



PLANNING FOR HUMAN IMPLANTATION OF AN INTRACORTICAL VISUAL PROTHESIS

TEAM WEBSITE : <u>http://www.iit.edu/~ipro30</u>

TEAM MEMBERS

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FACULTY ADVISORS

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METHODOLOGY





BLINDNESS

10 million Americans 1.3 million are legal Legally Blind: central visual Acuity of 20/200 in good eye (BPC), visual field of < 20 degrees 5.5 million > 64 years of age



BACKGROUND

Visual prosthetics have been implanted in patients around the world both acutely and chronically.

- The Intracortical Visual Prosthesis Team (IVP) at IIT is developing a procedure and a device that can be implanted within the human visual cortex.
- The IVP team is ready to proceed with implanting the device in a volunteer within the next few years.
- The primary issues that will be focused on are the following aspects of IVP and human implantation:
 - ☑ Engineer
 - 🗹 Medical
 - Psychology
 - ☑ Regulatory
 - ☑ Ethics
 - Politics / Media





©Research and understand the many issues that are associated with implantation of a device into human beings and to develop a guide that summarizes

Addresses these important topics to help facilitate the IVP team as it progresses into the implementation stage.



Review available literature on visual prosthetics, focusing on intracortical, and make an assessment on the status of this technology.

Expand on the ethical, psychological, medical, regulatory, political, media, and engineering aspects of this new technology.

Solution Additional Ad



ENGINEER- RECOMMENDATIONS



Accelerated Age testing of modules
Long term system testing
Need to determine safe stimulation
Simulations of System

















Qualifications for Volunteers

- ☑ Age 40-75
- ☑ Excellent Health
- Adventurous attitude
- ☑ Strong willed
- **O**More effective and less risky therapies than the
 - prosthesis.
 - ☑ Stem Cell
 - ☑ Gene therapy



PSYCHOLOGY

□ Prepare for:

- Extensive rehabilitation after implantation
- Careful monitoring of the subject's mental state
- ✓ The potential for device abandonment
- Length of project and provisioning of possible services to be established before implantation to prevent lapse of services/ support
- Potential for device failure needs to be addressed from a psychological perspective
- Consideration of motivational factors for becoming subjects



REGULATORY

The device is regulated under the US Food & Drug Administration (FDA).

The IVP device is intended to be implanted into human visual cortex so it must be certified as a Significant Risk Device (SR) as stated in the definition of a SR device under FDA

Subpart B--Application and Administrative Action

- § 812.20 Application.
- § 812.25 Investigational plan.
- § 812.27 Report of prior investigations.
- § 812.30 FDA action on applications.
- § 812.35 Supplemental applications.
- § 812.36 Treatment use of an investigational device.
- § 812.38 Confidentiality of data and information.

Subpart C--Responsibilities of Sponsors

- § 812.40 General responsibilities of sponsors.
- § 812.42 FDA and IRB approval.
- § 812.43 Selecting investigators and monitors.
- § 812.45 Informing investigators.
- § 812.46 Monitoring investigations.
- § 812.47 Emergency research under 50.24 of this chapter.

Subpart D--IRB Review and Approval

- § 812.60 IRB composition, duties, and functions.
- § 812.62 IRB approval.
- § 812.64 IRB's continuing review.
- § 812.65 [Reserved]
- § 812.66 Significant risk device determinations.

Subpart E--Responsibilities of Investigators

- § 812.100 General responsibilities of investigators.
- § 812.110 Specific responsibilities of investigators.
- § 812.119 Disqualification of a clinical investigator.



Pre Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) meetings / teleconferences with IIT Institutional Review Board (IRB) and the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA).

Turn in IDE application form to the FDA and IIT IRB.

 Need IRB and FDA approval before the Intracortical Visual Prothesis (IVP) research team and go ahead with the first clinical trials.
 It 's essential to have a system to record all pre/post clinical datas, consent forms & other related changes, documents.

Pre Markets Approvals (PMA) process.

Post approval process



Proper information of potential volunteers Content of informed consent form **Education** Plan Assessment of risks and benefits and benefits Assessment of criteria compatible with the research **☑**Volunteer selection criteria Special considerations: vulnerable populations

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- Quantitative assessment of risks and benefits.
 Children are not suitable for participation.
 Other vulnerable groups would be considered under additional conditions.
- Informed consent form to be signed only after successful completion of education process



MEDIA / POLITICS

Information release methods/media

- ☑ Literature Journals
- Public Interviews
- Press Conferences
- Public Education and Outreach
 - ☑ Information Sessions
 - Focus Groups
 - Feedback from Participating Volunteers



Transmit honest information to the public and volunteers through accurate negative and positive aspects of the device.
Develop a respected and validated public representation.
Publish news in respected journals.



FUTURE PLAN

Look into the final results from the focus groups that are currently in progress lead by Phil Troyk, Margaret Huyck and Frank Lane at Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind.

©Re-evaluate the current recommendations as new information becomes available.

Develop a greater understanding of what affect visible parts of the device have on the decisions of possible volunteers.



Chicago Lighthouse

University of Chicago

IIT- Intracortical Visual Prothesis research team & other reference sources.



QUESTIONS ? COMMENTS?





http://www.iit.edu/~ipro306f08