

The effects of using BCI software with posterior alpha rhythm neurofeedback (NFB) on cognitive processes underlying reading in persons with mild Alzheimer's disease (AD)

Barry Oken, Dan Klee, Deirdre McLaughlin, Tab Memmott, Jack Wiedrick, Betts Peters, & Melanie Fried-Oken







Background

- Prior BCI research suggests NFB may improve cognitive performance
- AD is often associated with functional impairments in language and reading
- The goal of this pilot study was to develop a BCI-based NFB paradigm to investigate the effect of NFB on cognitive processes underlying reading in people with mild AD





Methods

- Participants: 6 participants with mild AD recruited; 2 completed
- Procedure: non-experimental multiple-baseline single-case research design
- Materials & Measures:
 - 。 BCI system: BciPy & RSVP Keyboard with DSI VR300
 - Measures: Ρ в U S U • Letter Span 0 0 QZ 0 0 Letter Cancellation à D С G Q S WJTA-IV Sentence Reading Fluency S Ρ D Z Q



Development & Delivery of Neurofeedback



Pilot (n = 8) - significant difference in alpha power during errors in N-1 back task



Schematic of NFB display within RSVP inquiry



Results



AUC results from calibration with and without NFB for all 5 participants



Results on repeated measures for participant #1 and #2 (completers)

Effects of BCI software on reading in mild AD

Discussion

- The current study is proof of concept for delivery of NFB via BCI task for participants with mild AD
- Limitations of this study included:
 - small and homogenous participant sample (2 completers)
 - artifact contamination of EEG
 - contribution of non-specific parts of behavioral intervention
- Future research is needed to investigate the extent and generalizability of these findings







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Barry S. Oken M.D. PhD. oken@ohsu.edu

www.cambi.tech





