

Transcranial, Near-infrared Photobiomodulation to Improve Cognition in Two, Retired Professional Football Players Possibly Developing CTE

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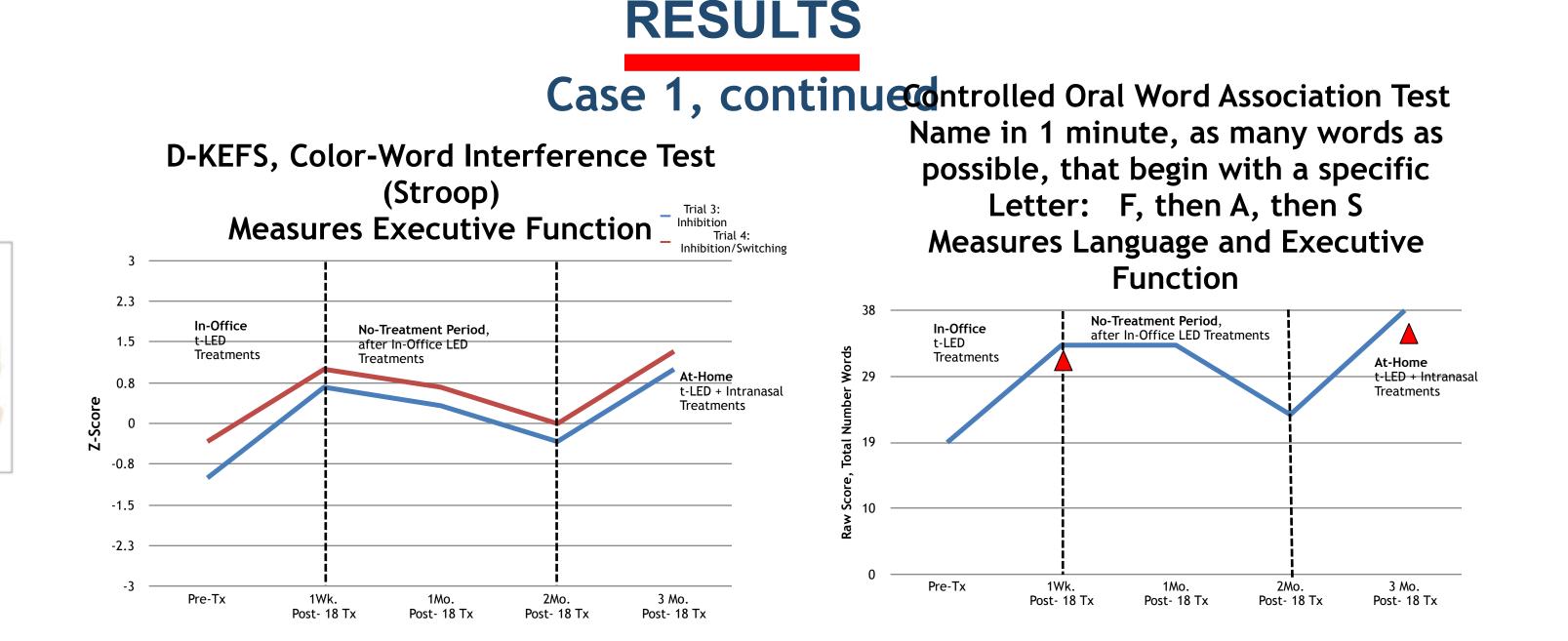
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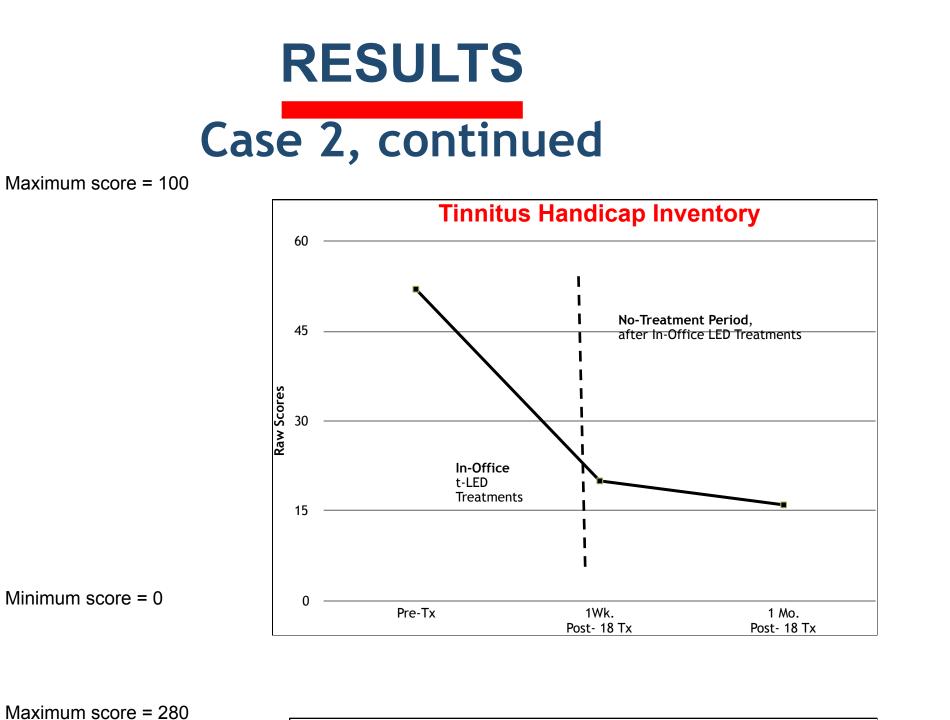
BACKGROUND

- Photobiomodulation (PBM) the rapy is a safe, painless, noninvasive, nonthermal modality that uses red, and/or near-infrared (NIR) wavelengths (600–1100nm) to stimulate, heal, repair damaged cells.
- PBM with red/NIR photons increases ATP production by activating mitochondria in hypoxic/ compromised cells. Increased vasodilation, rCBF occurs locally. B Stage II CTI
- Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE), associated with repeated *head impacts*, is only diagnosed postmortem, where perivascular tau deposits are concentrated in sulcal depths (McKee et al., 2009).
- Problems include executive dysfunction, poor attention and memory, PTSD, depression and sleep disturbance.
- *Two, retired professional football players*, possibly developing CTE received red/NIR transcranial, light-emitting diode (t-LED) treatments.

METHODS

- Case 1: Retired CFL Football Player
- 65 Yr., M, PhD in exercise physiology, after football career (1980)
- Professor, Graduate Chair and Graduate Coordinator, and National Board-Certified Teacher
- Sports History: Pop Warner (age 10), Middle Linebacker in high school and college 1970-1974, and CFL, 1.5 years.
- History of PTSD
- 700+ tackles in college (holds record). Thousands of subconcussive hits.
- Estimated 4-10 Yr. history of cognitive decline, diagnosed by Neuropsychologist





Resting-state functional-connectivity MRI

Eyes open, fixated on a white cross-hair, on black background (7-min; 3T Philips, Achieva MRI). Head motion was restricted with cushioning. Whole Brain Analysis: The analysis was repeated with 148 cortical ROIs generated by FreeSurfer. Connectivity was calculated using Brain Connectivity Toolbox (Rubinov and Sporns, 2010). See Correlation Matrices below, for L Hemisphere, R Hemisphere and both Hemispheres.

- At entry: Scored at least 2 SD below average, on one standardized neuropsychological test.
- **Case 2**: Retired NFL Football Player
- 57 Yr. M, College degree
- Sports History: High school, college, and Cornerback in NFL 1983-1991.
- History of Depression, on medication
- Repetitive head injuries, estimated thousands of subconcussive hits.
- 15 surgeries related to football injuries; At entry 3 pain medications, including 2 narcotics
- At entry: Scored at least 2 SD below average, on one standardized neuropsychological test.

<u>In-Office</u>, Transcranial LED Therapy

Case 1: In-Office t-LED Treatment Series: 18 sessions (3x/Wk. for 6 Wks.) Non-thermal, 500mW LED device, 22.2 mW/cm² FDA, non-significant risk, MedX Health. 9 red 633nm diodes, and 52 near-infrared (NIR) 870nm diodes, in each cluster head Six (2-inch diameter) cluster heads used simultaneously; 2 placement sets; 20 min per set •26 J/cm² per placement Painless, noninvasive, no negative side effects, or adverse events.

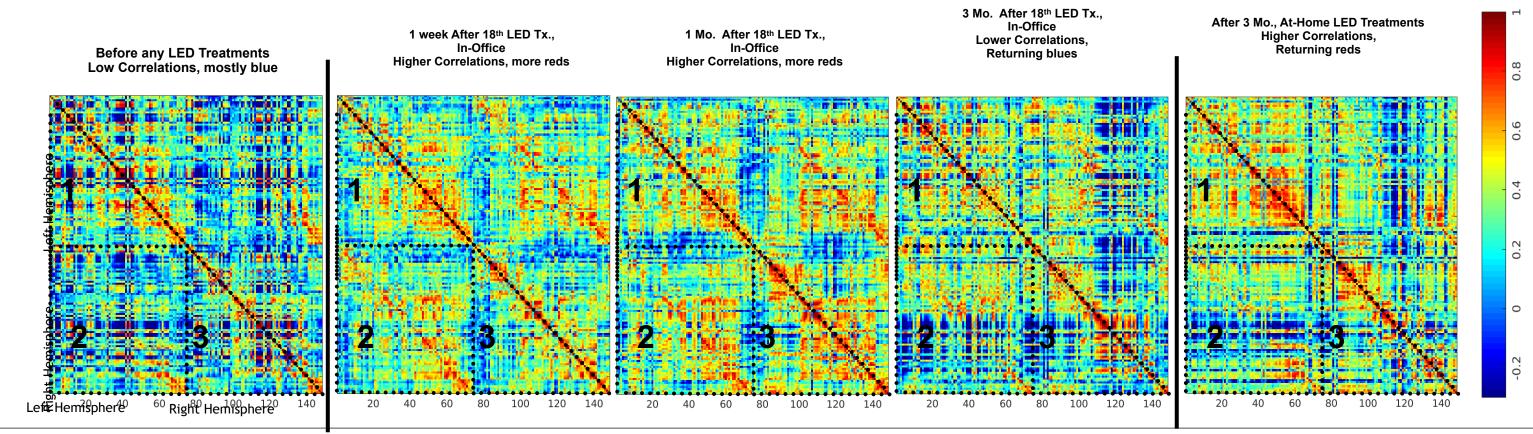
Case 2: In-Office t-LED Treatment series: Thor Helmet, lined with red/NIR LEDs.

- LEDs target injured/hypoxic brain cells, to improve cellular function
- As mentioned above, red/NIR photons increase adenosine tri-phosphate (ATP) production, and rCBF, locally (Schiffer et al., 2009; Hipskind et al., 2019).
- Animal studies have reported increased neurogenesis and synaptogenesis after photobiomodulation (PBM) treatments in acute TBI (Xuan et al, 2014, 2015).

<u>At-Home</u>, Transcranial LED Therapy

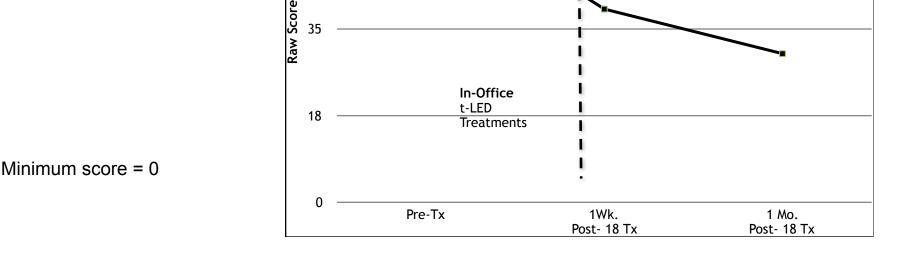
Case 1: 3 months after In-Office series, purchased head-frame device (Vielight Neuro Gamma)

- NIR 810nm, 40 Hz, LEDs of 25, 75 and 100mW; deliver 15, 45, and 60 J/cm²
- Iaccarino et al., (2016) observed decreased beta-amyloid and tau, in visual cortex only, when 40 Hz, light targeted eyes only, in AD mice, 1 Hr/day,



1. Within Left Hemisphere Correlations 2. Left to Right Hemisphere Correlations 3. Within Right Hemisphere Correlations

	Before LED Tx.	1 wk After In-Office LED	1 mo After In-Office LED	3 mo After In-Office LED	After 3 mo In-Home LEI
Number of correlations in 1, 2 and 3 > +0.60 (%)	1127 (10)	1243 (11)	1693 (16)	1268 (12)	1443 (13)
Number of correlations in 1, 2 and 3 > +0.40 to 0.59 (%)	2082 (19)	2860 (26)	2978 (27)	2679 (25)	2918 (27)
Case 2 received 18 In-Office t-LED treatments with	Case		d with red/NIR di	odes.	
Emotional Outbursts, PTSD Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist – Civilian. Lower scores = Fewer emotional outbursts				ssion Inventory s = Less Depres	





White arrows show that red 660nm, and near-infrared, (NIR) 850nm photons are delivered to both sides of the neck, likely to the stellate ganglion regions, which are important areas to treat with NIR photons, to reduce severity of tinnitus (Shimizu et al., 2018, Photomedicine and Laser Surgery).

Vestibular Disorders ADL Scale

No-Treatment Period,

after In-Office LED Treatment

See also, white arrows in figure below, from Shimizu et al., 2018. The peak, NIR wavelengths were 700-900nm.

Tinnitus Study from Japan Near-infrared, Application to Neck

Photomedicine and Laser Surger Volume 36, Number 9, 2018 © Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. Pp. 468–471 DOI: 10.1089/pho.2017.4431

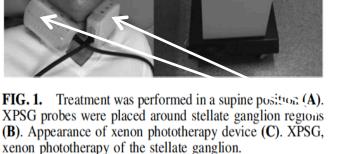
Change of Tinnitus with Xenon Phototherapy of the Stellate Ganglion

Masako Shimizu, MD, ^{1,2} Takashi Matsuzuka, MD, PhD, ¹ Fumiaki Matsumi, MD, ² Hiroshi Ogawa, MD, PhD, ³ and Shigeyuki Murono, MD, PhD ¹
ABLE 1. TINNITUS HANDICAP INVENTORY AND NUMERICAL RATING SCALE BEFORE

	AND AFTE	R XPSG IN THE XPSG GROUP	
nnitus	Number	THI score	NRS sco
ununo	<i>ivunue</i>		

	of patients					
before treatment)		Before	3 months	Before	3 months	
andicap	4	7.5 ± 2.2	8.0 ± 3.6	3.5 ± 1.0	3.0 ± 0.6	
	9	24.4 ± 1.6	22.4 ± 4.2	4.6 ± 0.7	4.1 ± 0.4	
rate	9	48.2 ± 1.9	$33.3 \pm 4.7*$	4.3 ± 0.4	$3.0 \pm 0.3^*$	
e	21	78.3 ± 2.7	$4.45\pm5.5**$	7.5 ± 0.5	$5.3 \pm 0.6 * *$	
	43	54.1 ± 4.3	$34.6 \pm 3.5*$	5.8 ± 0.4	$4.4 \pm 0.3 **$	

NRS, numerical rating scale; THI, tinnitus handicap inventory; XPSG, xenon phototherapy of the stellate ganglion





Mez et al., 2017, JAMA

7 days. The 40 Hz increased phagocytosis effect from microglia.

- At-Home, 20 min. treatment only on the cortical nodes of Default Mode Network: mesial prefrontal cortex, precuneus, angular gyrus, hippocampal areas
- Case 1 continues t-LED treatments at home, 1 Year; reports doing well

OUTCOME MEASURES

Cognitive Measures

 Executive Function and Memory – DKEFS Trail Making Test, Color-Word Interference (Stroop) Controlled Oral Word Association (FAS Test), California Verbal Learning Test-II (CVLT-II), Brief Visuospatial Memory Test – Revised (BVMT-R); Attention – Continuous Performance Test (CPT)

Neuropsychiatric Measures

 PTSD Checklist (PCL-C, civilian version), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)

Time Points

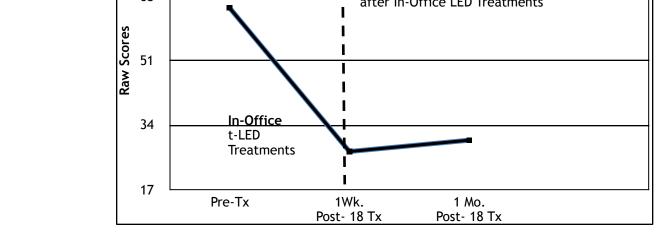
 Pre- LED (Baseline) <u>In-Office</u> treatment (T1). Post- LED Treatment at 1 Wk. (T2), at 1 Mo. (T3) and at 2 Mo. (T4). Case 1, only: Also after 3 Mo. of <u>At-Home t-LED</u> Treatments (T5).

RESULTS

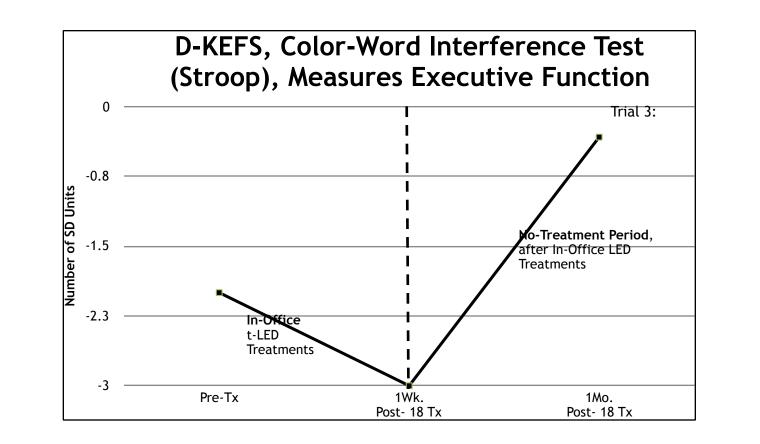
Case 1

1st Series, In-Office: Post-testing at 1 Wk and 1 Mo after the final, 18th t-LED treatment showed significant improvements in cognition (Stroop, CVLT, FAS test, CPT, BVMT-R) and clinically significant reduction in PTSD and depression (BDI-II). After 2 Mo, however, without any LED treatments, some gains began to fall off.

No-Treatment period of 2-3 Mo.: Then, he purchased *his own NIR, LED head-frame device with* attached NIR intranasal (Neuro Gamma); and an extra, red intranasal LED device. **Emotional Outbursts, PTSD** 2nd Serie Bostrat Gautemattic LEtresan Disersten ar improvements in cognition (Stroop, FAS test, CPT, BVMT Cheler ist ned wert BTSD (fewer emotional outbursts) and no depression Lower Scores = Less Depression Lower scores = Fewer emotional



No-Treatment Period



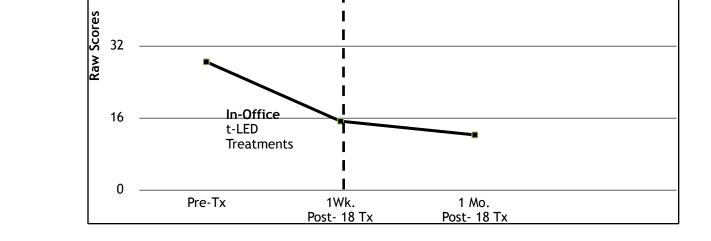
VAS Pain Score Range: 0-10 R Shoulder, 15 Surgeries

Pre-LED Pain Meds:

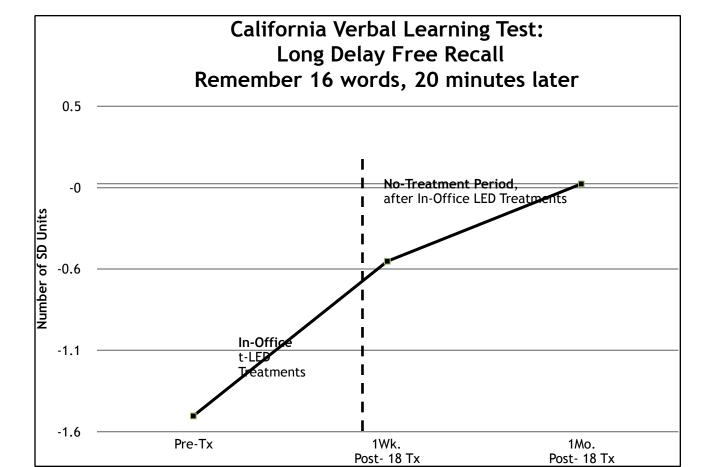
2 Narcotics – 2 types of oxymorphone also Gabapentin (Neurontin)

Pre-LED Pain Score: - 7/10

Post-LED - at 1 Week – 3/10 <u> Pos*t-LED*</u> – at 1 Month – 5.5/10* *<u>Discontinued both Narcotics</u>, at 1 Month.



after In-Office LED Treatments



Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire Lower Scores = Less Pain No-Treatment Period, after In-Office LED Treatment Able to stop 2 Narcotic Pain Medications. May need continued LED Home Treatments In-Office t-LED Treatments

1Wk.

Post- 18 Tx

1Mo. Post- 18 Tx

Pre-Tx

CONCLUSIONS

- Cases 1 and 2: Results at 1 Wk. and 1 Mo. after the final, In-Office LED treatment showed improvements on PTSD, depression, executive function, memory, and sleep. This is a typical pattern of improvement in mild-moderate TBI, Post- LED (Naeser, Zafonte et al., 2014).
- <u>Case 1</u>: At 2 Mo. after the final, In-Office LED treatment, scores declined without any continued LED treatments. This is an atypical pattern for mild-moderate TBI.

Other mild-moderate TBI cases (car accidents, falls) treated with the same t-LED protocol, **showed continued improvements, or stable scores at 2 Mo. Post-** the final LED treatment (Naeser, Zafonte et al., 2014).

- <u>This pattern for Case 1 is more typical of a progressive, neurodegenerative</u> disease - e.g., pattern observed with dementia cases, possible Alzheimer's Disease (Saltmarche, Naeser et al., 2017). *Worsening progression in Case 1*, may be *compatible with* possible CTE.
- Case 1: Resting-state functional-connectivity MRI scans (rs-fcMRI) at 1 Wk and at 1 Mo after final, In-Office LED treatment showed increased functional connectivity, which paralleled improved PTSD, depression, cognition, and sleep, at those times.

At 3 Mo. after the final, In-Office LED treatment, however, the rs-fcMRI scan showed less functional connectivity on the rs-fcMRI, which paralleled worsening on some tests, at that time.

• Case 1: After 3 Mo. of At-Home LED treatments, the rs-fcMRI showed return of some increased functional connectivity (left hemisphere). This paralleled the improvements in PTSD, depression, cognition and sleep, at that time.

Continued t-LED treatments may be necessary, long-term. Controlled studies, warranted.

REFERENCES

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