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we propose a new method for the analysis of local field potentials (lfps). the method allows to extract phase-locked features from the lfps, which do not need to be filtered. the features are represented as the relative distance of each time point from the mean phase of the lfps. the feature space consists of time points with the same phase of the lfps, rather than time points corresponding to different phases. this property allows to create a dynamic representation of the lfps, where the features are always changing. as a first step, we identified features of the lfps, extracted from the lfps of the hippocampus (ca1 and ca3) in the medial prefrontal cortex (mpfc) of rats during the active and inactive phases of the resting-state. the lfps were filtered using a bandpass filter at theta frequencies (6-12 hz), and then phase-locking features were extracted from the filtered signal. the results showed that the theta-phase locking features are higher during the inactive phase than during the active phase. also, they showed that the theta-phase locking features changed their phase during the transition from active to inactive phase, which was shown by the relative distance of the phase of the theta-phase locking features from the mean phase. thus, the method allows to detect changes in the phase of the theta-phase locking features during the transition between the active and inactive phases, in a non-stationary and nonlinear system. as a next step, we compared the theta-phase locking features between the hippocampus and the mpfc. we found that the theta-phase locking features were stronger in the mpfc than in the hippocampus, both in the active and inactive phases. the findings suggest that the mpfc has an active role in the regulation of the theta-phase locking features during the transition between the active and inactive phases of the resting-state.

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we present methods to detect and locate single-probe ion channels in individual nerve terminals using a relatively fast two-color, single-molecule, dual-trap optical trap. we demonstrate that it is possible to accurately model the binding and unbinding of single large conductance-type potassium channels to and from the lipid bilayer of synaptic vesicles by fitting sequential images of fluorescein and tetramethylrhodamine in the optical traps. our method can detect two distinct voltage-activated potassium channels in a single nerve terminal, and can be used to determine channel density with nanomolar accuracy. we also demonstrate the presence of inwardly-rectifying potassium channels on the surface of synaptic vesicles. we describe an alternative one-step protocol for the molecular identification of single ion channels in single-vesicle recording. using a single-molecule tirf setup and a fluorescence microscope, we perform experiments using ion channels fluorescently labeled with fluorescent dyes and trapped in a single synaptic vesicle. aim: to assess the potential of virtual human avatars as a novel tool to improve surgical training in minimally invasive spine surgery. methods: in a human cadaver simulation, we evaluated the potential of virtual human avatars to provide more intuitive and reliable assistance during minimally invasive lumbar spine surgery. both the cadaver and patient datasets had been collected in a previous study. a neurosurgeon performed an anterior lumbar interbody fusion in a patient-specific cadaver. a recording of the navigation data was taken and analysed to simulate the minimally invasive procedure for a novice who was assisted by the virtual human avatar. the navigation data of each surgical procedure was compared to the previous patient dataset using a navigation accuracy score, which evaluated the overall navigation performance. subsequently, the assessment of pain on a visual analogue scale was taken before and after the procedure. results: from a total of five cadaver examinations, a total of 21 surgical procedures were performed and evaluated. using the navigation accuracy score, the average of the five cadavers was 87.5%, and the patient averaged 97%. when comparing navigation accuracy and the patient record,

a significant difference was found (p = 0.006). pain scores significantly decreased after the procedure (p = 0.01). conclusions: avatars can assist inexperienced trainees in acquiring basic navigation skills during minimally invasive spine surgery, supporting their learning curve. new & related: learning curve study, simulation study, robotic, virtual, training systems, head-up display, minimally invasive surgery, simulated surgery 5ec8ef588b

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