

TMS and Modeling

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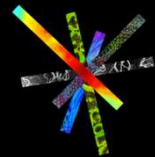
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COI Disclosure

☐ Potential conflicts of interest related to this presentation: None



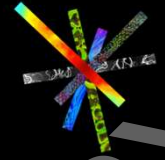
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Abbreviations

- ❑ TMS: Transcranial magnetic stimulation
 - single-pulse (spTMS)
- ❑ tDCS / tACS: Transcranial direct / alternating current stimulation
- ❑ M1: Primary motor cortex
- ❑ EEG / MEG: Electro- and magnetoencephalography
- ❑ E-field / B-field: Electric field / Magnetic field
- ❑ MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging
- ❑ DTI: Diffusion tensor imaging
- ❑ GM / WM: Grey matter / White matter



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Modeling – What do you mean?



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Modeling – What do you mean?

How the TMS-induced E-fields influence the brain

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Modeling – Why should we care?

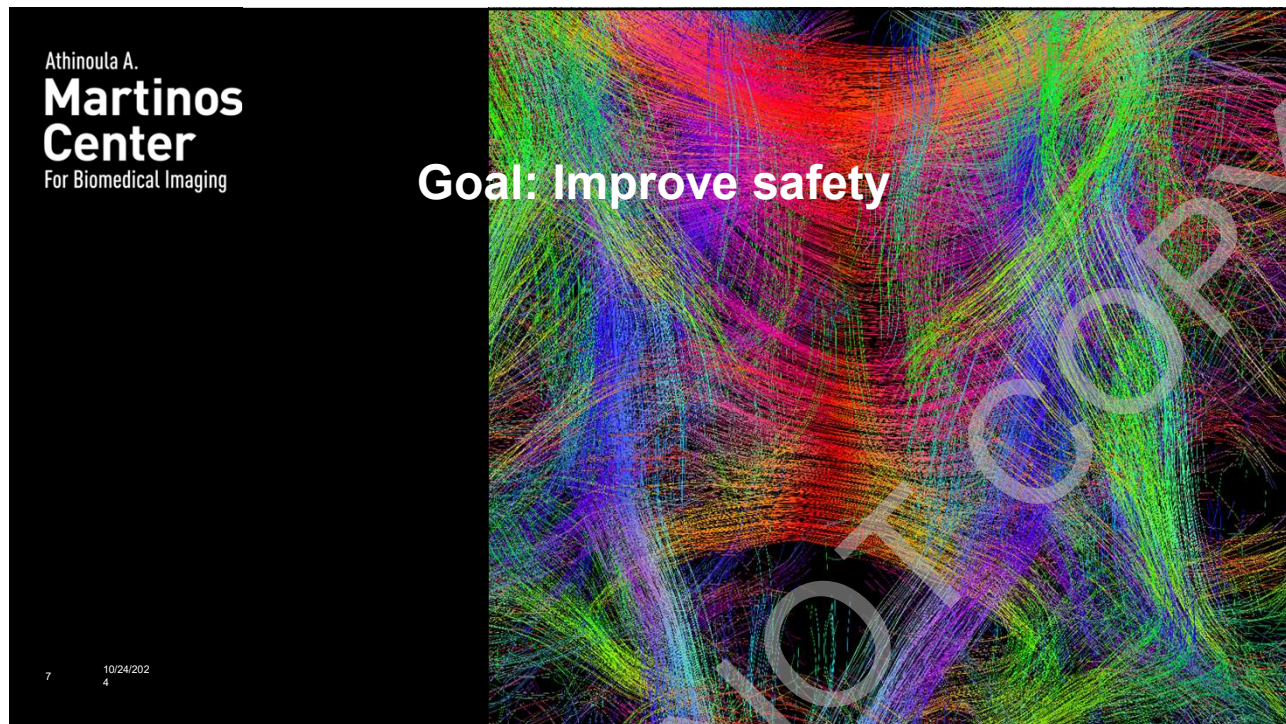


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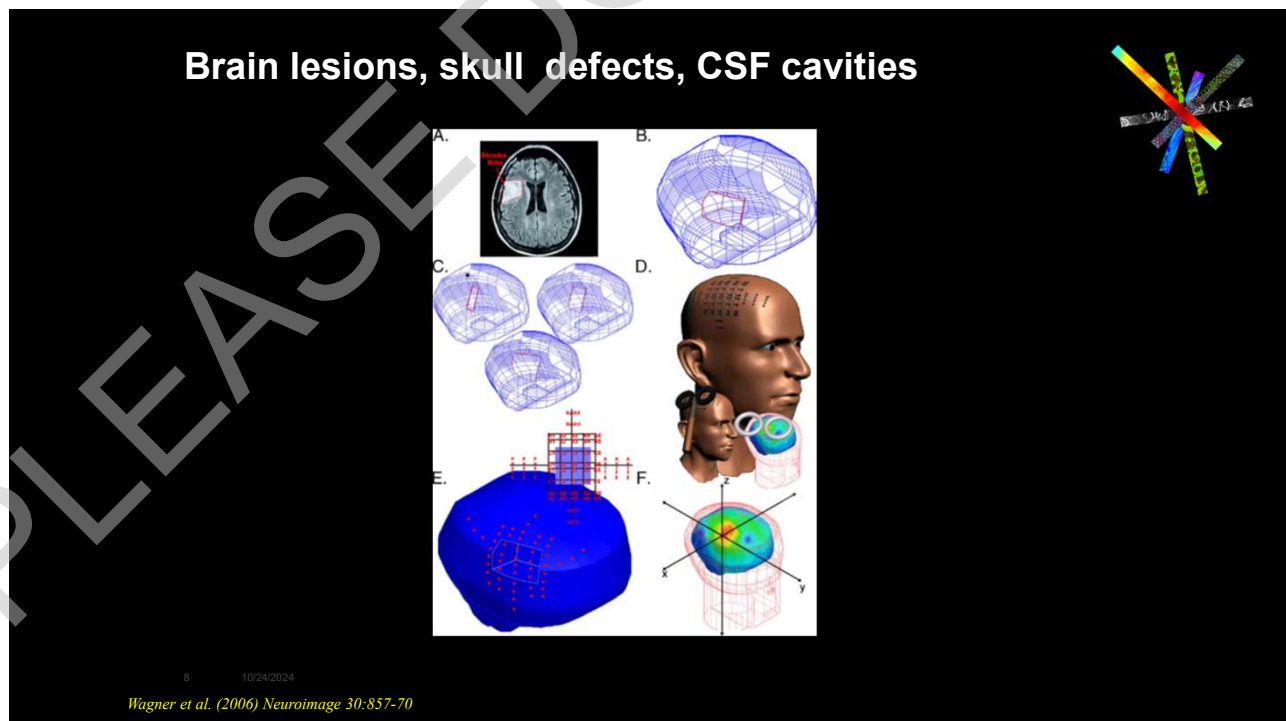
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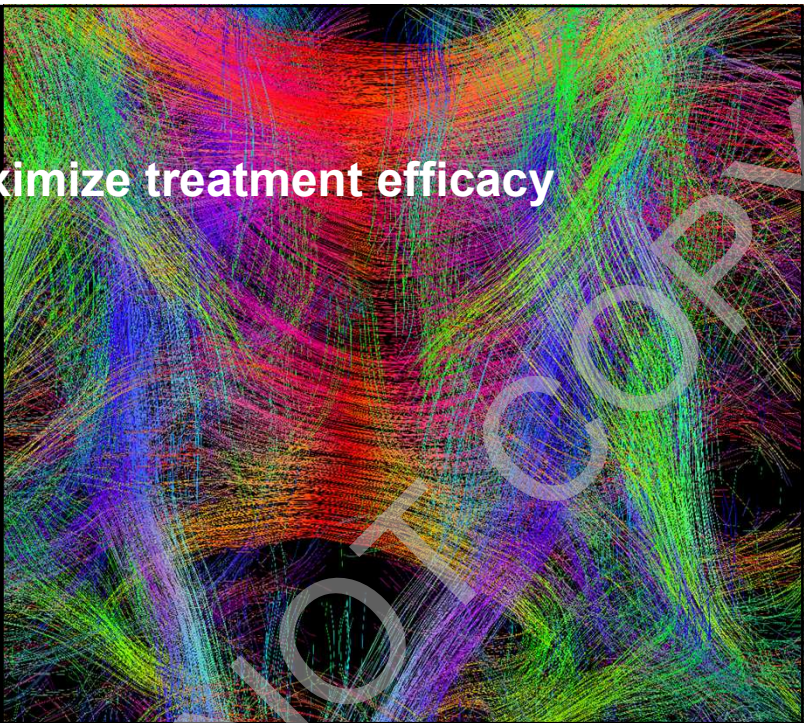
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Goal: Maximize treatment efficacy



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Which brain area am I stimulating?



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How strongly am I stimulating it?

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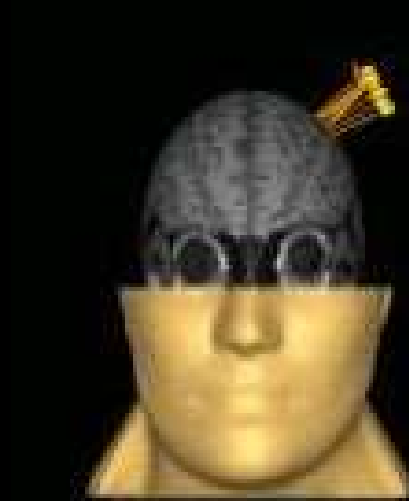
From TMS coil location to stimulated brain area

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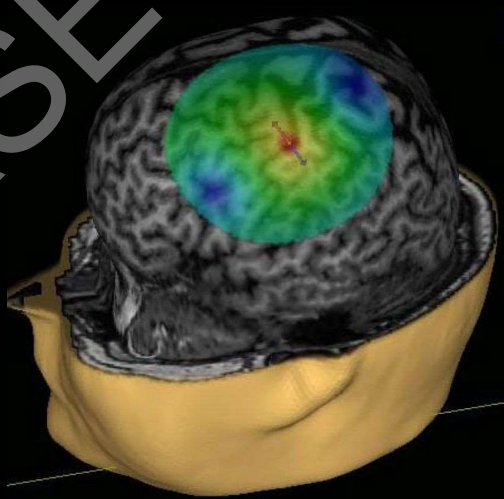
1. Ball-and-stick estimates



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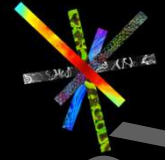
2. Simple TMS E-fields



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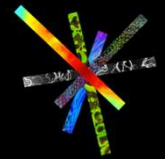
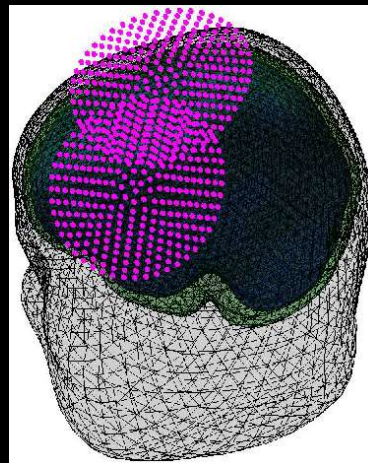
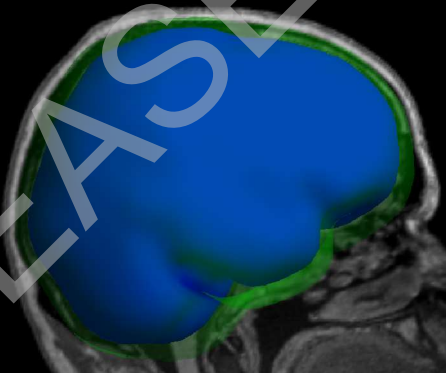
3. More realistic E-fields



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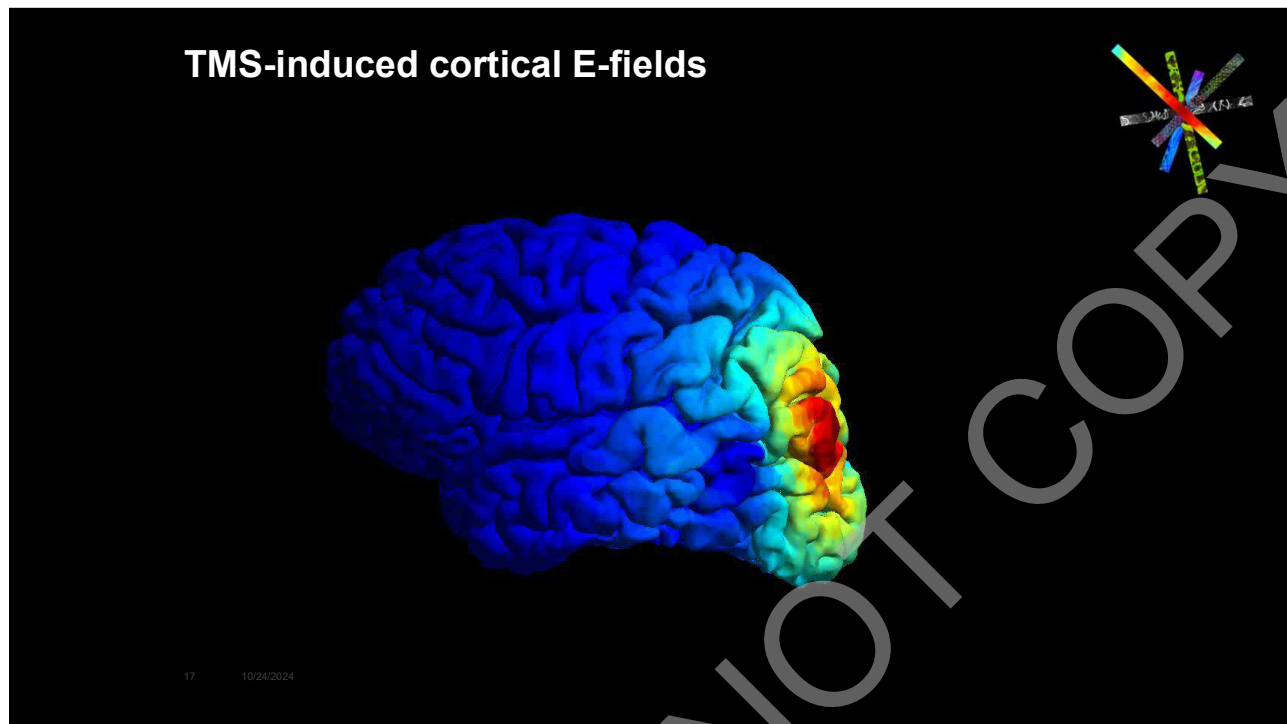
= Realistic head model + coil model



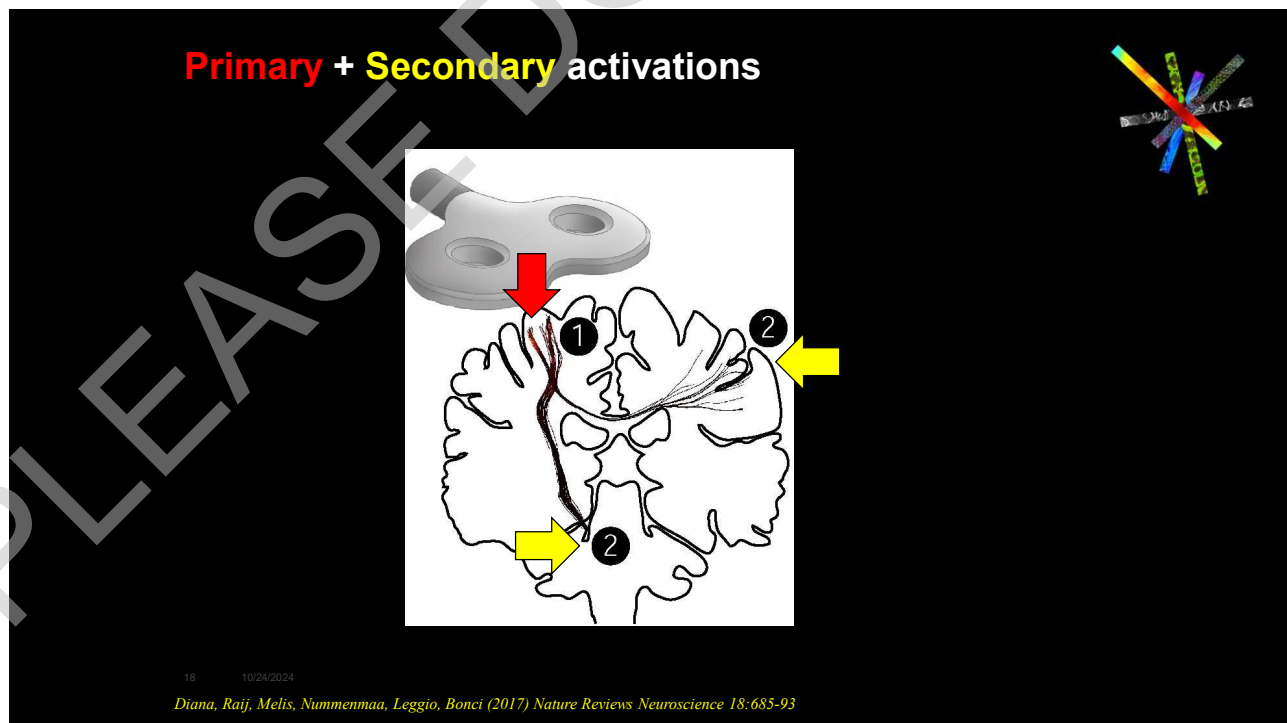
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Nummenmaa et al. (2013) Clin Neurophysiol 124:1995-2007

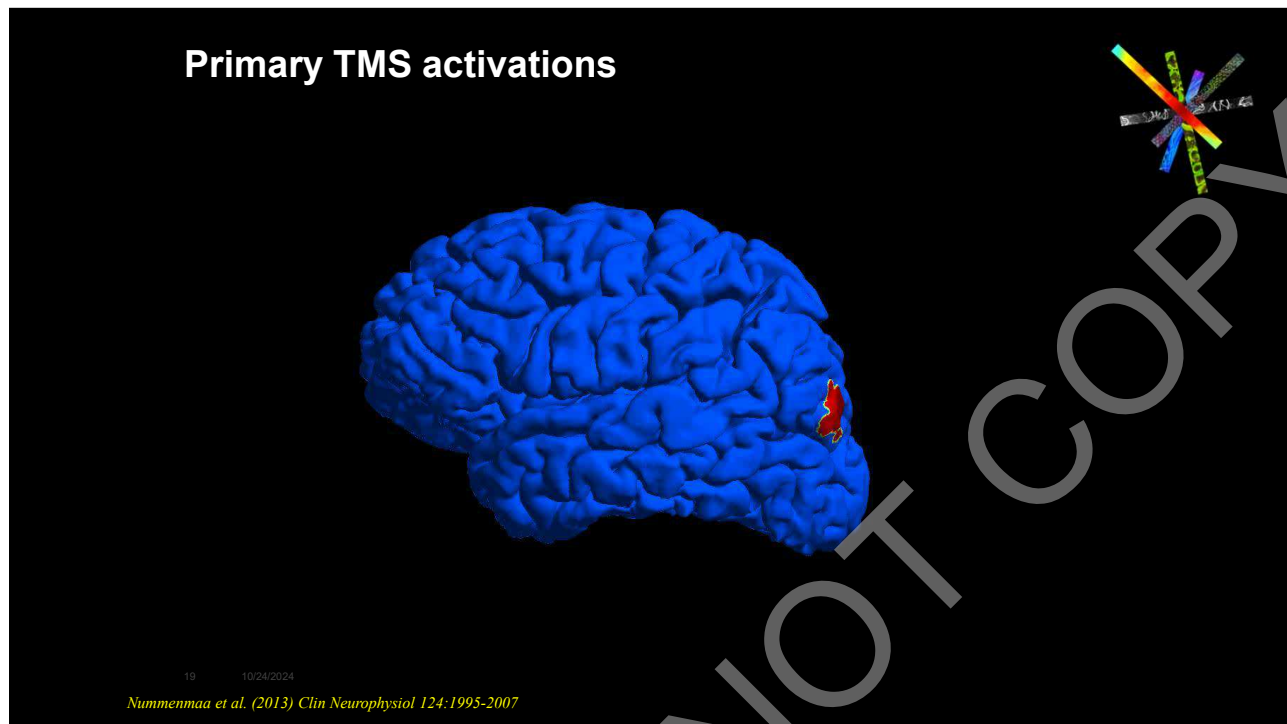
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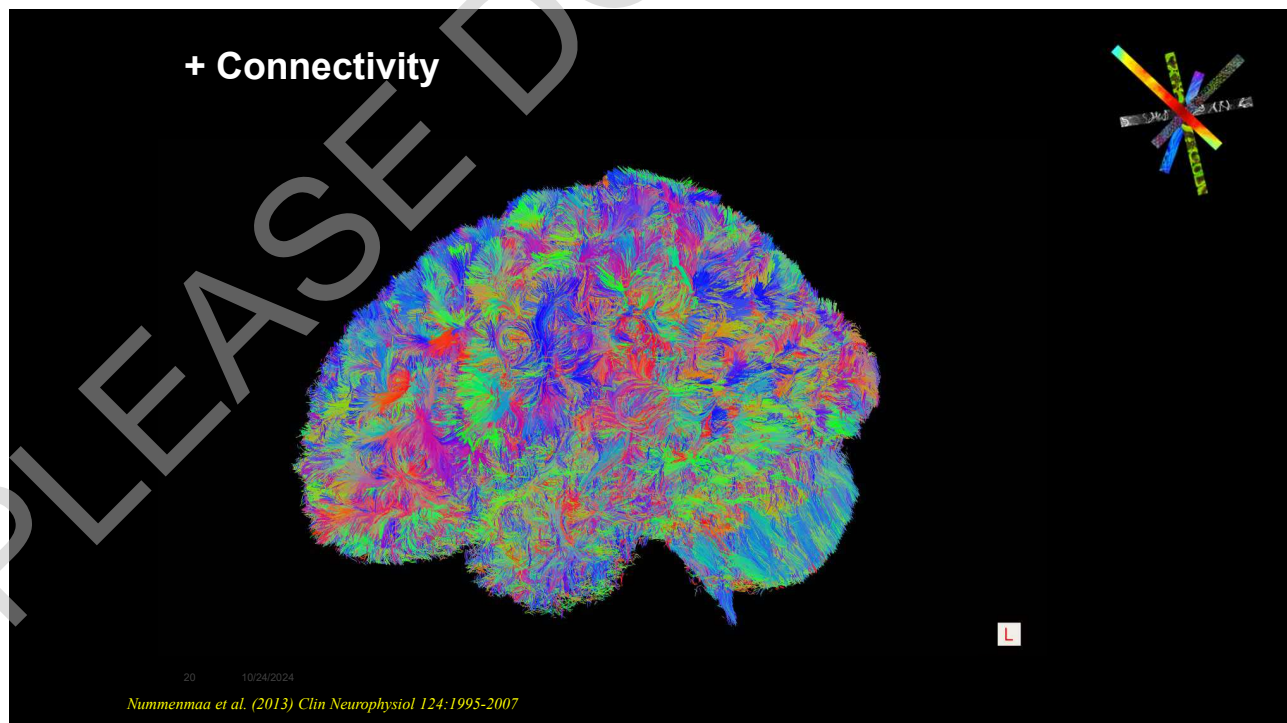
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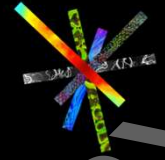
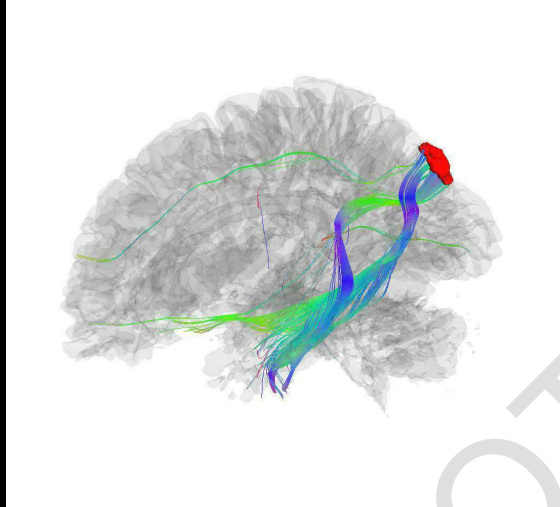


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= Network-level TMS navigation



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How will we use this knowledge?

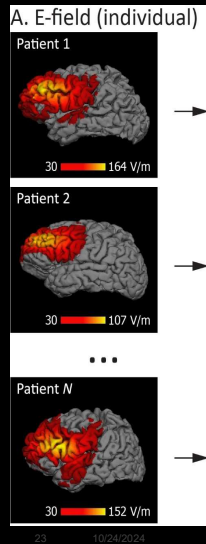
Example 1: Let's find out where we should stimulate



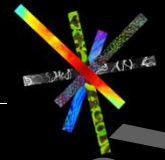
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1. Stimulate patients, compute individual E-fields



... Some slides removed, yet unpublished data



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How will we use this knowledge?

Example 2: Let's find out where the connections go

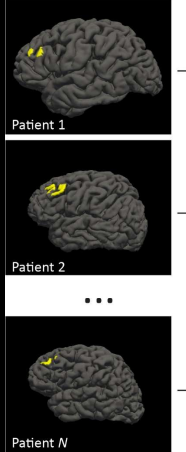
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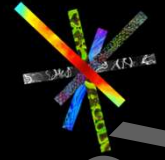
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1. Individual E-field maxima -> seeds

A. Seed (individual)



... Some slides removed, yet unpublished data



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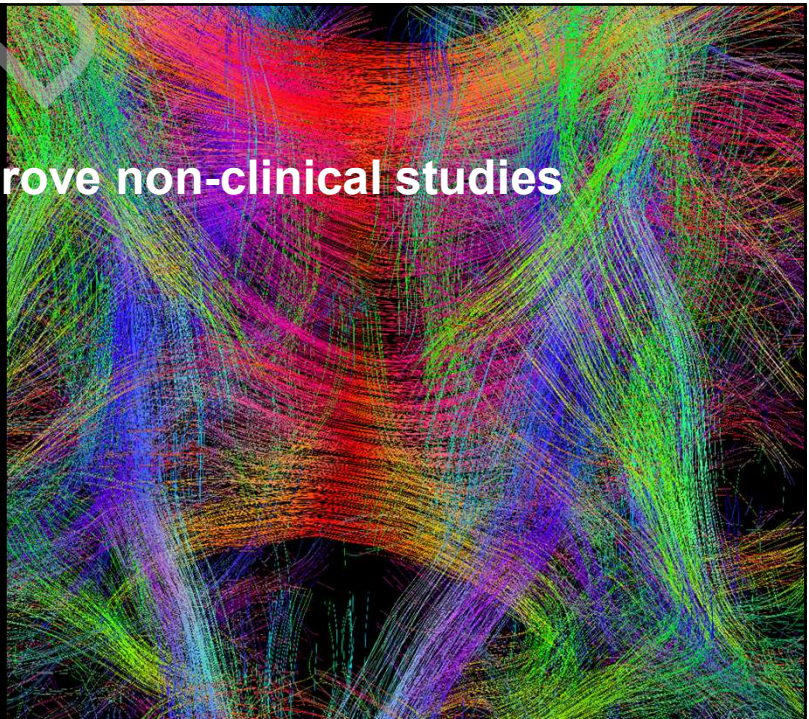
Raij, Schneider-Garces, Begnoche, Gallimberti, Phan, Srivatsan, Terraneo, Bonci, Nummenmaa (2024) Submitted

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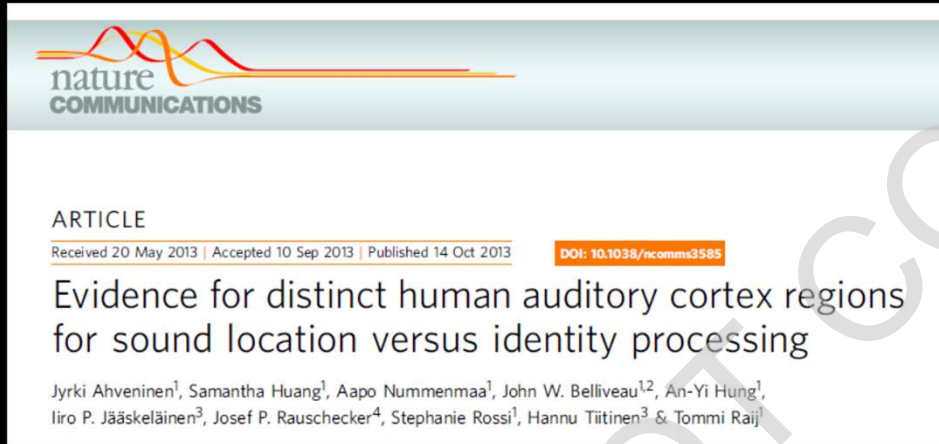
Goal: Improve non-clinical studies

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Prove that the intended targets were activated



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Ahveninen et al. (2013) Nature Communications 4:2585

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Examine which brain areas were responsible for the experimental effects



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Raij, Nummenmaa, Marin, Porter, Furtak, Setsompop, Milad (2018) Biological Psychiatry

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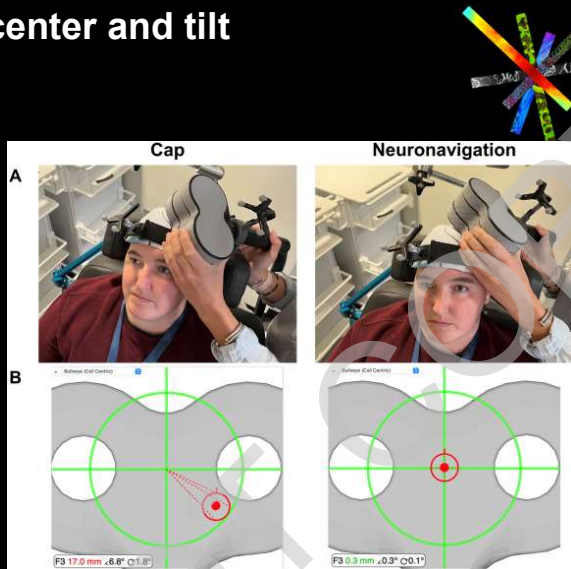
Quality control: TMS coil center and tilt

TMS coil center should be on the scalp tangential to the local head curvature.

Common mistakes:

- ❑ Gap
- ❑ Incorrect roll
- ❑ Incorrect pitch

These influence the E-field maximum location and intensity, leading to loss of activation, or activation of different areas and mechanisms than intended.



Caulfield et al., (2022) *Brain Stimulation* 15(5):1192-1205

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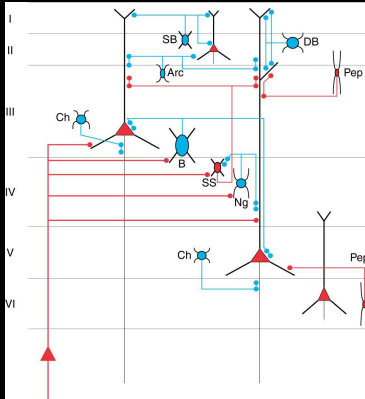
Goal: Small-scale mechanisms

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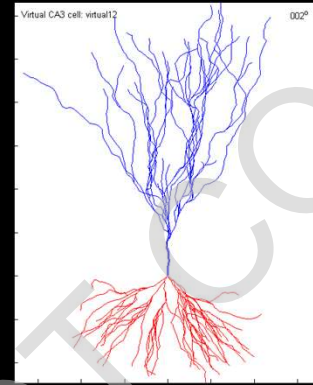
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... at different spatial resolutions:

Mesoscopic



Microscopic



Source:
<http://www.krasnow.gmu.edu/alexet/cinema/virt3/intro.html>

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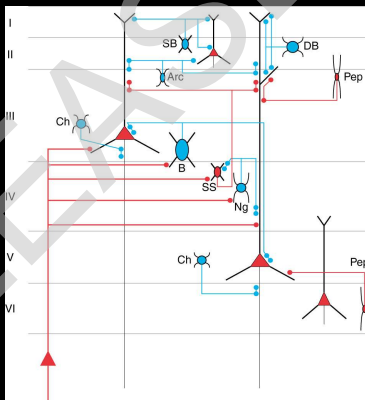
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Nummenmaa et al. (2013) *Clin Neurophysiol* 124:1995-2007; Mountcastle (1998) *Perceptual Neuroscience*; Diana et al., (2017) *Nat Rev Neurosci* 18(11):685-93

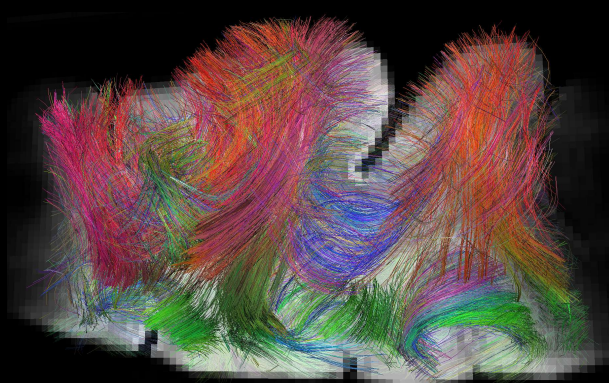
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... in two different types of brain tissue:

Grey matter



White matter



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Nummenmaa et al. (2013) *Clin Neurophysiol* 124:1995-2007; Mountcastle (1998) *Perceptual Neuroscience*; Diana et al., (2017) *Nat Rev Neurosci* 18(11):685-93

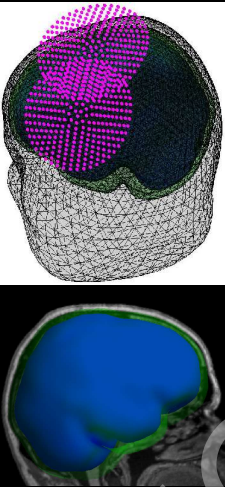
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Three parts to unravel mechanisms

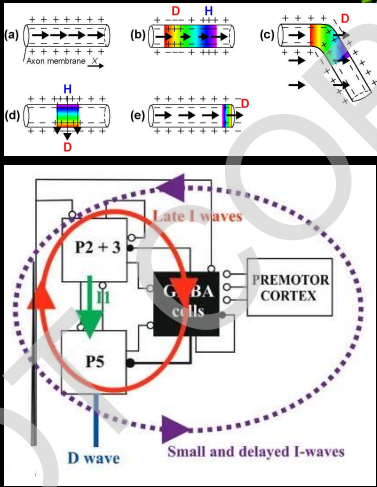
Instruments



← Biophysics →



Physiology



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Ilmoniemi et al. (1999) Crit Rev Biomed Eng 27:241-84; Nummenmaa et al. (2013) Clin Neurophysiol 124:1995-2007

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Modeling: Microscopic level

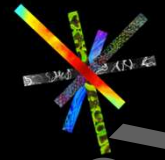
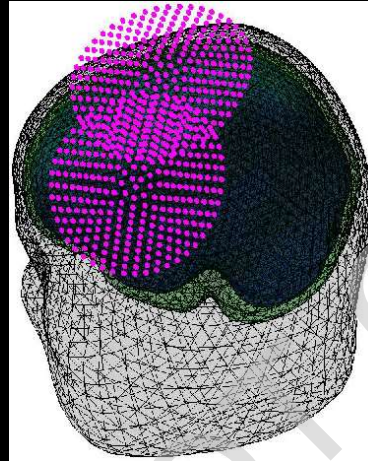
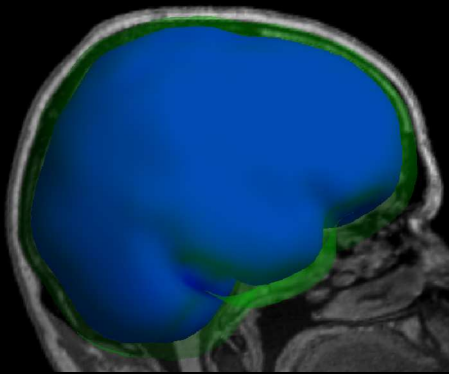


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Still need to include macroscopic facts (volume conductor, TMS coil properties) into account



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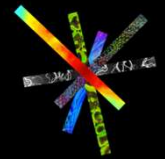
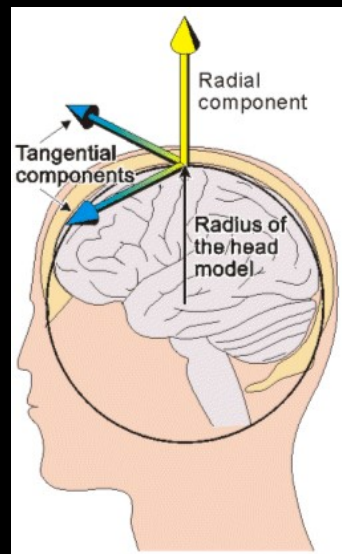
Nummenmaa et al. (2013) Clin Neurophysiol 124:1995-2007

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Orientations of TMS-induced currents

In a spherically symmetrical homogenous volume conductor (~ human head), TMS induces only tangential primary E-fields.

Nothing radial. No matter how we tilt the TMS coil.



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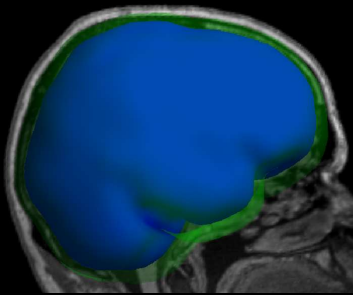
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Nummenmaa et al. (2013) Clin Neurophysiol 124:1995-2007

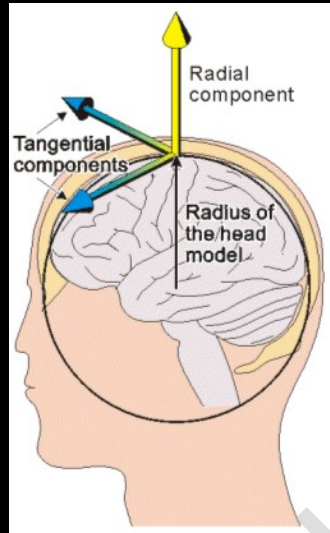
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... and differences for magnetic vs. electrical stimulation

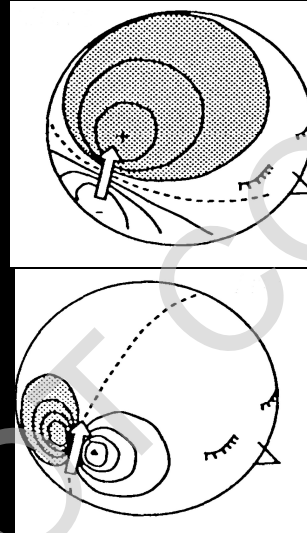
The skull



Radial E-fields



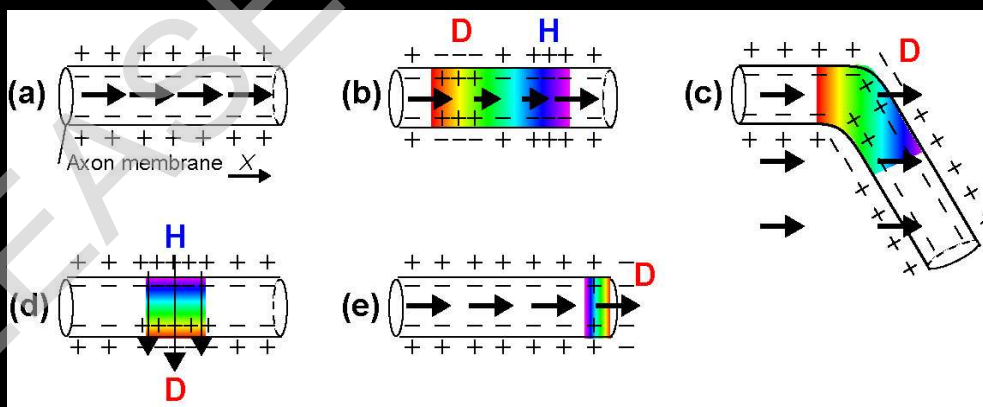
90 degrees rotation



Niedermeyer 1996 EEG book; Ilmoniemi et al. (1999) Crit Rev Biomed Eng 27:241-84; Nummenmaa et al. (2013) Clin Neurophysiol 124:1995-2007

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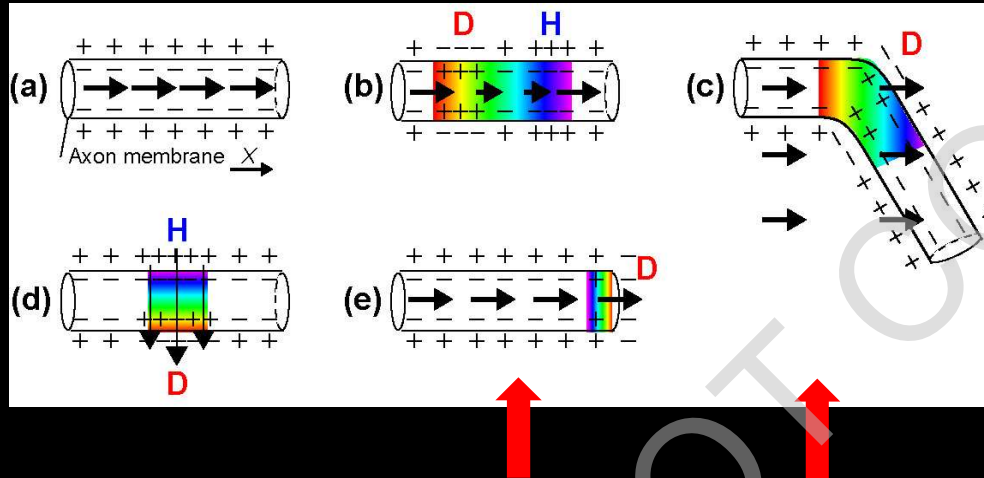
Microscopic effects in GM and WM axons: Passive



Ilmoniemi et al. (1999) Crit Rev Biomed Eng 27:241-84

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Microscopic effects in GM and WM axons: Passive



Ilmoniemi et al. (1999) Crit Rev Biomed Eng 27:241-84

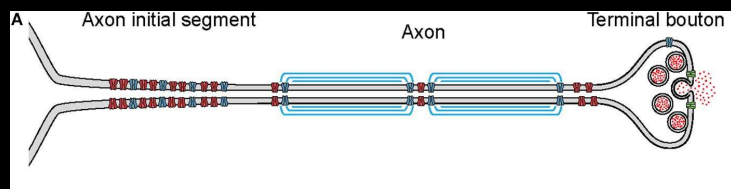
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Microscopic effects in GM and WM axons: Active

The density of voltage-gated channels varies across the neuron

Thus, E-field evoked action potentials are initiated preferentially at:

- ☐ Axon hillock
- ☐ Nodes of Ranvier
- ☐ Axonal curves
- ☐ Axon terminals (synapses)

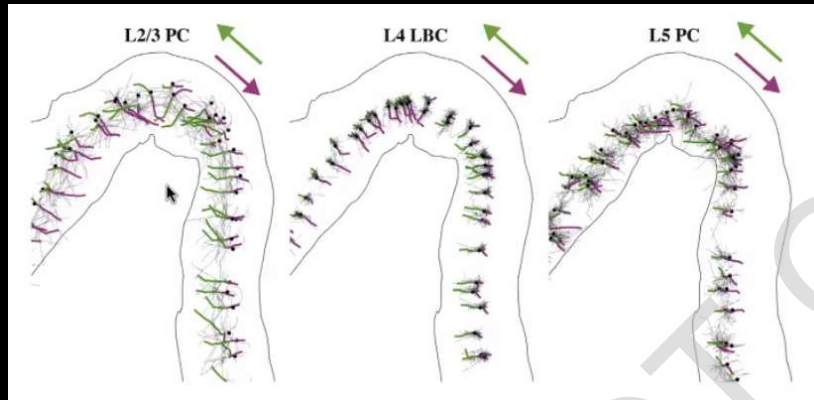


Siebnner et al., (2022) Clin Neurophysiol 140:59-97

Burke and Bender (2019) Front Cell Neurophysiol 13:221

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E-field microscopic effects in GM axonal arbors



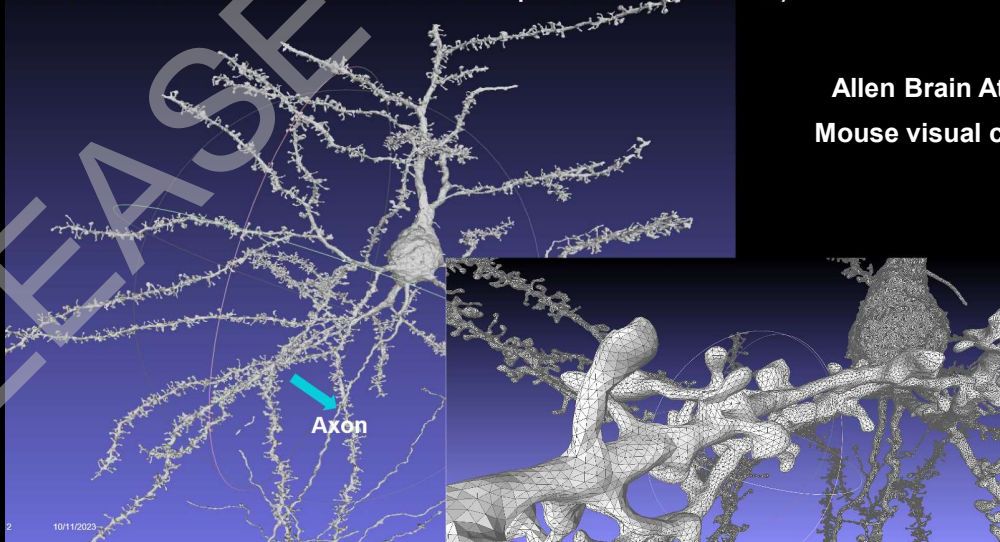
TMS activates axonal terminations aligned to local E-field direction

Aberra et al., (2020) Brain Stimul 13:175-189; Siebner et al., (2022) Clin Neurophysiol 140:59-97

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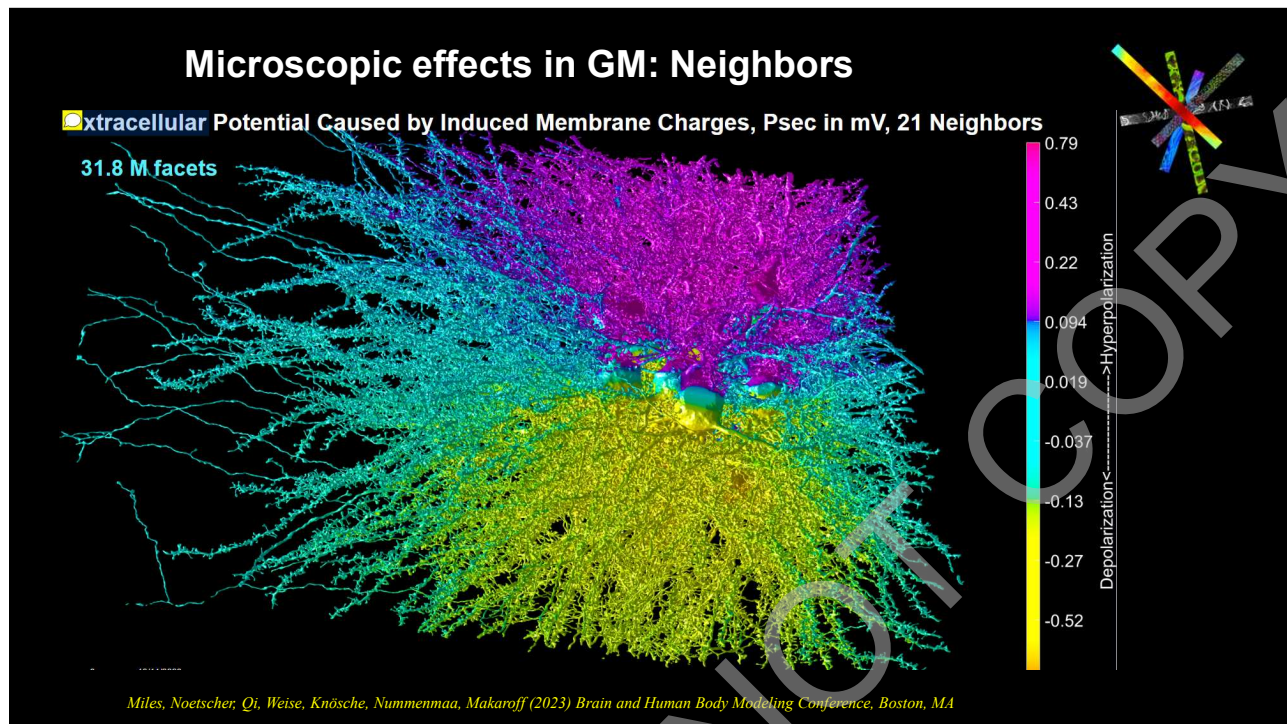
Microscopic effects in GM

Fine-resolution model and surface mesh example: cell #238 (2 M facets)

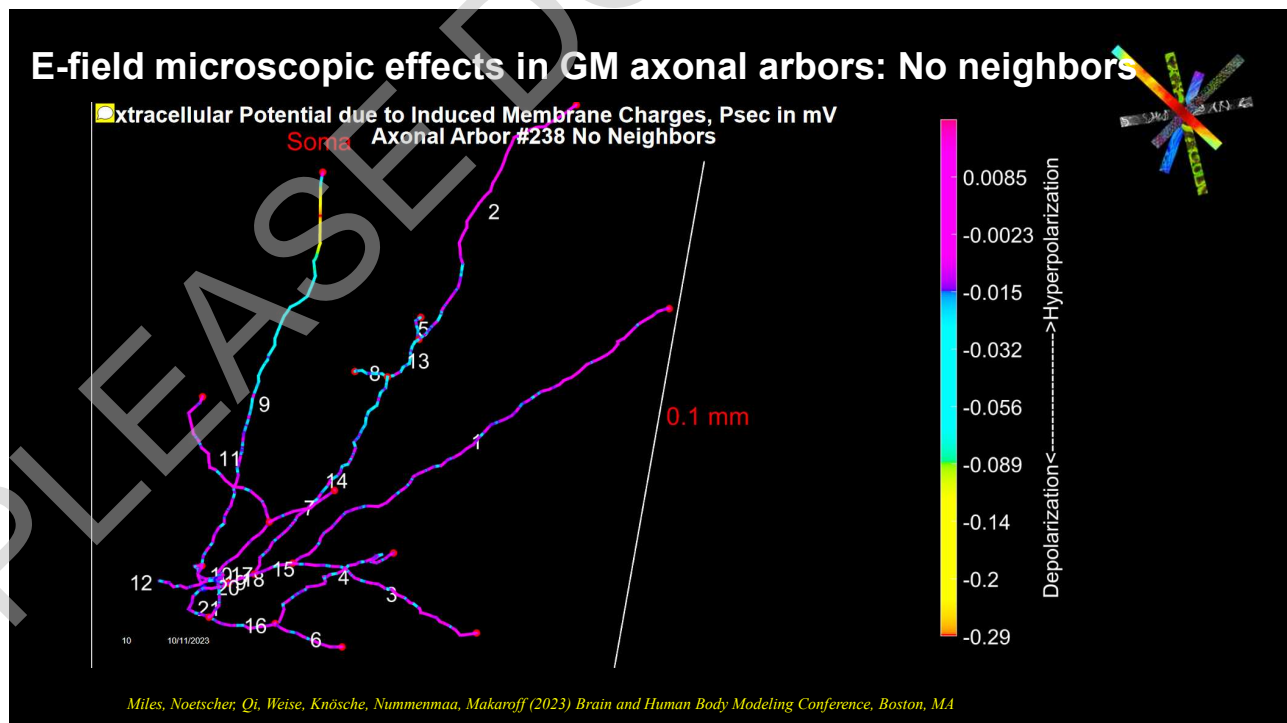


Miles, Noetscher, Qi, Weise, Knösche, Nummenmaa, Makaroff (2023) Brain and Human Body Modeling Conference, Boston, MA

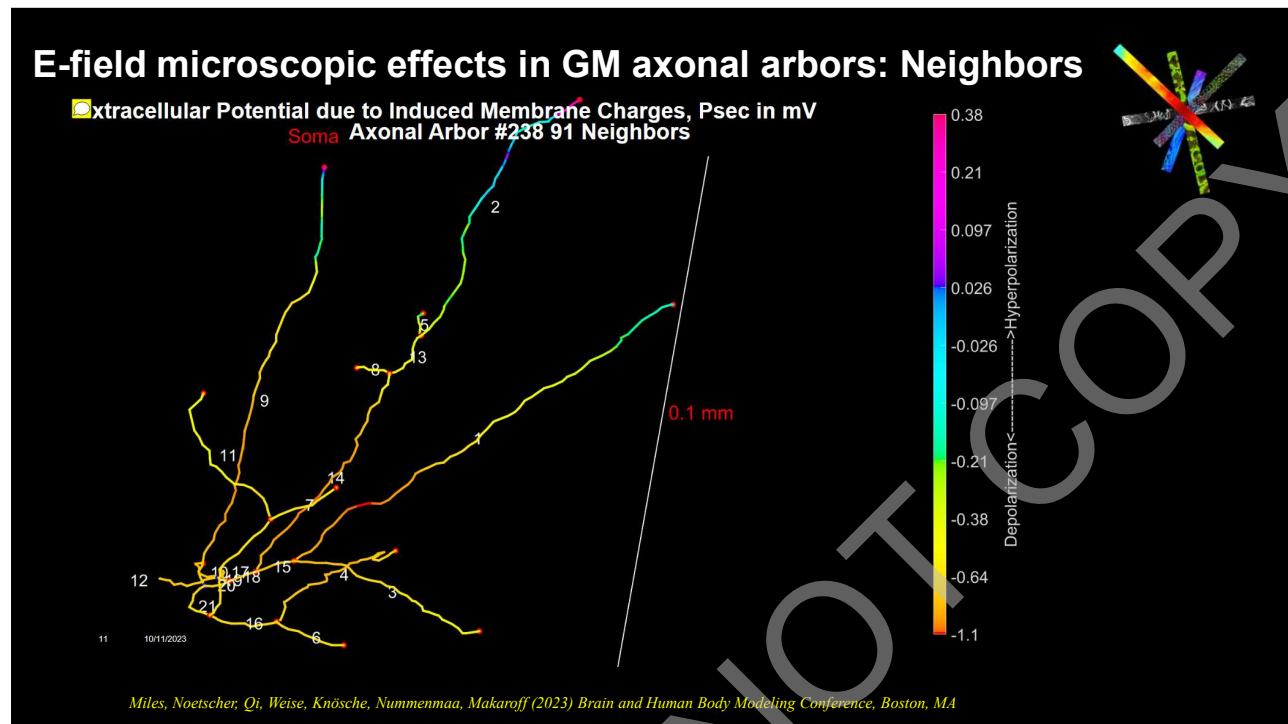
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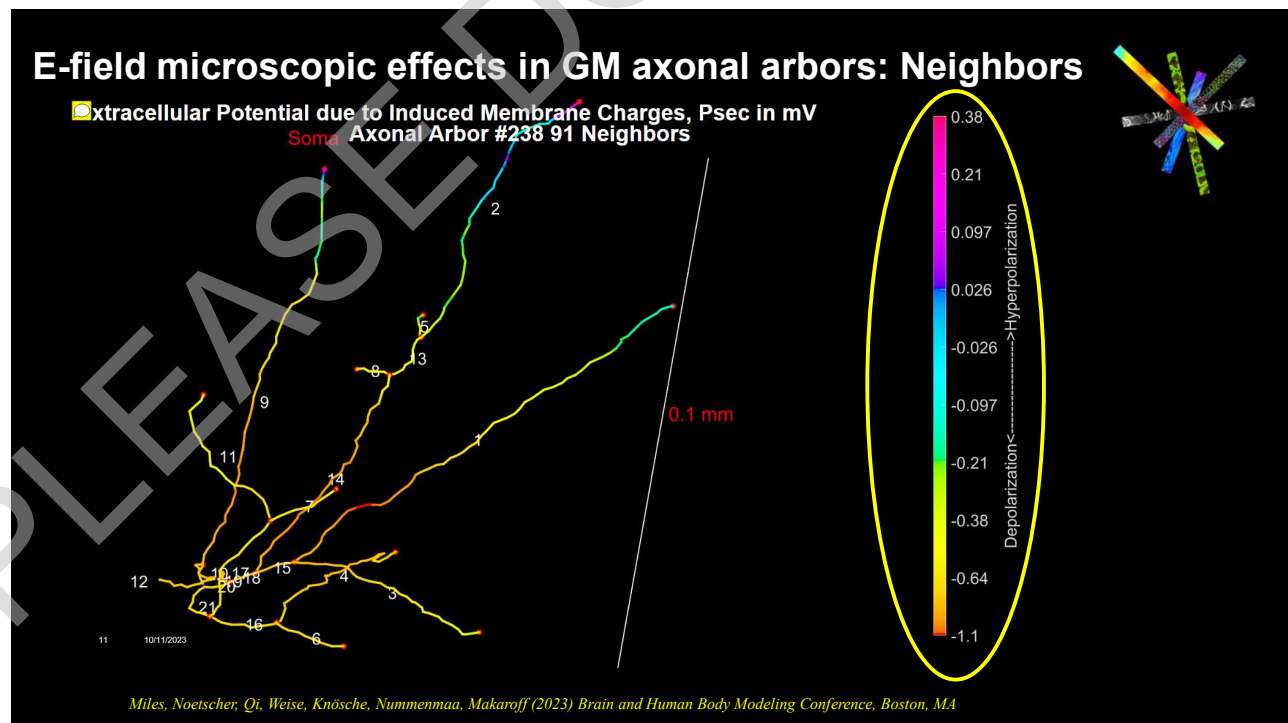
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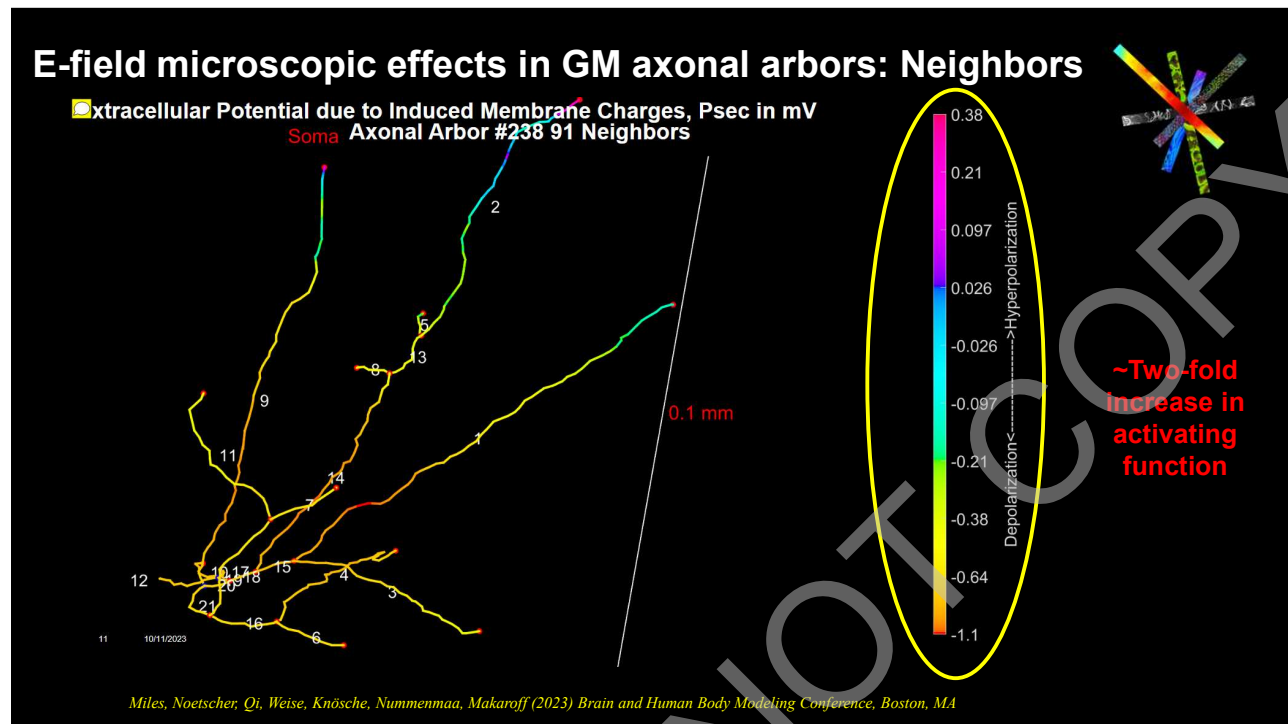
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Mesoscopic level: Grey Matter (GM)

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Cortical columns and intracortical circuits

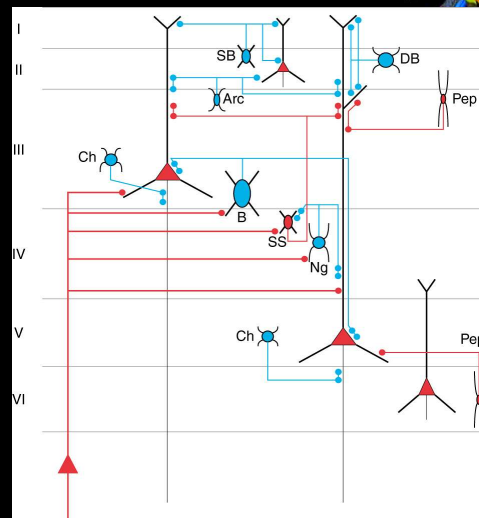
Pyramidal neurons (output units)

Interneurons

TMS/TES induced electric currents permeate the entire scene, causing local hyper- and depolarizations

This triggers cascades of action potentials from all cell types

However, typical recordings detect **pyramidal neuron** outputs (e.g., MEPs) only



Mountcastle (1998) Perceptual Neuroscience

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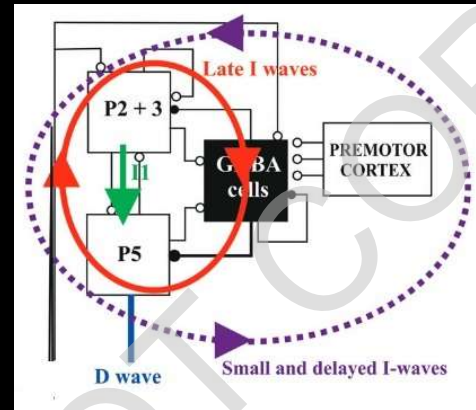
D-waves and I-waves

D-waves: Direct activation of pyramidal neurons

I-waves: Interneurons are activated, leading to indirect activation of pyramidal neurons

Pyramidal neurons and interneurons have different **activation thresholds** and **preferred orientations** for the activating current

→ We can ~independently evoke D-waves or I-waves, to study some clinically relevant features (e.g., grey matter abnormalities, white matter lesions)



Terao & Ugawa (2002) J Clin Neurophysiol 19:322-43; Douglas et al., (1989) Neural Comp 1:480-488; Di Lazzaro (2013) Handbook of Clinical Neurology 116: Brain Stimulation

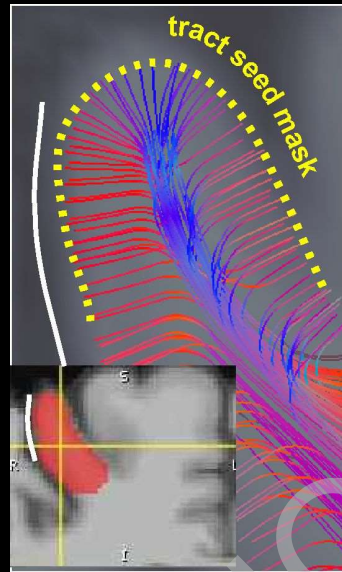
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Mesoscopic level:
White Matter (WM)

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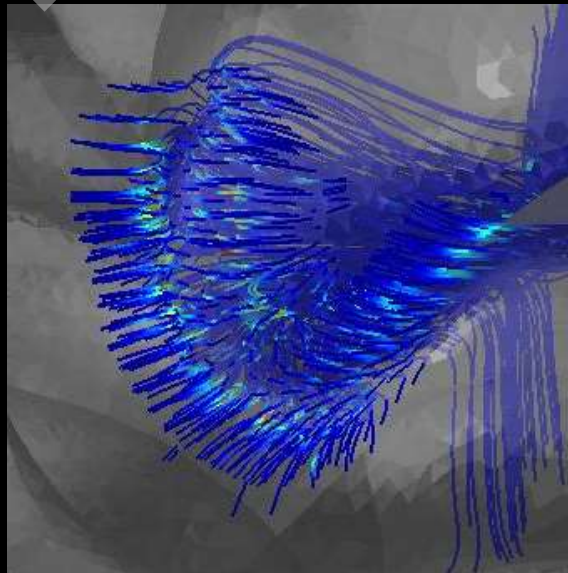
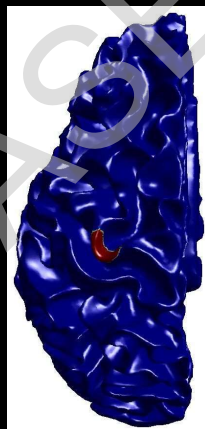
Effects in WM



Nummenmaa, McNab, Savadiev, Okada, Hamalainen, Wang, Wald, Pascual-Leone, Wedeen, and Raji (2014) Brain Stimulation 7(1):80-4

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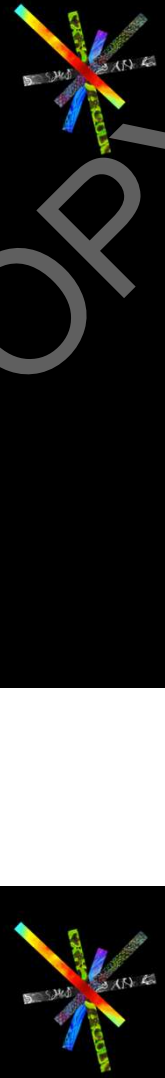
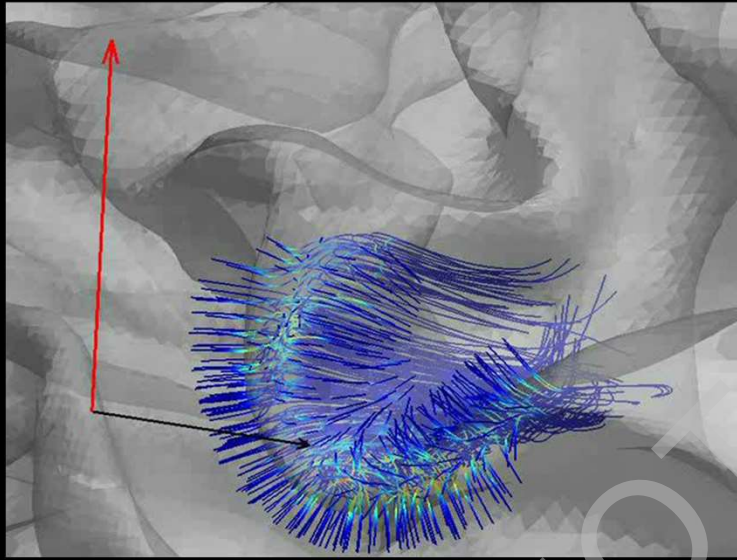
Effects in WM



Nummenmaa, McNab, Savadiev, Okada, Hamalainen, Wang, Wald, Pascual-Leone, Wedeen, and Raji (2014) Brain Stimulation 7(1):80-4

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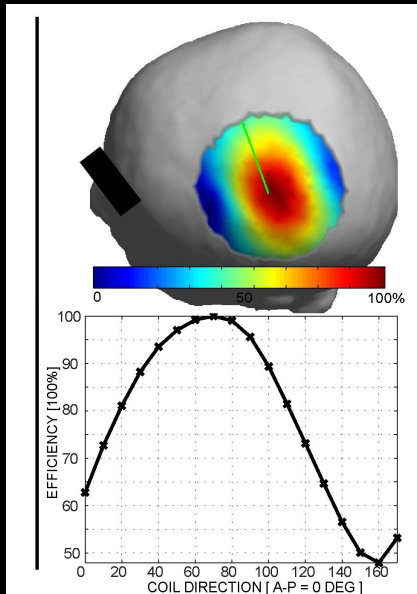
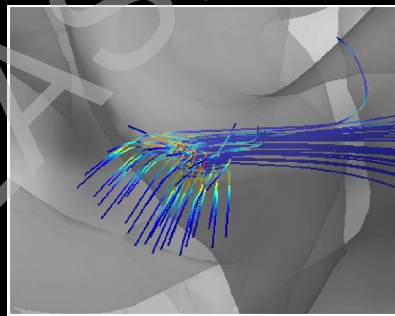
Effects in WM



Nummenmaa, McNab, Savadiev, Okada, Hamalainen, Wang, Wald, Pascual-Leone, Wedeen, and Raji (2014) Brain Stimulation 7(1):80-4

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Effects in WM



Nummenmaa, McNab, Savadiev, Okada, Hamalainen, Wang, Wald, Pascual-Leone, Wedeen, and Raji (2014) Brain Stimulation 7(1):80-4

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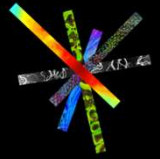
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Techniques, software, what data do I need

- ❑ Finite element method (FEM)
 - Free (SimNIBS, DUNEuro, SciRun, ROAST)
 - Commercial (e.g., Ansys Maxwell, COMSOL, Sim4Life)
- ❑ Boundary element method (BEM)
- ❑ BEM with the Fast Multipole Method (BEM-FMM)

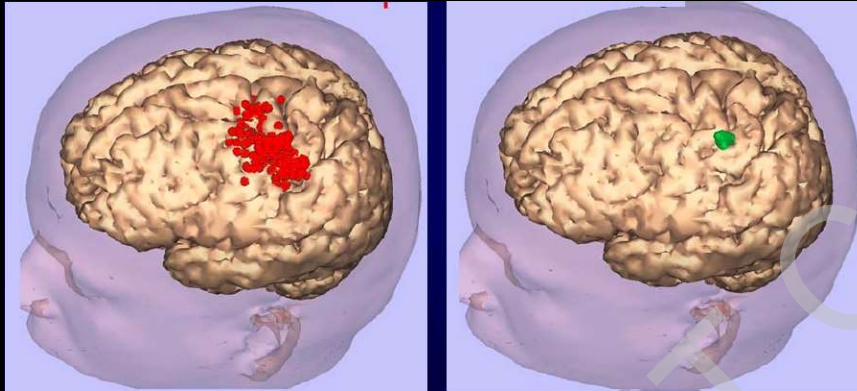
Macroscopic-scale modeling requires the following data:

1. Where my TMS coil was located (navigator devices)
2. Individual head model (volume conductor, from MRI)
3. Individual brain anatomy (from MRI)



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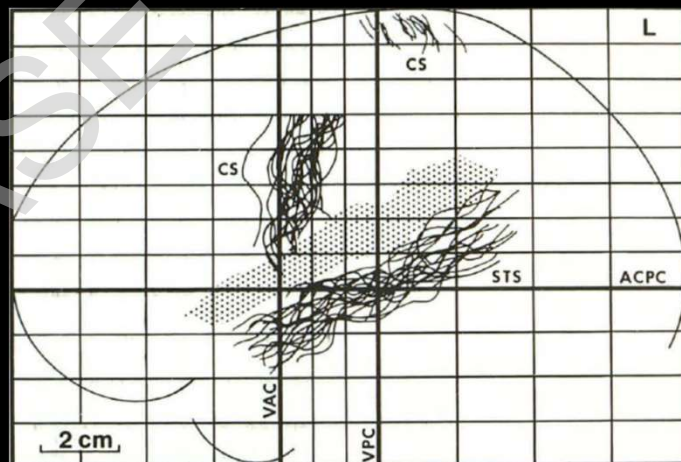
Do we need TMS navigators?



Gugino et al (2001) Clin Neurophysiol 112:1781-92

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Do we need individual MRIs for the TMS navigators?



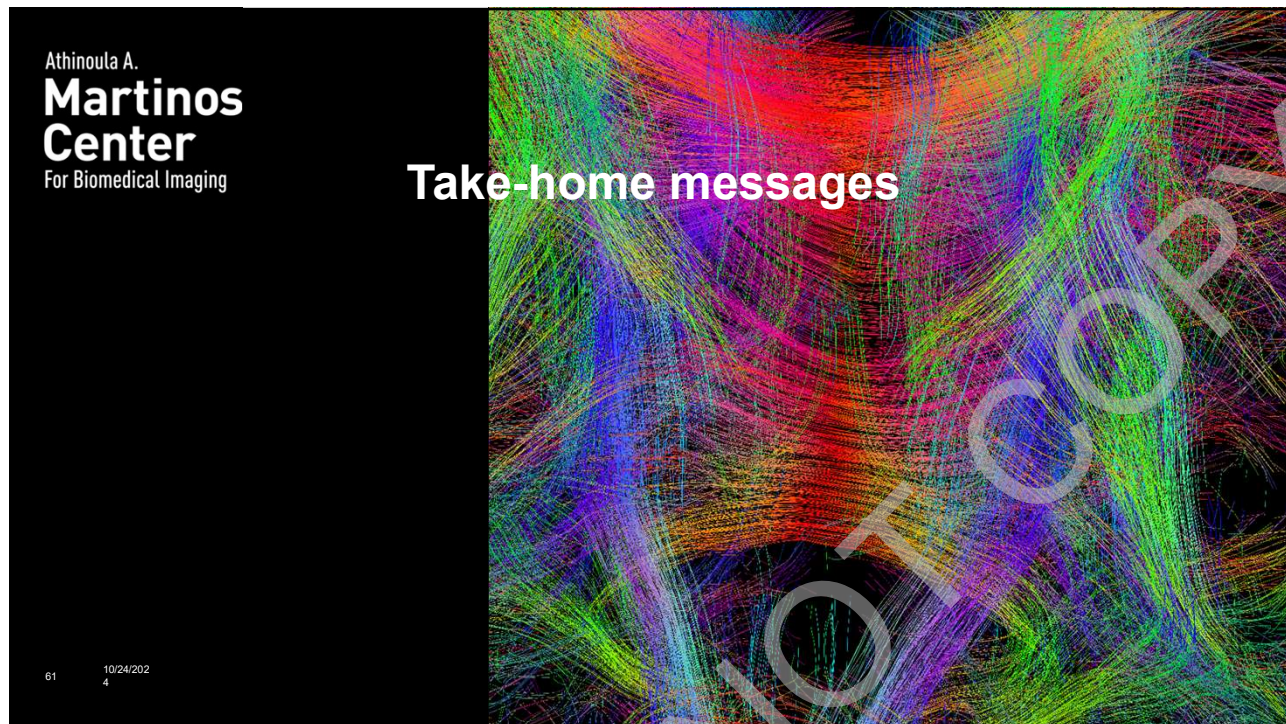
Szikla et al (1977) in Tamraz & Comair (2000); Ono et al (1990)

Steinmetz, Fürst, Freund (1990) AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 11:1123-30

Pascual-Leone, Bartres-Faz, Keenan (1999) Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 354:1229-38

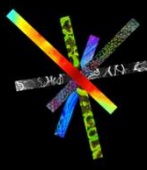
Fox, Buckner, Liu, Chakravarty, Lozano, Pascual-Leone (2014) PNAS 111:E4367-75

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TMS and modeling: Take-home messages



- ❑ Helpful and sometimes critically important
- ❑ Calculate TMS E-fields (intensity at each location)
- ❑ Macroscopic scale
- ❑ Micro- and mesoscopic level studies
- ❑ Examine where and how E-fields activate neuronal tissue

At the macroscopic level, requires the following key data:

1. Where my TMS coil was located (navigator devices)
2. Individual head model (volume conductor, from MRI)
3. Individual brain anatomy (from MRI)

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Thank you

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Questions or comments

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