



Building health technology clusters:

A case study of BC's innovation boulevard

Dr. Ryan C.N. D'Arcy

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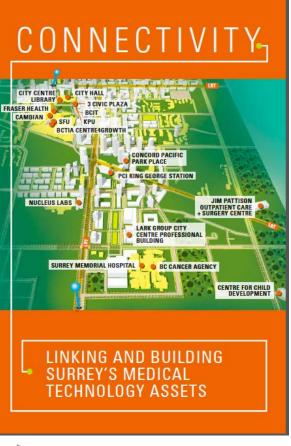






A NEW ERA OF DISCOVERY

Surrey Memorial Hospital Health Sciences and Innovation Strategy





Our Research Vision

To become a globally recognized academic health research campus, a driving force for Fraser Health's vision of "Better Health, Best in Health Care" This Research Strategic Plan presents our bold vision and strategy to progressively increase Surrey's academic profile over the next decade.

We will focus and build strategically to achieve four main goals:

 To be an international research leader in targeted areas

2.To fast track our ability to generate & translate new knowledge into improved care and outcomes

3.To utilize real world research and research findings to drive down costs through innovative approaches

4.To create a culture of curiosity that recognizes and celebrates discovery in health care, enabling us to attract and retain the very best clinicians & researchers.

creating possibilities together. fraserhei



BOULEVARD

HOSPITAL CAMPUS

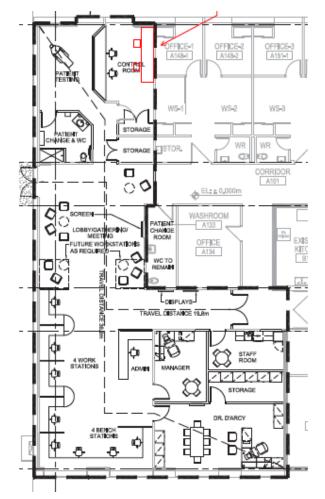
Embedded Labs.



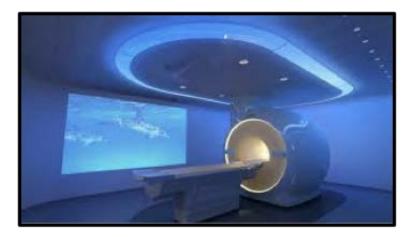


NEUROTECH









High field MRI



Magnetoencephalography (MEG)





Maryam Sadeghi, an entrepreneur whose own health-tech

HEALTHTECH



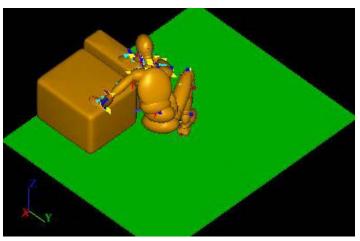




Wheelchair airbags



Assistive devices in rehabilitation



Falls simulations and monitor



Brain monitoring in dementia

HEALTH-AND-TECHNOLOGY DISTRICT

HOSPITAL DISTRICT

LEGEND







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Testing 'brain vital signs'

Kate Lunau

October 16, 2013





Jennifer Roberts

Brain Vital Signs

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Front. Neurosci., 12 May 2016 | http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2016.00211

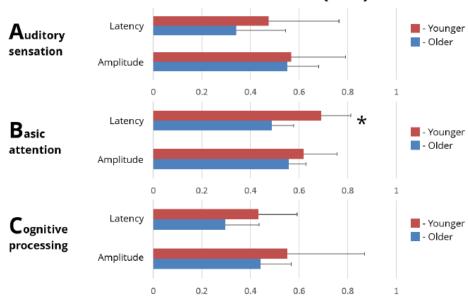
Developing Brain Vital Signs: Initial Framework for Monitoring Brain Function Changes Over Time

Sujoy Ghosh Hajra^{1,2}, Careesa C. Liu^{1,2}, Xiaowei Song^{1,2,3}, Shaun Fickling^{1,2}, Luke E. Liu², Gabriela Pawlowski^{2,4}, Janelle K. Jorgensen⁵, Aynsley Schnaider-Beeri^{6,7}, Rudi Van Den Broek⁸, Rowena Rizzotti⁸, J D'Arcy^{1,2,3,4,8*}

¹Faculty of Applied Science, School of Engineering Science, Simon Fraser University, ²NeuroTech Lab, Simon Fraser University and Fraser Health Authority, Surrey, BC, Cai ³Health Sciences and Innovation, Surrey Memorial Hospital, Fraser Health Authority, ⁴Biomedical Physiology and Kinesiology, Faculty of Science, Simon Fraser University, ⁵Sports Medicine Center, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

⁶Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, ¹ ⁷Joseph Sagol Neuroscience Centre, Sheeba Medical Centre, Ramat Gan, Israel ⁸HealthTech Connex Inc., Surrey, BC, Canada

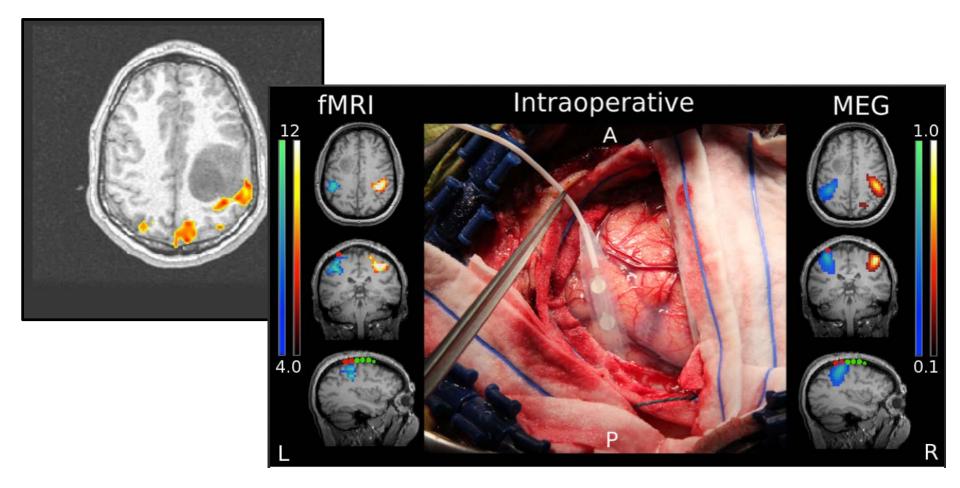
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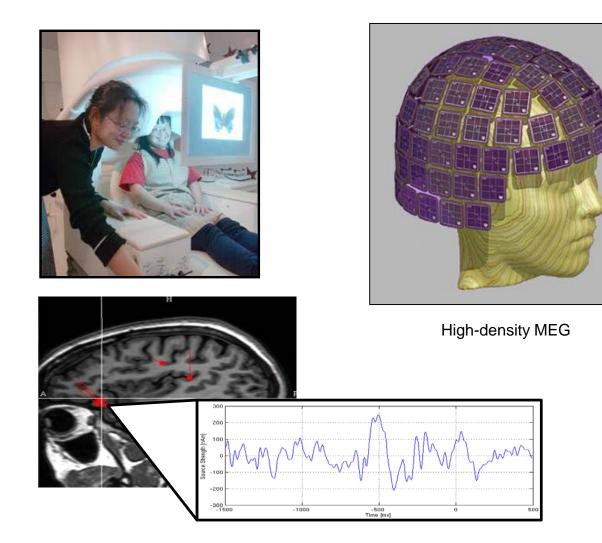
Elemental Brain Scores (EBS)

, EBS for group-level comparison. Mean ± SD. * denotes p<0.05 across groups.

Presurgical mapping



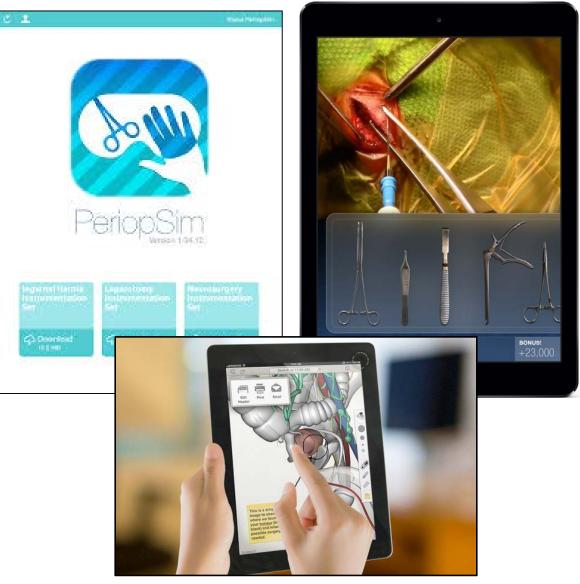
Epilepsy



Surgery



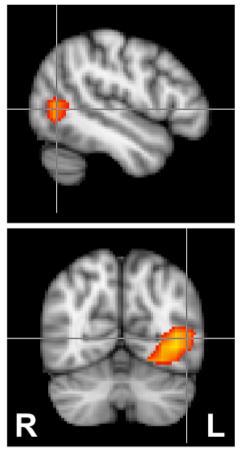
Simulation

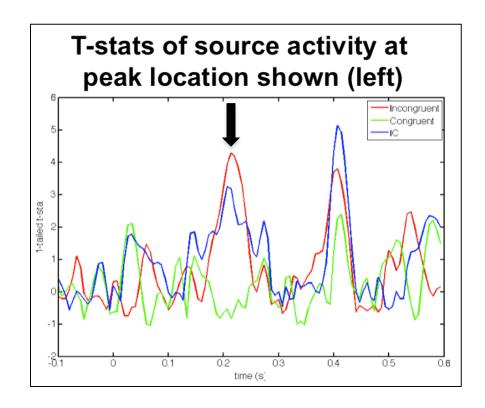


Medical education

Brain Development

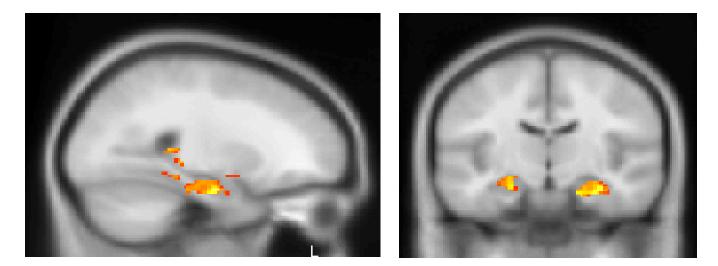
Source contrast at 446ms

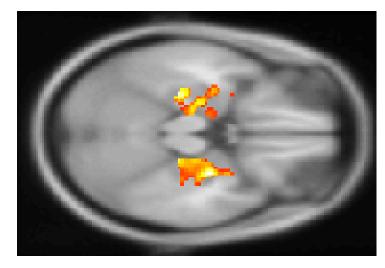




Down syndrome, autism and other disorders: Significant gains in brain plasticity during language therapy

Dementia





Point-of-care





The Greene family Grace, Trevor, Debbie, and Noah

False Hope.





"Will you be able to walk, I don't think so." Peace warrior: Rebroadcast December 2009



Trevor and Debbie's wedding, July 2010

Society

THE IRON SOLDIER

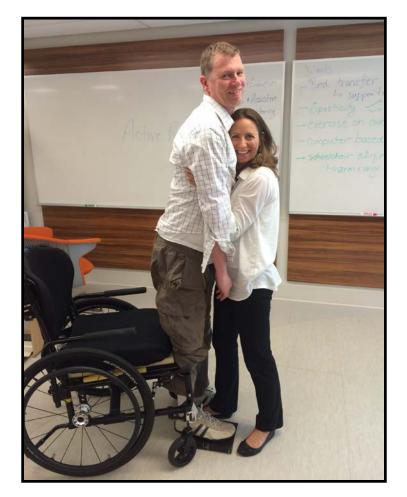
Nine years after Capt. Trevor Greene took an axe to the head in Afghanistan, he is walking again, with the help of an exoskeleton and the Royal Canadian Legion. It is a journey that could change the lives of millions.

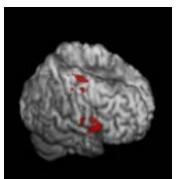
BY REN MAQUEEN - Trevor Greene has a new tattoo on his left forearm. It appears to show a rugged mountain peak and, above it, a string of letters I can't decipher. It's mid-June, an exciting morning for the forcibly retired Army Reserve captain, his wife, Debbie, and a cast of characters who crowd the main floor of the Greene family home in Nanaimo, B.C. Greene, in his wheelchair, is sharing the focus of attention with a silent partner sitting nearby, something that looks eerily like a headless robot. The Greenes, in ways they couldn't possibly have foreseen, have been building to this moment for more than nine years, really, since the aftermath of March 4, 2006, the day Capt. Greene first did the impossible by refusing to die in the dust of a remote Afghan settlement.

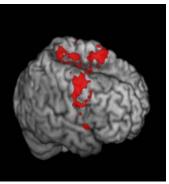
By 2006, the Canadian Forces had long since abandoned the concept of peacekeeping; our soldiers were in a shooting war against the Taliban. It was Greene's role, as cirit military co-operation officer, to build bridges to a more peaceful future by offering aid and infrastructure assistance to impoverished villages in Kandahar province. It is why he was sitting on the ground with the elders of Shinkay village, why he had set down his rifle and removed his helmet as signs of respect; why, as he spoke of Canada's desire to help this village, he was vulnerable to a 16-year-old

Powered steps: The Legion funded the robotics; Greene brought the work and determination









Long-Term Motor Recovery After Severe Traumatic Brain Injury: Beyond Established Limits

Ryan C. N. D'Arcy, PhD; D. Stephen Lindsay, PhD; Xiaowei Song, PhD; Jodie R. Gawryluk, PhD; Debbie Greene, CA; Chantel Mayo, BSc; Sujoy Ghosh Hajra, BEng; Lila Mandziuk, OT; John Mathieson, MD; Trevor Greene, BJ (Hons)

Objective: To report neural plasticity changes after severe traumatic brain injury. **Setting:** Case-control study. **Participants:** Canadian soldier, Captain Trevor Greene survived a severe open-traumatic brain injury during a 2006 combat tour in Afghanistan. **Design:** Longitudinal follow-up for more than 6 years. **Main Measures:** Twelve longitudinal functional magnetic imaging (fMRI) examinations were conducted to investigate lower limb activation changes in association with clinical examination. Trevor Greene's lower limb fMRI activation was compared with control fMRI activation of (1) mental imagery of similar movement and (2) matched control subject data. **Results:** Trevor Greene's motor recovery and corresponding fMRI activation increased significantly over time (F = 32.54, P < .001). Clinical measures of functional recovery correlated strongly with fMRI motor activation changes (r = 0.81, P = .001). By comparison, while Trevor Greene's mental imagery activated similar motor regions, there was no evidence of fMRI activation change over time. While comparable, control motor function recovery can occur beyond 6 years after severe traumatic brain injury, both in neural plasticity and clinical outcome. This demonstrates that continued benefits in physical function due to rehabilitative efforts can be achieved for many years following injury. The finding challenges current practices and assumptions in rehabilitation, *traumatic brain injury*. **Key words:** *functional MRI, neuroplasticity, recovery of motor function, rehabilitation, traumatic brain injury*.

Phase 1 - Experimental design: To walk again..



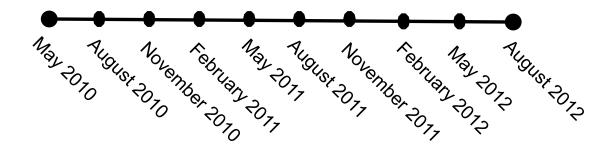


MARCH FORTH

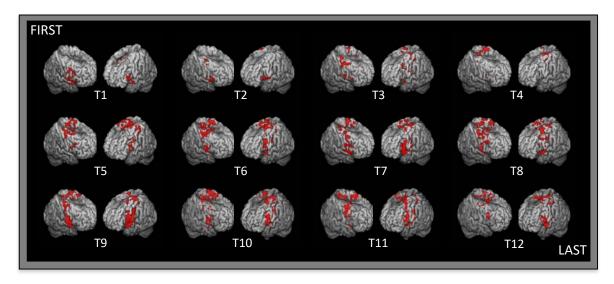
TREVOR GREENE & DEBBIE GREENE FOREWORD BY GENERAL RICK HILLIER



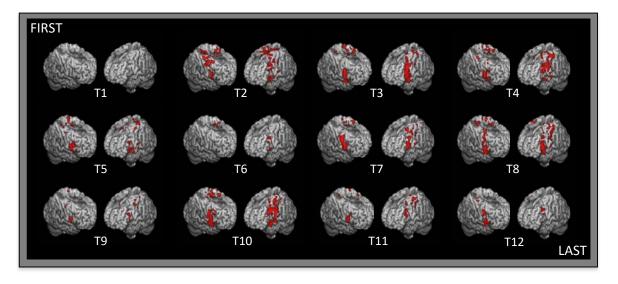




Recovering: Walking movement



Recovering: Mental imagery



Courtesy of Xiaowei Song





Iron Soldier: Mission to Everest

Global National - Year in Review: Top Canadian stories of 2015

Year in Review: Top Canadian stories of 2015

Wed, Dec 30: 2015 has been a year of change in Canada and a year of extremes. Eric Sorensen looks back at the significant moments that touched Canadians, from the tragic to the triumphant.



