Welcome!



JOIN US TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 6 - 8pm at the Fort George Brewery to hear from Randall Olson, an OHSU neuroscientist conducting research on brainwaves, Mark Hails, a Columbia River bar pilot, and Tom Hernandez, a PA cardiologist from Columbia Memorial Hospital people who attend to wave energy to safely navigate the Columbia River, diagnose heart conditions and explore the rhythmic activity of our own brains.

Northwest Noggin (nwnoggin.org)



We are immersed in WAVES!



Signal From Noise: Surrounded by waves in the PNW

Capt. Mark Hails Columbia River Bar Pilots





The Columbia River Bar



• The sea attacks relentlessly, marshaling the force of its powerful waves against the land's strongest points. It collects the energy of distant winds and transports it across thousands of miles of open ocean as quietly rolling swell. On nearing shore this calm disguise is suddenly cast off, and the waves rise up as angry breakers, hurling themselves against the land in a final furious assault.

• Waves and Beaches, The Powerful Dynamics of Sea and Coast

Pacific Northwest Storms







GRAVEYARD OF THE PACIFIC



More than 2,000 shipwrecks More than 700 deaths











How the Jetties changed everything...





Weather Buoys













Back to Waves!





Weather considerations

- Swell and sea height
- Swell period
- Current flood or ebb
- Wind speed and direction
- Storm timing















Wave Response







Signal From Noise:

Jugular venous waveform and the heart

Tom Hernandez

Cardiology, PA-C

Columbia Memorial Hospital





Agenda

| Review | Review Jugular Venous Pressure (JVP) Cardiology tutorial authored by Dr. Andre Mansoor |
|--------------|---|
| ↓ | |
| Define | Define anatomy |
| ↓ | |
| Define | Define what the jugular venous waveform is |
| ↓ | |
| Recognize | Recognize that these wave patterns can diagnose certain heart diseases |
| \checkmark | |
| Review | Review how the waveforms in your veins correspond to pressure in the heart and see for yourself |



Cleveland Clinic. "Jugular Veins." My.clevelandclinic.org, 05/29/22, https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/body/23148-jugular-vein. 03/17/23



Geeky Medics. "Anterior view of the SVC, EJV and IJV." Geekymedics.com, 12/19/22, <u>https://geekymedics.com/jugular-venous-pressure-jvp/</u>. 03/17/23

Jugular Venous Waveform



Jugular Venous Waveform



- A wave → Atrial contraction (Upper heart chamber)
- X descent → Atrial relaxation
- **C wave** → Bulging of the heart valve with ventricular contraction (Lower heart chamber)
- <u>X' descent</u> → Downward movement of the valve with ventricular contraction
- V wave → Passive filling of the atrium
- Y descent → Atrial emptying when the valve opens



A wave

 Atrial
 contraction (Upper heart
 chamber)

X descent → Atrial
 relaxation



• **C wave** → Bulging of the heart valve with ventricular contraction (Lower heart chamber)

• <u>X' descent</u> → Downward movement of the valve with ventricular contraction



• V wave → Passive filling of the atrium

 Y descent → Atrial emptying when the valve opens

Let's take a moment to watch a jugular venous pulsation in a healthy individual

<u>https://physicaldiagnosispdx.com/cardiology-multimedia-new/jugular-venous-pressure-right/</u>

Let's look at how the waveform changes in certain diseases e.g., atrial fibrillation.

• Atrial fibrillation is defined as uncoordinated atrial activation leading to ineffective atrial contraction

• The "a wave" is a result of the right atrium contracting

• Atrial fibrillation does not allow for coordinated atrial contraction

• Consequently the "a wave" disappears in atrial fibrillation



• Atrial fibrillation prevents adequate atrial relaxation which leads the x descent to be smaller

• The wave pulsation is also irregular due to the atrial fibrillation



Let's watch an example

• <u>https://physicaldiagnosispdx.com/cardiology-multimedia-new/atrial-fibrillation-qualitative-assessment-of-jugular-venous-pulse/</u>



Jugular Venous Waveform and Heart Pressure

• Using the jugular venous pulse, we can accurately measure the pressure in your heart

- Normal is less than 8 cm H2O or 6 mmHg
- It will be elevated in certain disease states where there is fluid retention e.g., heart failure
- We will demonstrate this concept together
 - Interpretation depends on a well-practiced exam technique so this is recommended to be done by a trained health professional in general



Medcrine. "Jugular Venous Pressure Examination and Interpretation." Medcrine.com, 09/03/20, <u>https://medcrine.com/jugular-venous-pressure</u> 04/16/23

Activity

Let's start by watching a video demonstration: <u>https://physicaldiagnosispdx.com/cardiology-multimedia-new/hand-vein-assessment/</u>



Activity

- 1. Find the sternal angle
- 2. Identify hand veins that are engorged
- 3. Lift the hand until the veins drain and flatten
- 4. Then slowly lower the hands down until the moment they fill again
- 5. Measure the distance between the top of your hand and the sternal angle
- 6. Add 5 cm to that distance and you've estimated the central venous pressure of the heart*
 - a) For accuracy you should be reclined at 45 degrees and assessment at the neck is preferred

Citation

1. Mansoor, Andre. "Cardiology Tutorial." Physicaldiagnosispdx.com, 2020. https://physicaldiagnosispdx.com/card-tutorial/





Signal From Noise: How brainwaves are essential to neural computation

Randall Olson

PhD. Candidate

Behavioral and Systems Neuroscience OHSU



What is a Brain Wave?

- A brain wave or neural oscillation is an oscillating electric field in the brain
-but what is an oscillating electric field and where does it come from?
- Neurons! The fundamental computational unit of the brain





Images: eyewire: Amy sterling

Creating a Brainwave



Types of Brainwaves

• A brain wave has both frequency and amplitude



Image: Ruby Cobb

PLITUD

LOW FREQUENCY





TIME

Brainwaves are associated with different brain and body states

Interim Summary

- An electrochemical gradient is created between the inside and the outside of a neuron
- This gradient allows for action potentials (an electrical wave) to propagate through the neuron , the main signaling mechanism of the the brain.
- These action potentials create electric fields, which in turn constructively and destructively interfere with each other to create neural oscillations (or brain waves) that we can record from.
- These brain waves are an emergent property of thousands of neurons firing, and have been associated with certain brain states (e.g. gamma and attention)

Investigate how brainwaves interact and synchronize in brain regions associated with the cognitive processes of attention.

Methods

- I train mice to perform a task that we believe involves attentional processing
- I can then implant electrodes into their brains so I can see their brain rhythms during this task
- I also virally modify these mice so I can control their neurons using light



Foraging with Cued Switching (FOCUS) Task



FOCUS on the Cortex and Claustrum

• We believe the FOCUS task involves rhythmic synchronization of brainwaves mainly between two regions: The Anterior Cingulate Cortex (ACC) and the Claustrum (CLA)

Involved when effort is needed to carry out a task









4:50= Laser



Interim Summary

- What is the role of Brainwaves in attentional processing using a mouse model.
- Record communication between the Claustrum and Anterior Cingulate Cortex during an attentional task in a mouse.
- Preliminarily is appears the Claustrum is communicating with the ACC via delta and gamma brainwaves.
- Cutting the connection from the CLA to the ACC causes the mouse to stop performing the task and not pay attention, and also simultaneously dissolves the delta and gamma rhythms in the ACC.

The Claustrum and Consciousness

- The Claustrum is the most interconnected region in the human brain per unit volume
- In 2005, Francis Crick and Christof Koch proposed this region as the "seat of consciousness." In which the claustrum acts as a cortical conductor not unlike a conductor of an orchestra.
- This mechanism of conducting via the claustrum may involve synchronizing brain networks using both high frequency gamma rhythms and low frequency delta rhythms.



What do brainwaves really look like?





Thank You!

















