

# Time-course of coherence in the human basal ganglia during voluntary movements

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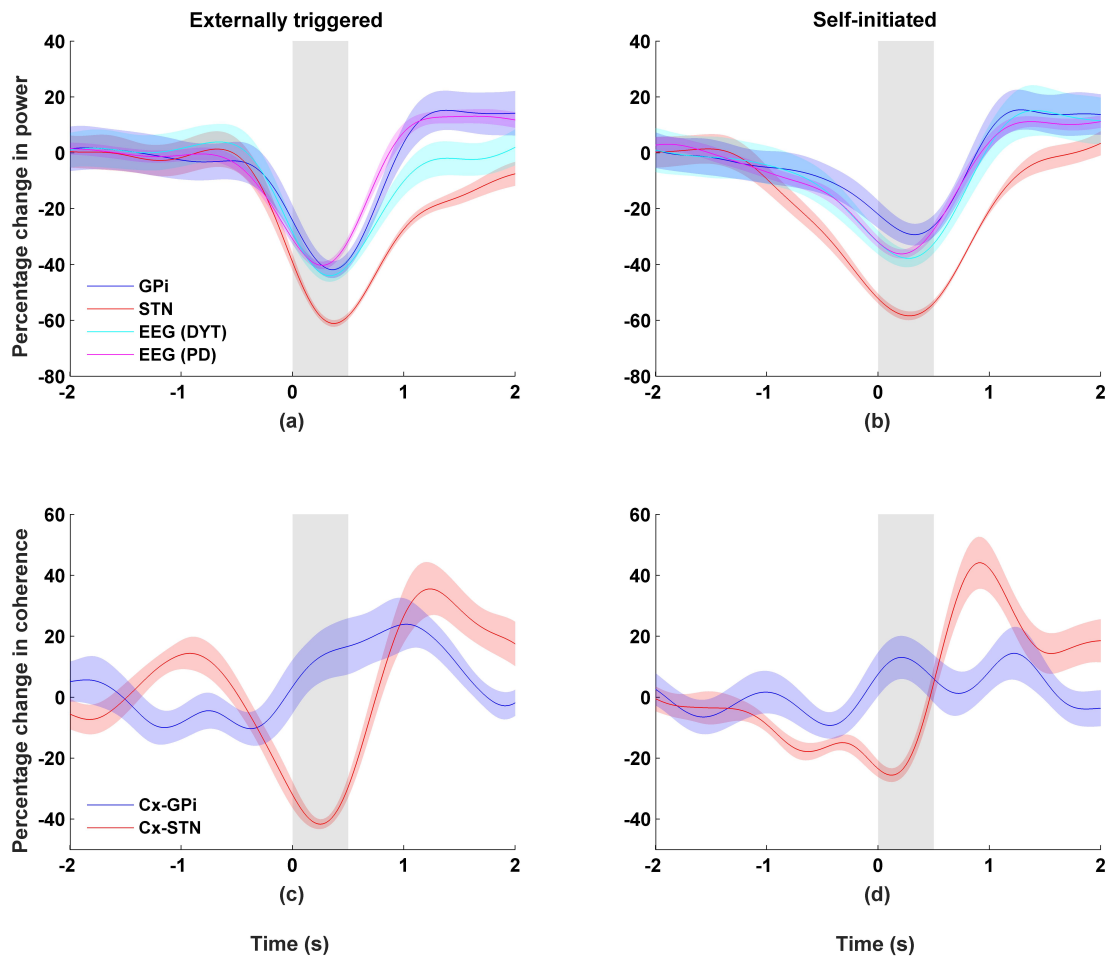
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## Supplementary Table

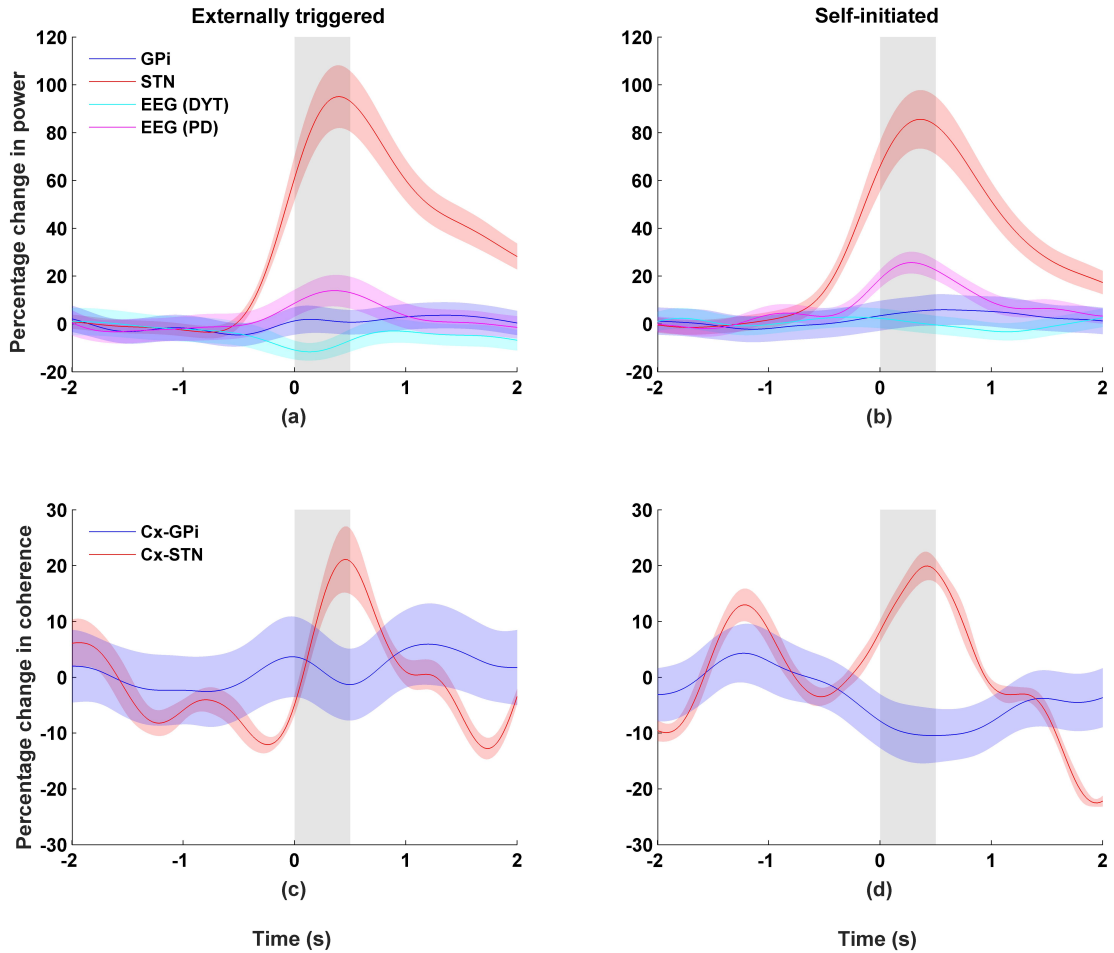
Age	Site	Predominant symptoms pre-operatively	Medication (dose/day, LED/day in PD)	Therapeutic DBS settings	DBS pair used in the analysis
49	GPI	Cervical dystonia, pain in neck and rest of body.	-	RGPi 2.7 V/60 $\mu$ s/130 Hz/ (1-, C+); LGPi 2.6V/60 $\mu$ s/130 Hz/ (5-, C+)	2-1, 6-5
58	GPI	Cervical dystonia, pain in neck	clonazepam 1.5 mg, gabapentin 1800 mg, nortriptyline 400 mg, lorazepam 3 mg, codeine	RGPi 2.9V/60 $\mu$ s/130 Hz/ (2-, C+); LGPi 4V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (5-, C+)	2-1, 6-5
52	GPI	Cervical dystonia with right laterocollis and retrocollis, pain	Clonazepam 2mg, citalopram 40 mg	RGPi 3.0V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (3-, C+); LGPi 2.9V/90 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (6-, C+)	2-3, 5-6
53	GPI	Cervical dystonia with left torticollis	Lorazepam 12mg	LGPI 3V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (2-, C+); RGPi 1.8V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (6-, C+)	2-1, 5-6
88	GPI	Right hemidystonia	clonazepam 3 mg	LGPI 2.5V/60 $\mu$ s/60Hz/ (5-, C+)	
45	GPI	Dopa-responsive dystonia of the right leg, gait impairment	1090 mg	RGPi 1.4V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz (3-, C+); LGPi 4.0V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (7-, C+)	2-3, 6-7
44	GPI	Orofacial dystonia/Cranio-cervical dystonia/Meige's syndrom + pain	Lorazepam 3mg	RGPi 4.3V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz (1-2-, C+); LGPi 3.3V/120 $\mu$ s/130Hz (7-, C+)	2-1, 6-7
54	STN	Longer OFF periods, freezing	1000 mg	RSTN 4.0V/60 $\mu$ s/80Hz, (3-, C+); LSTN 4.4V/60 $\mu$ s/80Hz/ (6-, C+)	2-3, 5-6
65	STN	PD	600 mg	RSTN 3.4V/60 $\mu$ s/185Hz/ (2-, C+); LSTN 3.2V/60 $\mu$ s/185Hz/ (6-, C+)	2-1, 5-6
50	STN	Tremor dominant PD	1200 mg	RSTN 3.8V/60 $\mu$ s/160 Hz/ (1-, C+); LSTN 2.8V/60 $\mu$ s/160 Hz/ (5-, C+)	2-1, 5-6
50	STN	PD	1100 mg	RSTN 3.0V/60 $\mu$ s/130 Hz/ (2-, C+); LSTN 3.4V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (7-, C+)	2-1, 6-7
56	STN	Tremor dominant PD	1800 mg	RSTN 2.8V/90 $\mu$ s/185Hz/ (2-, C+); LSTN 3.8V/90 $\mu$ s/185Hz/ (7-, C+)	2-1, 6-7
44	STN	Tremor dominant PD	850 mg	RSTN 2.1V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (2-, C+); LSTN 2.3V/60 $\mu$ s/130Hz/ (5-, 6+)	2-1, 6-5

**Table S1.** Clinical details of the patients studied.

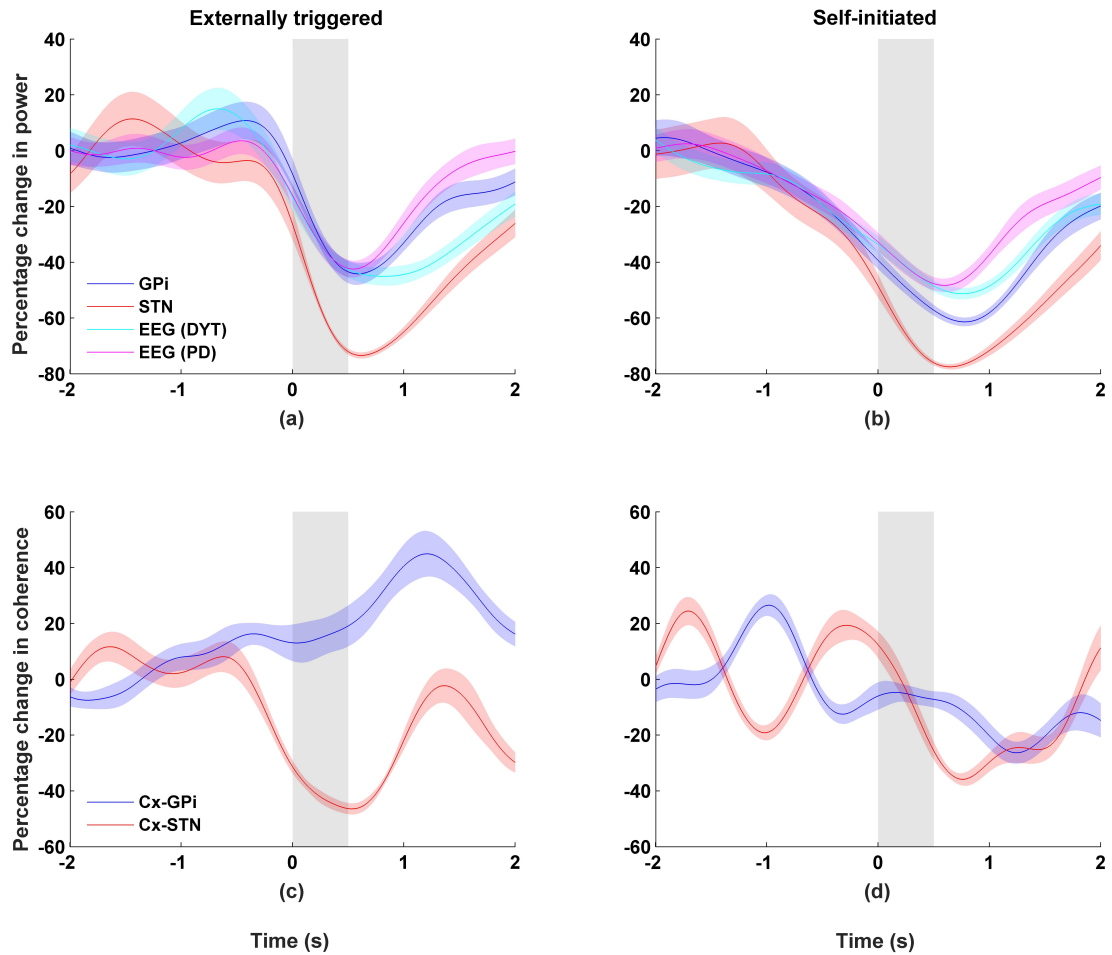
## Supplementary Figures



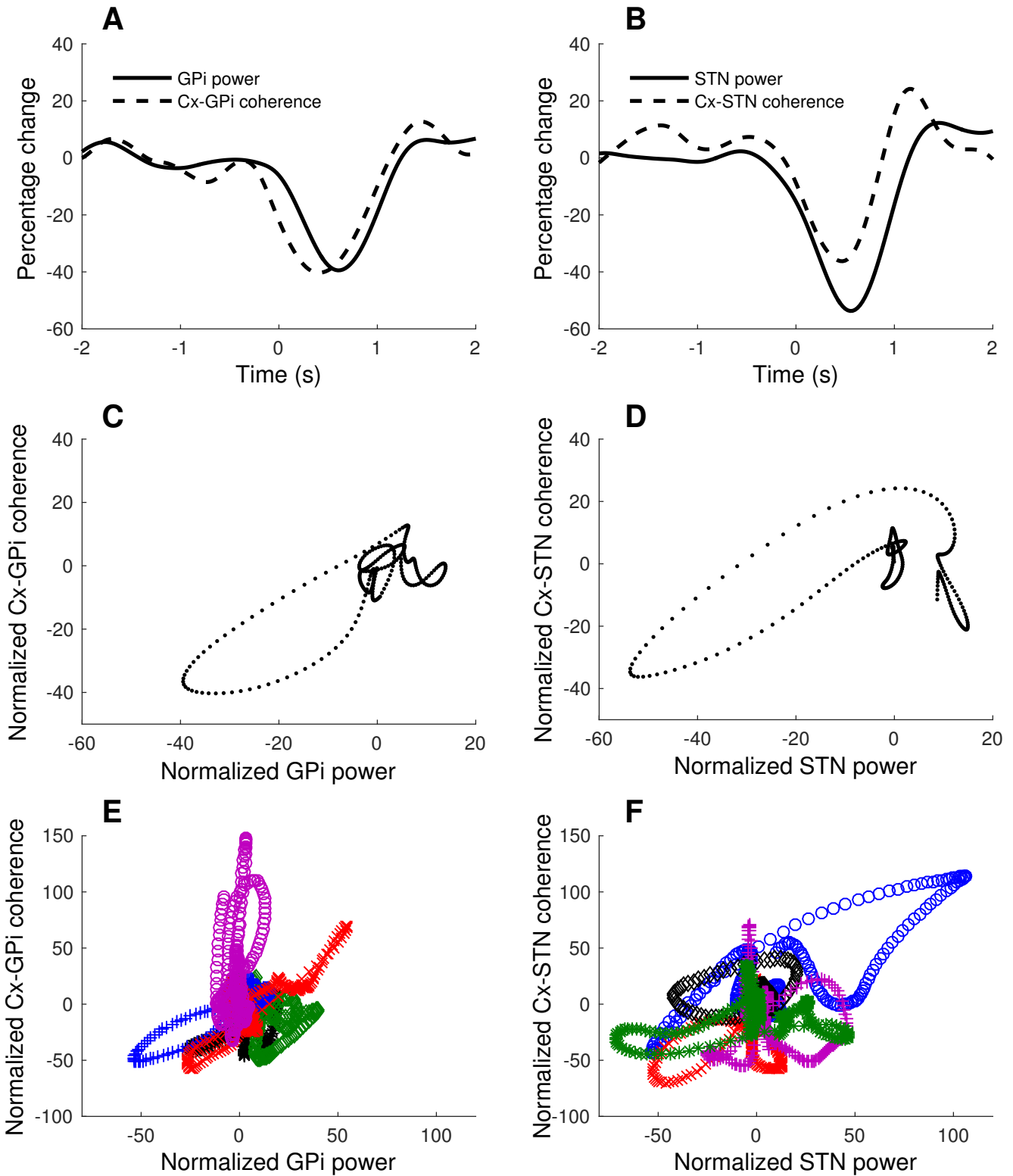
**Figure S1.** Beta band activity recorded from the side ipsilateral to the moving wrist. Movement duration indicated by grey area and shaded areas show standard errors. Left column indicates externally triggered task; right column the self-initiated task. Percentage changes for beta band (65-80Hz) showing (a/b) power (c/d) coherence between cortex-GPi or cortex-STN.



**Figure S2.** Gamma band activity recorded from the side ipsilateral to the moving wrist. Movement duration indicated by grey area and shaded areas show standard errors. Left column indicates externally triggered task; right column the self-initiated task. Percentage changes for beta band (65-80Hz) showing (a/b) power (c/d) coherence between cortex-GPi or cortex-STN.



**Figure S3.** Alpha band activity recorded from the side ipsilateral to the moving wrist. Movement duration indicated by grey area and shaded areas show standard errors. Left column indicates externally triggered task; right column the self-initiated task. Percentage changes for beta band (8-12Hz) showing (a/b) power (c/d) coherence between cortex-GPi or cortex-STN.



**Figure S4.** Percentage changes in power and coherence with respect to the baseline on the side contralateral to moving wrist during externally triggered movements. Baseline is defined as the average power between -4 and -3 seconds. (a and c) Grand average power and coherence for GPI patients; (b and d) for STN patients; (e) normalized coherence between Cx-GPI plotted against GPI power for five individuals; (f) normalized coherence between Cx-STN plotted against STN power for five individuals.