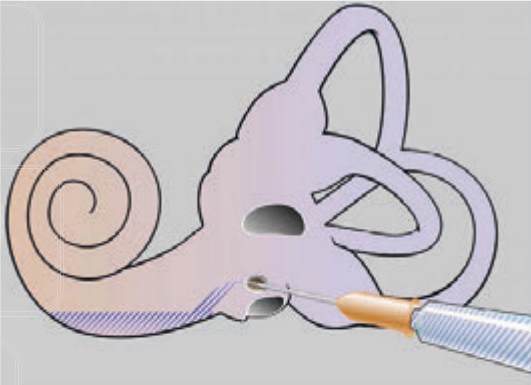
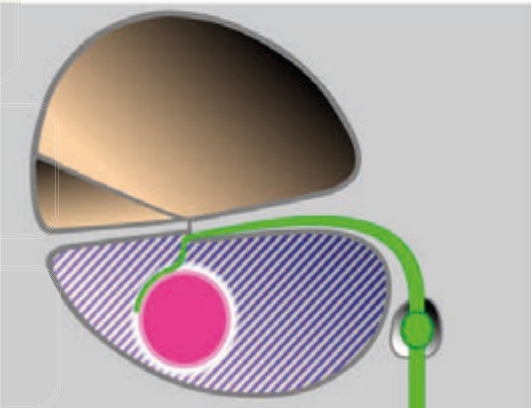




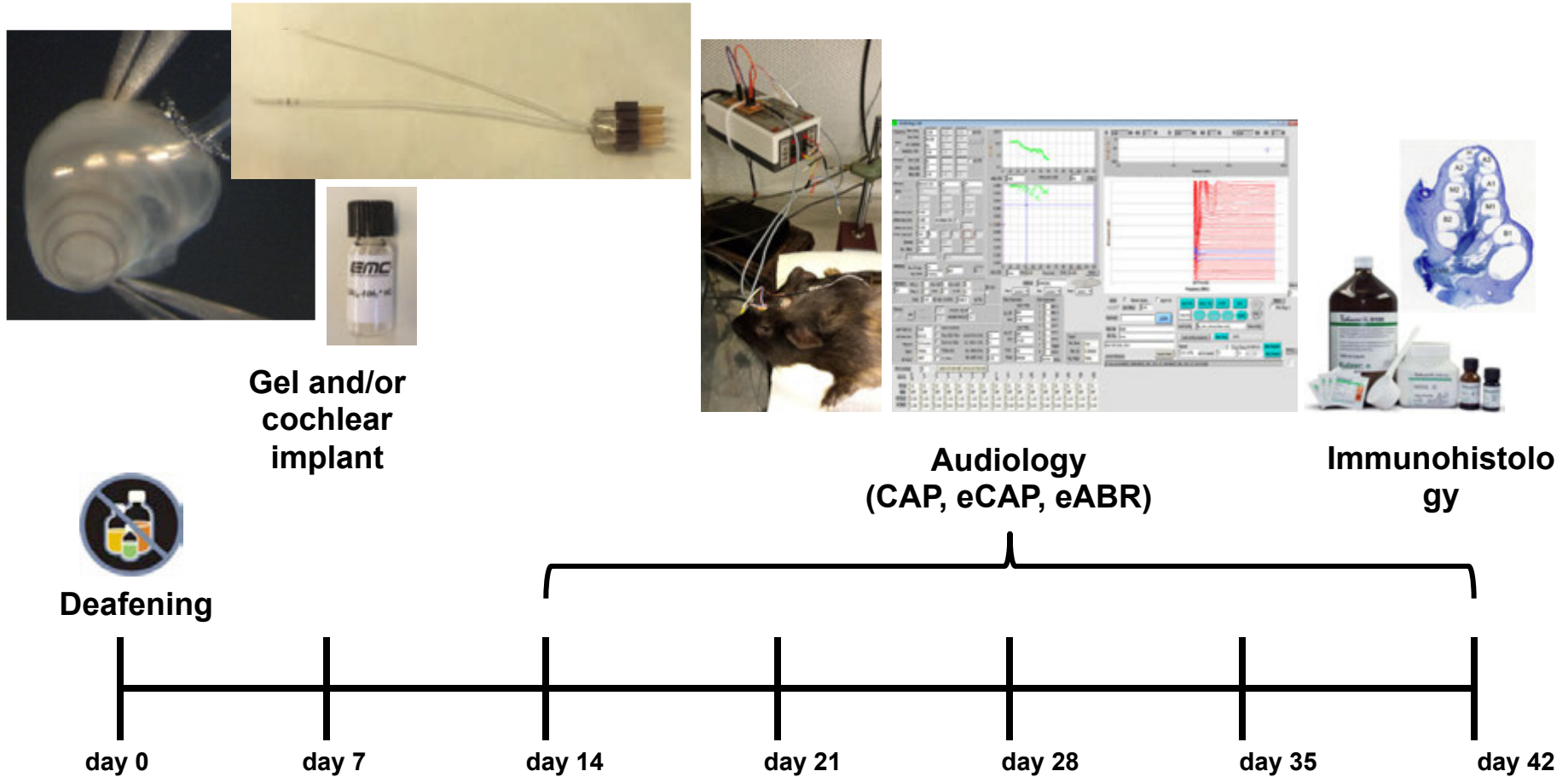
NANOCl in vivo experiments

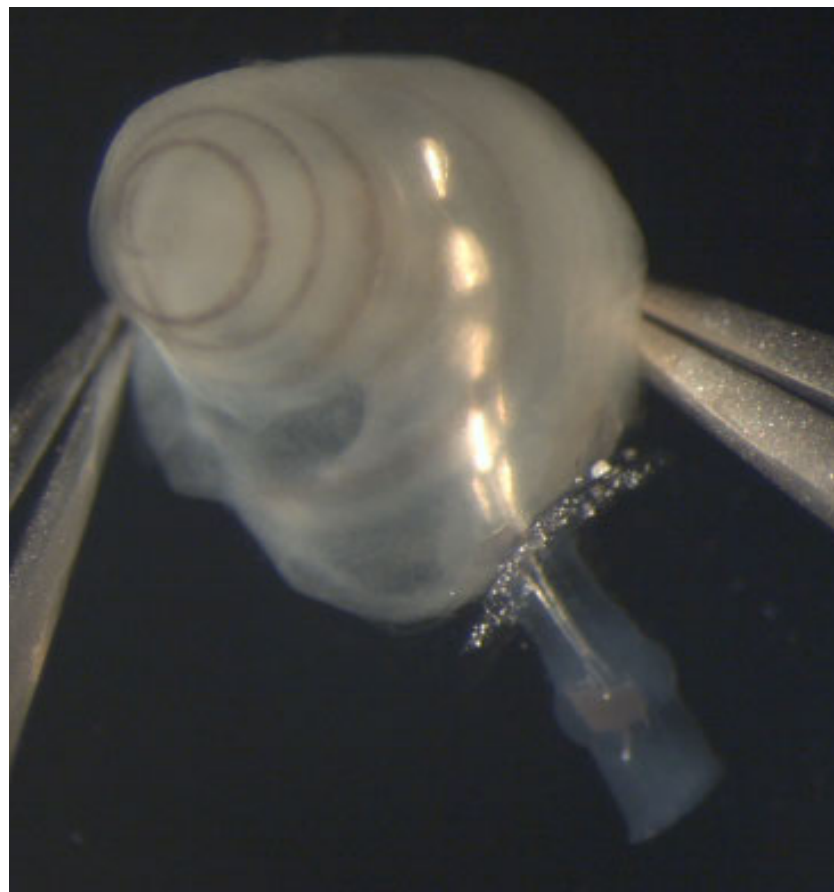
**Marcus Müller, Hubert Löwenheim
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen**

In vivo-Experiments: 10 Groups

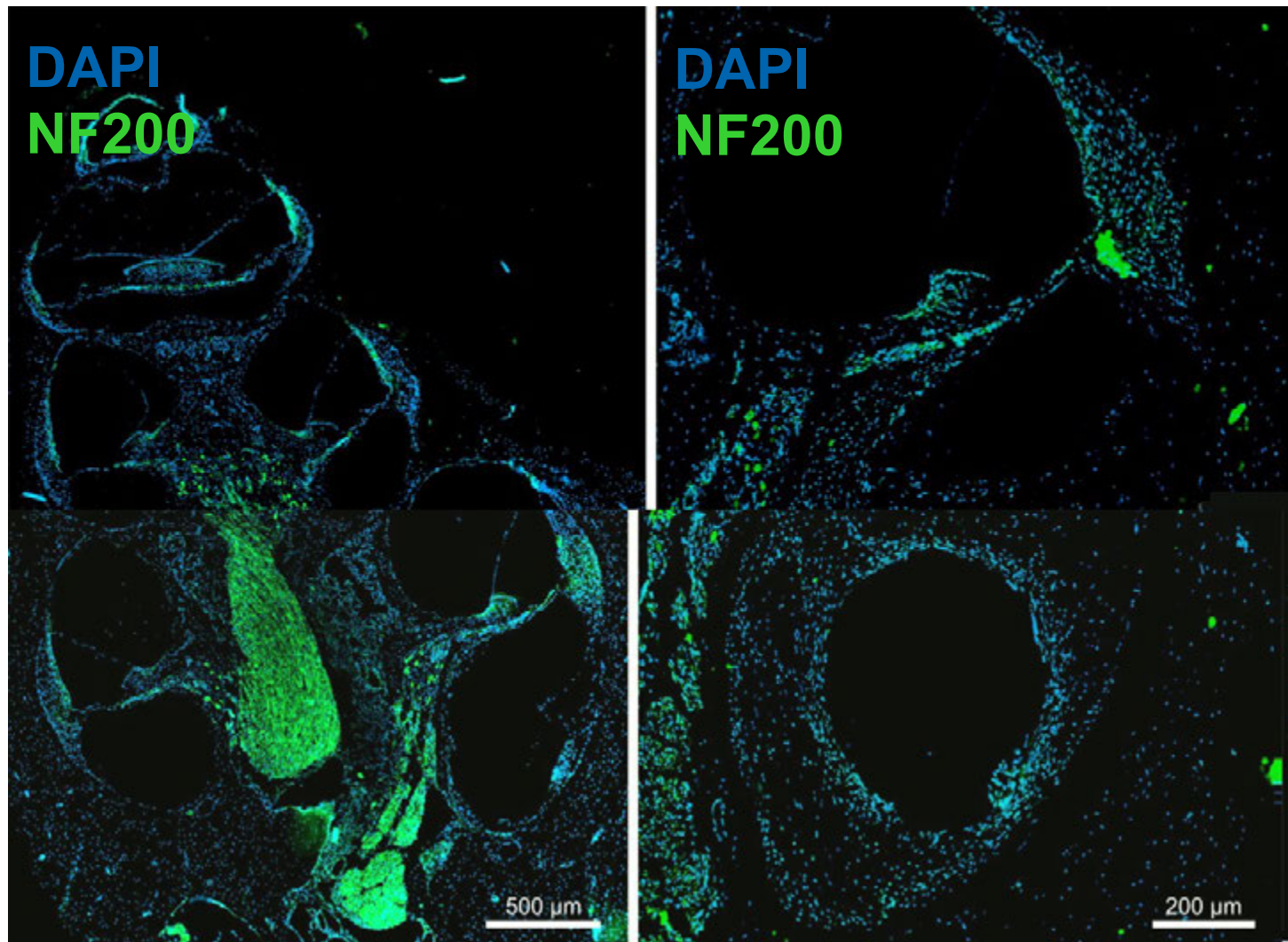
Gel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BDNF-Gel in scala tympani• X-Gel in scala tympani	
Electrode	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cochlear implant in hearing animals• cochlear implant in deaf animals	
Gel + Electrode	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BDNF-Gel + cochlear implant• X-Gel + cochlear implant	
Gel + modified Electrode	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BDNF-Gel + CNT cochlear implant• Gel + THF loaded cochlear implant	
modified Electrode	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parylene coated cochlear implant• ZnCuO coated cochlear implant	

Experimental paradigm

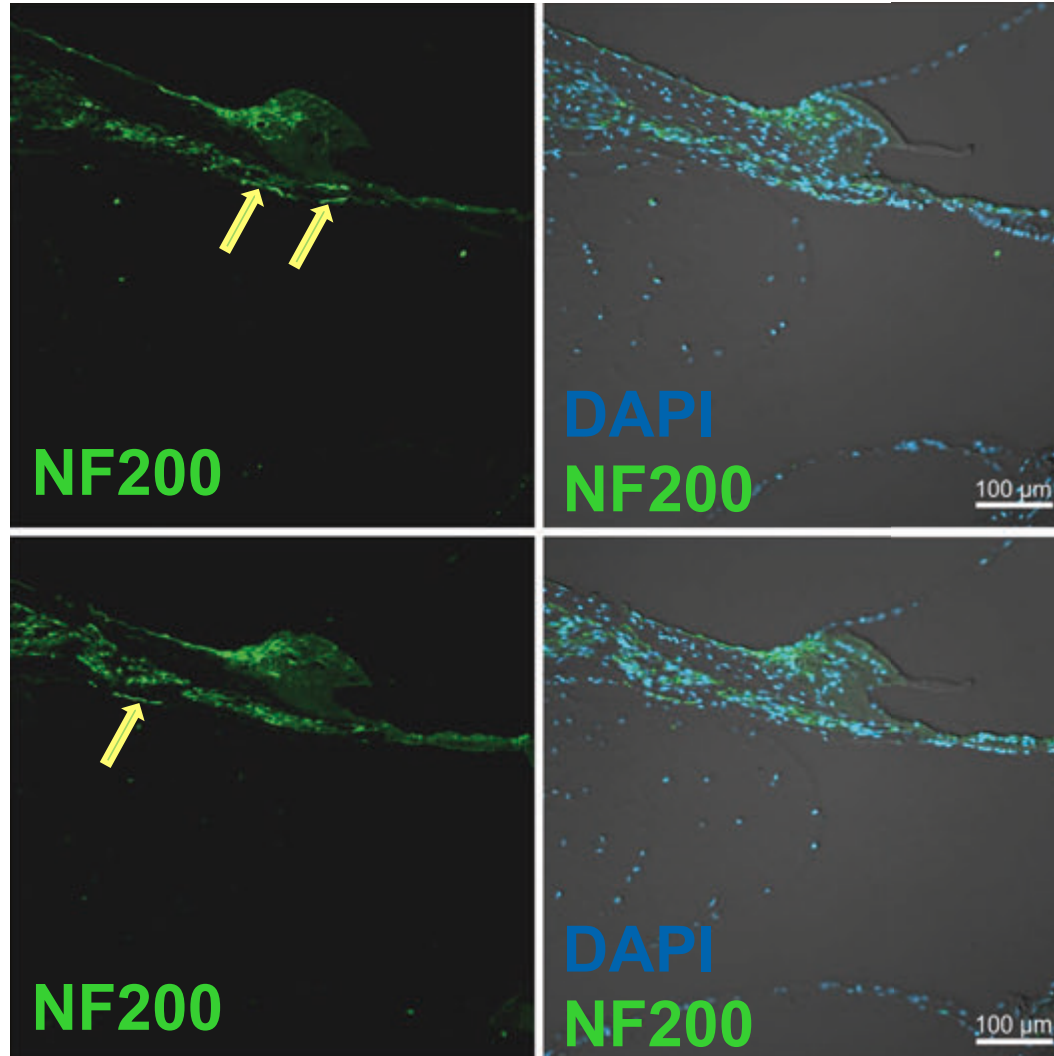




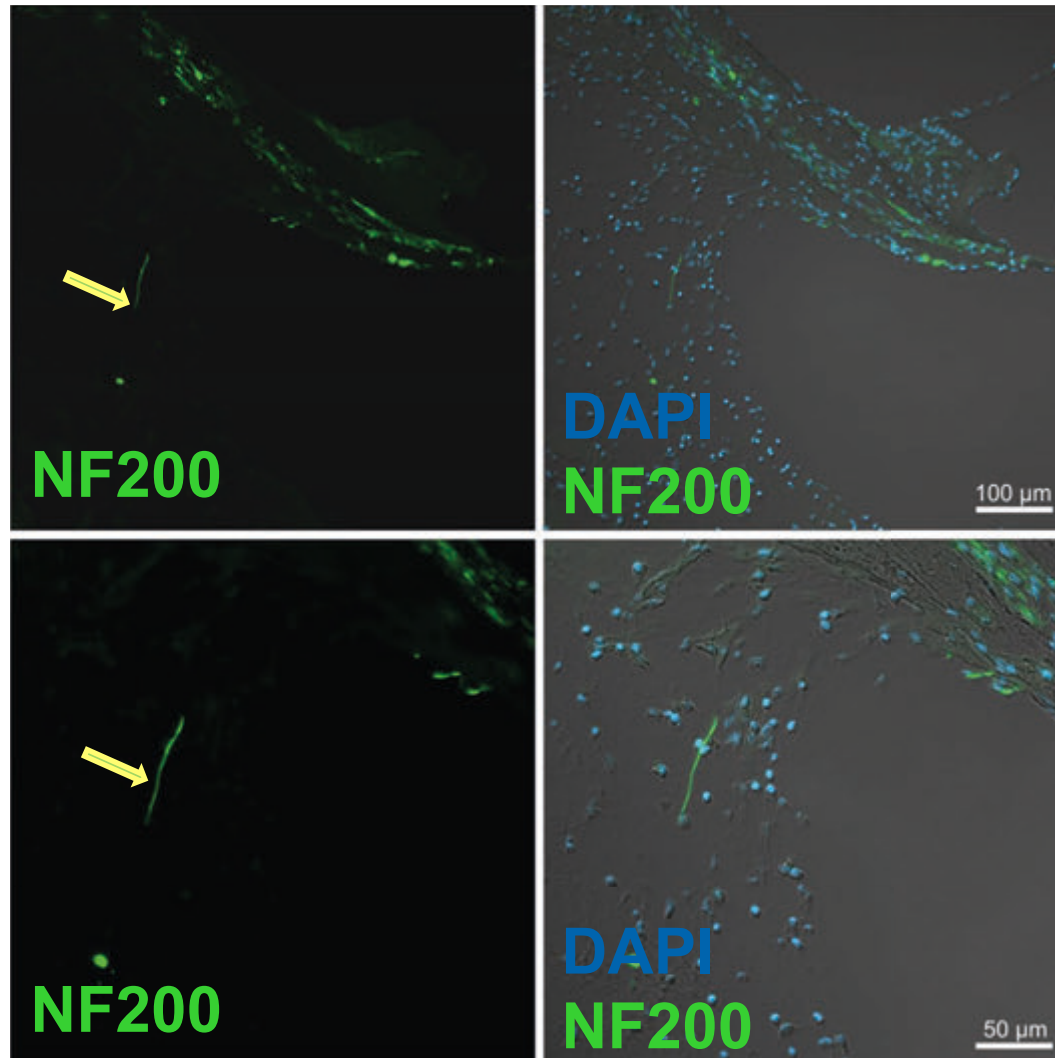
BDNF + CI



BDNF-Gel, 2 consecutive sections 35 μm



BDNF-Gel



NANOCI – project summary and conclusion

- Auditory neurons were for the first time successfully cultured and functionally analyzed on multi-electrode arrays (MEAs)
- Optimized stimulation protocols for a gapless CI were identified that should offer to reduce energy consumption of CIs in the future
- MEAs are in our view an accurate model to optimize response profiles and stimulation parameters of auditory neurons
- The in vivo studies in Tübingen have so far yielded proof of concept that auditory neurons can be guided into the scala tympani
 - No functional results yet from these experiments

NANOCI – project summary and conclusion

- The NANOCI project proposes one concept to overcome current limitations of CIs:
 - the creation of a gapless man:machine interface in the cochlea
- Methods of regenerative medicine, nanotechnology and biomedical engineering are used in concert to achieve the ambitious approach
- If no „NANOCI“ system will be produced in the future – the whole project was still worth it!!

Inner Ear Research Laboratory, ENT Dept.



Marta Roccio Stefan Hahnewald Michael Perny

Laboratory for Neural Repair



Hans Ruedi Widmer Stefano di Santo



Physiology Institute



Jürg Streit

Anne Tschertter





