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OSCILLATORY ACTIVITY AND BRAIN DEEP STIMULATION

J. Guridi

Neurosurgical Department. Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain.

Resumen

Neurophysiological research in basal ganglia (BG) has provided new insights into the pathophysiology of movement disorders. Pathological oscillations at specific frequencies recorded in Local Field Potential (LFP) has been correlated with different signs and symptoms in Parkinson's disease and dystonia suggesting a new model to explain BG physiopathology. High frequency stimulation should disrupt abnormal activity in the motor cortex-BG network improving clinical symptoms. However it is complex to understand all of the effects based only in changes in network oscillations as the model predicts.

In the presentation, we suggest a return to some classic anatomical concepts to understand some apparently paradoxical findings.