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

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Figures from the Poster, are included here.

<u>Case 1</u>: Retired CFL Player

- 65 Yr. 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), <u>Middle Linebacker</u> in high school and college 1970-1974, and CFL, 1.5 years.

700+ tackles in high school, college and professional career. Thousands of subconcussive hits.

"Greatest Defensive Player in History" for BYU,

2011.

And #36 of 120, by the Bleacher Report.

- Estimated 4-10 Yr. history of cognitive decline, diagnosed by Neuropsychologist
- At entry: Scored at least 2 SD below average, on one standardized neuropsychological test.

<u>First, Retired Professional Football Player, 65</u> <u>Yr M</u>

First, Transcranial LED Series:

In-Office, Transcranial LED Therapy

In-Office t-LED Treatment Series: 18 sessions (3x/Wk. for 6 Wks.)

- Non-thermal, 500mW LED device, 22.2 mW/cm² FDA, nonsignificant 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





Naeser Lab Boston VA Medical Center

26 J/cm² per placement Painless, noninvasive, no negative side effects, or adverse events.

<u>First Football Player</u> Results: <u>Improved Behavior</u>, and <u>Functional Connectivity</u> on MRI Scans at 1 Wk and at 1 Mo after 18 LED Treatments, In-Office. But <u>scores declined, 2 months later</u>.



Resting-State Functional-Connectivity MRI Scans - Correlation Matrices, Pre- and Post- Transcranial-LED



Previous, Transcranial LED Study to Treat Chronic, mTBI



Note: These TBI cases continued to improve in Executive Function and Verbal Memory, even at 2 months after the final, 18th In-Office, transcranial LED treatment.

Naeser, Zafonte, Krengel, Martin, Frazier, Hamblin, Knight, Meehan, Baker. 2014, J. of Neurotrauma

First Football Player -2nd Series, At-Home Transcranial LED Treatments. At <u>3 Mo. after In-Office</u> Treatment Series the Football Player purchased

the Football Player purchased his own:

Transcranial plus

Intranasal LED Equipment – Neuro Gamma LED Device



Default Mode Network



LED device designed to deliver 810 nm, near-infrared photons **only** over the 5 cortical node areas of the **Default Mode Network (DMN)**. LEDs are **Dulsed at 40 Hz.**

DMN is dysregulated in TBI, PTSD, Depression, Chronic Pain, Opioid Addiction, Alzheimer's Disease, Aging, Autism, Down Syndrome, and other CNS disorders. Bonnelle et al., 2011, 2012; Menon, 2011; Garland et al., 2013; Fox et al., 2014; Jung et al., 2014 NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS

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Neural synchronization in Alzheimer's disease

Liviu Aron & Bruce A. Yankner

Electrical oscillations generated by neural circuits are disrupted in Alzheimer's disease. Restoring these oscillations in mouse models activates immune cells to clear disease-associated amyloid- β protein from the brain. SEE ARTICLE P.230

laccarino et al., 2016, Nature. Study done at MIT

Mice were genetically manipulated to develop **Alzheimer's Disease**.

40Hz, blinking light was shown only to eyes of mice, 1 Hr. per Day 7 Days

Post-mortem, showed 60% reduction in Amyloid-beta, and 40% reduction in tau, in Visual Cortex only. 40Hz signal was delivered via the eyes/optic nerve.

No reduction of Amyloid-beta or tau, in other areas – Hippocampus, etc.



Figure 1 | Gamma oscillations stimulate the clearance of amyloid- β protein deposits. Abnormal aggregation of amyloid- β (A β) protein in the brain is associated with Alzheimer's disease. A β aggregates might accumulate and promote neurodegeneration in part because immune cells called microglia cannot effectively clear the protein. In addition, synchronized patterns of electrical activity in the brain known as gamma oscillations are disrupted in Alzheimer's. Iaccarino *et al.*³ restored gamma oscillations in a mouse model of the disease. Such gamma stimulation led to recruitment of microglia to sites of A β deposition. The microglia adopted an activated shape, and consequently engulfed and degraded A β .



No

Made

Vielight Neuro Gamma LED Device.

Designed to treat dementia, especially where build-up of Amyloid-Beta and Tau are likely.

Is within FDA new Category, low-risk devices: "General Wellness"

Vielight Neuro Gamma LED device, NIR 810nm diodes, pulsed at 40 Hz, (based on laccarino et al., 2016). The smaller, flat rectangles each contain the 810nm diode. Each diode is placed on a cortical node of the Default Mode Network: Bilateral Mesial Prefrontal Cortex (midline, high forehead placement, 75 mW); Precuneus (midline, high parietal placement halfway between occipital protuberance and vertex, 100 mW; Left Angular Gyrus (and Right, not shown) placements, 100 mW (posterior/superior to each ear); (Hippocampus)/via olfactory bulb nose-clip placement, 25 mW.

Intranasal, *red*, light-emitting diode (LED) Device.

Vielight Toronto, Canada

Wavelength: 633 nm

Power output: 8 mW Used in one nostril, 25 min. Self-timed. One AA battery.

Beam spot size, delivered to nasal mucosa: 1 cm²

Energy delivery to nasal mucosa in 25 minutes: 12 J/cm²

Power density: 8 mW/cm²

Can be used at home. Red wavelengths <u>increase melatonin</u> (Zhao et al., 2012) Red wavelengths have anti-inflammatory effects and beneficial effect on the RBCs (Mi et al., 2004a; and 2004b).

Can be used at home. Never heats up, very safe, and sold over-the-counter.



LewLim@vielight.com

No medical claims are made.

First Football Player - Results for In-Office and At-Home LEDs:

Emotional Outbursts, PTSD

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist - Civilian



<u>Score >36 suggestive of PTSD</u> based on case referral from specialized clinic (TBI or Pain) or VA Primary Care

Reliable decrease = 5-10 points

<u>Clinically meaningful decrease = 10-20 points</u> (Monson et al., 2008)

First Football Player -

Beck Depression Inventory - II



First Football Player -

D-KEFS, Color-Word Interference Test (Stroop)



First Football Player -



First Football Player - Improved Functional Connectivity on MRI Scans after

In-Office and later, At-Home Transcranial LED treatments

Correlation Matrices show that Continued, LED Home Treatments are likely Necessary.



 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 LED
	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)Extension of Poster presented at:Boston University, ChronicTraumaticEncephalopathy (CTE)Conference, Nov. 2017"Significant Improvements in Cognition, Mood and fMRI scans in a Retired, Professional Football Player after Intervention with
Photobiomodulation LED Therapy to the Brain:Case Report"Martin PI, Ho MD, Krengel MH, Bogdanova Y, Knight JA, Hamblin
MR, Koo BB, Naeser MA.

Poster for BU CTE Conference. Oct. 2018 LED Research Lab to Treat TBI and possible CTE, Margaret Naeser, PhD, VA Boston Healthcare System, <u>mnaeser@bu.edu</u>. Photomedicine and Laser Surgery Volume 35, Number 8, 2017 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. Pp. 432–441 DOI: 10.1089/pho.2016.4227

Dementia



Significant Improvement in Cognition in Mild to Moderately Severe Dementia Cases Treated with Transcranial Plus Intranasal Photobiomodulation: Case Series Report

Anita E. Saltmarche, RN, MHSc,¹ Margaret A. Naeser, PhD,^{2,3} Kai Fai Ho, PhD,⁴ Michael R Hamblin, PhD,^{5,6} and Lew Lim, PhD, DNM, MBA⁷

Abstract

Objective: This study investigated whether patients with mild to moderately severe dementia or possible Alzheimer's disease (AD) with Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE) Baseline scores of 10-24 would improve when treated with near-infrared photobiomodulation (PBM) therapy. Background: Animal studies have presented the potential of PBM for AD. Dysregulation of the brain's default mode network (DMN) has been associated with AD, presenting the DMN as an identifiable target for PBM. Materials and methods: The study used 810 nm, 10Hz pulsed, light-emitting diode devices combining transcranial plus intranasal PBM to treat the cortical nodes of the DMN (bilateral mesial prefrontal cortex, precuneus/posterior cingulate cortex, angular gyrus, and hippocampus). Five patients with mild to moderately severe cognitive impairment were entered into 12 weeks of active treatment as well as a follow-up no-treatment, 4-week period. Patients were assessed with the MMSE and Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS-cog) tests. The protocol involved weekly, inclinic use of a transcranial-intranasal PBM device; and daily at-home use of an intranasal-only device. Results: There was significant improvement after 12 weeks of PBM (MMSE, p < 0.003; ADAS-cog, p < 0.023). Increased function, better sleep, fewer angry outbursts, less anxiety, and wandering were reported post-PBM. There were no negative side effects. Precipitous declines were observed during the follow-up no-treatment, 4week period. This is the first completed PBM case series to report significant, cognitive improvement in mild to moderately severe dementia and possible AD cases. Conclusions: Results suggest that larger, controlled studies are warranted. PBM shows potential for home treatment of patients with dementia and AD.



RESULTS: Mean change from baseline on Mini Mental State Exam (MMSE) scores. <u>Higher numbers indicate better cognition on this test.</u>

Saltmarche, Naeser, Ho, Hamblin, Lim, 2017, Photomedicine and Laser Surgery, PMLS



RESULTS: Mean change from baseline in ADAS-cog scores. *Lower numbers indicate better cognition on this test.*

Saltmarche, Naeser, Ho, Hamblin, Lim, 2017, Photomedicine and Laser Surgery, PMLS

The Vielight, NEURO headframe device (Gamma, 40 Hz; or Alpha, 10 Hz) targets nearinfrared, 810nm, LEDs over each cortical node of the Default Mode Network, Steps 1. - 5. The clear lens LED must touch the skin. Part the hair under each LED.

Reference Point A. at top, center of head, 2. Back Frame: located straight up, Clear lens LED from tip of each ear. placement, for Follow the vertical. center back LED 1. Front Frame: dotted yellow line. Clear lens LED is located halfway between Reference placement is at top center of forehead, Points A and B. Follow dotted red line. at center front hairline. ^BReference Point B, Noseclip where the bone. placement: sticks out the most Gently place the noseclip, clear lens (the occipital diode, into one nostril. protuberance). Shift to the other nostril. 3. and 4. Back Frame: on the next treatment, etc. Left side, 3. and Right Approximate located above, and at Cortical Target Areas: 1. Mesial Prefrontal Cortex 2. Precuneus 3. L Intraparietal sulcus/ the clear lens LED, angular gyrus center back placement

4. R Intraparietal sulcus/ angular gyrus

at the back of the head

side, 4. Placements are about a 45 degree angle, behind each ear. These will fall into place, after is correctly positioned.

Orbito-frontal, olfactory bulbs, connecting to hippocampal areas.

Case 2: Retired NFL Player

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

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

Treated 3x per Week, 6 Weeks.



James Carroll, Engineer/Inventor of Thor Helmet



At each visit, Set A and Set B are used.

Set A.	Set A	Set B	Set B.	
Midline	6.3 cm diameter each	6.3 cm diameter each	Only,	
Only.	1265.6 mW 1075.4 mW		L and R sides,	
5 LED Placements	41 mW/cm ²	35 mW/cm ²	Simultaneously	
	34 red 660nm diodes 35 NIR 850 nm diodes	34 red 660nm diodes 35 NIR 850 nm diodes	10 LED	
Then turn	CW	CW	Placements,	
off the	24.7 sec	29.1 sec		
midline	26 Joules/cm ² per LED cluster head	26 Joules/cm ² per LED cluster head	Then, the treatment	
placements	10 min 42 sec	12 min 36 sec	is finished.	
	Sets A, B: 23 min 18 sec (covers whole head)			

Second Football Player: Retired, NFL Player, age 57 Cornerback, thousands of subconcussive hits to head. 15 Surgeries Treated with 18 Transcranial LED Treatments, Red/NIR Helmet, *In-Office*





James Carroll Engineer/Inventor of Thor Helmet

<u>Score >36 suggestive of PTSD</u> based on case referral from specialized clinic (TBI or Pain) or VA Primary Care Reliable decrease = 5-10 points

<u>Clinically meaningful decrease = 10-20 points</u> (Monson et al., 2008)

Second Football Player: Retired, NFL Player, age 57 Cornerback, thousands of subconcussive hits to head. 15 Surgeries Treated with 18 Transcranial LED Treatments, Red/NIR Helmet, *In-Office*



Second Football Player: Retired, NFL Player, age 57 Cornerback, thousands of subconcussive hits to head. 15 Surgeries Treated with 18 Transcranial LED Treatments, Red/NIR Helmet, *In-Office*



Second Football Player: Retired, NFL Player, age 57 Treated with 18 Transcranial LED Treatments, Red/NIR Helmet, *In-Office* Reduced Pain, and Discontinued 2 Narcotics, Post- LED Series



Note: The *Default Mode Network (DMN) is dysregulated in Chronic Pain, and in Opioid Addiction* (Garland et al., 2013).

The DMN was treated with the Red/Near-infrared LEDs, that line the Thor Helmet.

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

<u>Pre-LED</u> Pain Meds:

 2 Narcotics – 2 types of oxymorphone



also Gabapentin (Neurontin)

Pre-LED Pain Score: - 7/10

Post-LED - at 1 Week - 3/10

Post-LED – at 1 Month – 5.5/10*

- *<u>Discontinued both Narcotics,</u> at 1 Month.
- Then purchased his own Vielight Neuro Gamma LED device for <u>Home Treatments.</u>

Second Football Player: Retired, NFL Player, age 57 Treated with 18 Transcranial LED Treatments, Red/NIR Helmet, *In-Office*



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Tinnitus Study from Japan Near-infrared, Application to Neck

Change of Tinnitus with Xenon Phototherapy of the Stellate Ganglion

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 TABLE 1. TINNITUS HANDICAP INVENTORY AND NUMERICAL RATING SCALE BEFORE

 AND AFTER XPSG IN THE XPSG GROUP

Severity of tinnitus (THI before treatment)	Number of patients	THI score		NRS score	
		Before	3 months	Before	3 months
No handicap	4	7.5 ± 2.2	8.0 ± 3.6	3.5 ± 1.0	3.0 ± 0.6
Mild	9	24.4 ± 1.6	22.4 ± 4.2	4.6 ± 0.7	4.1 ± 0.4
Moderate	9	48.2 ± 1.9	$33.3 \pm 4.7*$	4.3 ± 0.4	$3.0 \pm 0.3^{*}$
Severe	21	78.3 ± 2.7	$4.45\pm5.5**$	7.5 ± 0.5	$5.3 \pm 0.6 **$
Total	43	54.1 ± 4.3	$34.6 \pm 3.5*$	5.8 ± 0.4	$4.4 \pm 0.3 **$



FIG. 1. Treatment was performed in a supine position: (A). XPSG probes were placed around stellate ganglion regions (B). Appearance of xenon phototherapy device (C). XPSG, xenon phototherapy of the stellate ganglion.

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



James Carroll, Engineer/Inventor of the Thor Helmet. Photo shows that the red, and thus also the 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, as shown above (Shimizu et al., 2018, Journal Photomedicine and Laser Surgery).

See results for reduced tinnitus, in Second Football Player, age 57 Yr., treated with the Thor Helmet, previous slide.

CONCLUSIONS

- <u>Cases 1 and 2</u>: Results at 1 Wk. and 1 Mo. <u>after the final, In-Office LED</u> treatment showed *improvements on PTSD, depression, executive function, memory, and sleep*. This is <u>a typical pattern of improvement in mild-moderate TBI, Post- LED</u> (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 <u>an atypical pattern for mild-</u> <u>moderate TBI.</u>

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.

CONCLUSIONS cont'd

 <u>Case 1:</u> <u>Resting-state functional-connectivity MRI scans (rs-fcMRI)</u> 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.

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

- <u>Case 1:</u> <u>After 3 Mo. of At-Home LED treatments</u>, 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.

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