



The Future of TMS

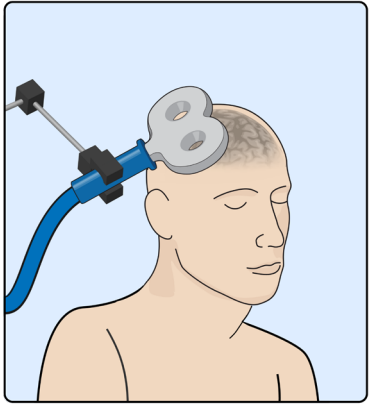
Alvaro Pascual-Leone, MD, PhD

Mouhsin Shafi, MD, PhD

Alexander Rotenberg, MD, PhD



TMS Course - Harvard Medical School



Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)



FDA clearances

- 2008 Major depression disorder (MDD)
- 2009 Cortical mapping
- 2013 Migraine with aura
- 2015 Obsession compulsory disorder (OCD)
- 2020 Smoking cessation
- 2021 Anxiety comorbidity with MDD

(Cohen, Samantha L., et al., 2022)

TMS in Medication-Resistant Depression

Real Clinical Impact !

- >600 systems in clinical use in the US
- 250 days/year & 5 patients/day
= *750,000 treatments per year*

- approx. 25 sessions/Rx/patient
= *30,000 patients/year*

- 30% remission
= *9,000 patients in remission/year*

➤ *25 patients in remission/day*

Covered by Medicare
& most health insurance plans in the US

Covered by health insurance in

- Canada
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Japan
- UK

TMS in Medication-Resistant Depression

Real Clinical Impact !

- 60% + responders
- After a treatment course (of up to 6 weeks) benefit lasts on average 5 months
- In case of relapse, response to new treatment course is at least as good as initial response in >90% of cases [Kelly et al. J Neuropsych Clin Neurosci 2017]
- Maintenance is possible

Present Helping Patients
However.....40% do NOT respond

We have yet to realize the promise of
(noninvasive) neuromodulation

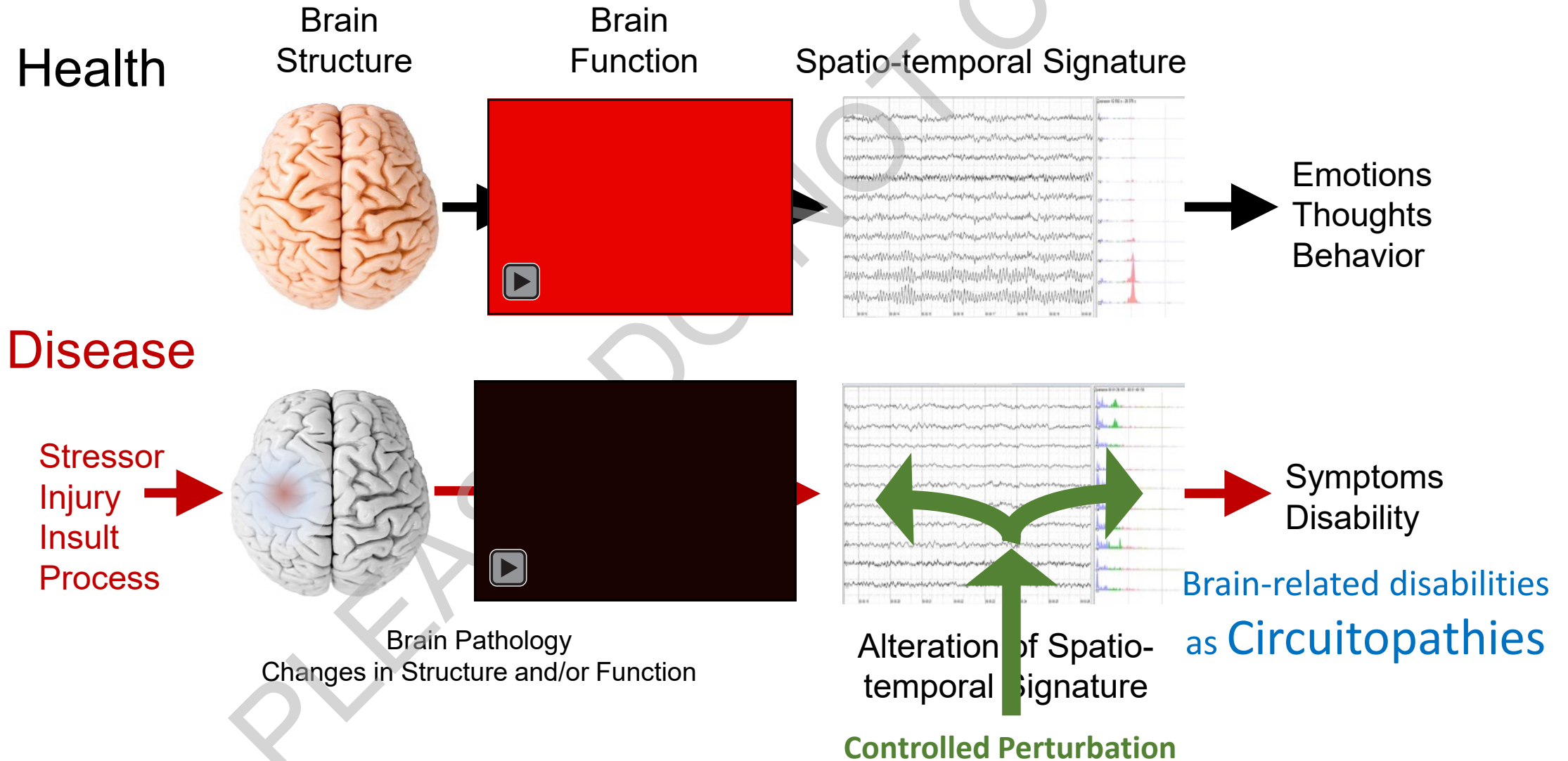


(Noninvasive) Neuromodulation does not represent a treatment for an illness,

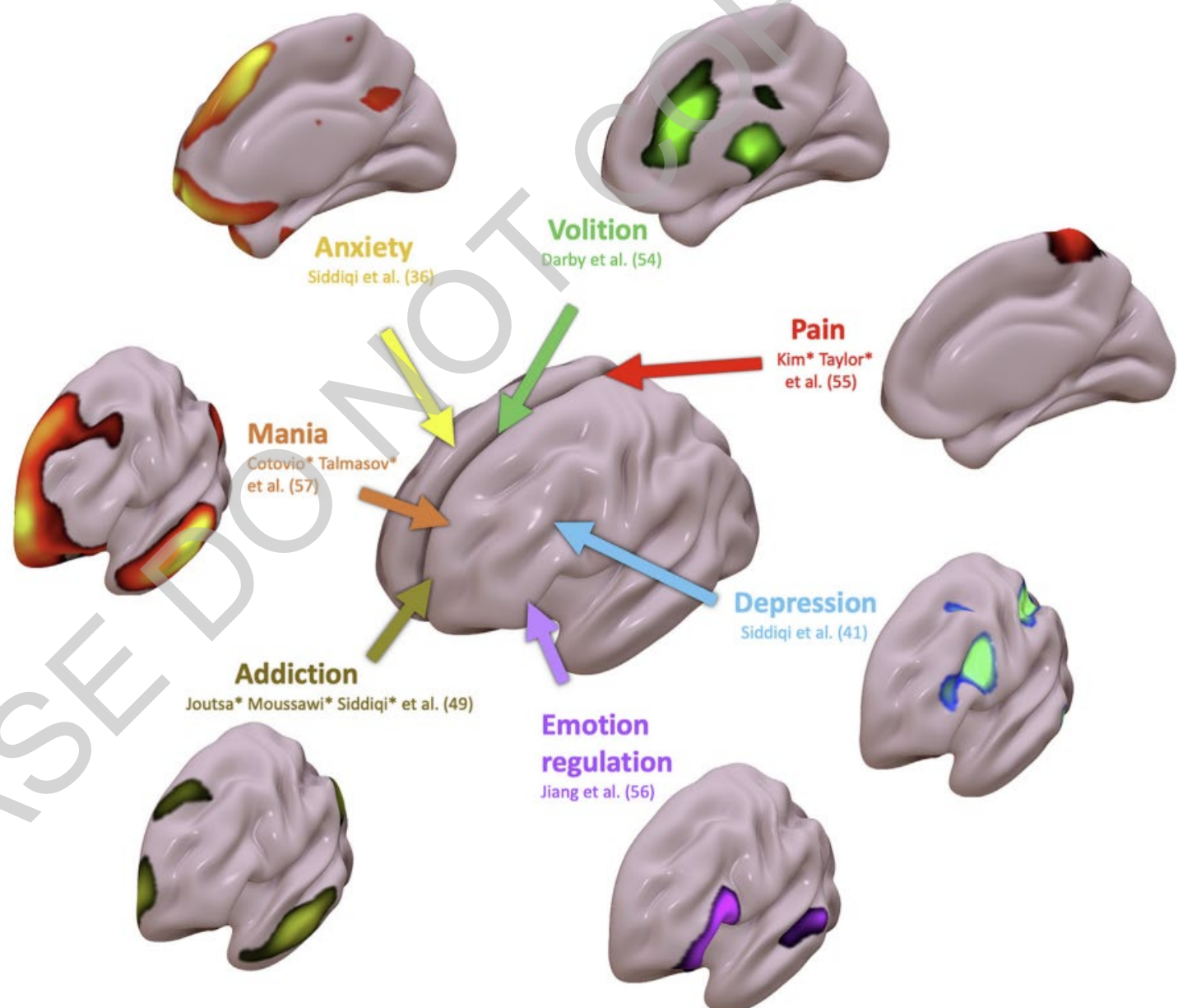
but offers **tool** that allows modulation of the neural substrate of **symptoms and disabilities** caused by brain illnesses or dysfunctions



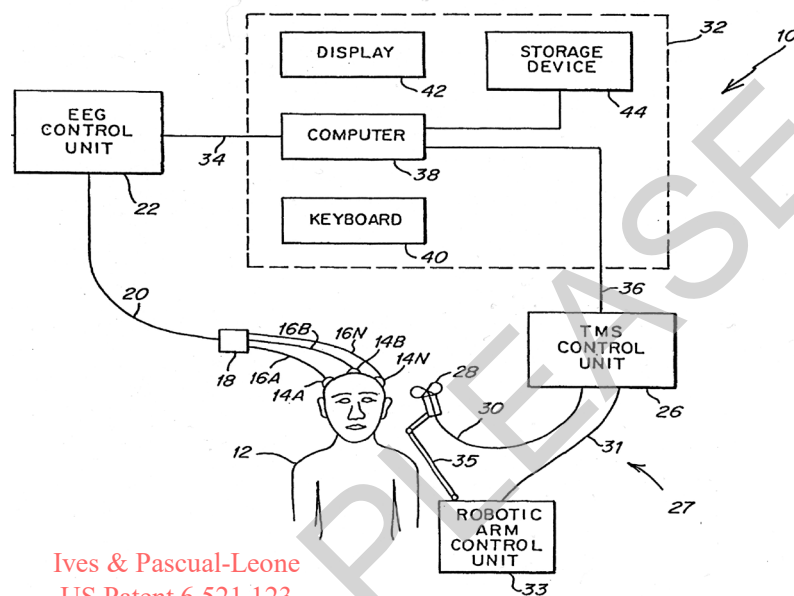
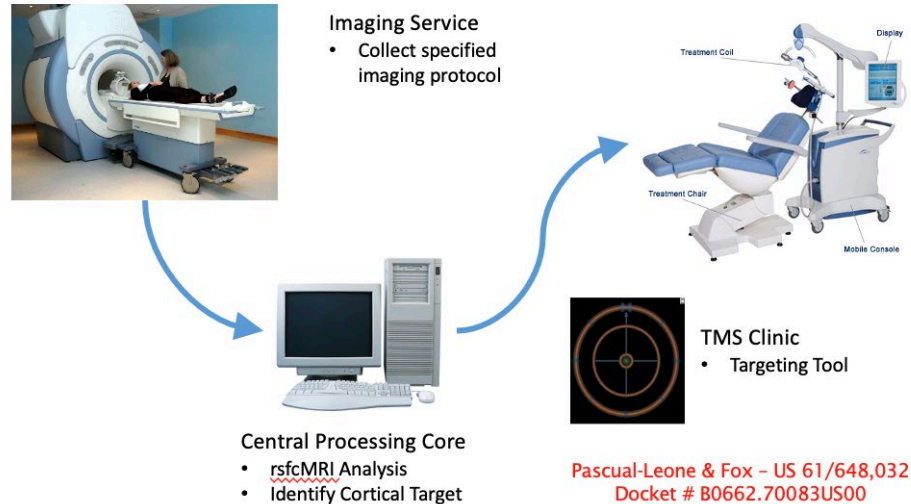
Spatio-Temporal Signatures of Brain-Related Disabilities



Symptom-specific targeting



Precision Medicine Symptom-Based Approach

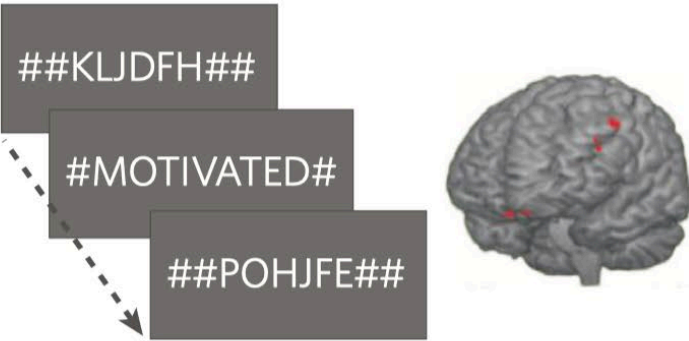


Ives & Pascual-Leone
US Patent 6,521,123

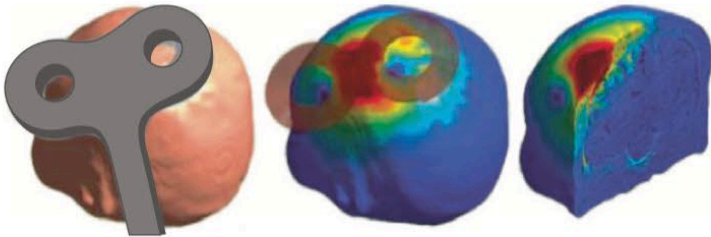
1. Define and target symptoms/disabilities - rather than diagnostic entities
2. Identify physiologic biotypes / biomarkers
3. Personalize the intervention (brain target, stimulation parameters, etc)
4. Measure the physiologic impact to assess effect
5. Adjust intervention, and iteratively optimize algorithm (close loop)

Spatial precision

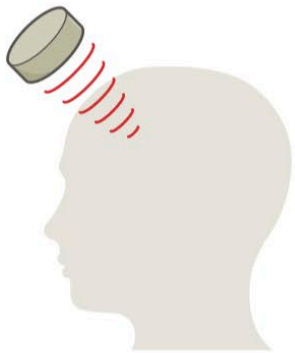
Imaging-guided targeting



Electric field modeling

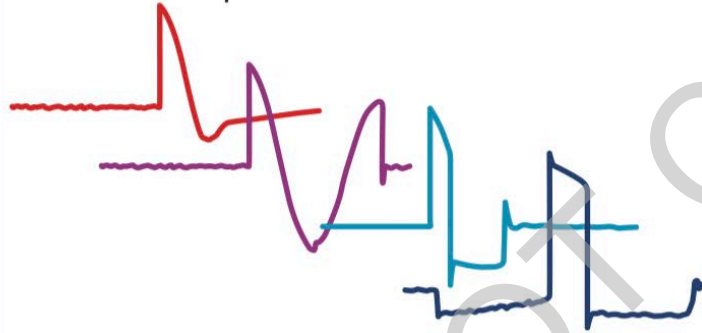


Focal/multifocal stimulation

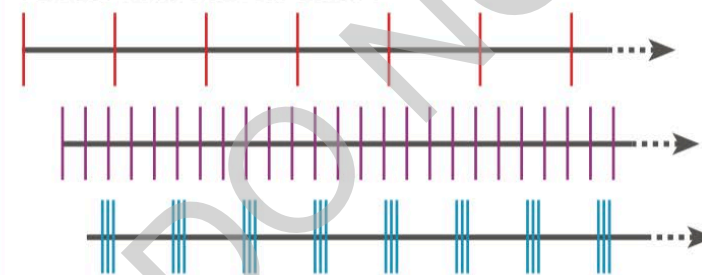


Temporal precision

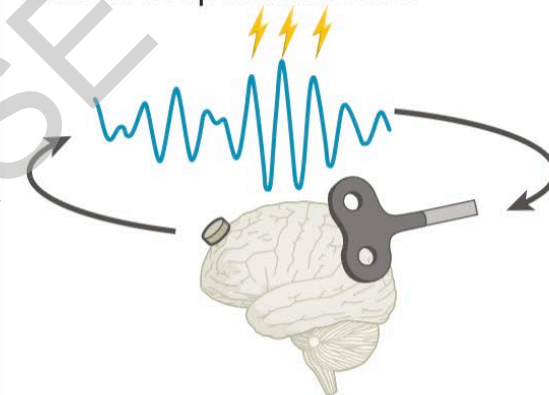
Waveform optimization



Patterned stimulation

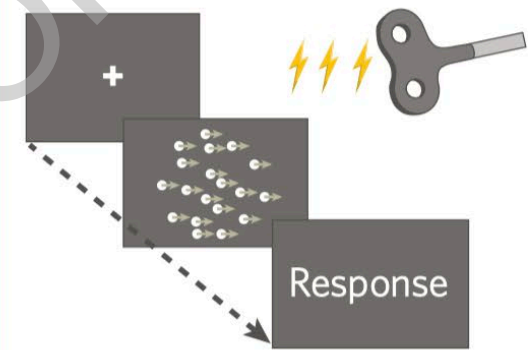


Closed-loop stimulation

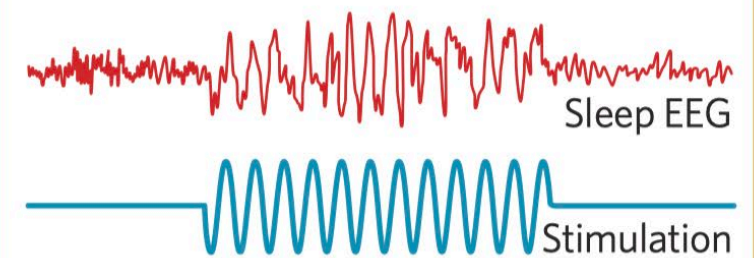


Contextual precision

Online stimulation



Biological rhythm

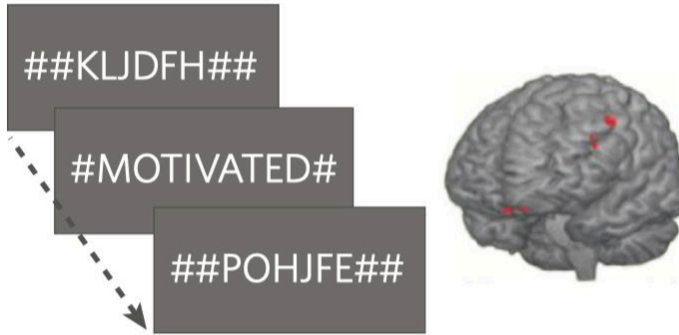


Combinatorial therapy

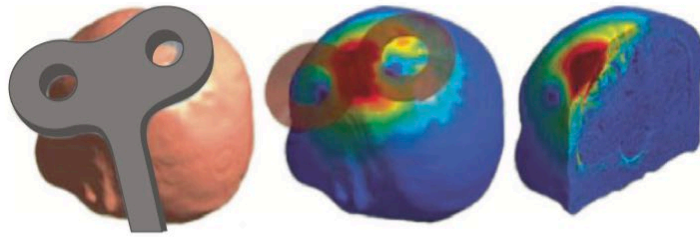


Spatial precision

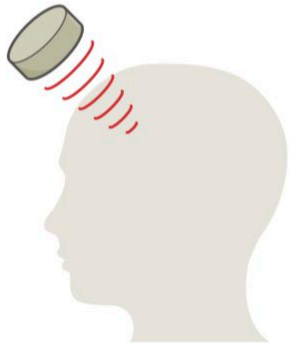
Imaging-guided targeting



Electric field modeling



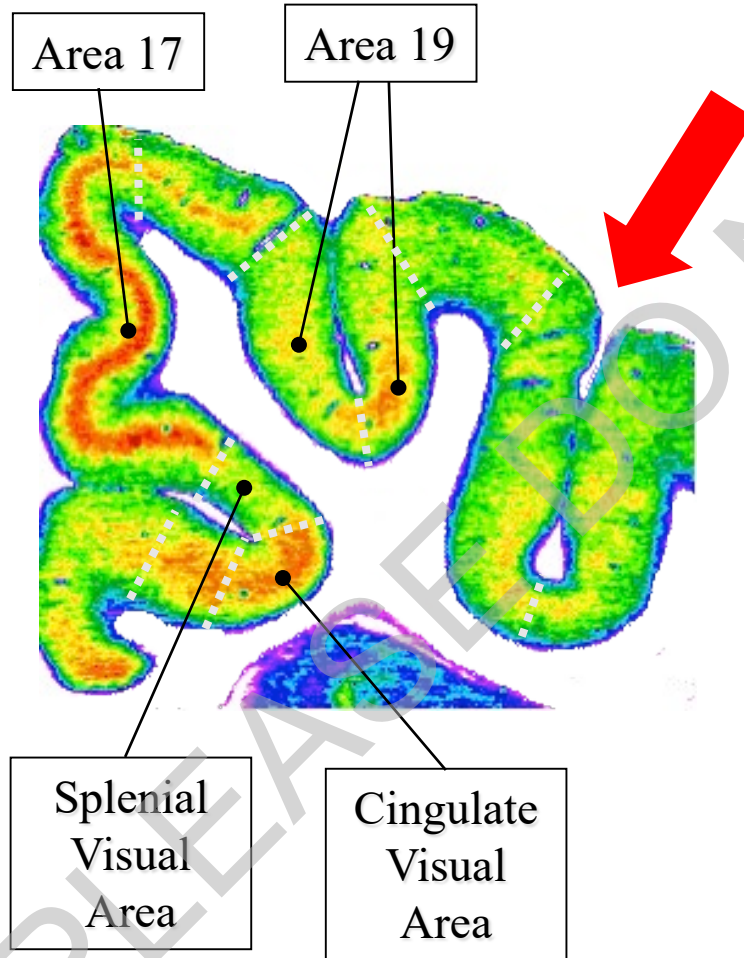
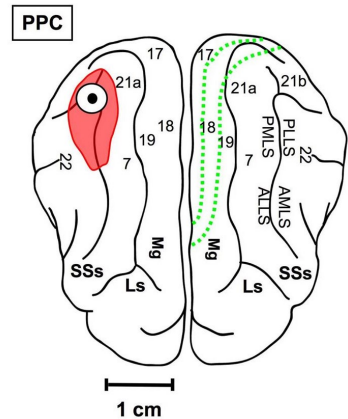
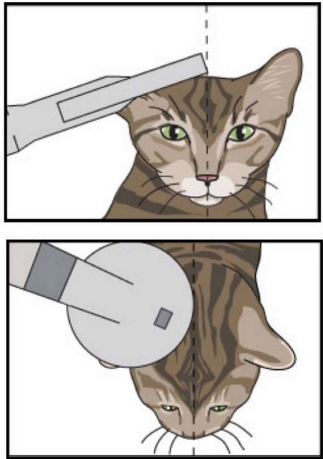
Focal/multifocal stimulation



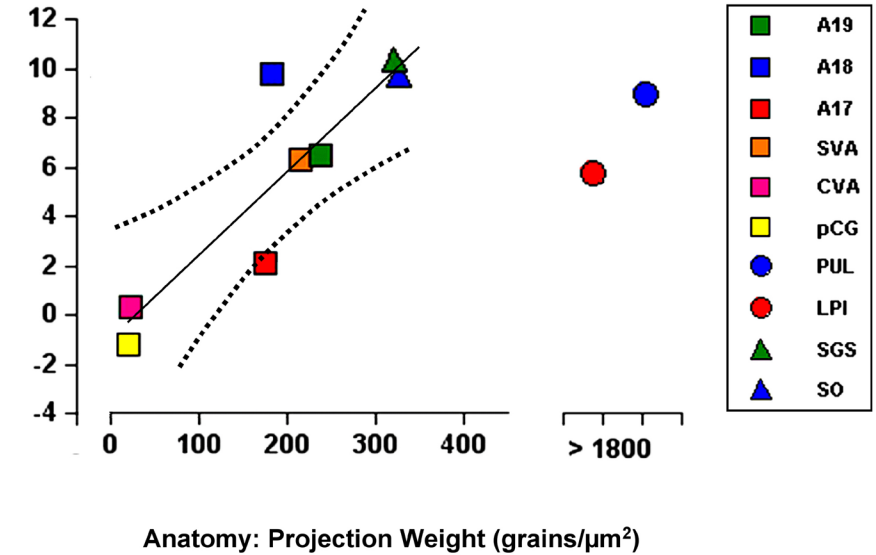
1. Know where to target: MRI-guided TMS
2. Keep target consistent: Robot-assisted TMS
3. Make target smaller: Micro TMS
4. Modulate entire network: Multifocal NIBS

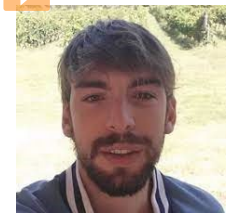


NiBS modulates activity in brain networks & the effects depend on connectivity



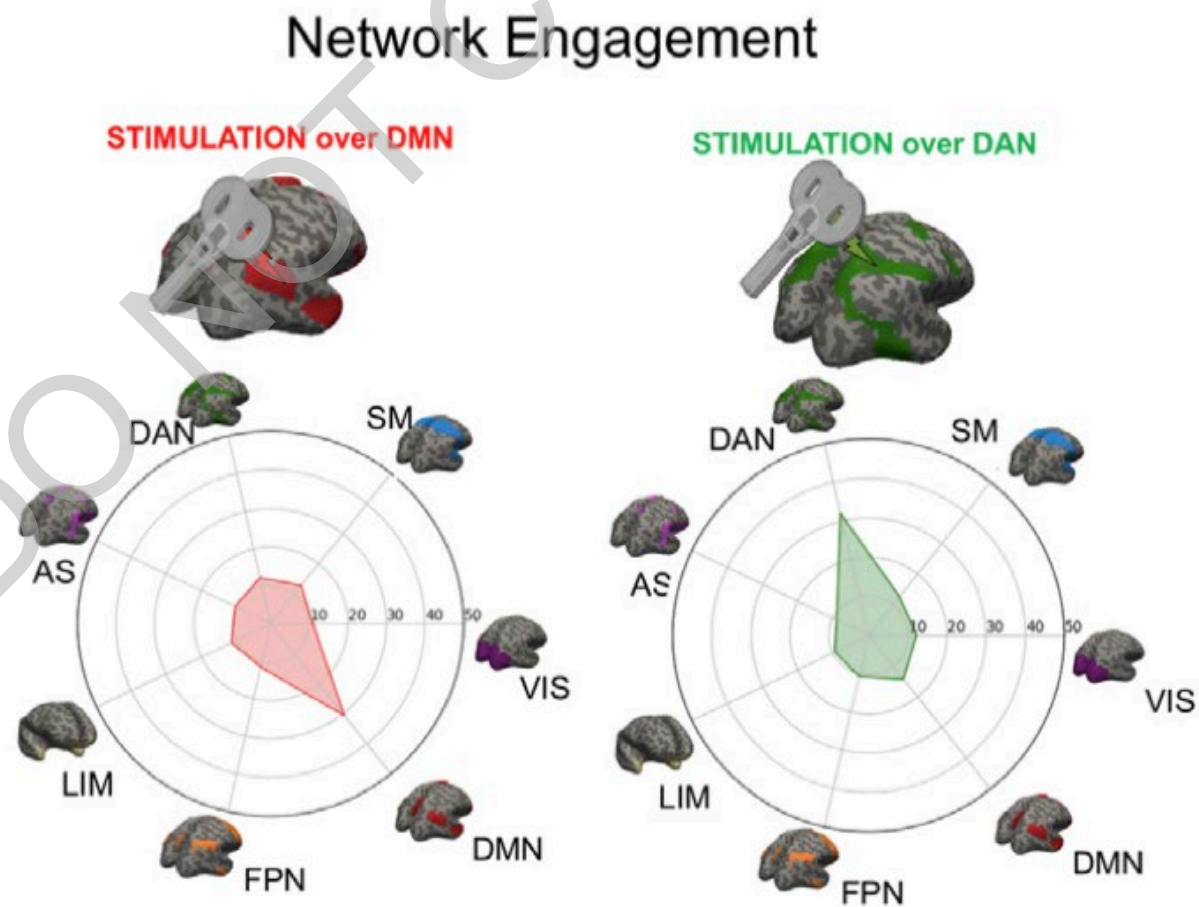
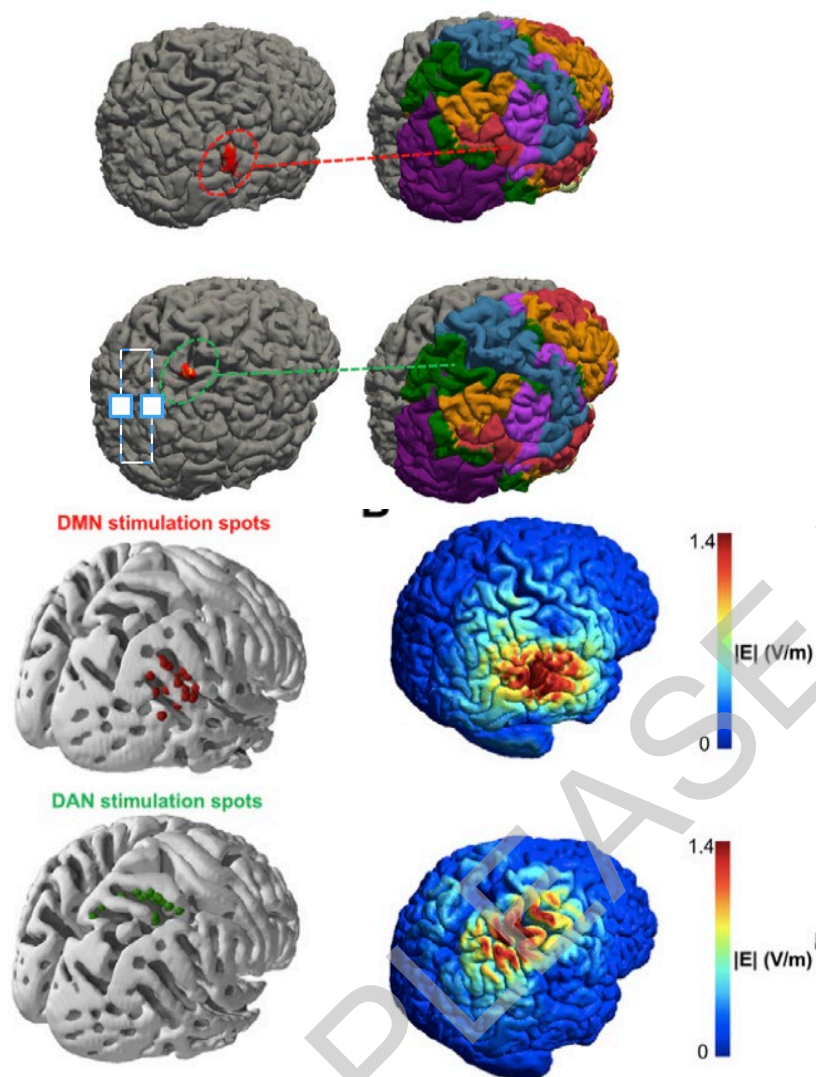
Functional: TMS impact (% Δ ^{14}C 2-DG)

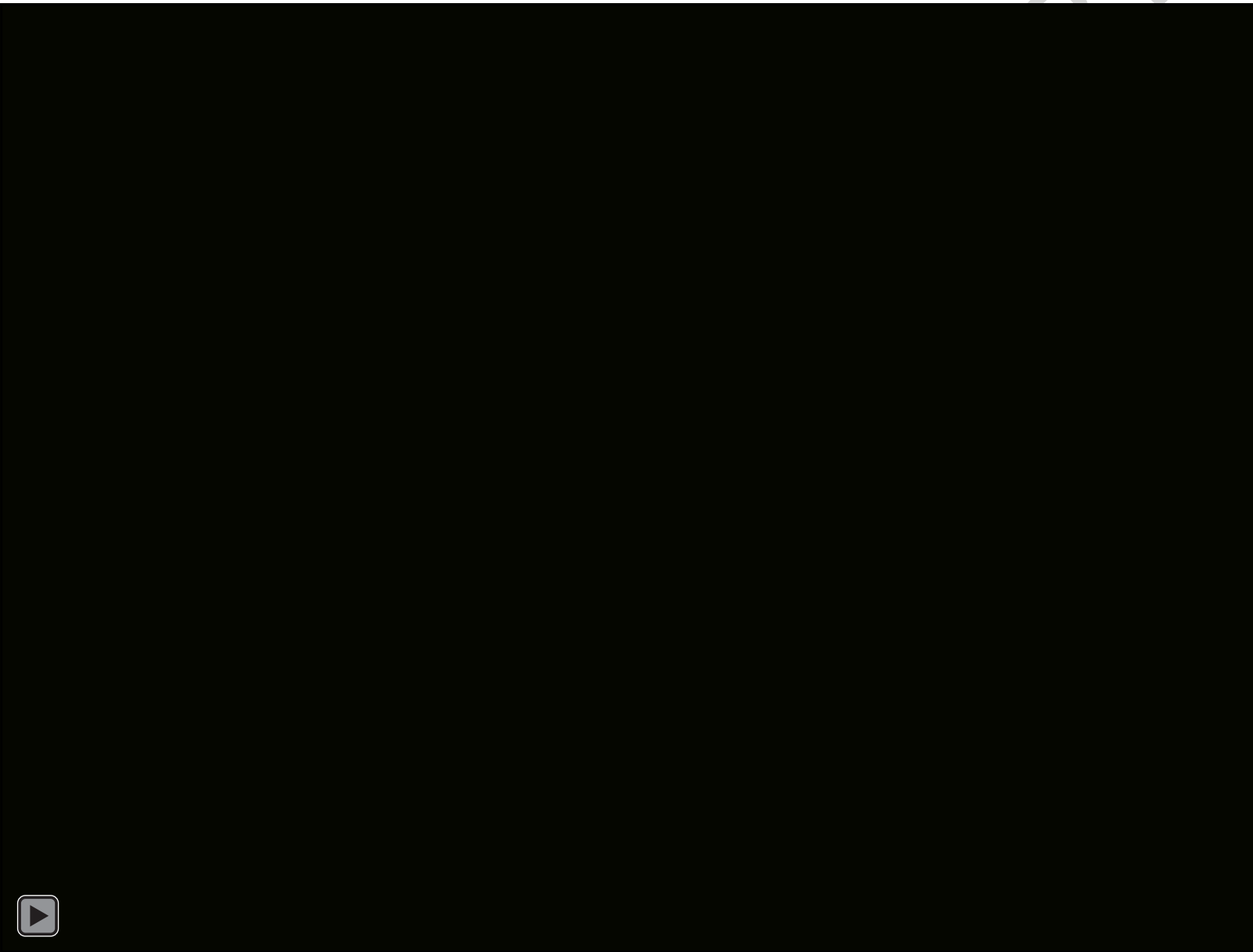




Davide
Momi

Impact on specific brain networks





Robot-guided TMS

- Target different network nodes in specific order and timing
- Adaptive close loop system



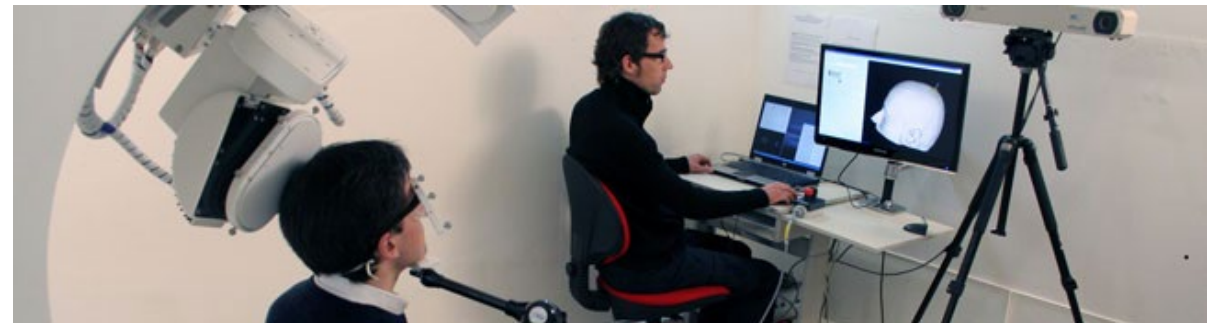
FDA cleared
CE mark



Axilum Cobot



Axilum Robot

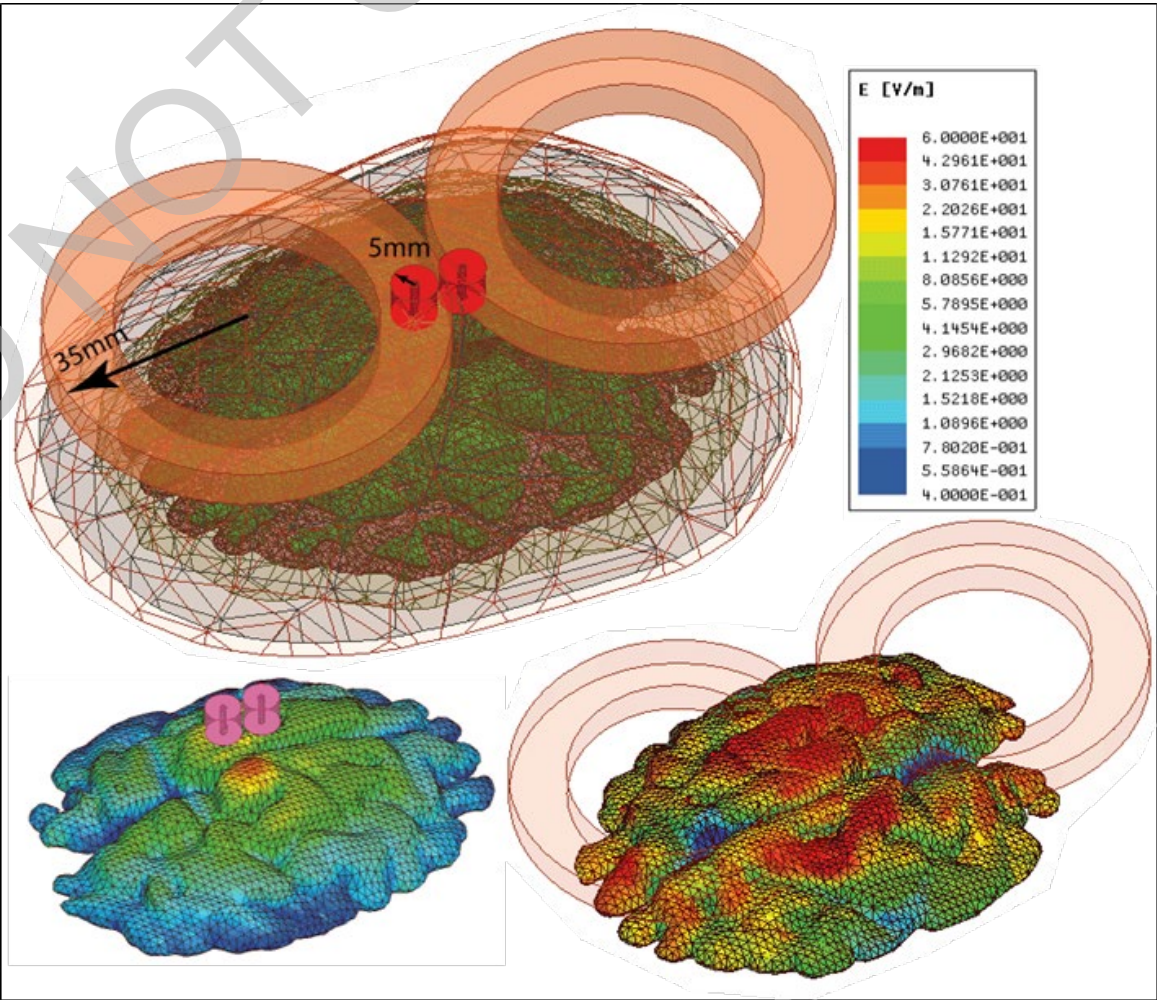
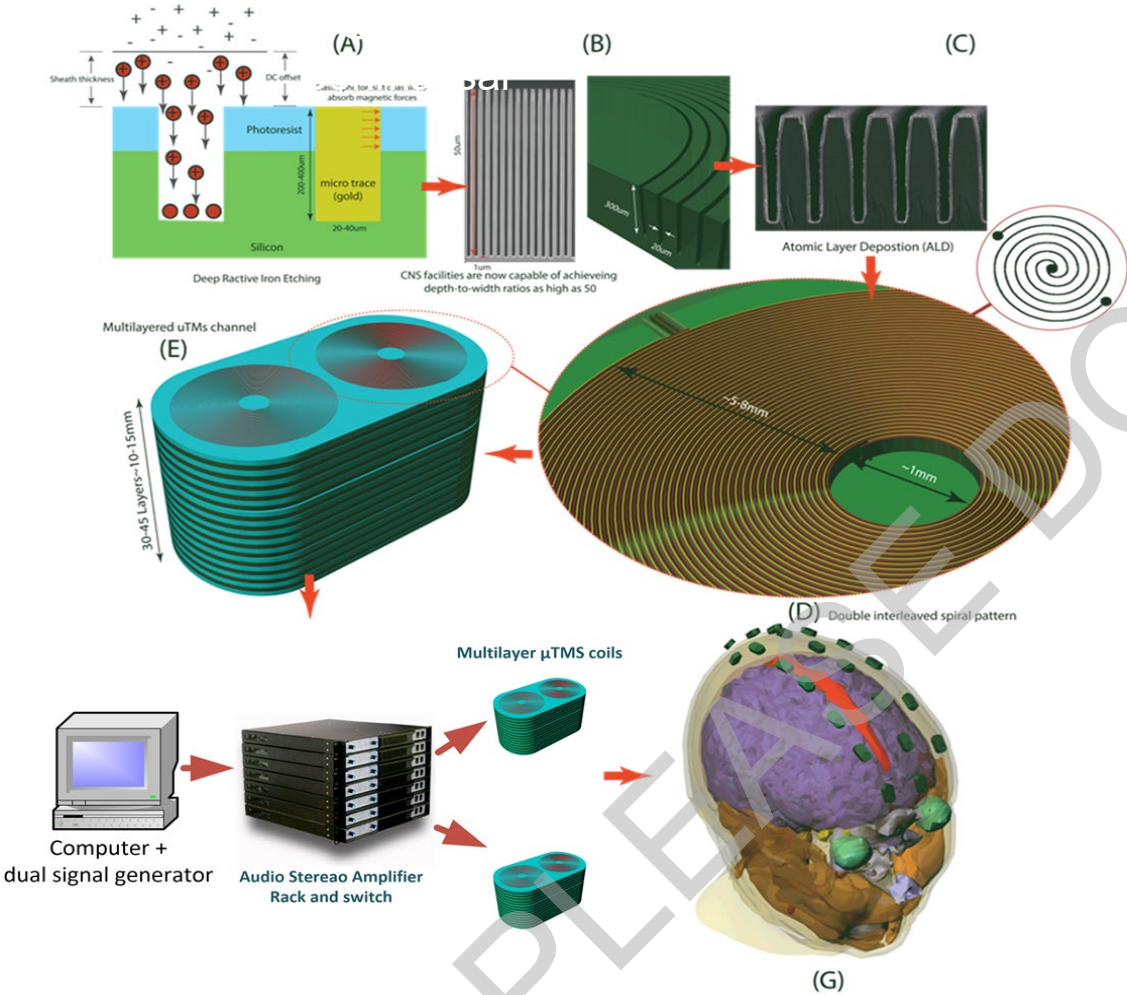




Giorgio Bonmassar

μ TMS

Colella et al Annu Int Conf IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc
Colella et al Med Phys. 2023

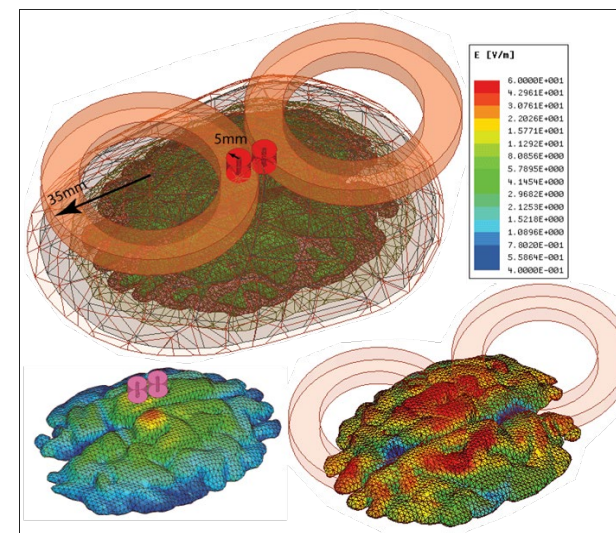
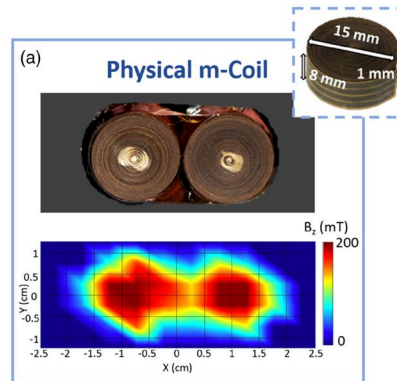
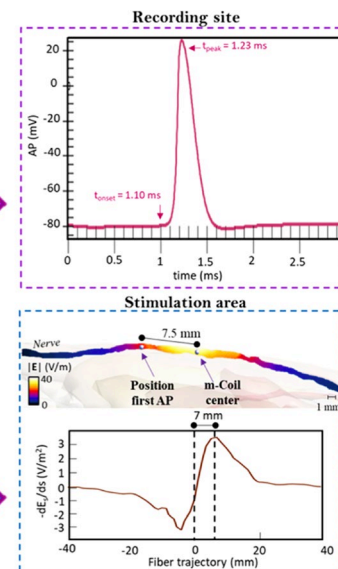
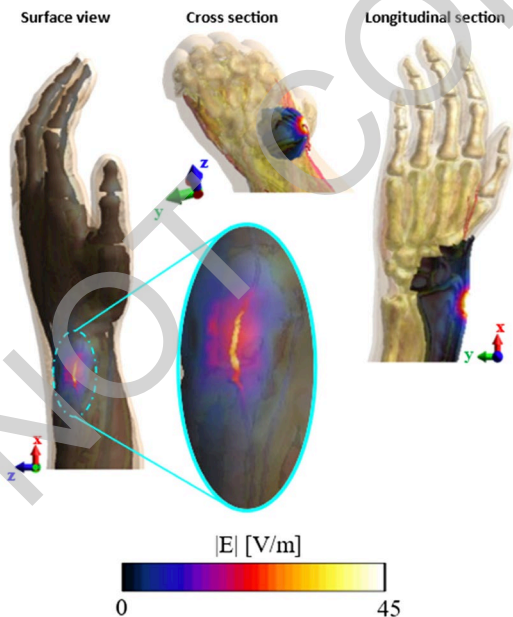
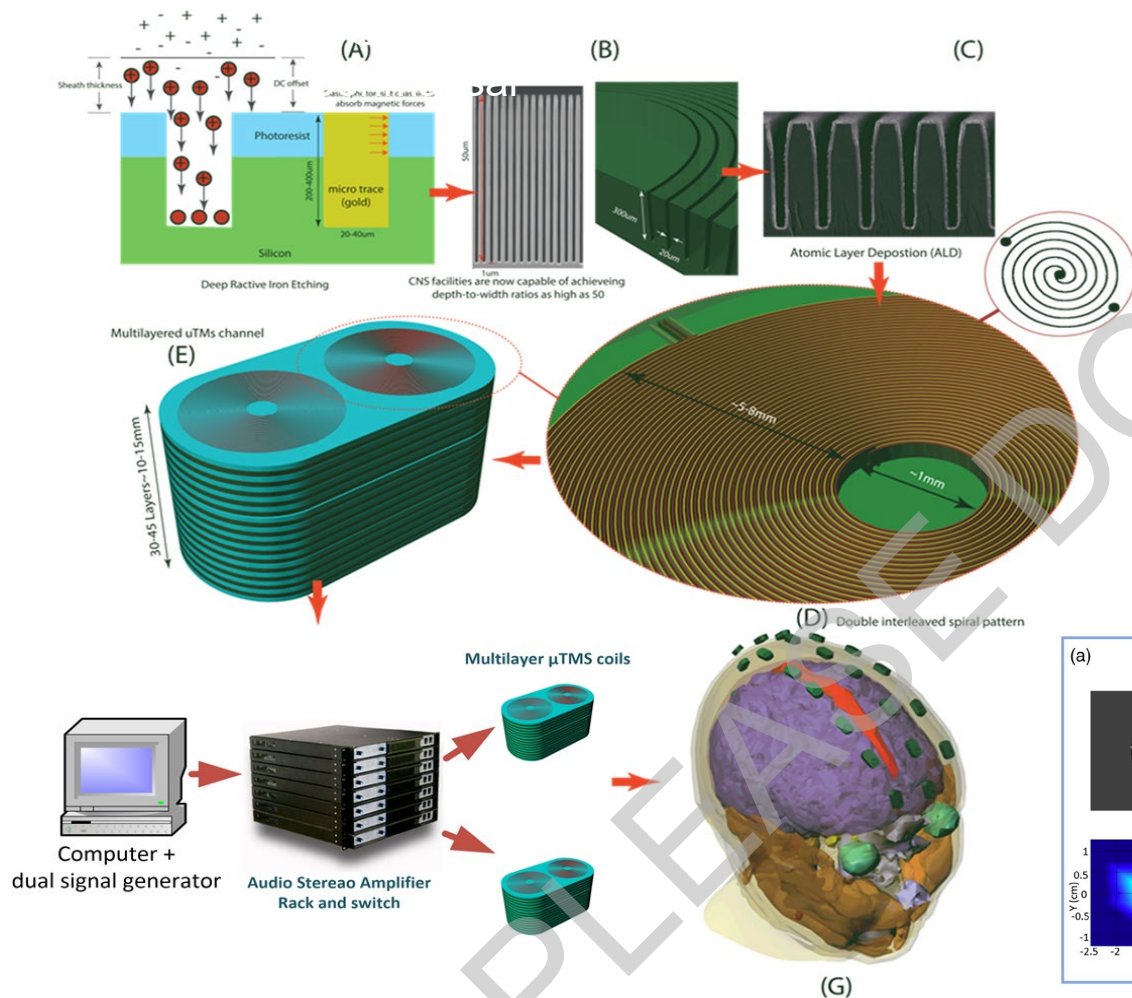




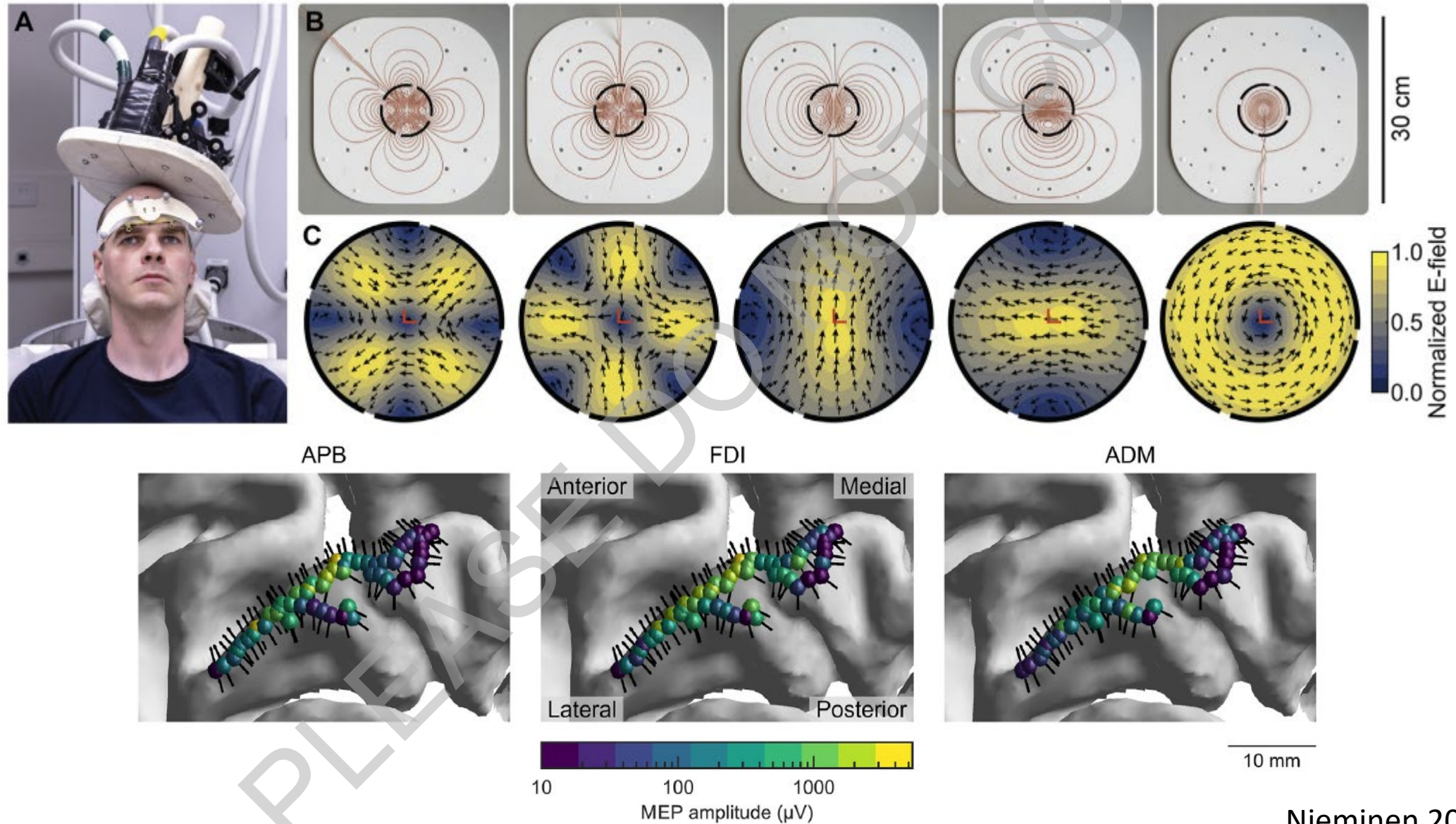
Giorgio Bonmassar

μ TMS

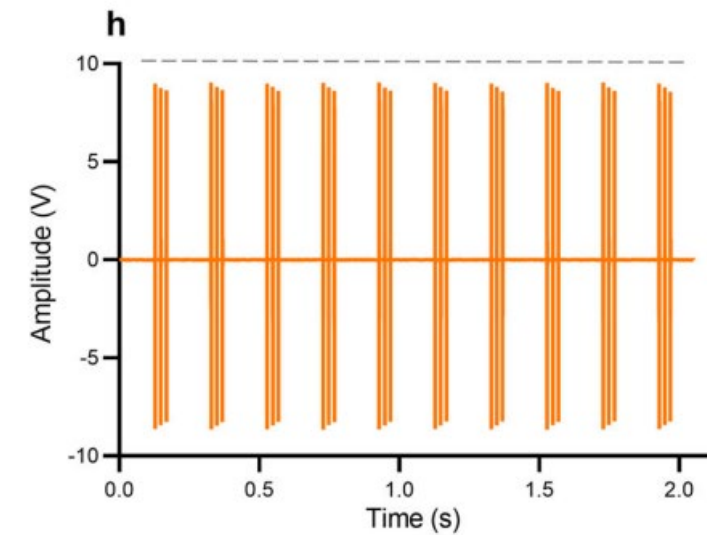
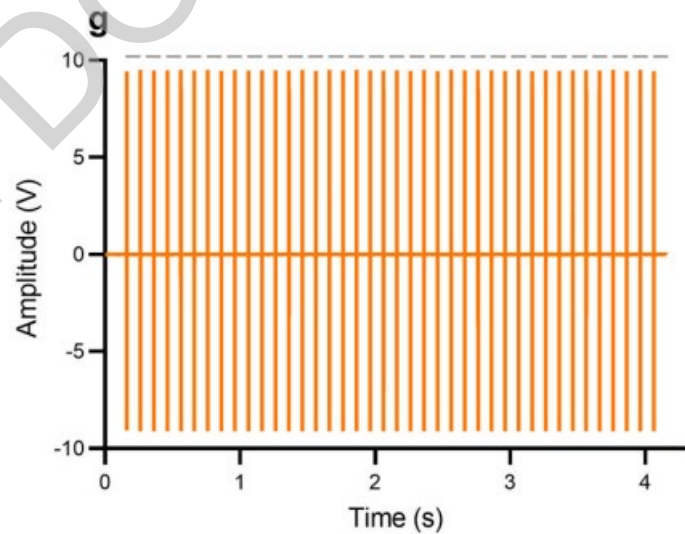
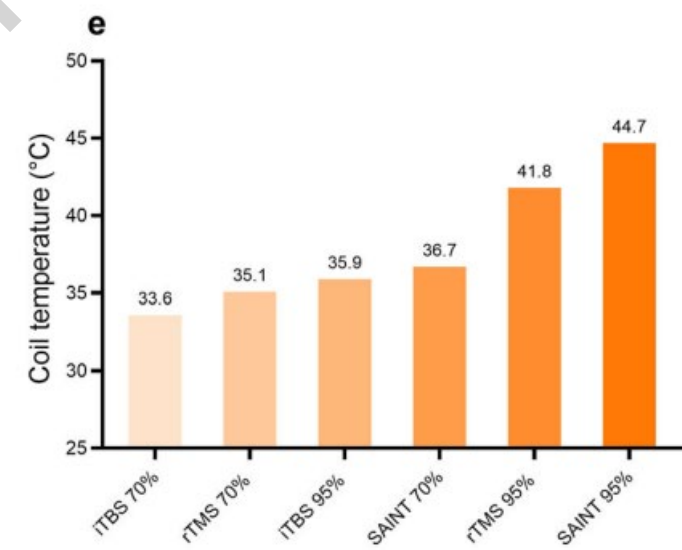
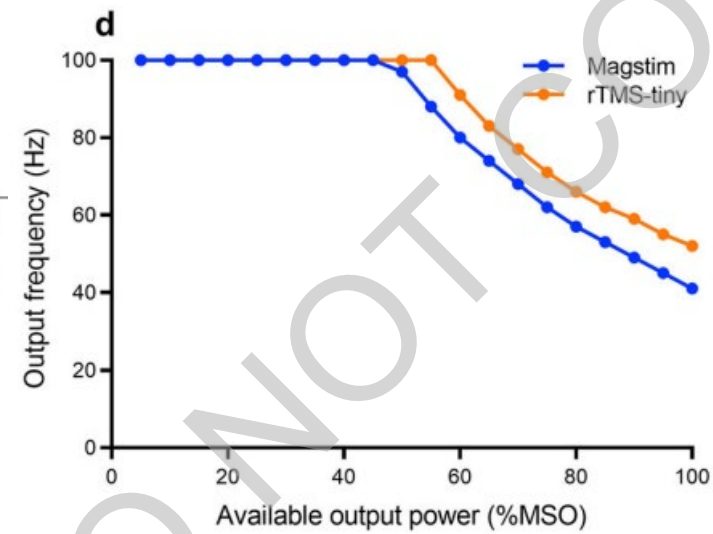
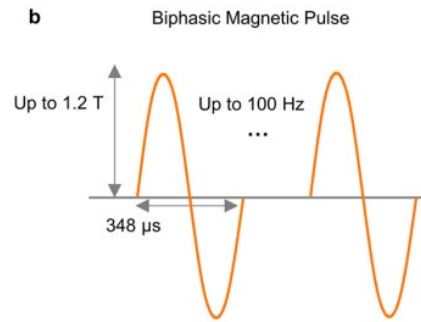
Colella et al. *Annu Int Conf IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc.* 2019
Colella et al. *Med Phys.* 2023



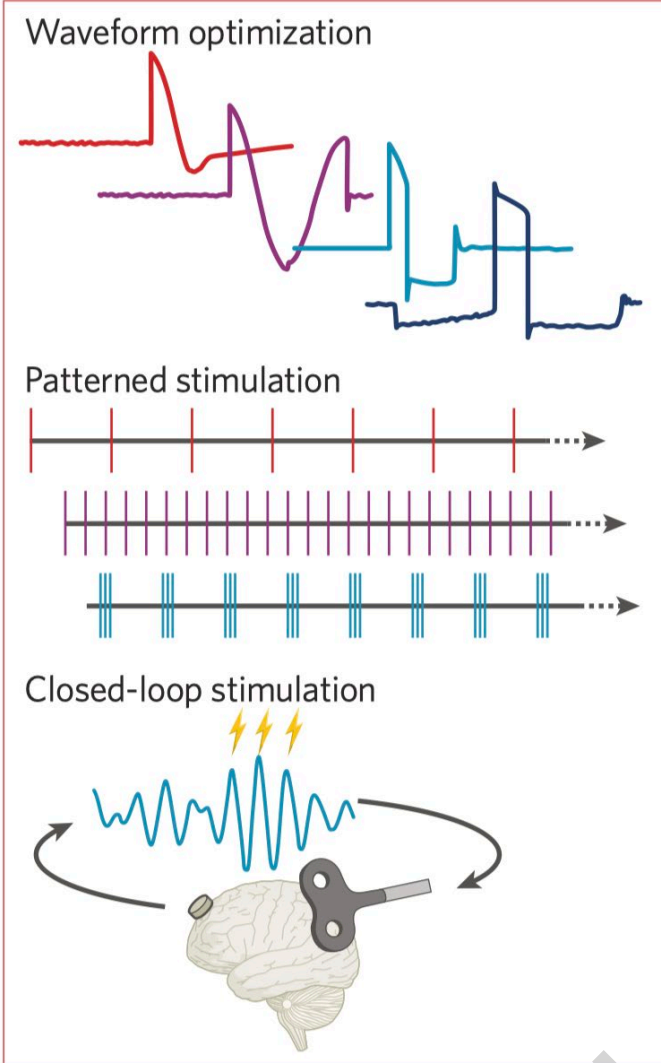
Multi-locus TMS



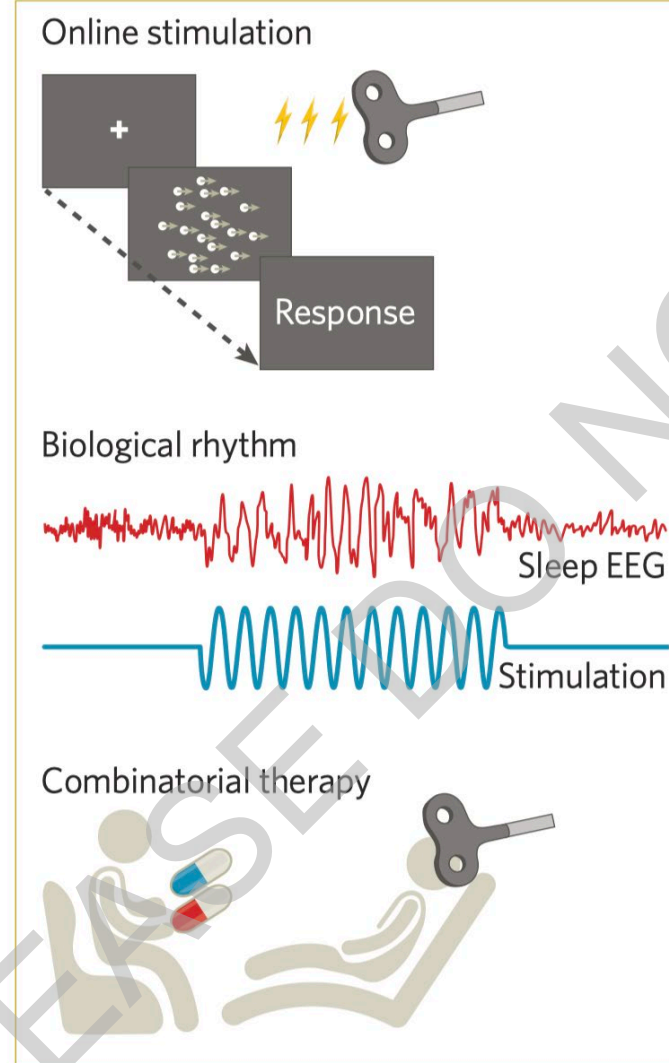
Portable TMS



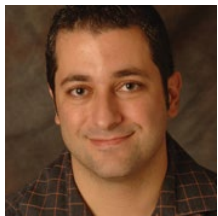
Temporal precision



Contextual precision

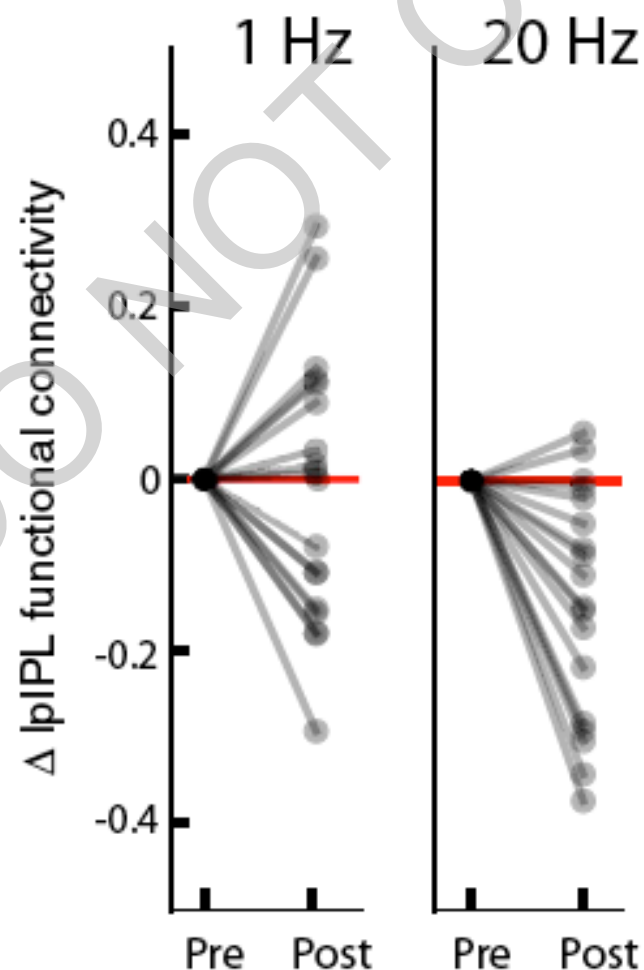
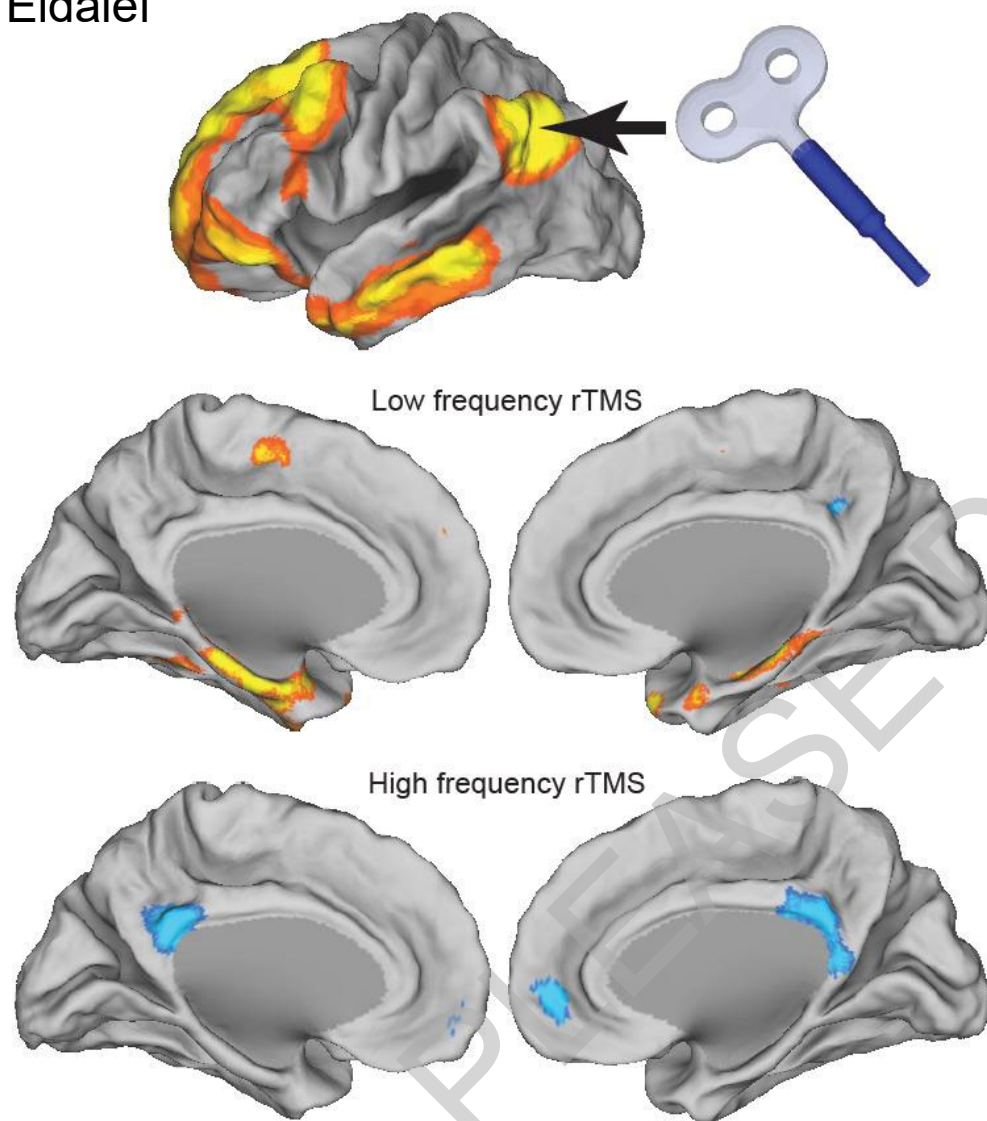


1. Individualize stimulation parameters
 - Measure neurophysiologic effect
2. Leverage State-dependency effects
 - Combine with other interventions / medications
3. Design improved stimulators
4. Optimize stimulation protocols
5. Stimulate at right time
 - Oscillations specific stimulation
 - Closed loop stimulation



Mark Eldaief

Variability of Physiologic Effects



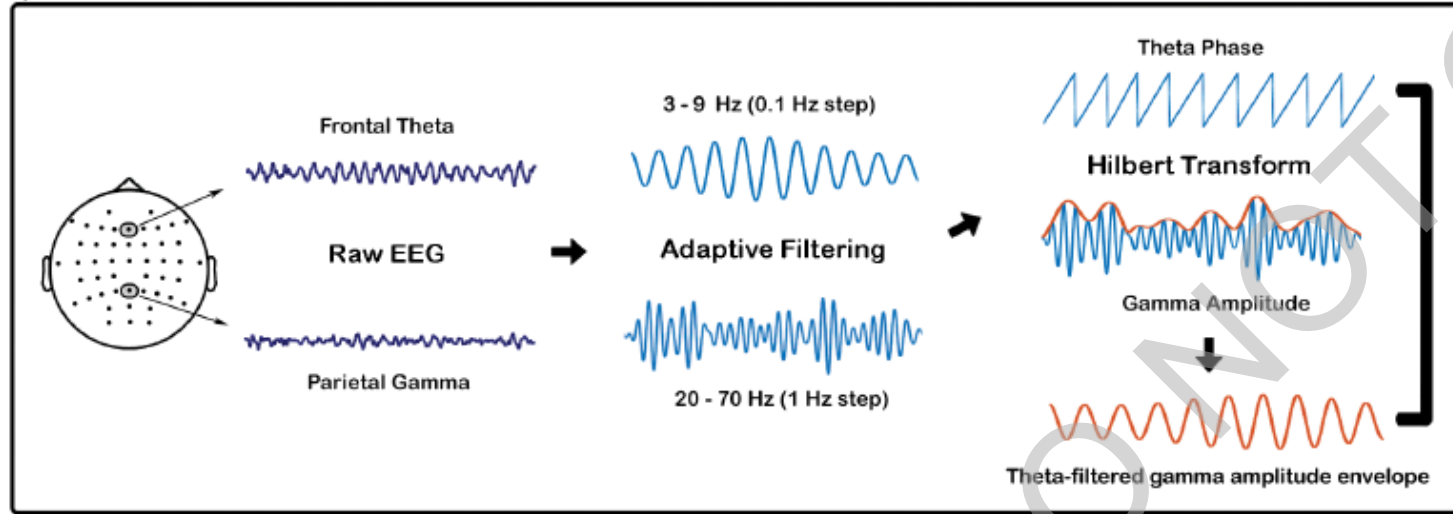
Need to Measure!

Neurophysiologic
monitoring:
fMRI – EEG – etc

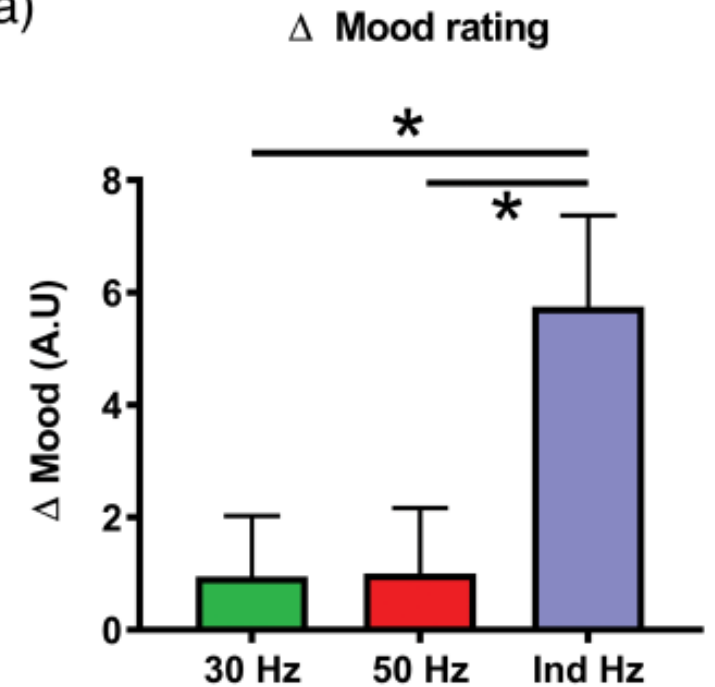
Define dose
Enable close-loop

Personalized parameters

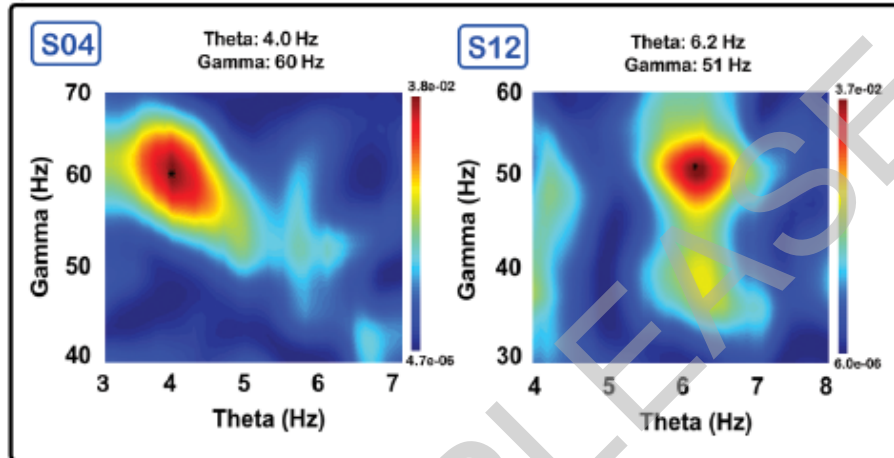
(b)



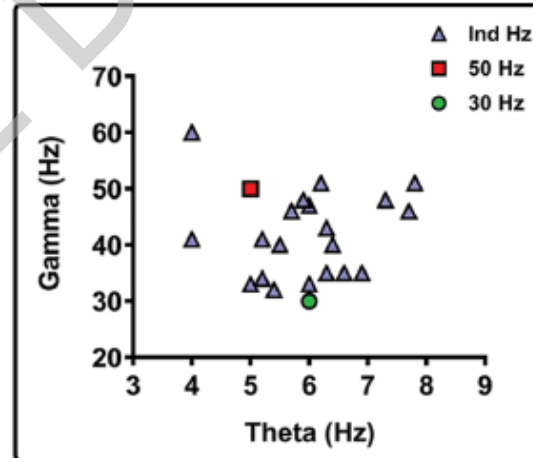
(a)



(c)



(d)





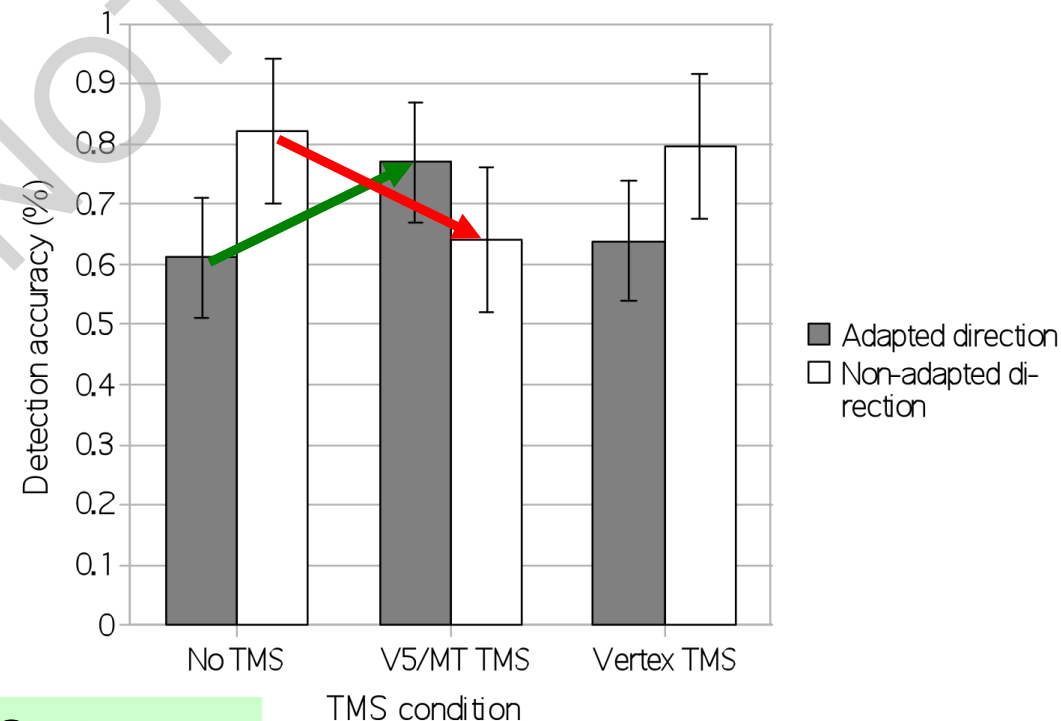
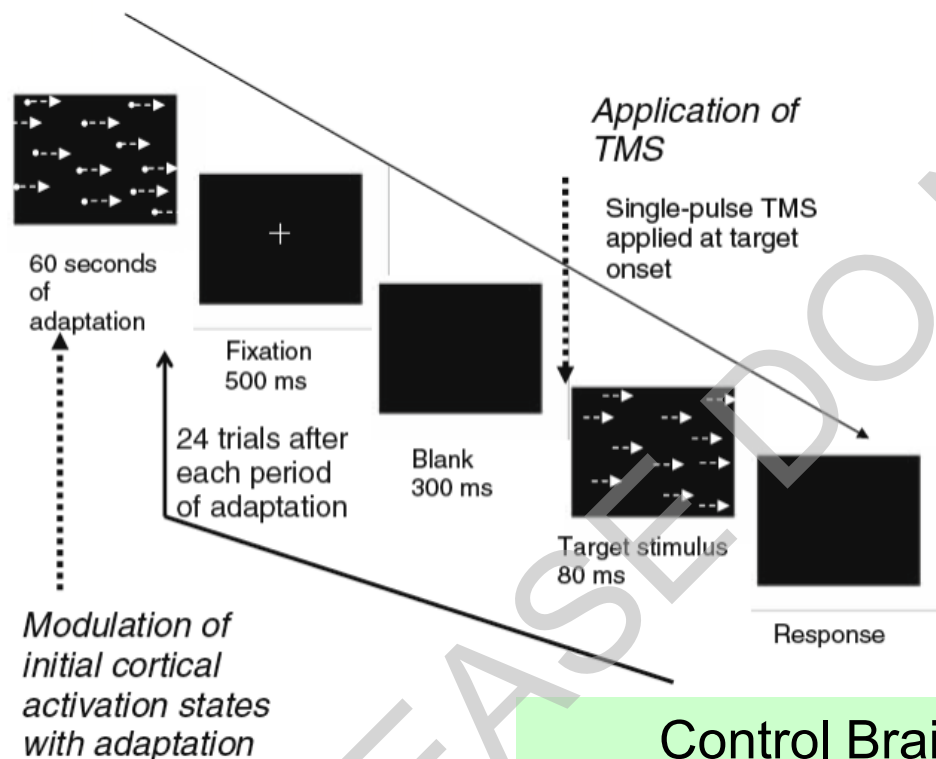
Zaira
Cattaneo



Juha
Silvanto

State Dependency For Specific Neural Populations

TMS-adaptation paradigm and motion direction discrimination in visual area V5/MT



Control Brain State

Consistency and Greater
Specificity of Effect

TMS disrupts non-adapted
but improves adapted
direction discrimination

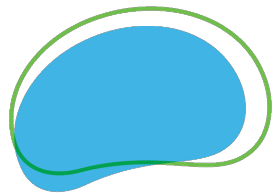
State-Dependency of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

Juha Silvanto · Alvaro Pascual-Leone

Concurrent TMS stimulation with Cognitive Training in Dementia

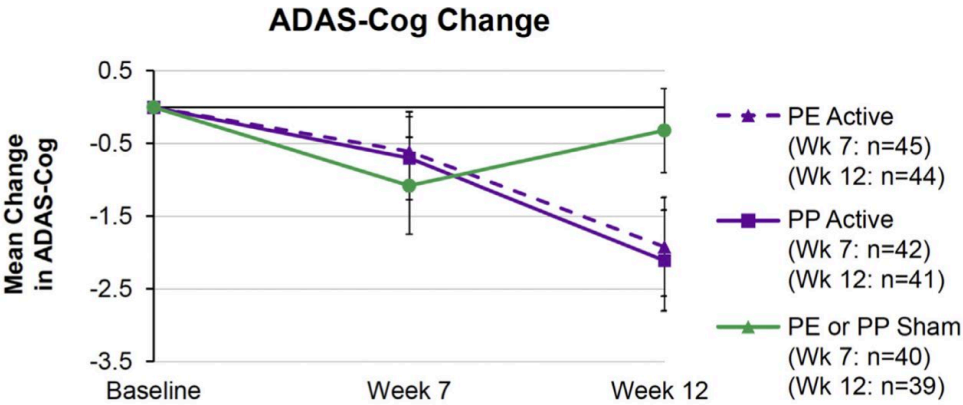


FDA-Approval for OCD
Provocation task + TMS

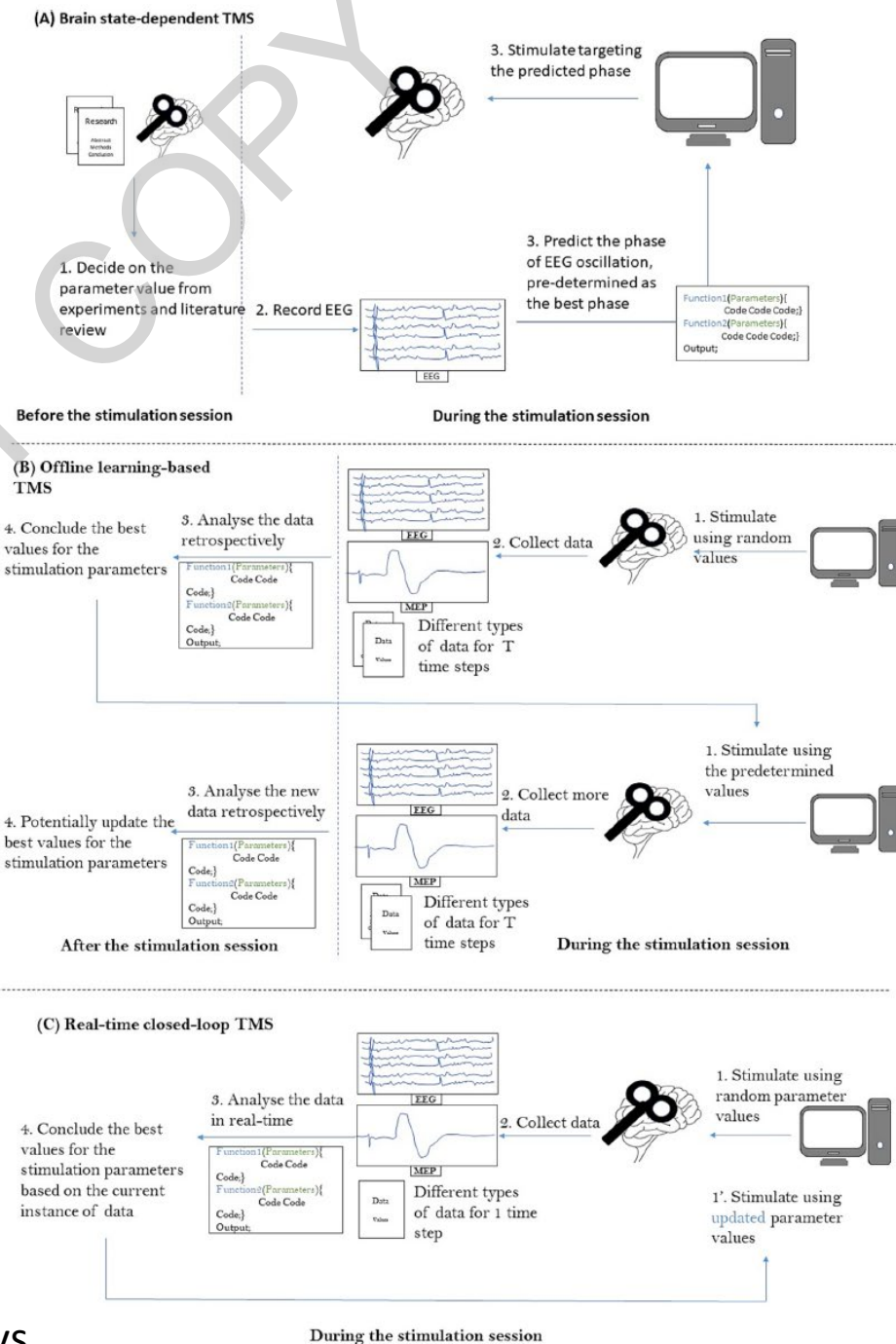
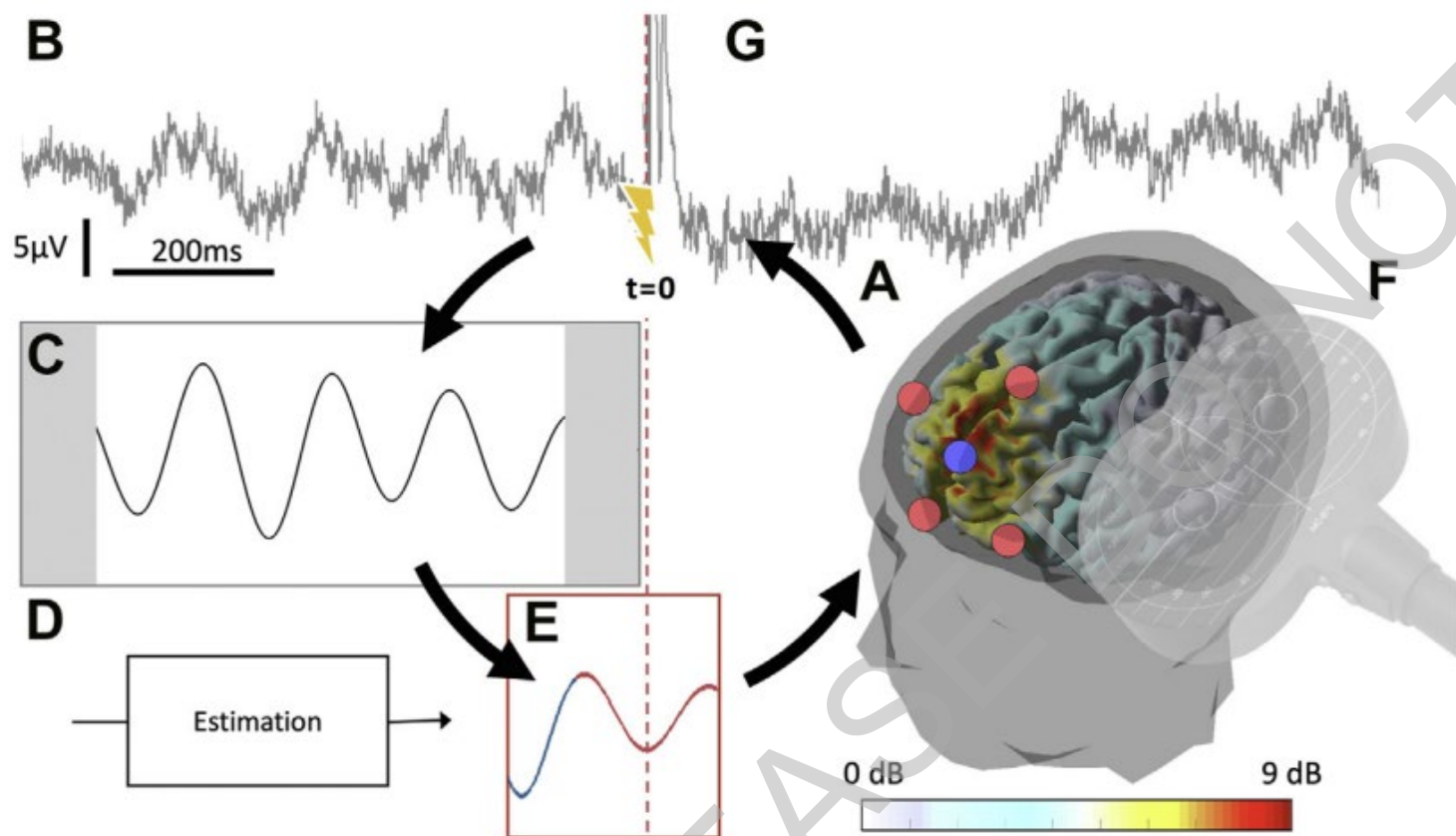


Brainsway

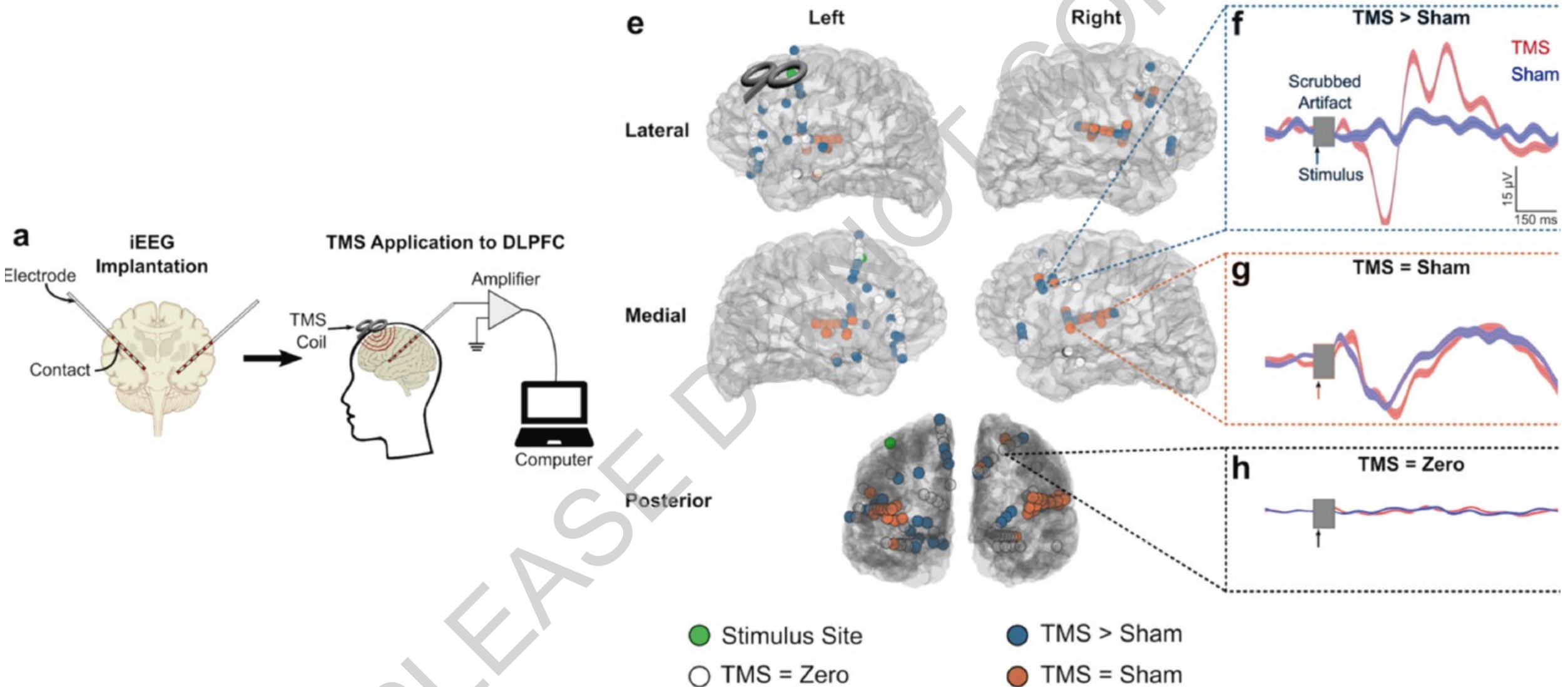
- How create an ‘optimal’ state ?
- When to couple brain stimulation with state modification ?



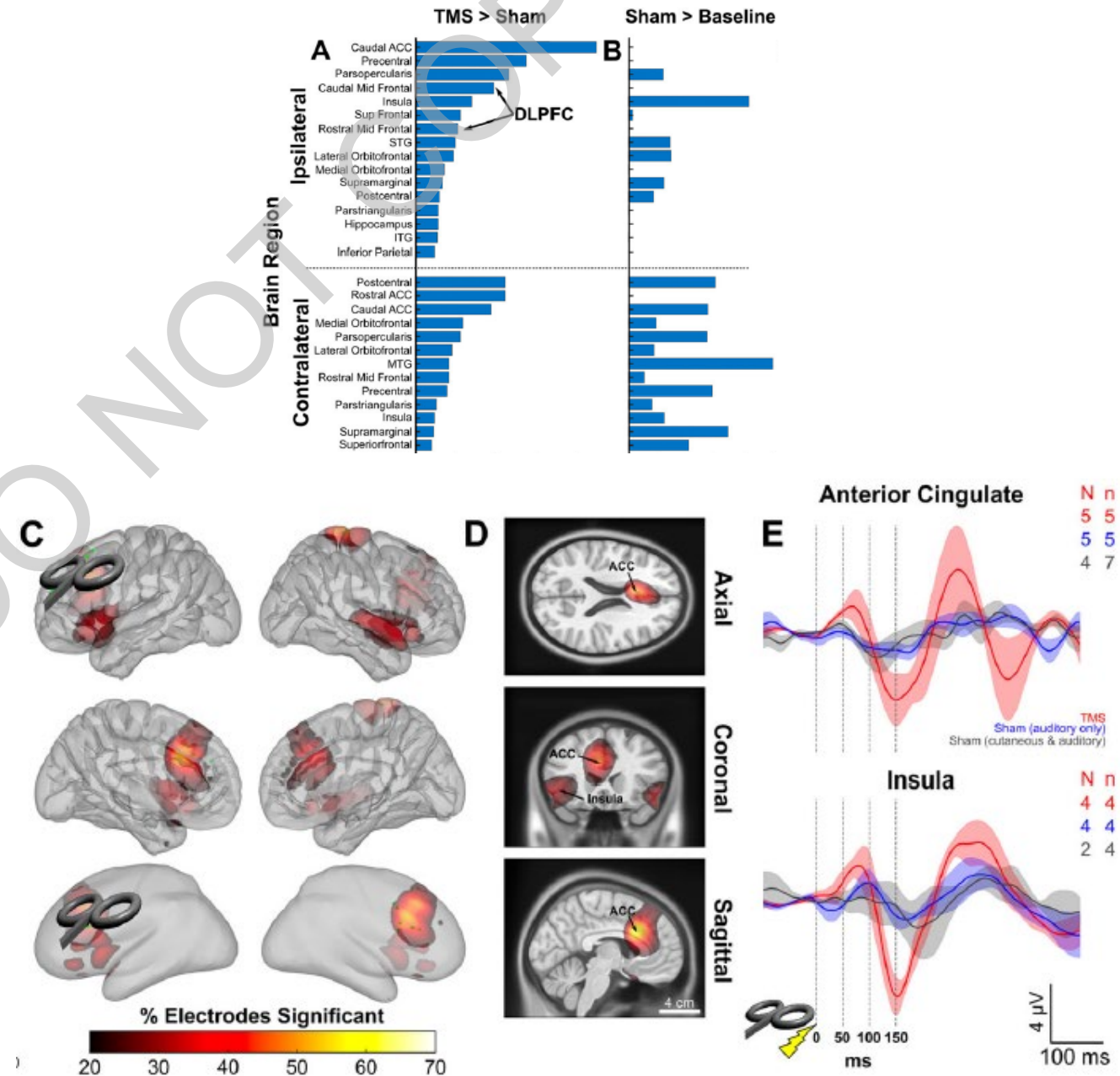
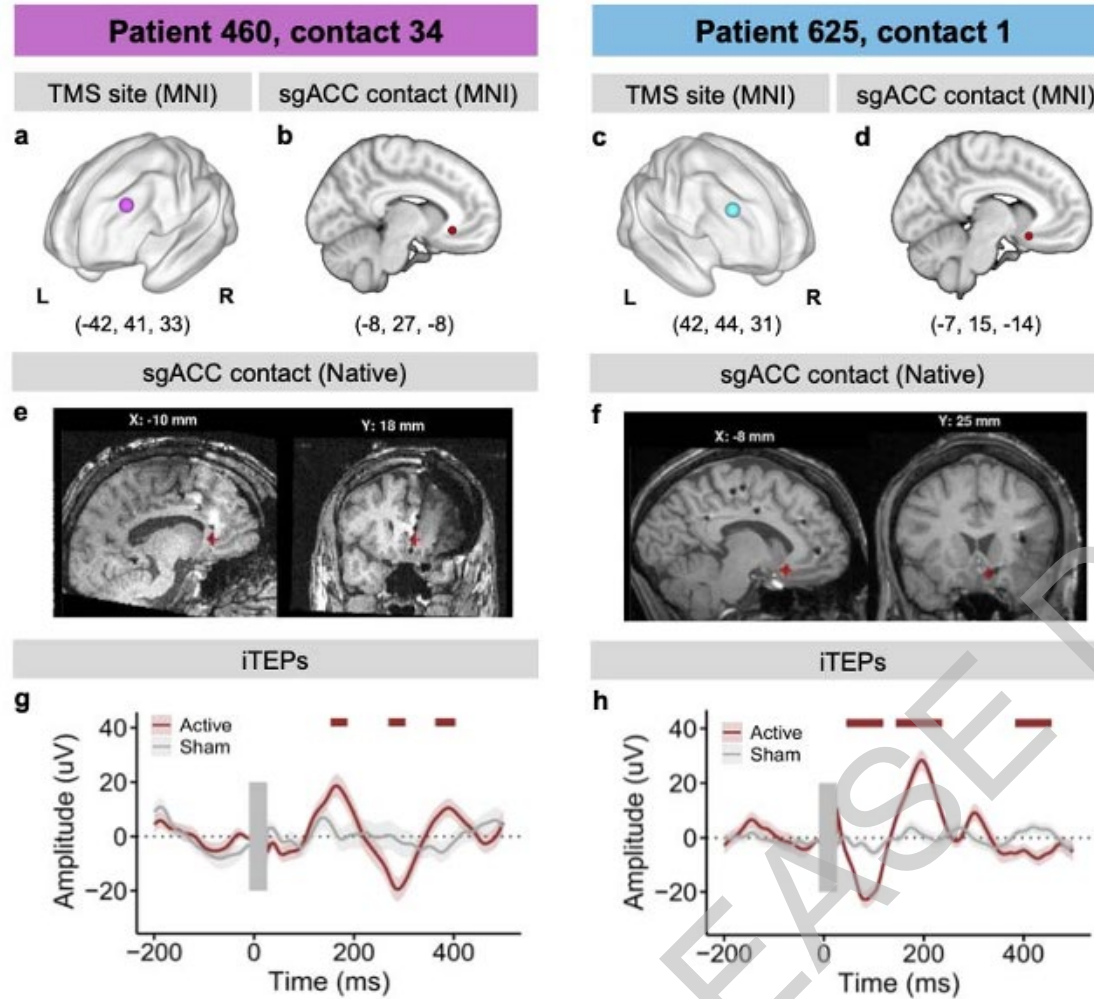
Closed-loop EEG-TMS modulation



Intracranial EEG validated approaches and mechanisms



LDLPFC Stimulation activates sgACC ... but also a number of other regions!

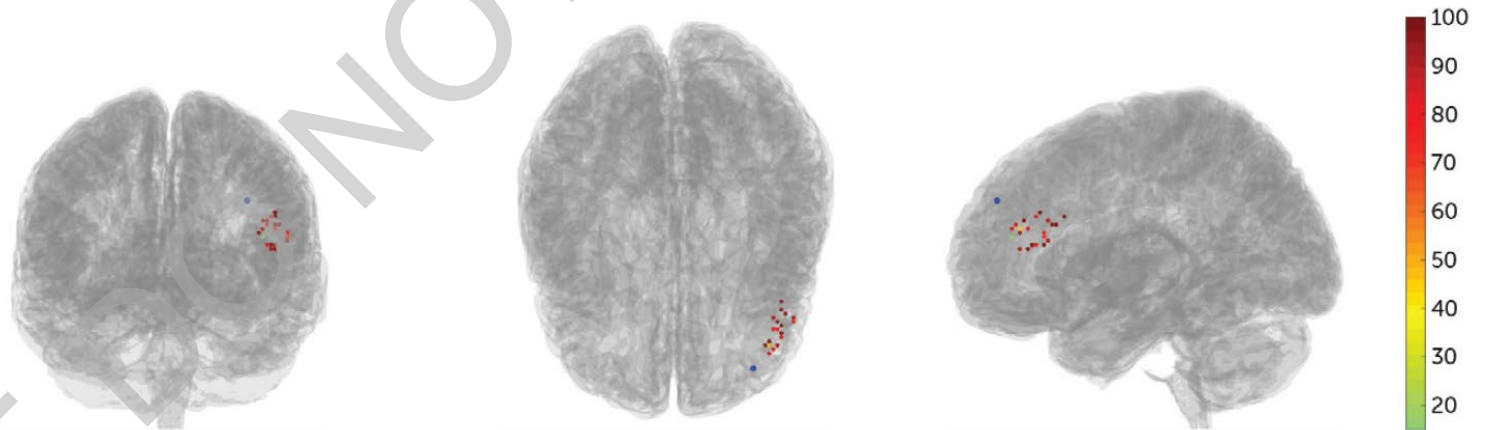


Left: Trapp 2024 Biorxiv; Right: Wang 2024 Mol Psych

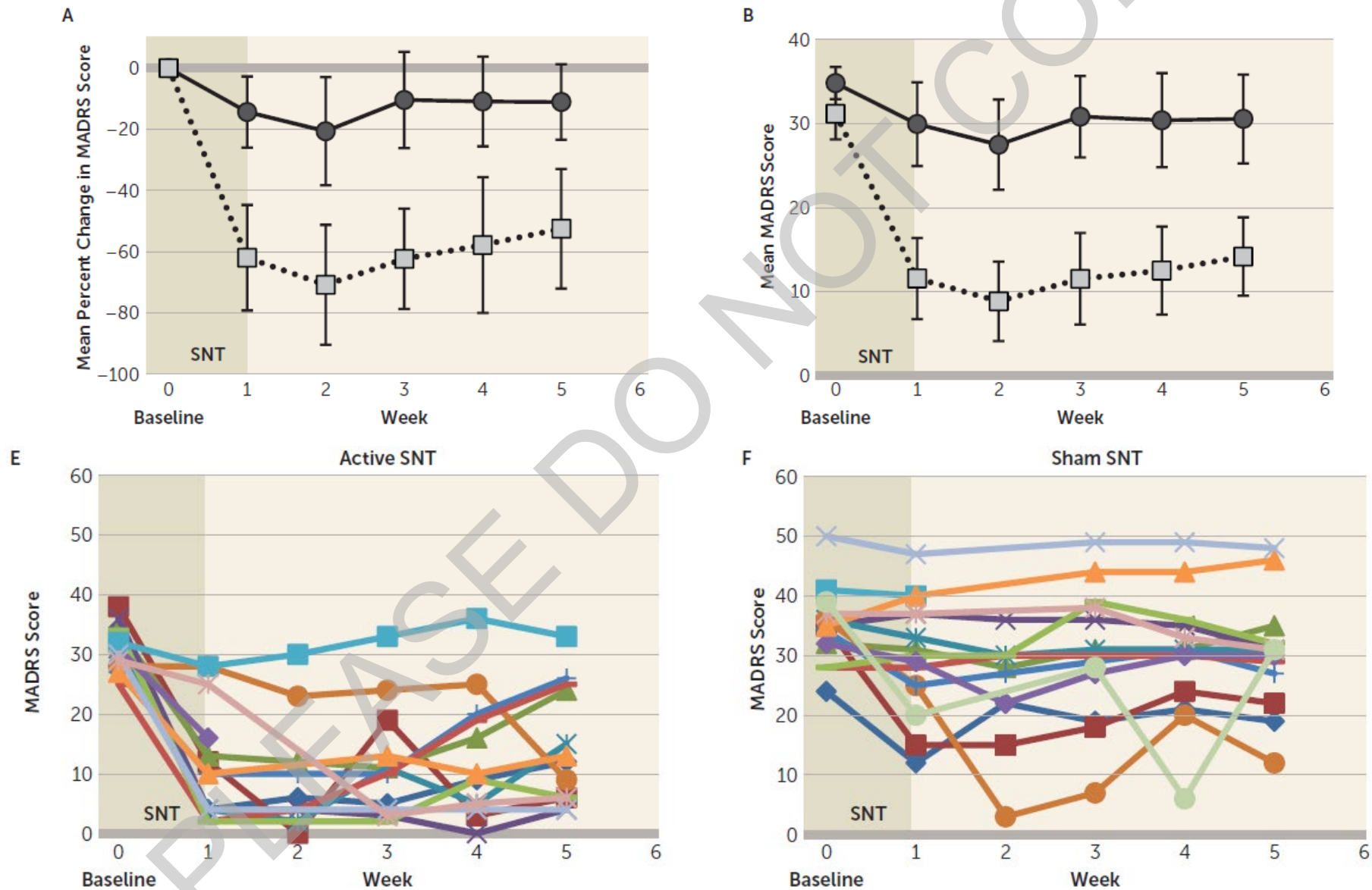
Accelerated TBS (SAINT)

B

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
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iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800	iTBS 1800
50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI	50 minute ISI
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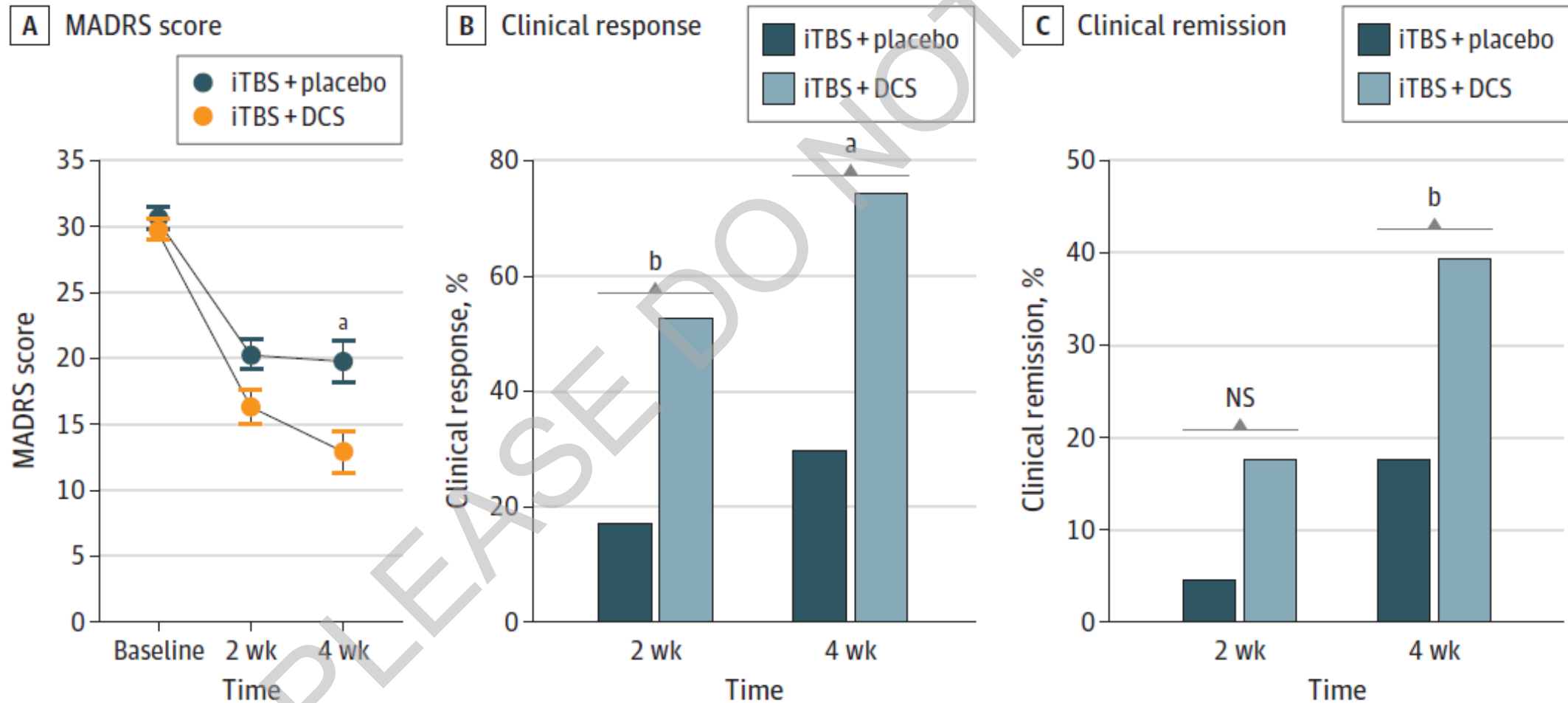
Accelerated TBS (SAINT) results



TMS + drugs

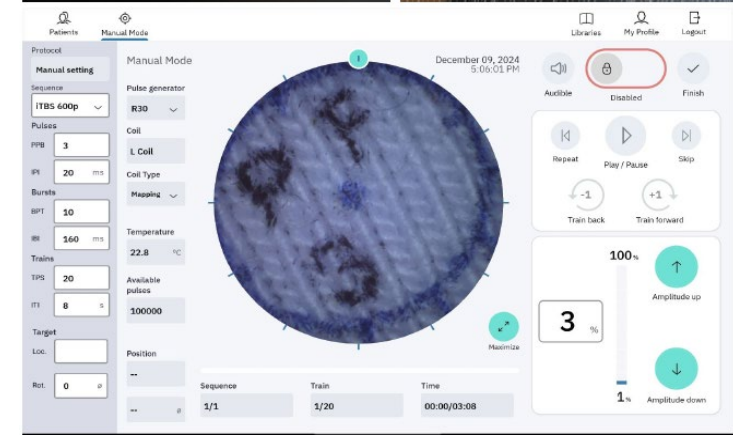
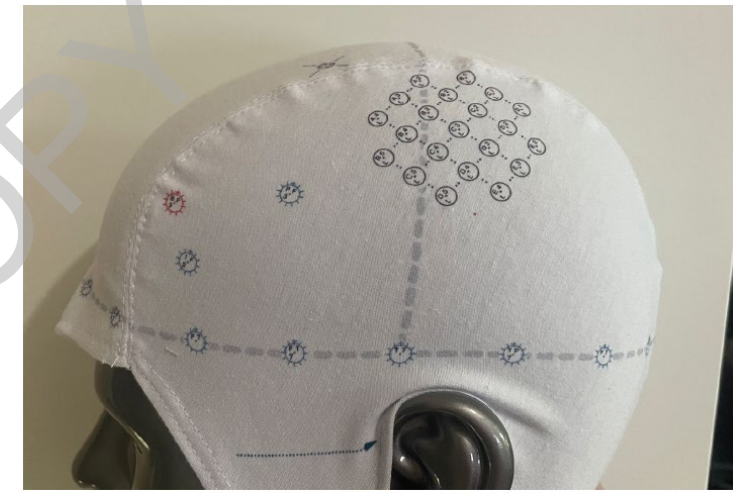
Efficacy of Adjunctive D-Cycloserine to Intermittent Theta-Burst Stimulation for Major Depressive Disorder A Randomized Clinical Trial

Jaeden Cole, BSc; Maya N. Sohn, BSc; Ashley D. Harris, PhD; Signe L. Bray, PhD; Scott B. Patten, MD, PhD;
Alexander McGirr, MD, PhD



One-D TMS: Accelerated TBS + drugs

- 32 patients, open-label study
- Single dose of d-cycloserine 125mg, 50-70 min prior to TMS
- Single dose lisdexamfetamine 20mg
- 20 sessions of iTBS: 5/50 Hz, 2s-on 8s-off, 600 pulses total, 120% RMT, every 30 minutes
- Target Siddiqi 2021 target (MN -46, 9, 31) using scalp heuristics
- Used Magventure R30 with Ampa L-coil
- No specific instructions to patients



One-D results

