

# ERG System for Neurotoxicity Risk Assessment

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In this thesis the conceptual background for a neurotoxicity risk assessment system are given.

Neurotoxicity, Assessment, Electroretinography, signal processing, Kalman filter, System

## I INTRODUCTION

Methods of neurotoxicity risk assessment for electrophysiological ones. Particularly they recording and analysis of electric potentials of visual system are being stimulated electrooculography, electroencephalography, electroretinography. The electroretinography (ERG) can be because it's non invasive, high sensitive and detectability of neurotoxicity [1]. The value of the electric potentials are registered from a few  $\mu V$  to approximately  $0.5 mV$ , the recording process is accompanied by considerable noise both of the internal and external. The ERG-signals recording time is limited by the light adaptation loss as well as by the stabilizing factors in consequence of some patient. All these impose heavy demands on measurement, processing and analysis of ERS and implementations in data bases of assessment systems being built on the ERG

contains information about theoretical and methods of the ERG biotechnical system application for neurotoxicity risk assessment. We consider the common methods ERS, methods of signal processing and representation and give the block diagram of an system to analyze some obtained results.

## II FOUNDATIONS FOR METHOD OF ERG SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS INCREASING

Concepts is taken up in attention is cyclic adaptation, depending from retina properties and finiteness of ERS [2]. So, from cyclic adaptation of recursive processing of optimal estimation of ERG with a mix of ERS and external noise was appears [3, 4], as well as results of statistical theory of decision for confidence of the neurotoxicity risk assessment base of typical norms and toxicities ERG. Along with optimum signal processing intelligence theories under an engineering system the schematic diagram (Fig. 1) was given.

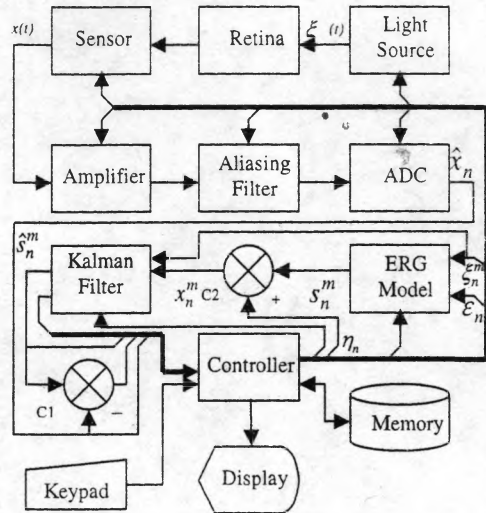


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of ERG system with intelligence properties ( $\xi(t)$  — light stimulus,  $x(t)$  — ERS,  $\hat{x}_n$ ,  $n=0, N$  — ERS code sequence,  $\epsilon_n$ ,  $\eta_n$  — noises sequences,  $\hat{s}_n^m$  — Kalman estimation of ERS under a standard model  $s_n^m$ , C1, C2 — summations; all parts of diagram are being under control)

## III. CONCLUSION

The concepts of intellectual adaptation (of the light stimulus, electrodes system, representations of the mix of an electroretinosignal with external and internal noises, the recursive processing of the mix) had been put on allow us to obtain the effective, optimal, automation electroretinographical system for neurotoxicity risk assessment for human health.

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