

Clinical trial results indicate low rate of adverse events associated with implanted brain computer interface

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For people with paralysis caused by neurologic injury or disease—such as ALS (also known as Lou Gehrig's disease), stroke, or spinal cord injury—brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) have the potential to restore communication, mobility, and independence by transmitting information



directly from the brain to a computer or other assistive technology.

Although implanted brain sensors, the core component of many <u>brain-</u> <u>computer interfaces</u>, have been used in neuroscientific studies with <u>animals</u> for decades and have been approved for short term use (

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