

# Implanted muscular electrodes improve prosthetic flexibility

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By implanting electrodes into the muscles, scientists hope they can make it easier for amputees to control their prosthetic limbs.

People who lack an arm or a leg are limited in their movement throughout their lives. Prosthetic limbs can be helpful, but in terms of movement, there is ample room for improvement.

In [a new study](#) [6], scientists have experimented with electrodes linked up directly to the muscles in an effort to improve the flexibility of prosthetic limbs.

“The way it’s done today is to measure the muscle signals on the skin surface with two electrodes. However, these signals can be difficult to detect through the skin because they are weak and unstable. This obstacle can be overcome by linking the electrodes directly to the muscles under the skin,” says lead-author Ernest Kamavuako, an associate professor at the Department of Health Science and Technology at Aalborg University, Denmark.

## **New technology can solve signalling problems**

Today’s movable prosthetic arms have two electrodes attached to the prosthesis. When the amputee flexes a certain muscle in the stump of the amputated arm, the electrodes in the prosthetic arm detect the signal, which they then convert into a movement in the artificial hand.

However, signalling problems often prevent the prostheses from functioning optimally.

By implanting the electrodes into the muscle itself, rather than placing them on the prosthetic limb, the researchers hope they can make the prosthetic movements easier to control.

## **A hand prosthesis with a sense of touch**

Another research team at Aalborg University recently managed to create the prototype of [a hand prosthesis with a sense of touch](#) [7]. Here, a Danish man, who lost his arm nine years ago in an accident, regained the feeling in his missing hand.

Kamavuako expects that it will eventually be possible to merge the two technologies.


## **Technology ready in five years’ time**

He and his colleagues will now start testing how long the electrodes can be implanted in the body. For this, they will be using rats and pigs, which will have electrodes implanted to detect signals from the muscles in the feet and legs.


They expect that the clinical trials will be carried out in collaboration with the Centre of Orthopaedic Osseointegration in Sweden. The technology is expected to be ready to use in five years' time.

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[Read the Danish version of this article at videnskab.dk](#) [8]

 [The electrodes with the red wires are surface electrodes that measure signals from the muscles. These are nowhere near as effective as the two electrodes that have been implanted in the two holes just above the red wires. These are linked directly to the muscle and are thus much better at detecting signals.](#)

[\(Photo: Ernest Kamavuako\)](#) [9]

 [Osseointegration is a term that refers to the connection between living bone and the surface of a load-bearing artificial implant. As the picture shows, the implanted muscle electrodes are linked to nerves that can control the prosthesis. \(Photo: the Centre of Orthopaedic Osseointegration, Sweden\)](#) [10]

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["Real-Time, Simultaneous Myoelectric Control Using Force and Position-Based Training Paradigms", 2014, DOI: 10.1109/TBME.2013.2281595](#) [15]

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