

# Device taps brain waves to help paralyzed man communicate

July 15 2021, by Lauran Neergaard

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In this 2017 photo provided by the University of California, San Francisco, neurosurgeon Dr. Edward Chang is reflected in a computer monitor displaying brain scans as he performs surgery at UCSF. In a medical first, researchers, led by Chang, harnessed the brain waves of a man paralyzed and unable to speak for 15 years - and turned what he intended to say into sentences on a computer screen. Credit: Barbara Ries/UCSF via AP

In a medical first, researchers harnessed the brain waves of a paralyzed man unable to speak—and turned what he intended to say into sentences on a computer screen.

It will take years of additional research but the study, reported Wednesday, marks an important step toward one day restoring more natural communication for people who can't talk because of injury or illness.

"Most of us take for granted how easily we communicate through speech," said Dr. Edward Chang, a neurosurgeon at the University of California, San Francisco, who led the work. "It's exciting to think we're at the very beginning of a new chapter, a new field" to ease the devastation of patients who lost that ability.

Today, people who can't speak or write because of paralysis have very limited ways of communicating. For example, the man in the experiment, who was not identified to protect his privacy, uses a pointer attached to a baseball cap that lets him move his head to touch words or letters on a screen. Other devices can pick up patients' eye movements. But it's a frustratingly slow and limited substitution for speech.

Tapping [brain signals](#) to work around a disability is a hot field. In recent years, experiments with mind-controlled prosthetics have allowed paralyzed people to shake hands or take a drink using a [robotic arm](#)—they imagine moving and those brain signals are relayed through a computer to the [artificial limb](#).



In this 2020 photo provided by the University of California, San Francisco, researcher David Moses works with clinical trial participant "BRAVO 1" to record brain activity while he attempted to produce words and sentences. Fifteen years ago, he suffered a brain-stem stroke that caused widespread paralysis and robbed him of speech. Credit: Todd Dubnicoff/UCSF via AP

Chang's team built on that work to develop a "speech neuroprosthetic"—decoding brain waves that normally control the [vocal tract](#), the tiny muscle movements of the lips, jaw, tongue and larynx that form each consonant and vowel.

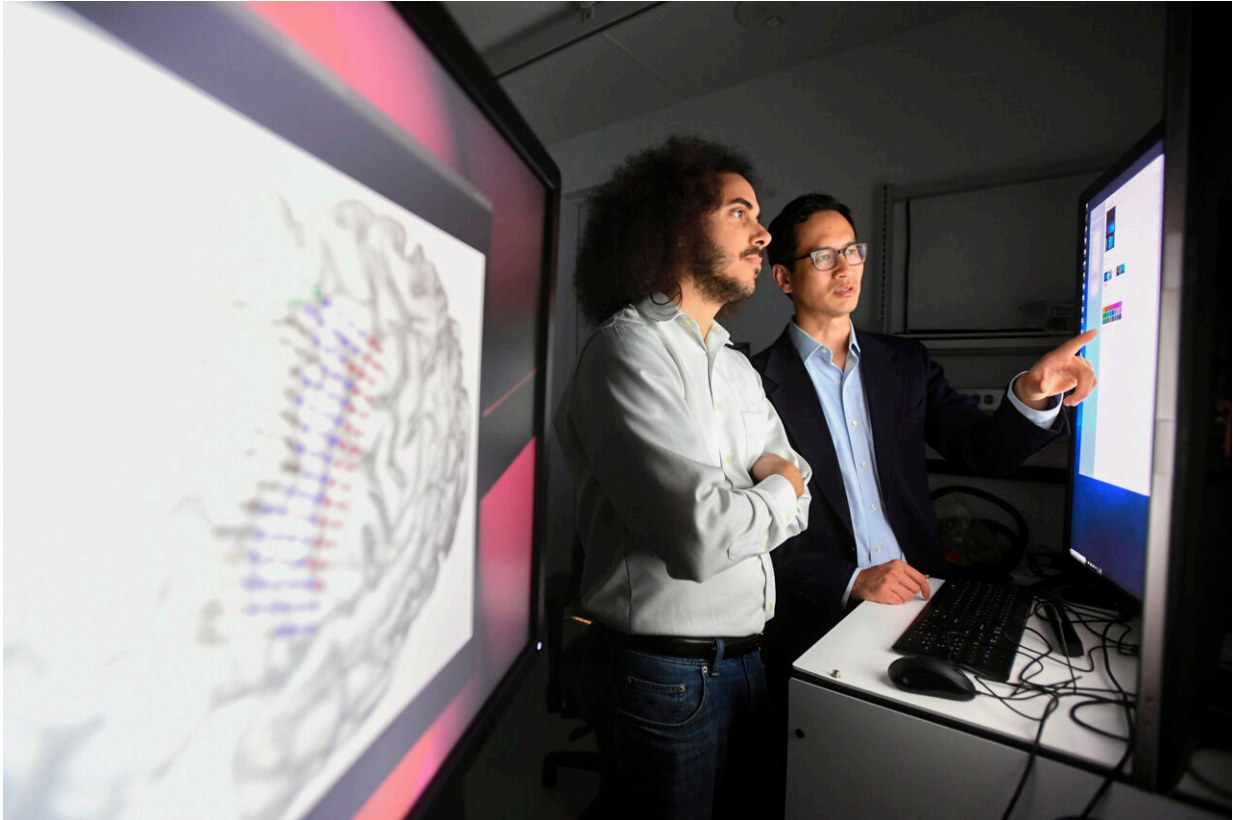
Volunteering to test the device was a man in his late 30s who 15 years ago suffered a brain-stem stroke that caused widespread paralysis and robbed him of speech. The researchers implanted electrodes on the

surface of the man's brain, over the area that controls speech.

A computer analyzed the patterns when he attempted to say common words such as "water" or "good," eventually becoming able to differentiate between 50 words that could generate more than 1,000 sentences.

Prompted with such questions as "How are you today?" or "Are you thirsty" the device eventually enabled the man to answer "I am very good" or "No I am not thirsty"—not voicing the words but translating them into text, the team reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

It takes about three to four seconds for the word to appear on the screen after the man tries to say it, said lead author David Moses, an engineer in Chang's lab. That's not nearly as fast as speaking but quicker than tapping out a response.



In this Friday, June 7, 2019 photo provided by the University of California, San Francisco, Dr. Edward Chang, right, and postdoctoral scholar David Moses work at UCSF's Mission Bay campus. "Most of us take for granted how easily we communicate through speech," says Chang, a neurosurgeon UCSF. "It's exciting to think we're at the very beginning of a new chapter, a new field" to ease the devastation of patients who lost that ability. Credit: Noah Berger/UCSF via AP

In an accompanying editorial, Harvard neurologists Leigh Hochberg and Sydney Cash called the work a "pioneering demonstration."

They suggested improvements but said if the technology pans out it eventually could help people with injuries, strokes or illnesses like Lou Gehrig's disease whose "brains prepare messages for delivery but those messages are trapped."

Chang's lab has spent years mapping the [brain activity](#) that leads to speech. First, researchers temporarily placed electrodes in the brains of volunteers undergoing surgery for epilepsy, so they could match [brain activity](#) to spoken words.

Only then was it time to try the experiment with someone unable to speak. How did they know the device interpreted his words correctly? They started by having him try to say specific sentences such as, "Please bring my glasses," rather than answering open-ended questions until the machine translated accurately most of the time.

Next steps include ways to improve the device's speed, accuracy and vocabulary size—and maybe one day allow a computer-generated voice rather than text on a screen—while testing a small number of additional volunteers.

**More information:** David A. Moses et al, Neuroprosthesis for Decoding Speech in a Paralyzed Person with Anarthria, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2027540](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2027540)

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