

Design and Preliminary Study of a Neurofeedback Protocol to reduce Drowsiness

Thibaut Monseigne, Fabien Lotte, Stéphanie Bioulac, Jean-Arthur Micoulaud-Franchi, Pierre Philip

▶ To cite this version:

Thibaut Monseigne, Fabien Lotte, Stéphanie Bioulac, Jean-Arthur Micoulaud-Franchi, Pierre Philip. Design and Preliminary Study of a Neurofeedback Protocol to reduce Drowsiness. Journées CORTICO 2019, Mar 2019, Lille, France. 19, pp.35 - 53, 2010. hal-02432446

HAL Id: hal-02432446 https://inria.hal.science/hal-02432446v1

Submitted on 8 Jan 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

DESIGN AND PRELIMINARY STUDY OF A NEUROFEEDBACK PROTOCOL TO REDUCE DROWSINESS

Thibaut Monseigne^{1,3}, Fabien Lotte^{1,2}, Stephanie Bioulac^{3,4}, Jean-Arthur Micoulaud-Franchi^{3,4}, Pierre Philip^{3,4}

¹Inria Bordeaux - Sud-Ouest, Talence, France ²LaBRI - (CNRS / Univ. Bordeaux / Bordeaux INP), Talence, France ³SANPSY (CNRS / Univ. Bordeaux), USR 3413, Bordeaux, France ⁴Clinique du sommeil, Hôpital Pellegrin-Tripode, Bordeaux, France

E-mail: thibaut.monseigne@inria.fr

NeuroFeedback (NF) consists in using electroencephalographic (EEG) measurements to guide users to perform a cognitive learning using information coming from their own brain activity, by means of a real-time sensory feedback (e.g., visual or auditory)[4].

Many NF approaches have been studied to improve attentional abilities, notably for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder [1, 2]. However, to our knowledge, no NF solution has been proposed to specifically reduce drowsiness.

Thus, we propose a complete EEG-NF solution to train users to self-regulate an EEG marker of drowsiness. This marker is based on a ratio of beta over theta/alpha power in Cz electrode. In addition to this EEG marker of drowsiness, we also carefully selected and designed the duration, the sequencing, the objective evaluation metrics and the visual and audio feedback to use in for each NF session.

Preliminary study with five healthy subjects showed that three of them could learn to self-regulate this EEG marker with a relatively short number of NF sessions (up to 8 sessions of 40 min). Clinical trials with sleep-deprived subjects are expected to begin in 2019 to study possible cognitive and clinical benefits of this self-regulation. The implementation of this NF solution is available for free¹, with the OpenViBE platform [3], under the AGPL-3.0 license.

References

[1] Micoulaud-Franchi J.-A., Geoffroy P. A., Fond G., Lopez R., Bioulac S., Philip P. EEG neurofeedback treatments in children with ADHD: an updated meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience. 2014;8.

[2] Micoulaud-Franchi J.-A., McGonigal A., Lopez R., Daudet C., Kotwas I., Bartolomei F. Electroencephalographic neurofeedback: Level of evidence in mental and brain disorders and suggestions for good clinical practice. Neurophysiologie Clinique/Clinical Neurophysiology. 2015;45(6):423–433.

[3] Renard Y. et al. OpenViBE: An Open-Source Software Platform to Design, Test and Use Brain-Computer Interfaces in Real and Virtual Environments. Presence: Teleoperators and Virtual Environments. 2010;19(1):35–53.

[4] Sitaram R. et al. Closed-loop brain training: the science of neurofeedback. Vol. 18. Nature Reviews Neuroscience. Nature Publishing Group, 2016.

¹https://github.com/tmonseigne/NEUROPERF