

УДК 620.3

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NANOELECTRONIC BRAIN IMPLANTS: THEIR USAGE, RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, AND PROSPECTS

Nanoelectronic brain implants represent a revolutionary advancement in medical technology, combining nanoscale electronics with biological systems to enable precise monitoring, diagnosis, and therapy. These implants hold immense potential in addressing neurological disorders and enhancing healthcare outcomes through personalized treatment approaches. This report

provides an overview of nanoelectronic brain implants, namely their medical uses, recent developments, and prospects.

Monitoring and Diagnostics. Nanoelectronic implants play a crucial role in continuously monitoring vital health parameters such as glucose levels, heart activity, blood pressure, and brain electrical activity. This real-time monitoring enables early disease detection, effective management of chronic conditions, and personalized treatment strategies.

Therapy. Nanoelectronic implants have therapeutic applications, including drug delivery, nerve stimulation, and control of biological processes. Projects like Neuralink aim to create interfaces between the human brain and computers, offering potential breakthroughs in treating neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, and depression.

Recent advancements in brain implant technology focus on addressing key challenges such as miniaturization, wireless power transfer, and integration of nanomaterials. Notable developments include transparent neural implants and graphene integration.

Transparent neural implants utilize graphene electrodes for high-resolution neural activity recording. They offer a unique combination of transparency, high electrode density, and machine learning methods to predict deep neural activity from surface signals. This technology overcomes limitations of existing implant technologies, enabling longer-duration experiments and comprehensive understanding of neural activity in dynamic scenarios.

Graphene-based electrodes show promise in improving the functionality of brain implants by enhancing conductivity and reducing glial scar formation. Research efforts focus on utilizing graphene electrodes to restore sensory functions for amputees, patients with paralysis, and those with motor neuron disorders.

The future of nanoelectronic brain implants holds tremendous potential for advancing healthcare and improving quality of life for patients with neurological disorders. Key areas of focus for future research and development are enhanced functionality, safety and biocompatibility.

Continued efforts are needed to enhance the functionality of brain implants, including improvements in neural sensing, wireless power transfer, and biocompatibility. Advanced electrocorticography (ECoG) technology aims to overcome limitations of existing technologies, enabling high-resolution recording and stimulation of the brain.

Addressing safety concerns such as the risk of migration, neurotoxicity, and inflammatory responses is crucial for the widespread adoption of brain implants. Research into innovative materials and fabrication techniques aims to improve the biocompatibility and long-term reliability of nanoelectronic implants.

Nanoelectronic brain implants represent a transformative approach in healthcare, offering numerous opportunities for personalized diagnosis,

treatment, and monitoring of neurological disorders. With ongoing advancements in materials science, nanoelectronic implants hold the promise of revolutionizing healthcare and improving the lives of millions of patients worldwide. However, continued research, collaboration, and regulatory oversight are essential to realize the full potential of these ground-breaking technologies in clinical practice.