

Berenson-Allen Center for Noninvasive Brain Stimulation Department of Neurology Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Harvard Medical School

tDCS safety and Guidelines

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Introduction to Transcranial Electric Stimulation (tES) in Neuropsychiatric Research 06/25/2019

Is tDCS Safe?

YES!

When applied in accordance with safety guidelines and reviews



Guidelines

Low intensity transcranial electric stimulation: Safety, ethical, legal regulatory and application guidelines

A. Antal^{a,*}, I. Alekseichuk^a, M. Bikson^b, J. Brockmöller^c, A.R. Brunoni^d, R. Chen^e, L.G. Cohen^f, G. Dowthwaite^g, J. Ellrich^{h,i,j}, A. Flöel^k, F. Fregni¹, M.S. George^m, R. Hamiltonⁿ, J. Haueisen^o, C.S. Herrmann^p, F.C. Hummel^{q,r}, J.P. Lefaucheur^s, D. Liebetanz^a, C.K. Loo^t, C.D. McCaig^u, C. Miniussi^{v,w}, P.C. Miranda^x, V. Moliadze^y, M.A. Nitsche^{z,aa}, R. Nowak^{ab}, F. Padberg^{ac}, A. Pascual-Leone^{ad}, W. Poppendieck^{ae}, A. Priori^{af}, S. Rossi^{ag}, P.M. Rossini^{ah}, J. Rothwell^{ai}, M.A. Rueger^{aj}, G. Ruffini^{ab}, K. Schellhorn^{ak}, H.R. Siebner^{al,am}, Y. Ugawa^{an,ao}, A. Wexler^{ap}, U. Ziemann^{aq}, M. Hallett^{ar,1}, W. Paulus^{a,1}

http://www.ifcn.info/

tDCS device

Cables and sponges

Montage and Safe parameters









tDCS device

- Automatic Current Ramping
- Current Fluctuation During Stimulation
 - Display of Actual Current
- Impedance Check / beep and stop
- Current Spiking During Device On/Off









Possible alternatives:

- Electrode gel or cream

Tap water is not recommended

Cables and sponges

Cables and sponges

- Broken cables
- Rust and corrosion

- Old/Dried out sponges
- Moisture of sponges

Be careful, no dripping!



Montage and Safe parameters

Electrodes should make uniform contact with the scalp



Duration: 10 – 20 min/day (up to 60 min/day)

Electrode area: 25 – 35 cm² (1 to 100cm²)

Abrading the skin before placing the electrode is not recommended (Loo et al. 2011)

Safety limits and animal studies

<u>Current intensity</u>

Duration

Electrode area



Liebetanz et al, 2009



Is tDCS Safe?

YES!

When applied in accordance with safety guidelines and reviews

BUT...

Mild and moderate Adverse Events (AEs) may happen

International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology (2011), **14**, 1133–1145. © CINP 2011 doi:10.1017/S1461145710001690

A systematic review on reporting and assessment of adverse effects associated with transcranial direct current stimulation

Andre Russowsky Brunoni^{1,2,3}, Joao Amadera¹, Bruna Berbel¹, Magdalena Sarah Volz¹, Brenno Gomes Rizzerio¹ and Felipe Fregni^{1,2}

- Systematic review of reported adverse events (AEs) in patients and healthy subjects:
 - 172 articles (209 studies) included
 - 117 studies assessed AEs
 - 74 studies reported at least 1 AE

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Mild AEs are the most commonly reported

- Itching (39.3%)
- Tingling (22.2%)
- Headache (14.8%)
- Discomfort (10.4%)
- Burning sensation (8.7%)

Skin redness and burn



Wang et al. 2015

Healthy subject

Single session

2 mA, 26 min, 35 cm²

The sponges were too old

Skin abrading prior to tDCS

Uneven current distribution

Skin burn



Palm et al. 2008

→ 10 Patients, multiple
sessions
1 mA, 20 min, 35 cm²

Skin redness

→ 5 Patients, multiple
sessions
2 mA, 20 min, 35 cm²

Skin burns

Tap water instead of Saline

Contact dermatitis





Riedel et al. 2008

Healthy subject

Single session

0.75 mA 20 min Anode 100 cm² Cathode 9cm2

Skin irritation and pruritus2 days after the stimulation

Probable allergic reaction

Additional considerations

- <u>Screening questionnaire</u>:
 - Metal or electronic implants in the brain/skull or elsewhere
 - Brain or spinal cord surgery
 - Head trauma with impairment of consciousness
 - Skin problems (dermatitis, eczema...)
 - History of epilepsy
 - Pregnancy
 - Medications

Additional considerations

- Safety in children
 - Reported AEs are the same as in adults
 - Thinner skulls, thus less resistance and greater amount of current
- Safety during pregnancy
 - Research: Questionnaires should ask about pregnancy
 - Clinical practice: Only when benefit is higher than risk
- Safety in older age
 - Reported AEs are the same as in young adults
 - Cortical atrophy in age-related diseases







Safety Recommendations

- Always screen for exclusion criteria and AEs
- Follow guidelines recommendations
- Verify safety montage and setup parameters
- Consider environment (ex. Hospital/University) and plan emergency procedures accordingly
- Keep informed of new safety guidelines