



# The Future of TMS

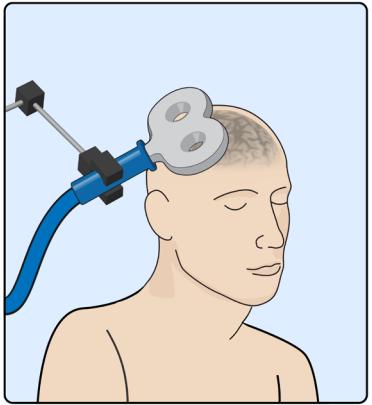
Alvaro Pascual-Leone, MD, PhD

Mouhsin Shafi, MD, PhD

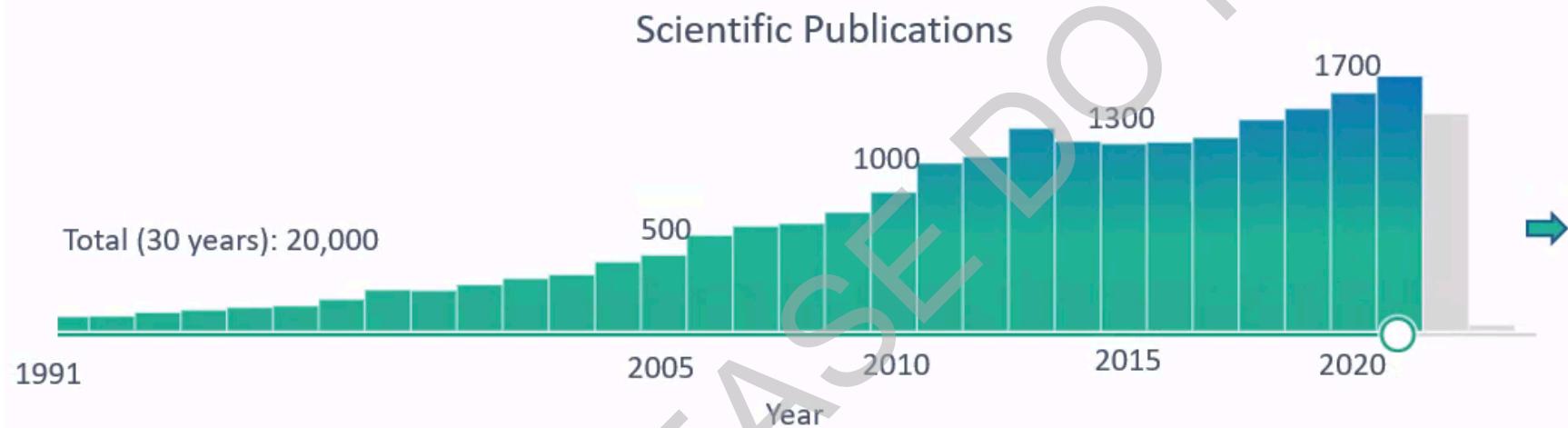
Alexander Rotenberg, MD, PhD



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



PLEASE DO NOT COPY

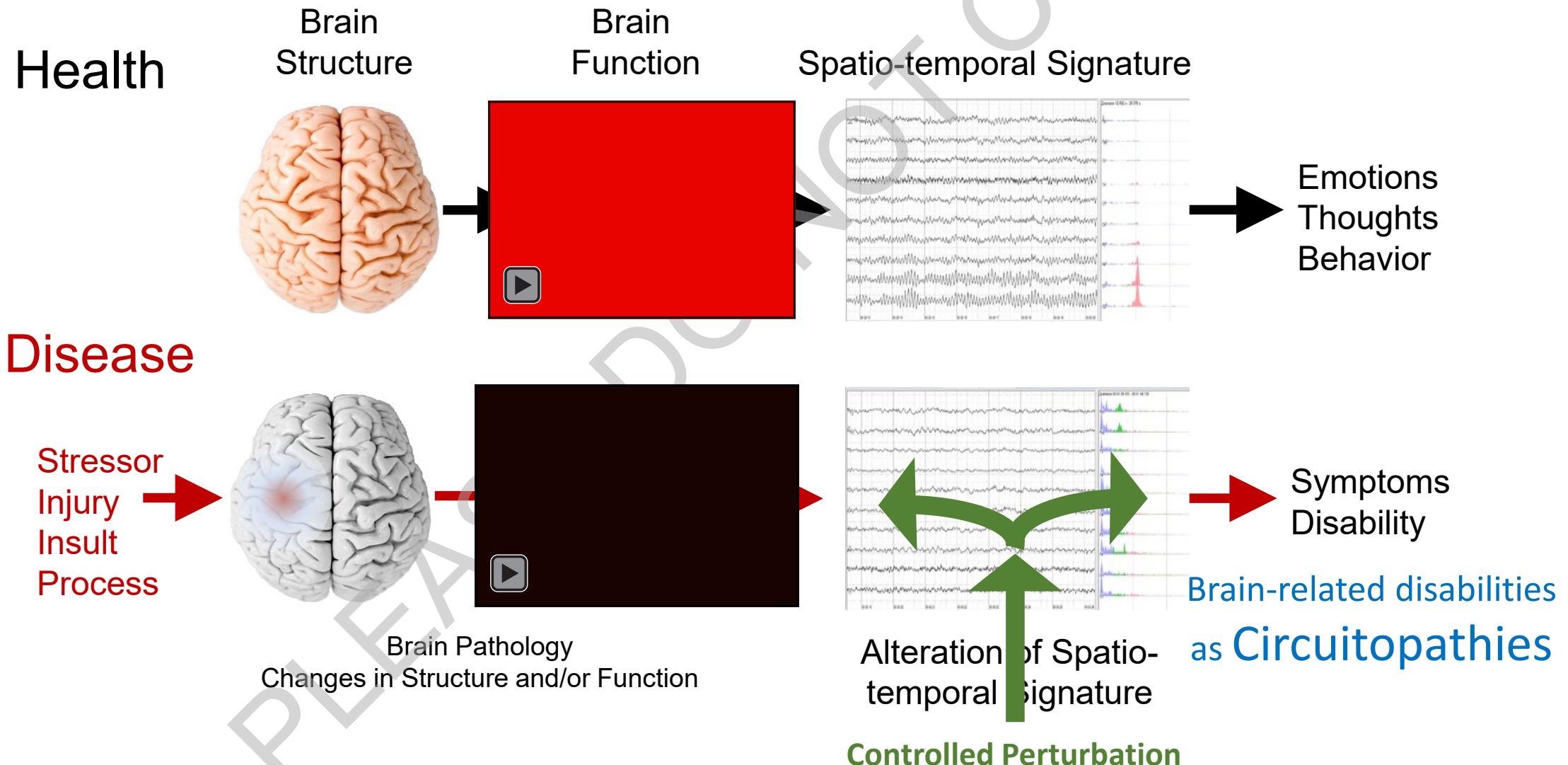




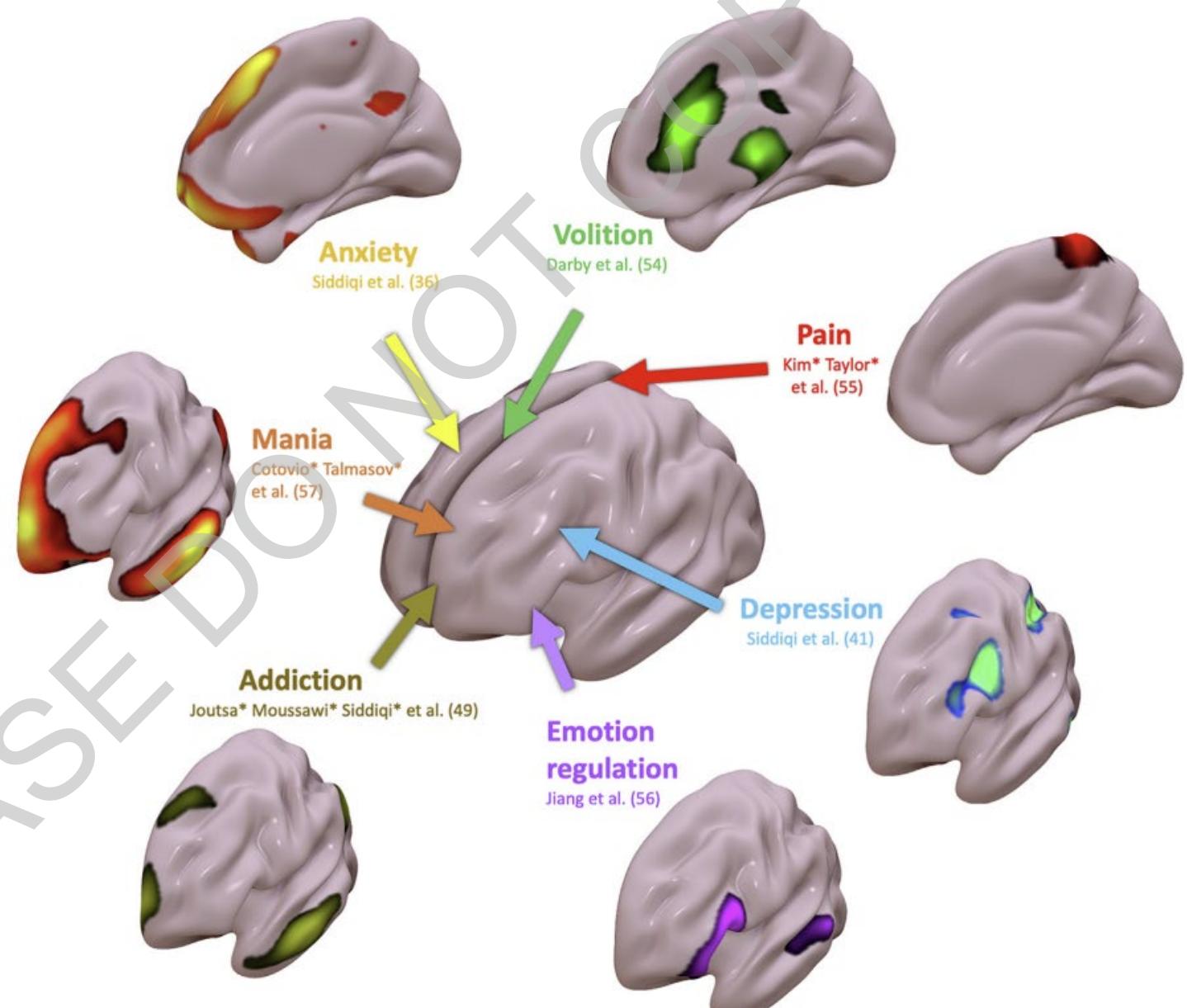
**(Noninvasive) Neuromodulation** does not represent a treatment for an illness,

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

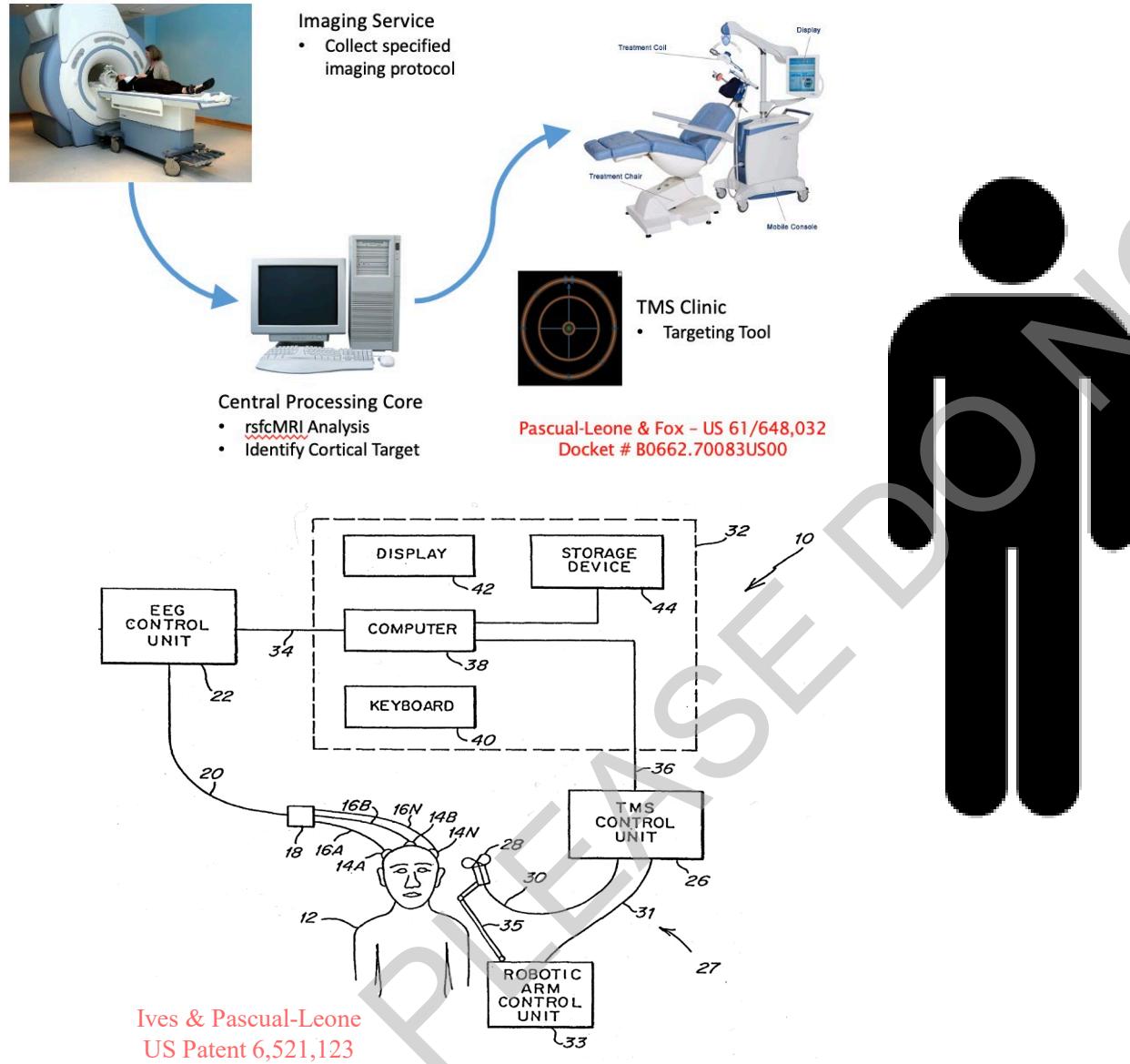
# Spatio-Temporal Signatures of Brain-Related Disabilities



# Symptom-specific targeting



# Precision Medicine Symptom-Based Approach



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)

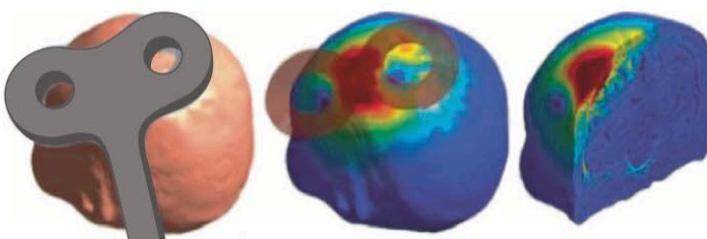


## Spatial precision

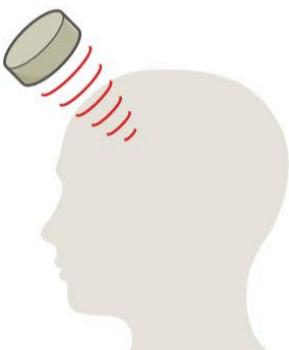
### Imaging-guided targeting



### Electric field modeling

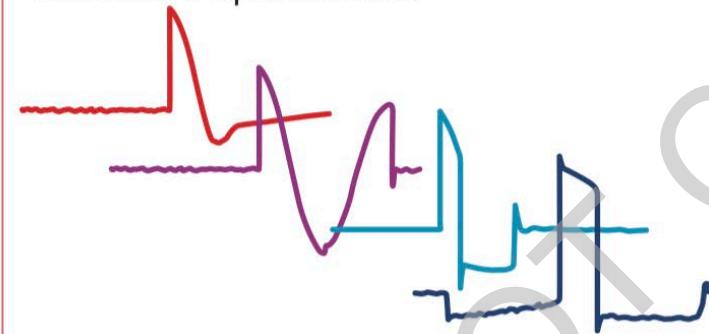


### Focal/multifocal stimulation

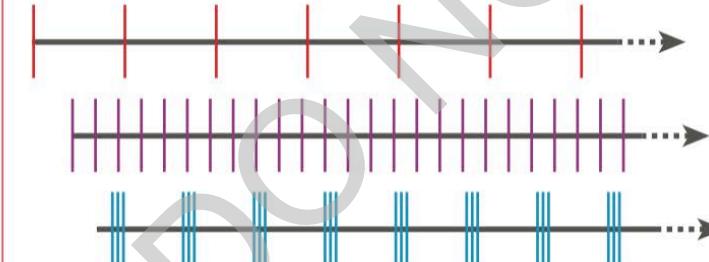


## Temporal precision

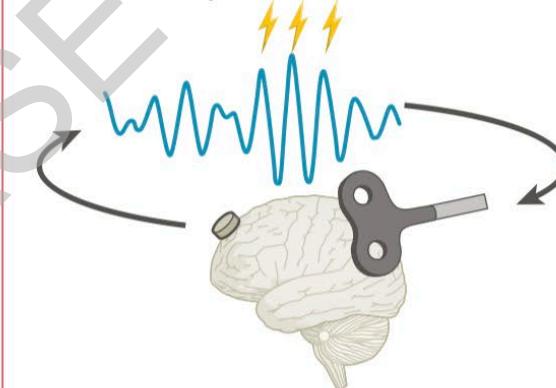
### Waveform optimization



### Patterned stimulation

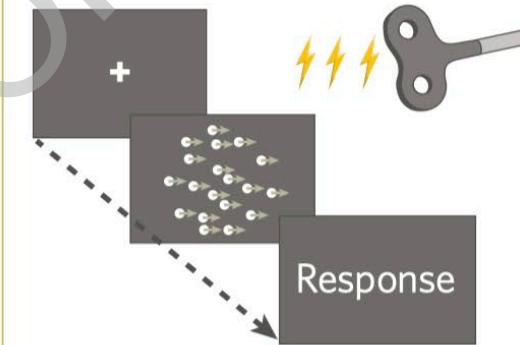


### Closed-loop stimulation

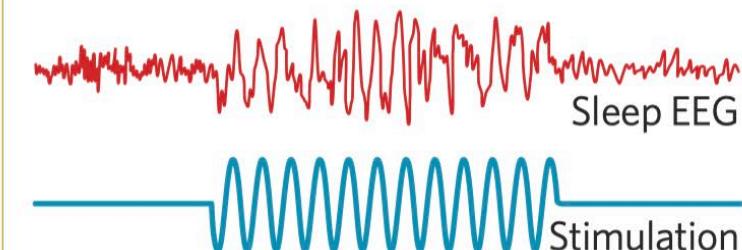


## Contextual precision

### Online stimulation



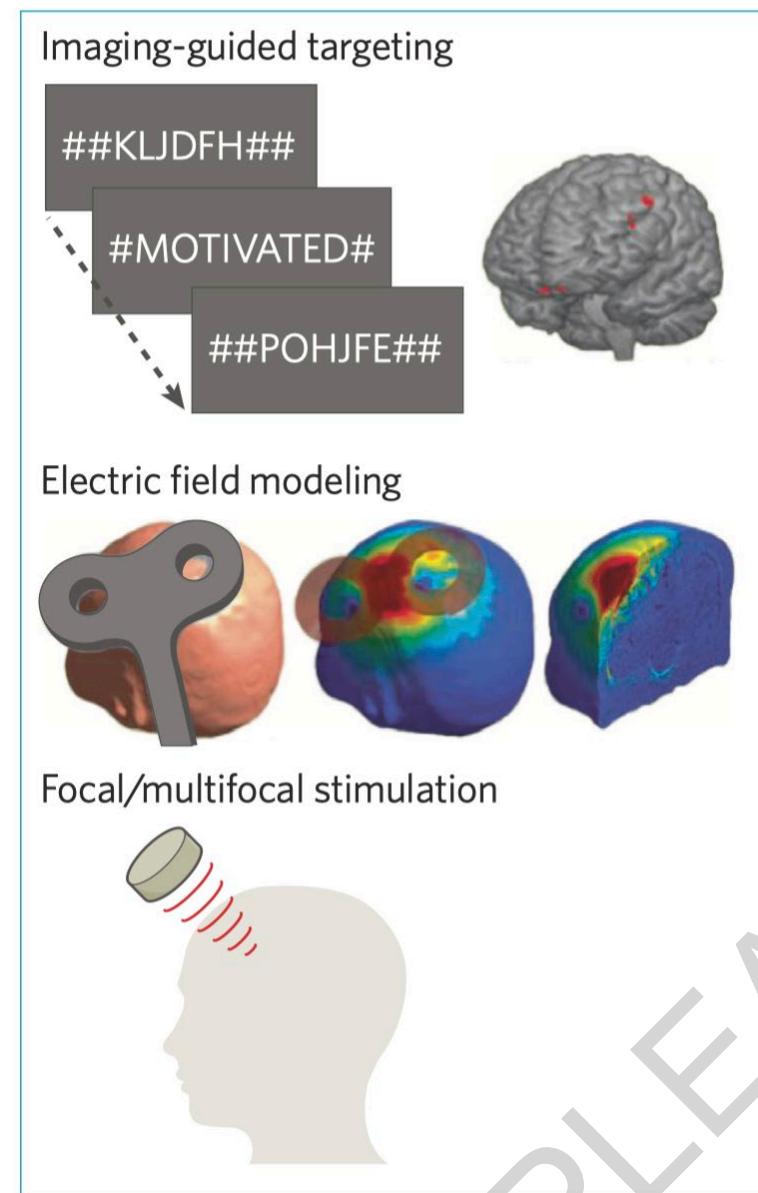
### Biological rhythm



### Combinatorial therapy



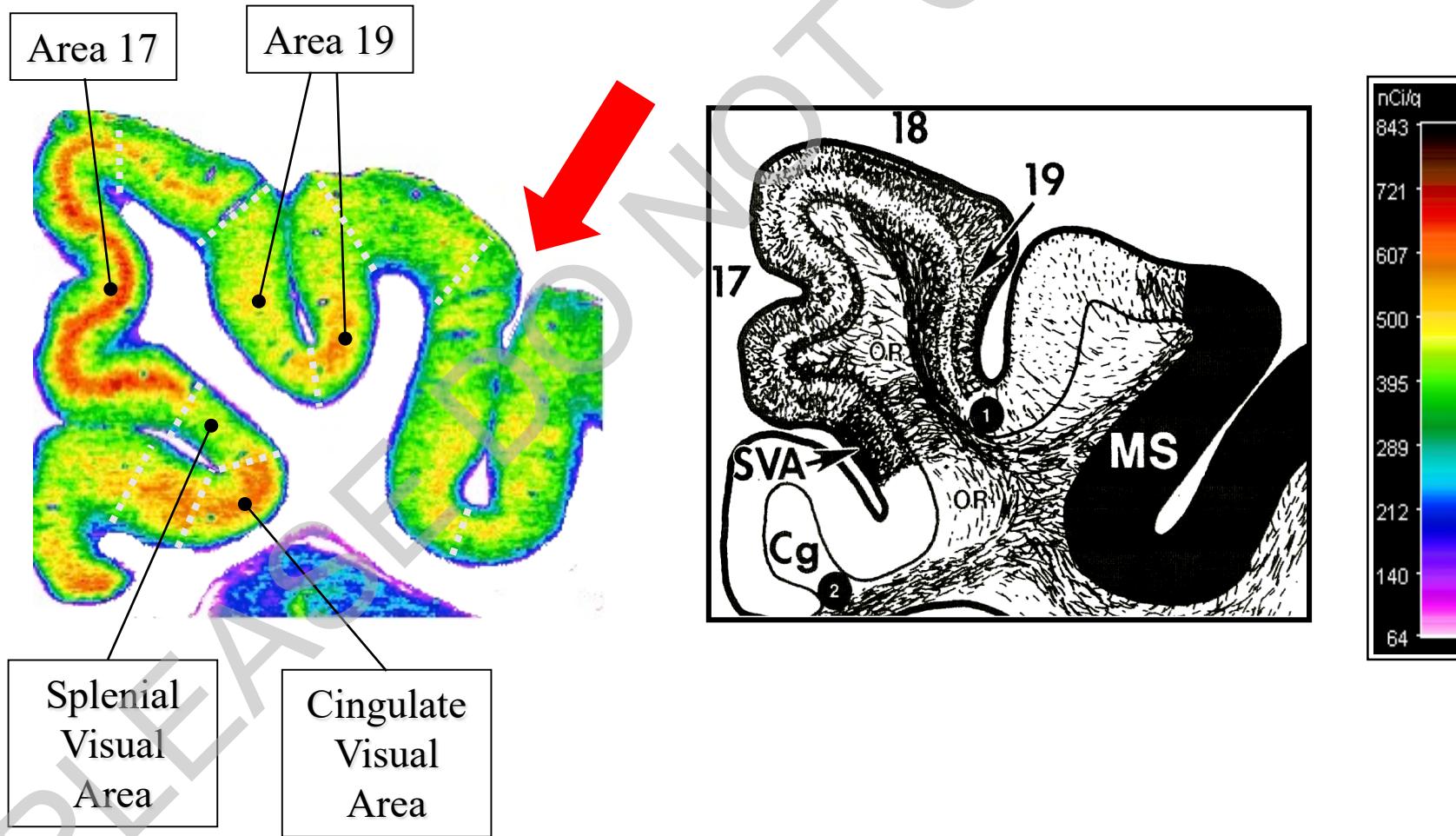
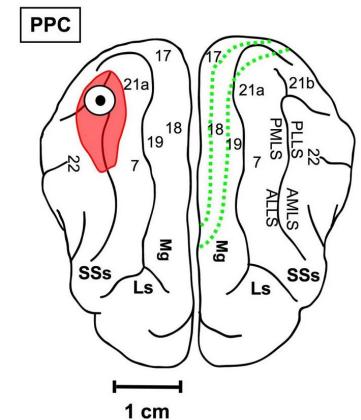
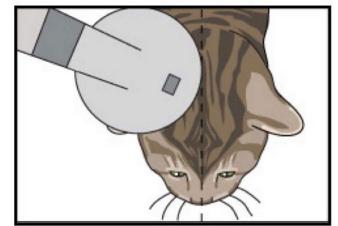
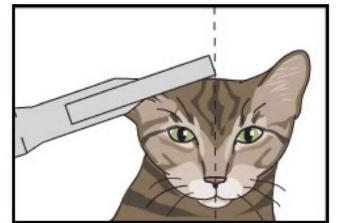
## Spatial precision



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

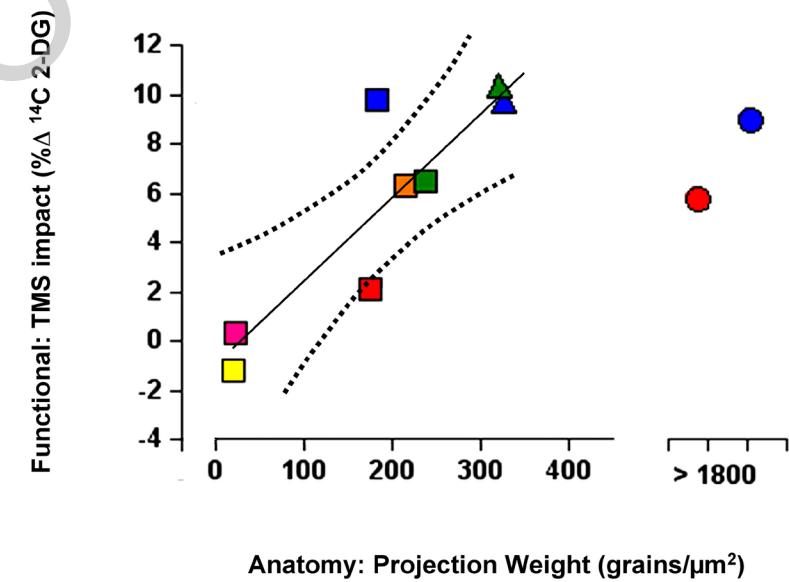
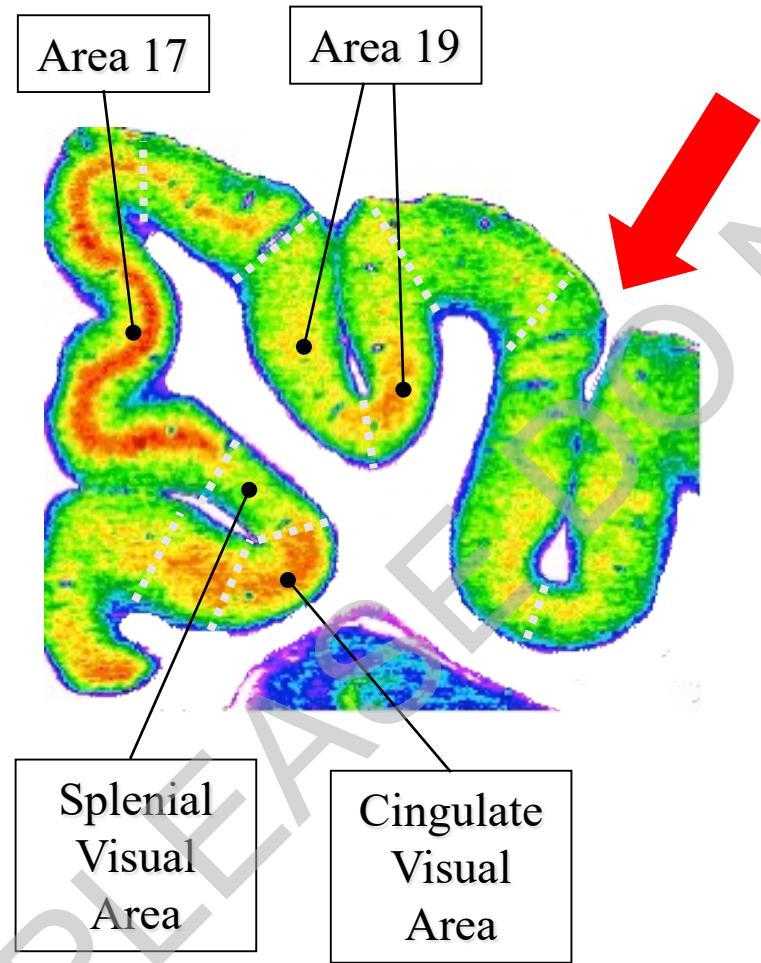
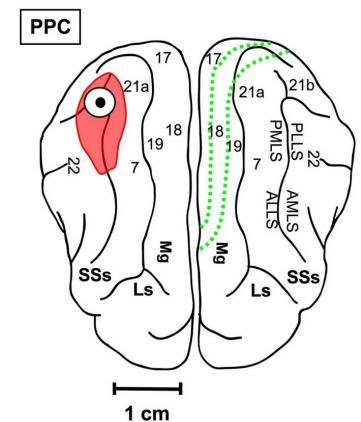
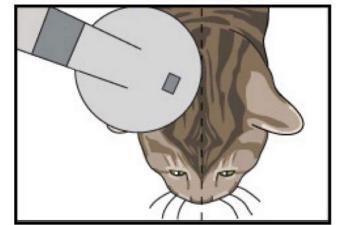
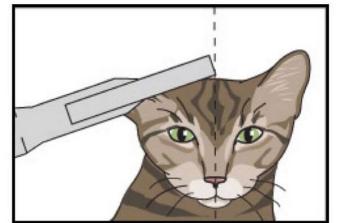


# NiBS modulates activity in brain networks & the effects depend on connectivity





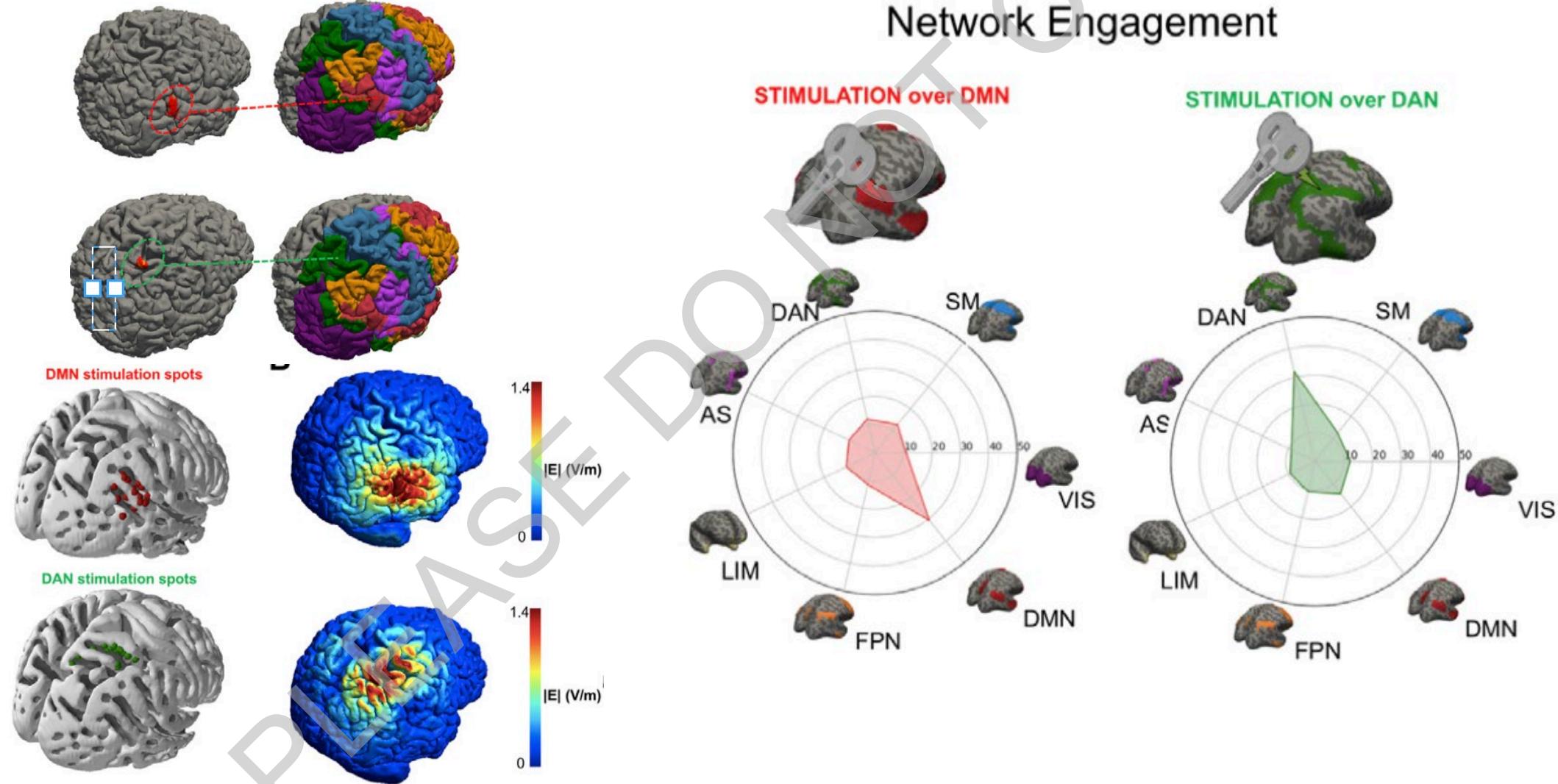
# NiBS modulates activity in brain networks & the effects depend on connectivity





Davide  
Momi

# Impact on specific brain networks



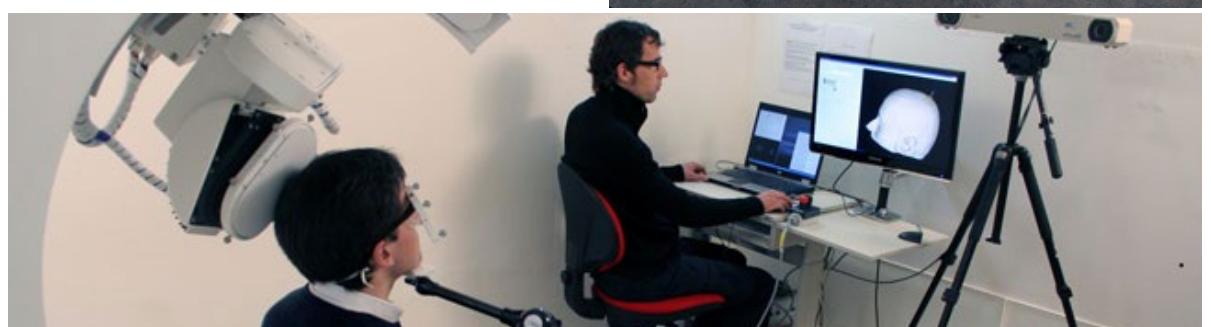
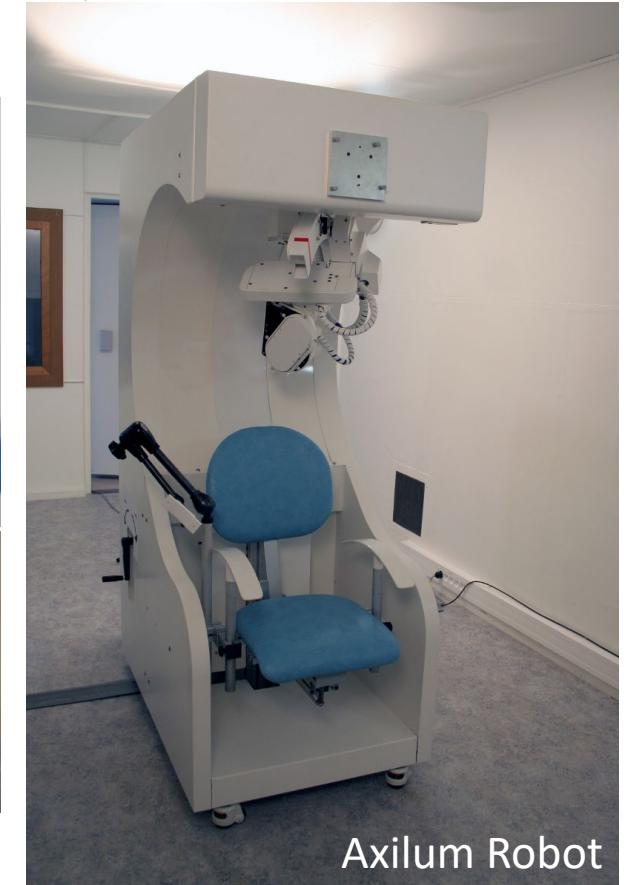


# Robot-guided TMS

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



FDA cleared  
CE mark

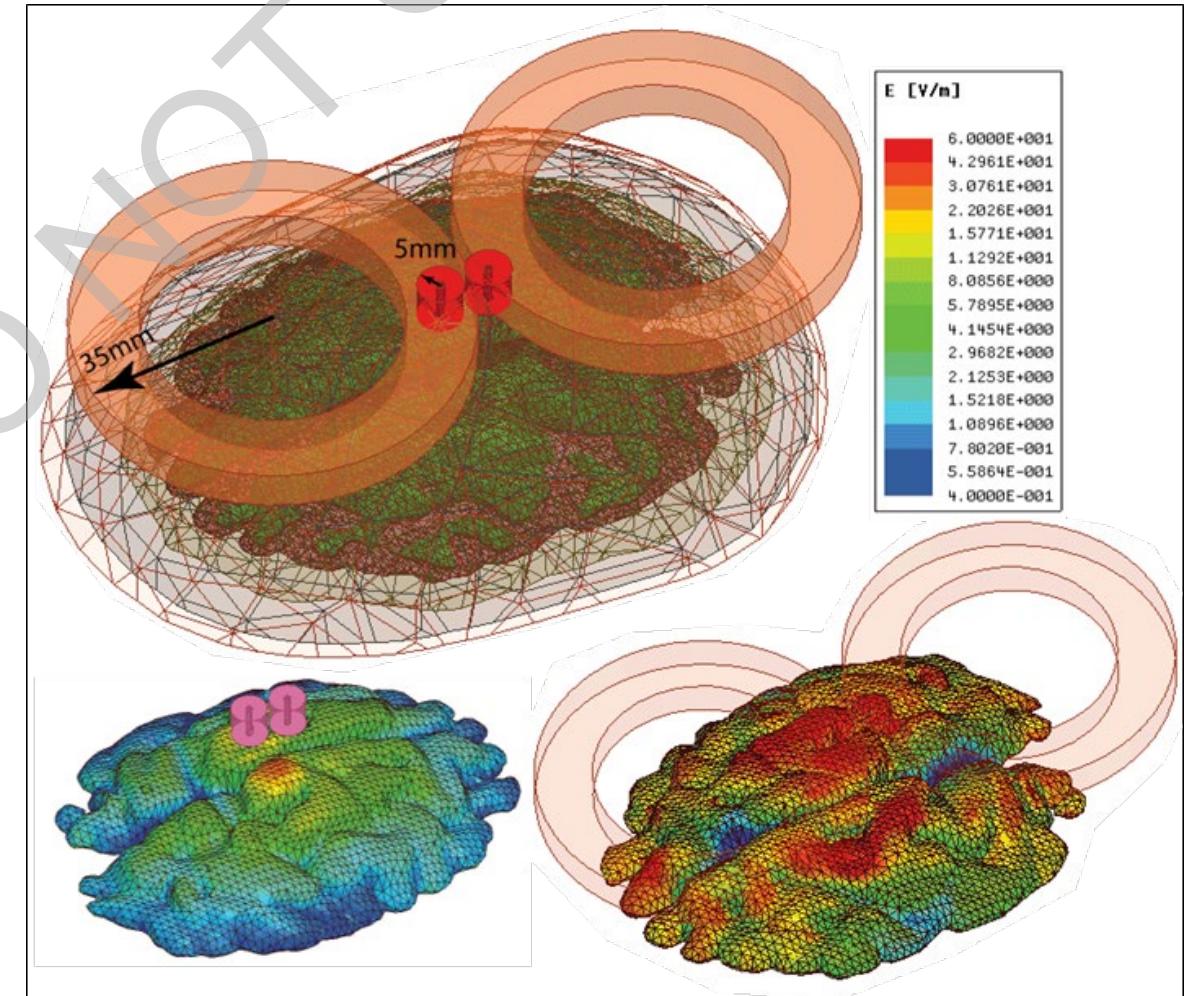
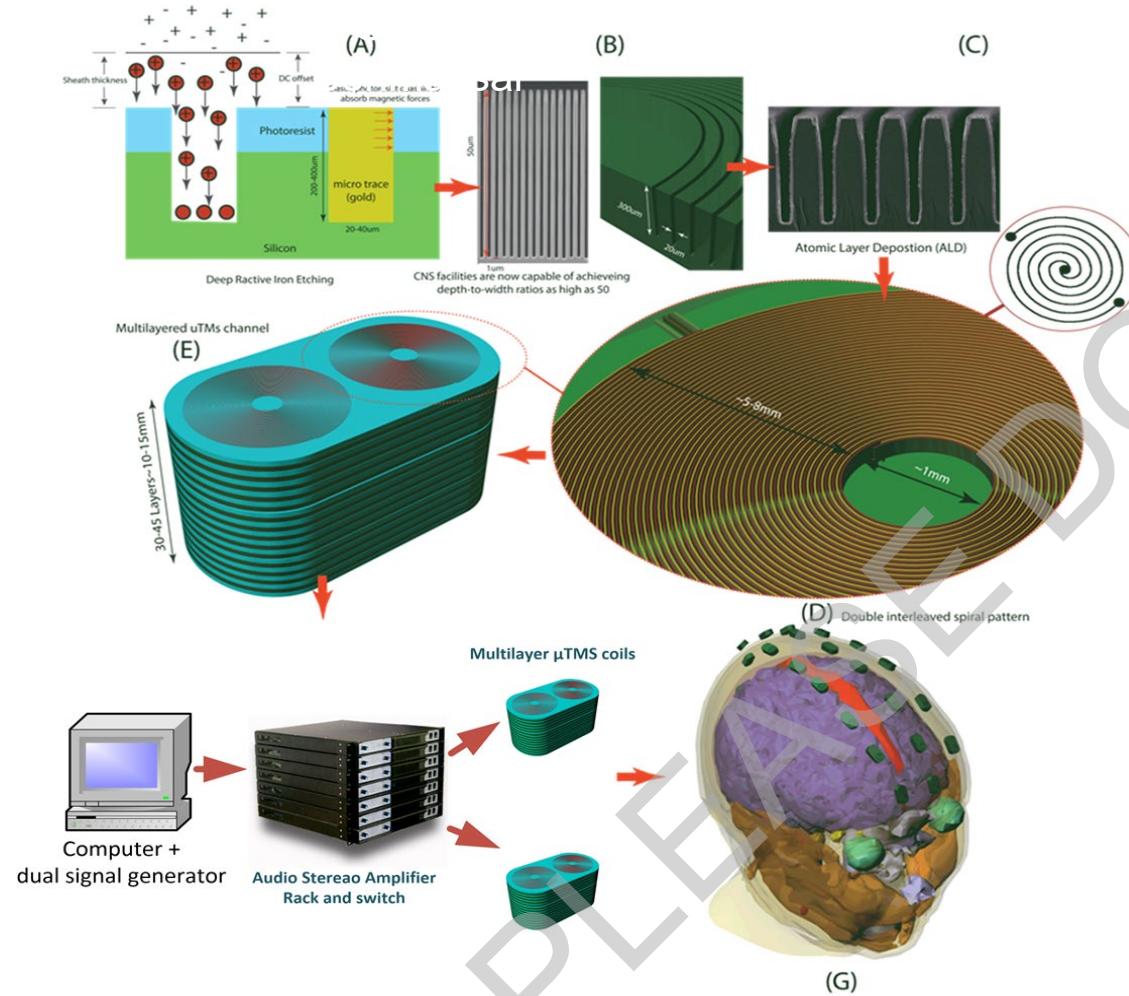




# μTMS

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

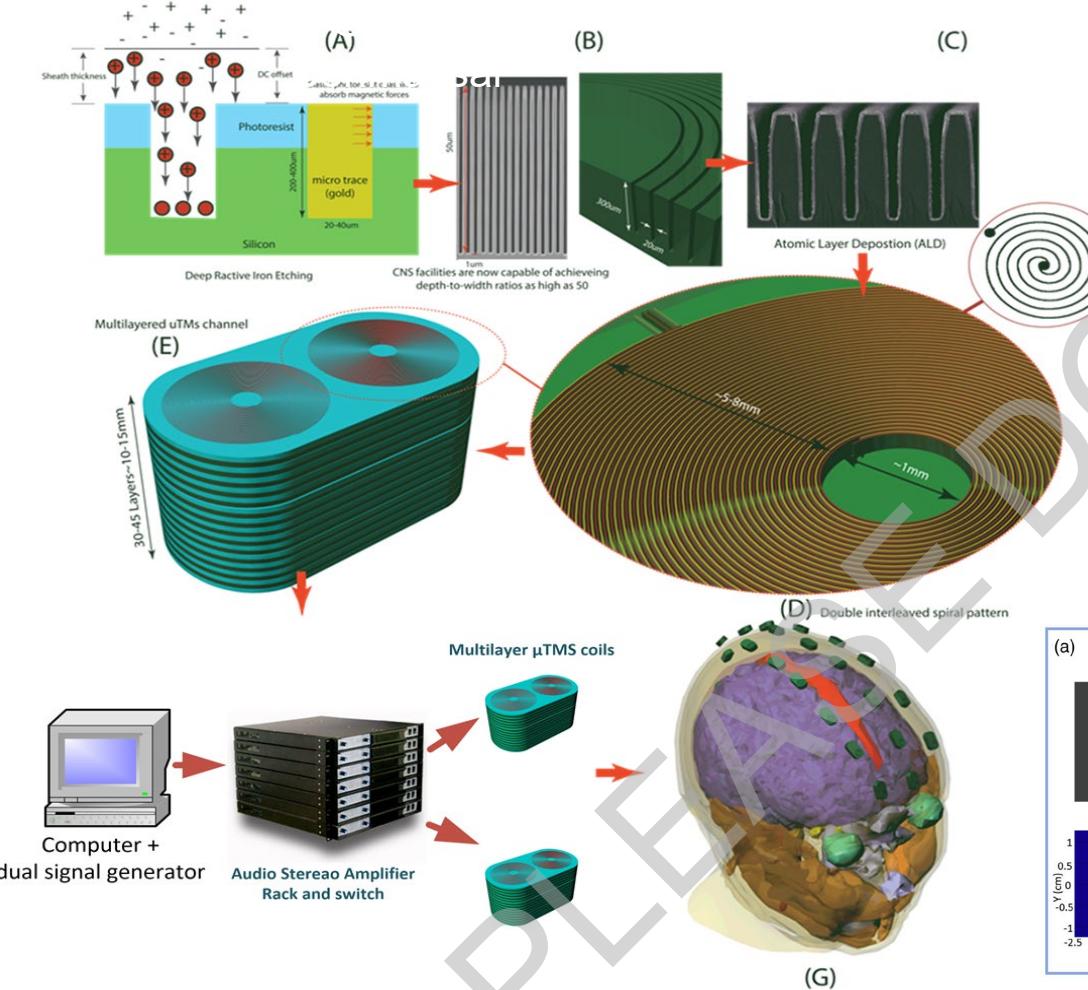
Giorgio  
Bonmassar





# μTMS

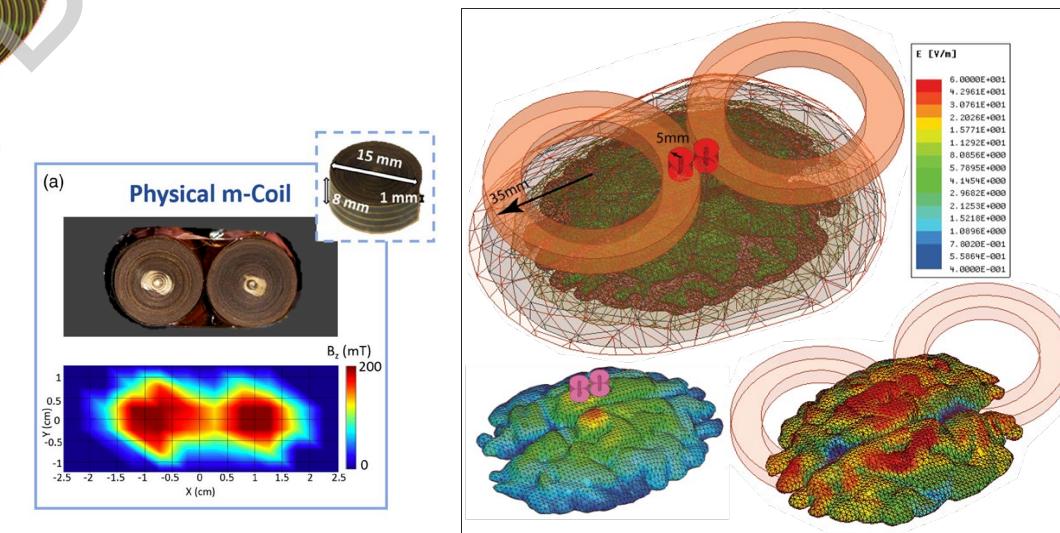
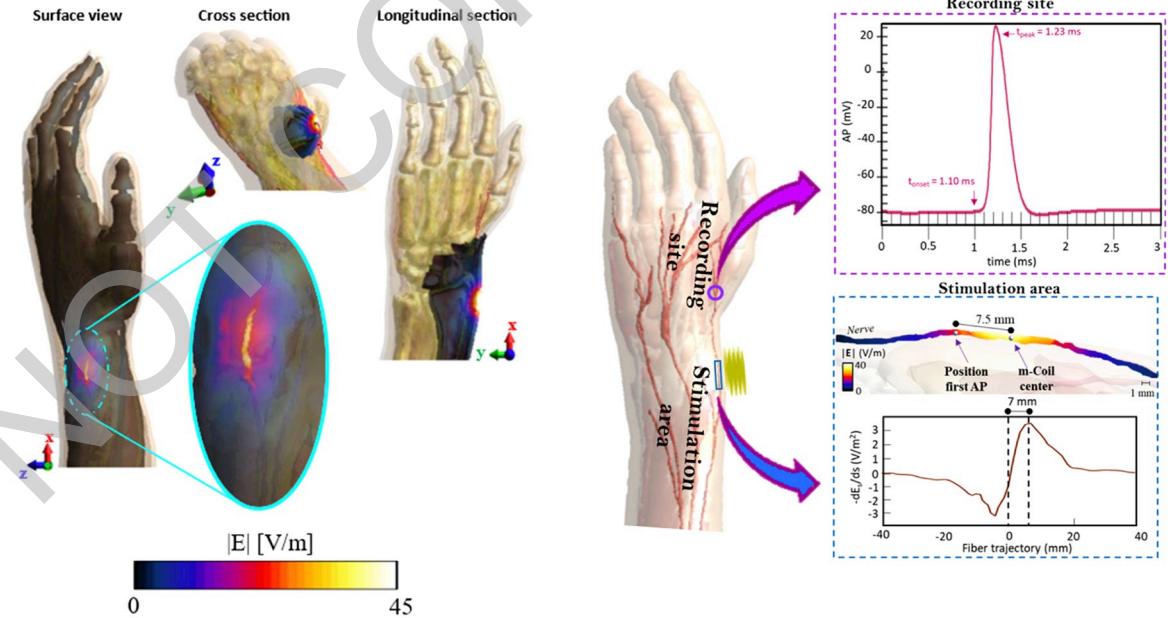
Giorgio  
Bonmassar



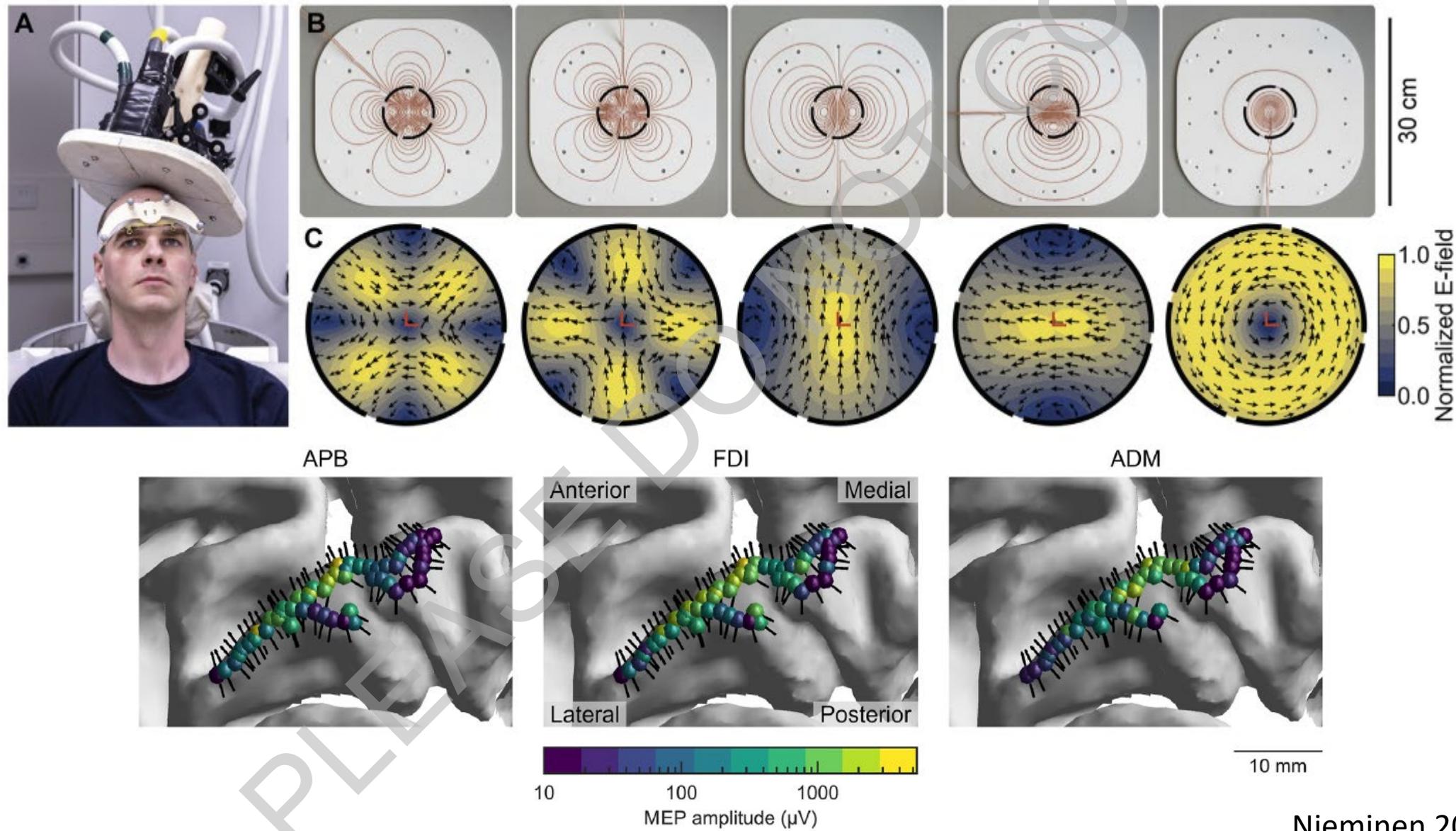
Computer +  
dual signal generator

Audio Stereo Amplifier  
Rack and switch

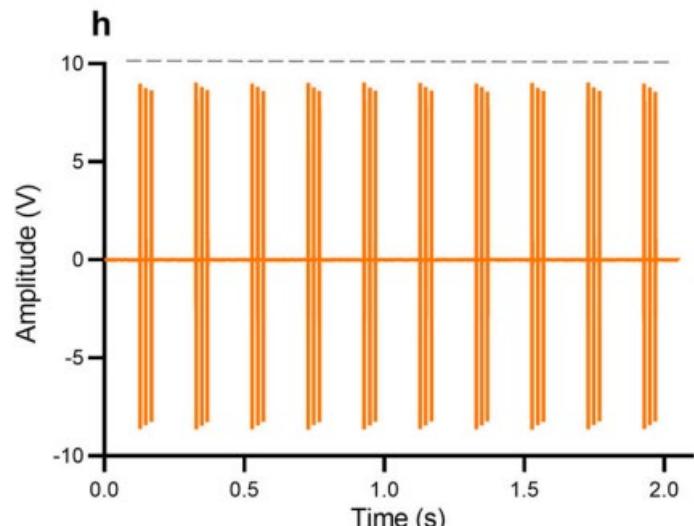
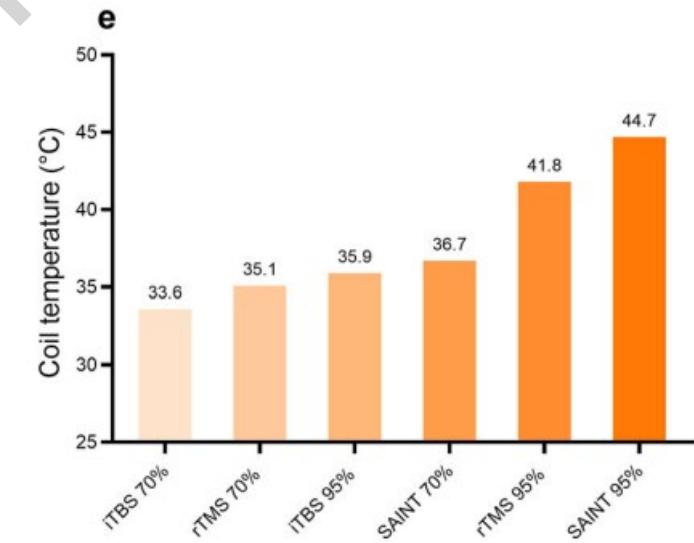
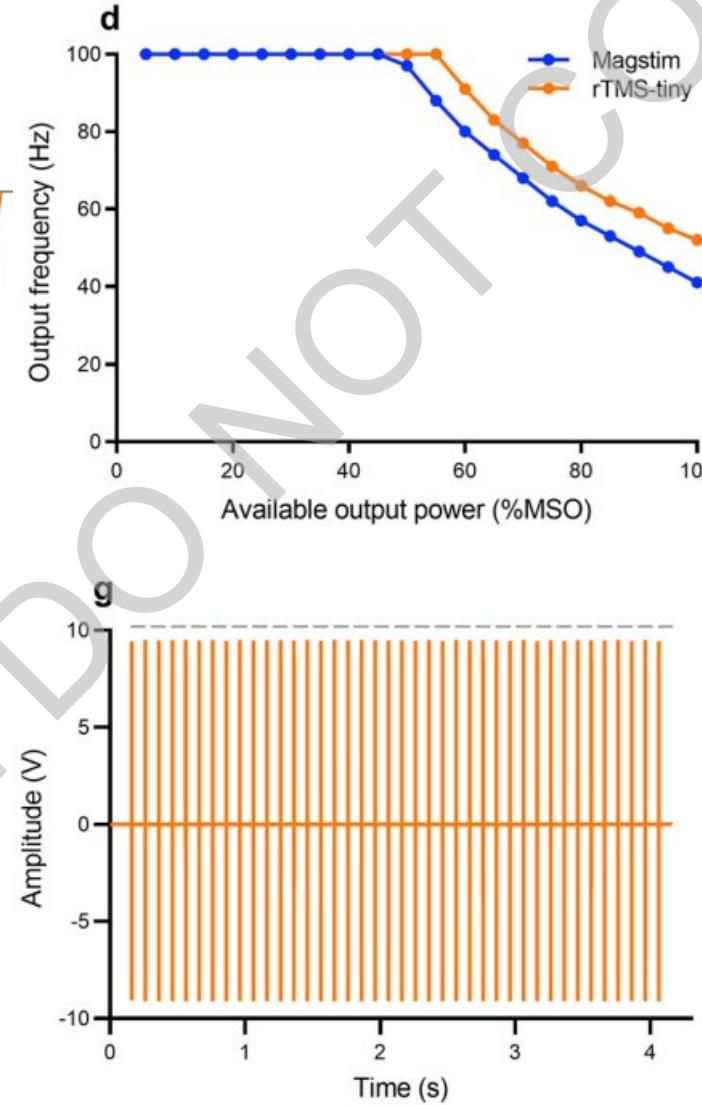
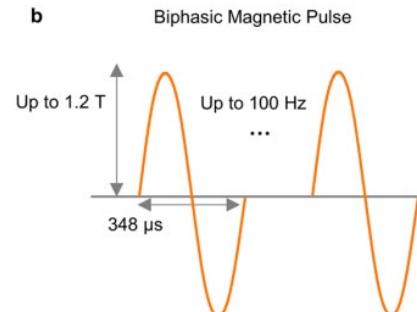
Colella et al. *Annu Int Conf IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc. 2019*  
Colella et al. *Med Phys. 2023*



# Multi-locus TMS

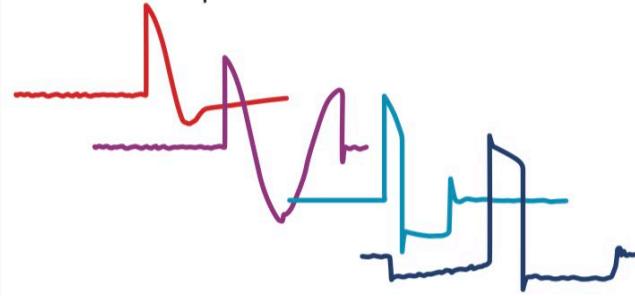


# Portable TMS

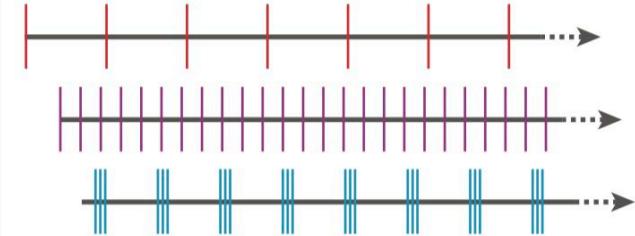


## Temporal precision

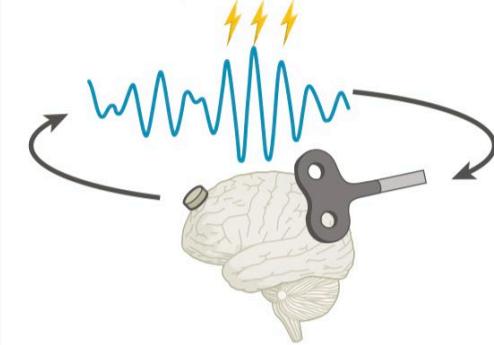
### Waveform optimization



### Patterned stimulation

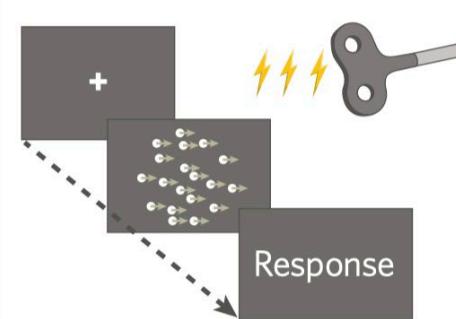


### Closed-loop stimulation

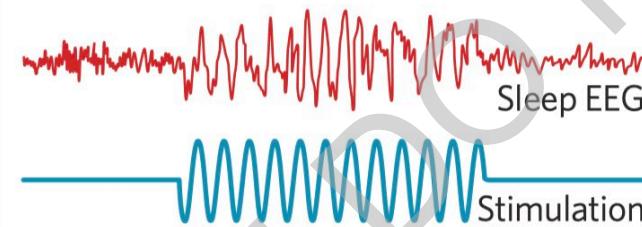


## Contextual precision

### Online stimulation



### Biological rhythm



### Combinatorial therapy



## 1. Individualize stimulation parameters

- Measure neurophysiologic effect

## 2. Leverage State-dependency effects

- Combine with other interventions / medications

## 3. Design improved stimulators

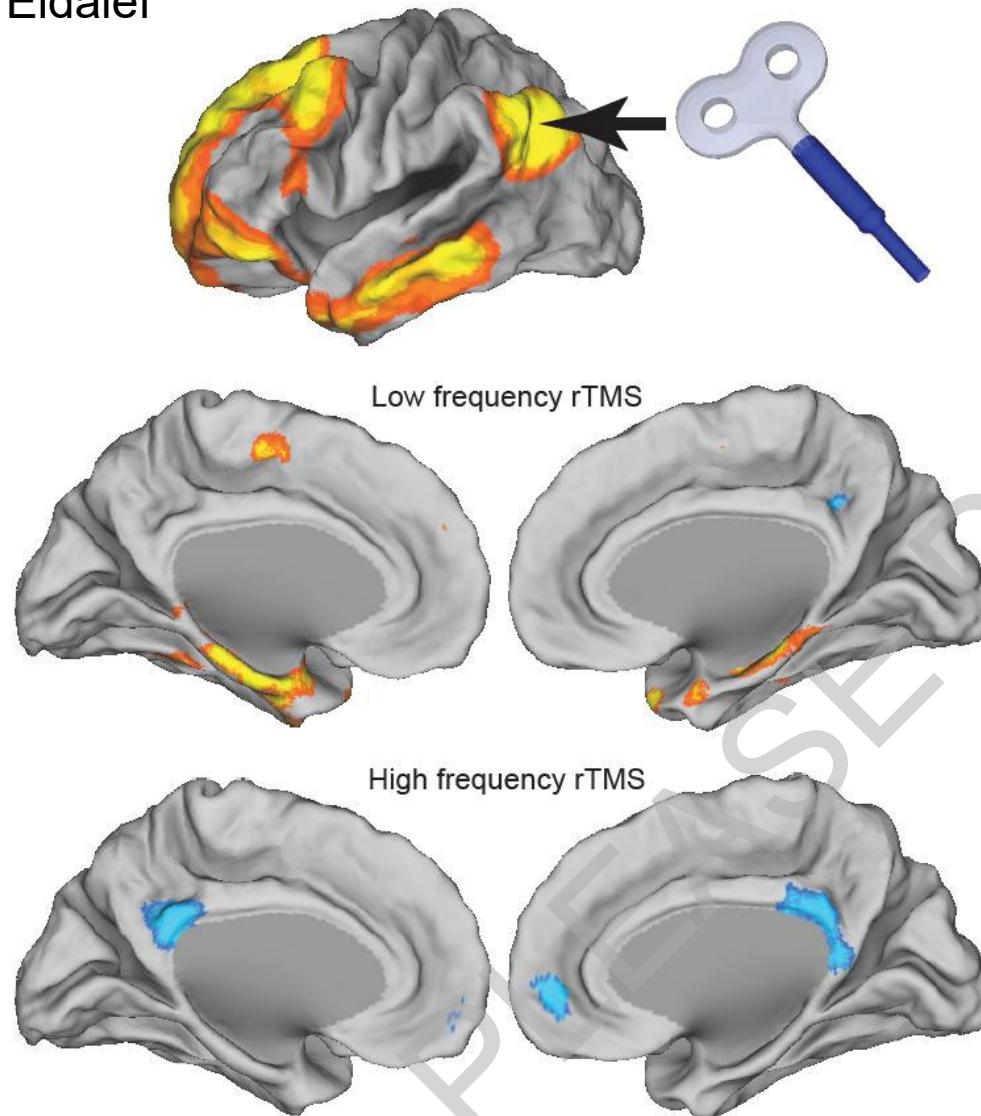
## 4. Optimize stimulation protocols

## 5. Stimulate at right time

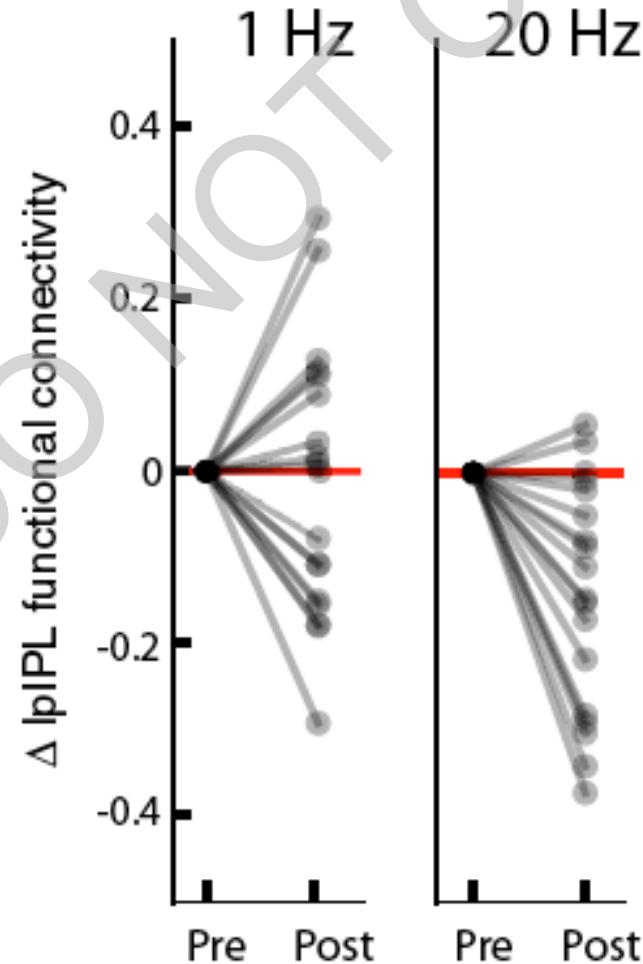
- Oscillations specific stimulation
- Closed loop stimulation



Mark Eldaief



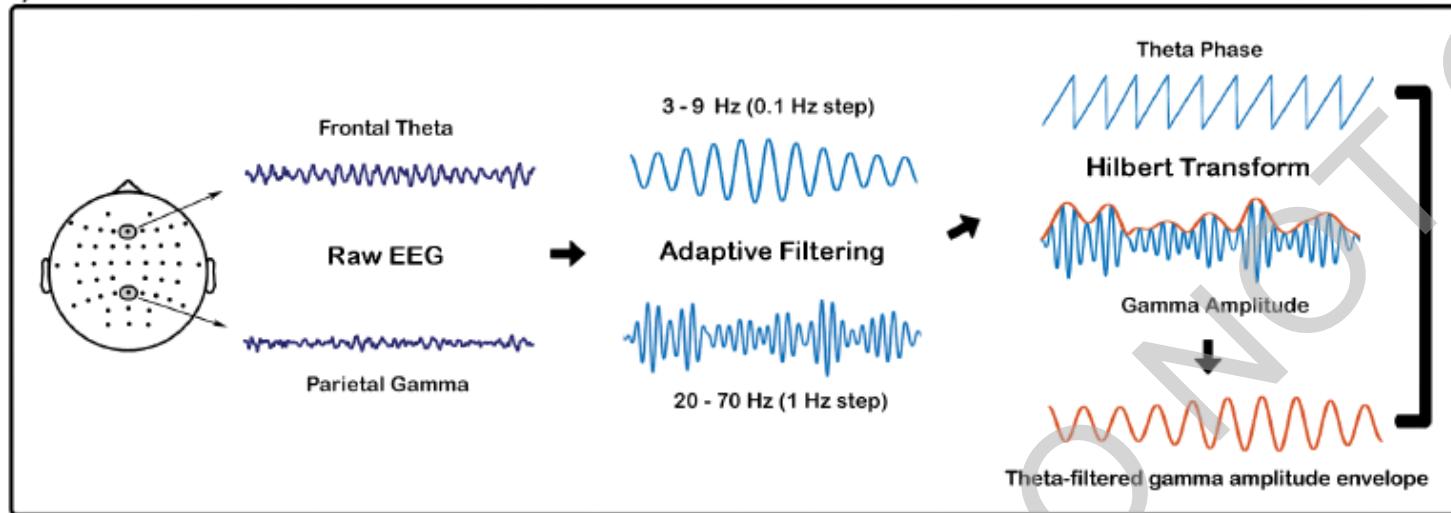
# Variability of Physiologic Effects



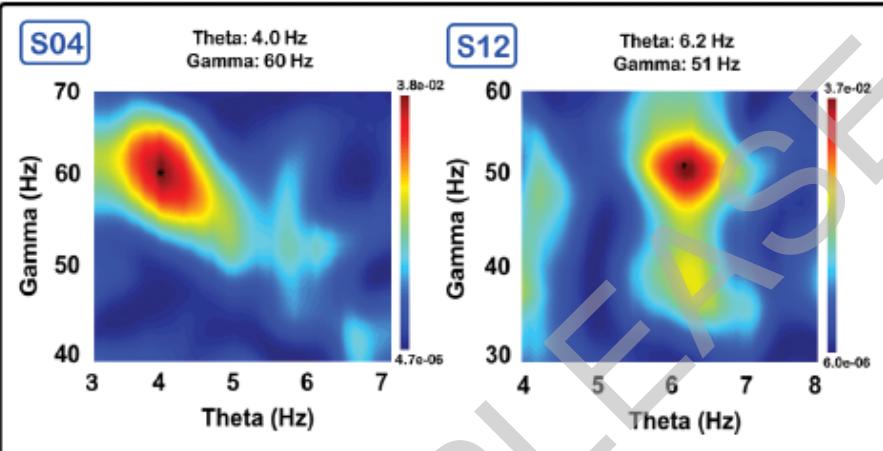
Need to Measure!  
Neurophysiologic monitoring:  
fMRI – EEG – etc  
Define dose  
Enable close-loop

# Personalized parameters

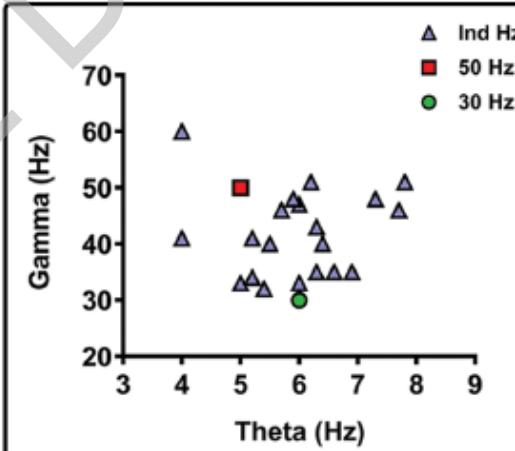
(b)



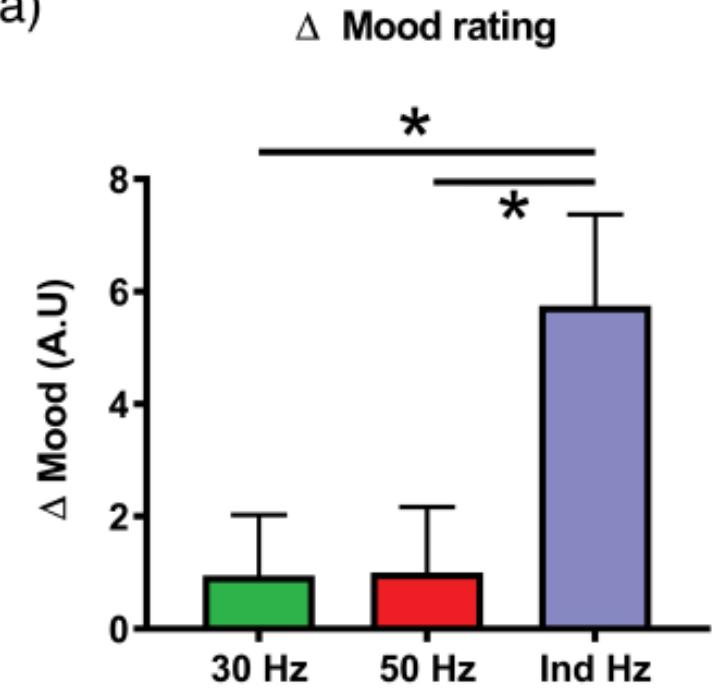
(c)



(d)



(a)

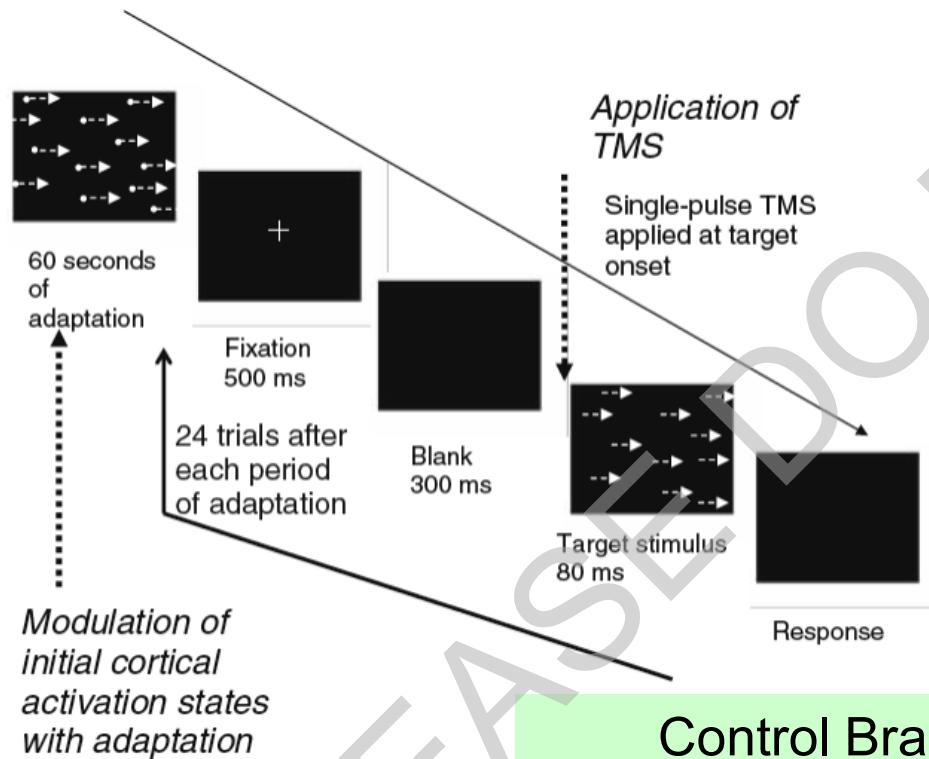




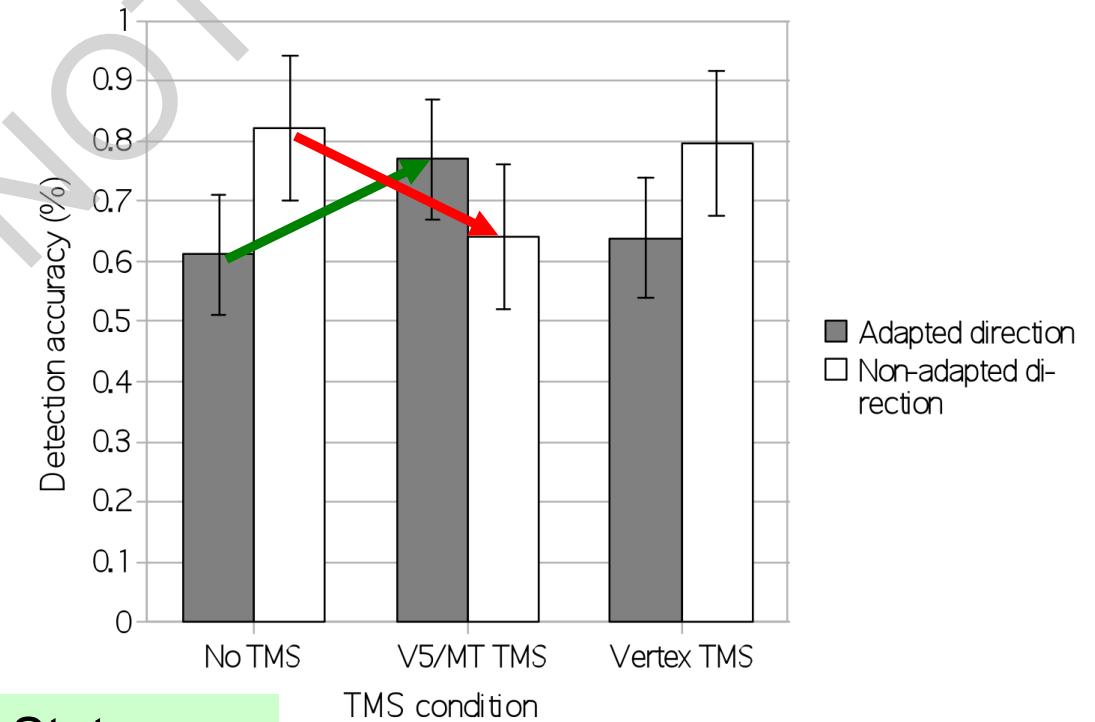
Zaira  
Cattaneo



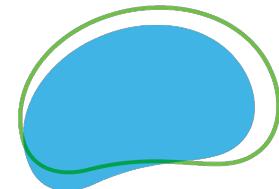
Juha  
Silvanto



Control Brain State  
Consistency and Greater  
Specificity of Effect



TMS disrupts non-adapted  
but improves adapted  
direction discrimination



Brainsway

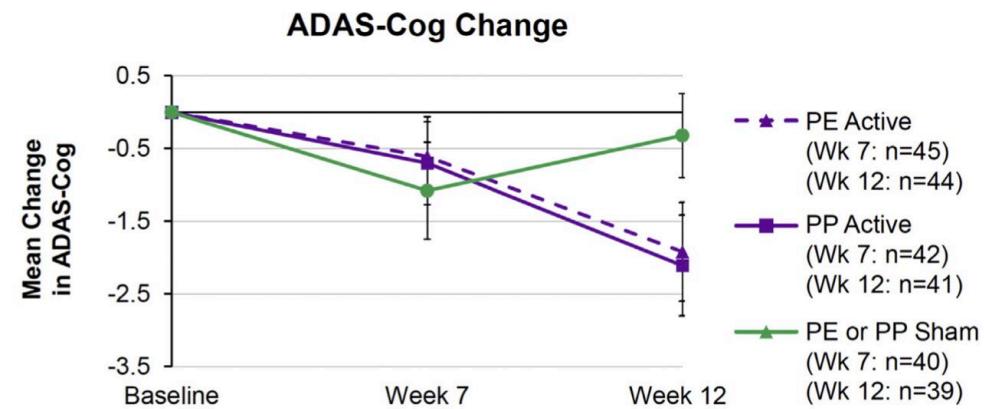
## State-Dependency of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

Juha Silvanto · Alvaro Pascual-Leone

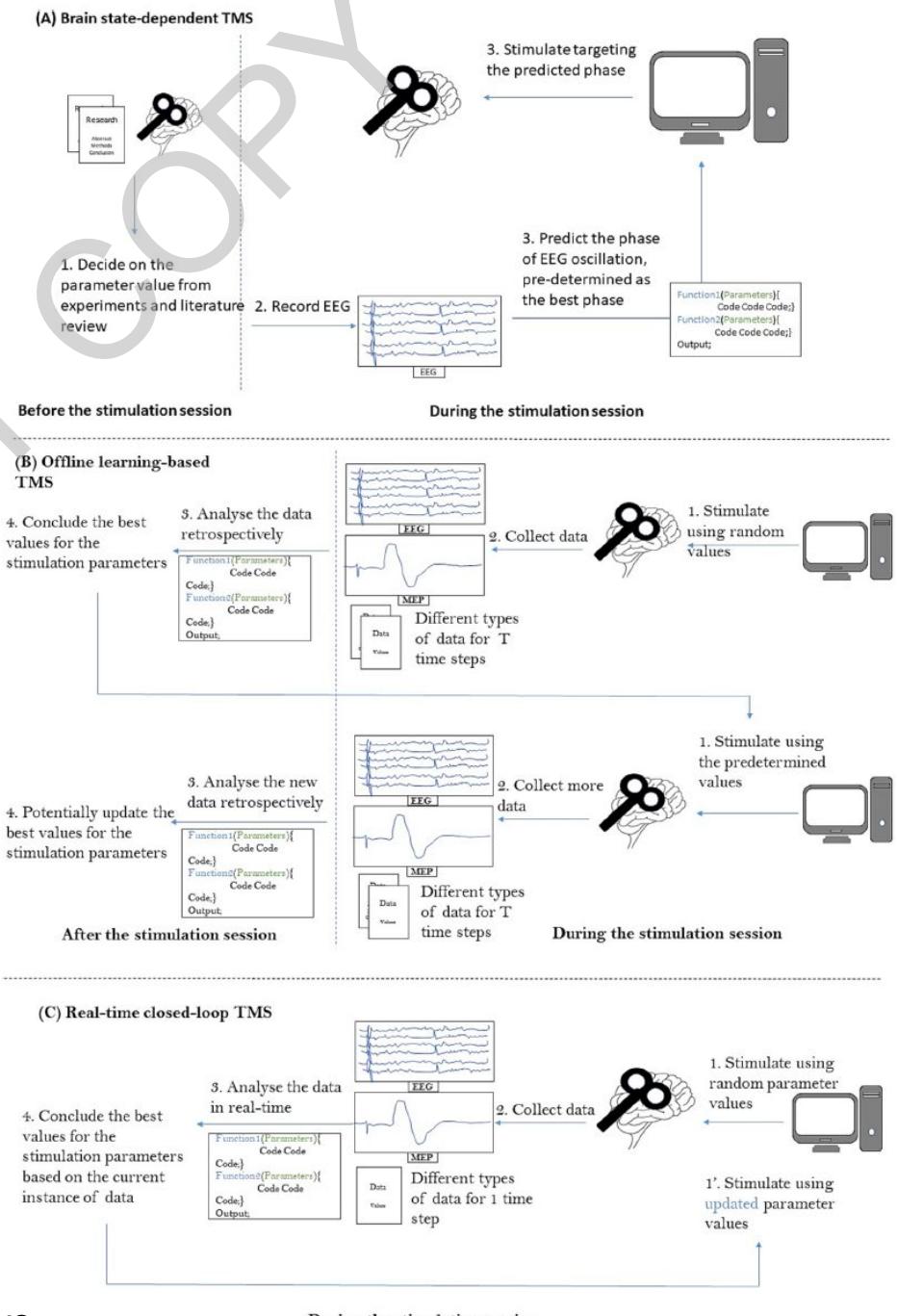
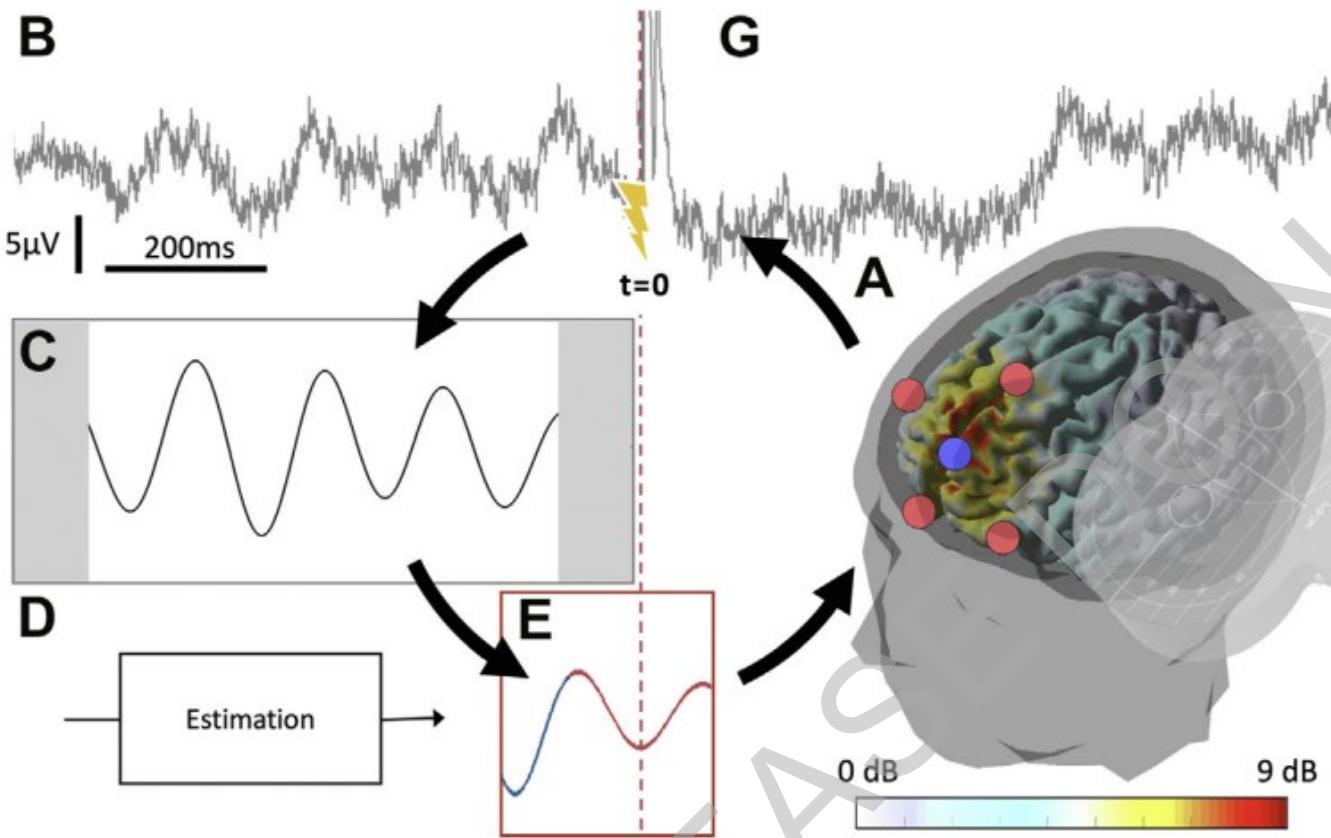
Concurrent TMS stimulation with  
Cognitive Training in Dementia



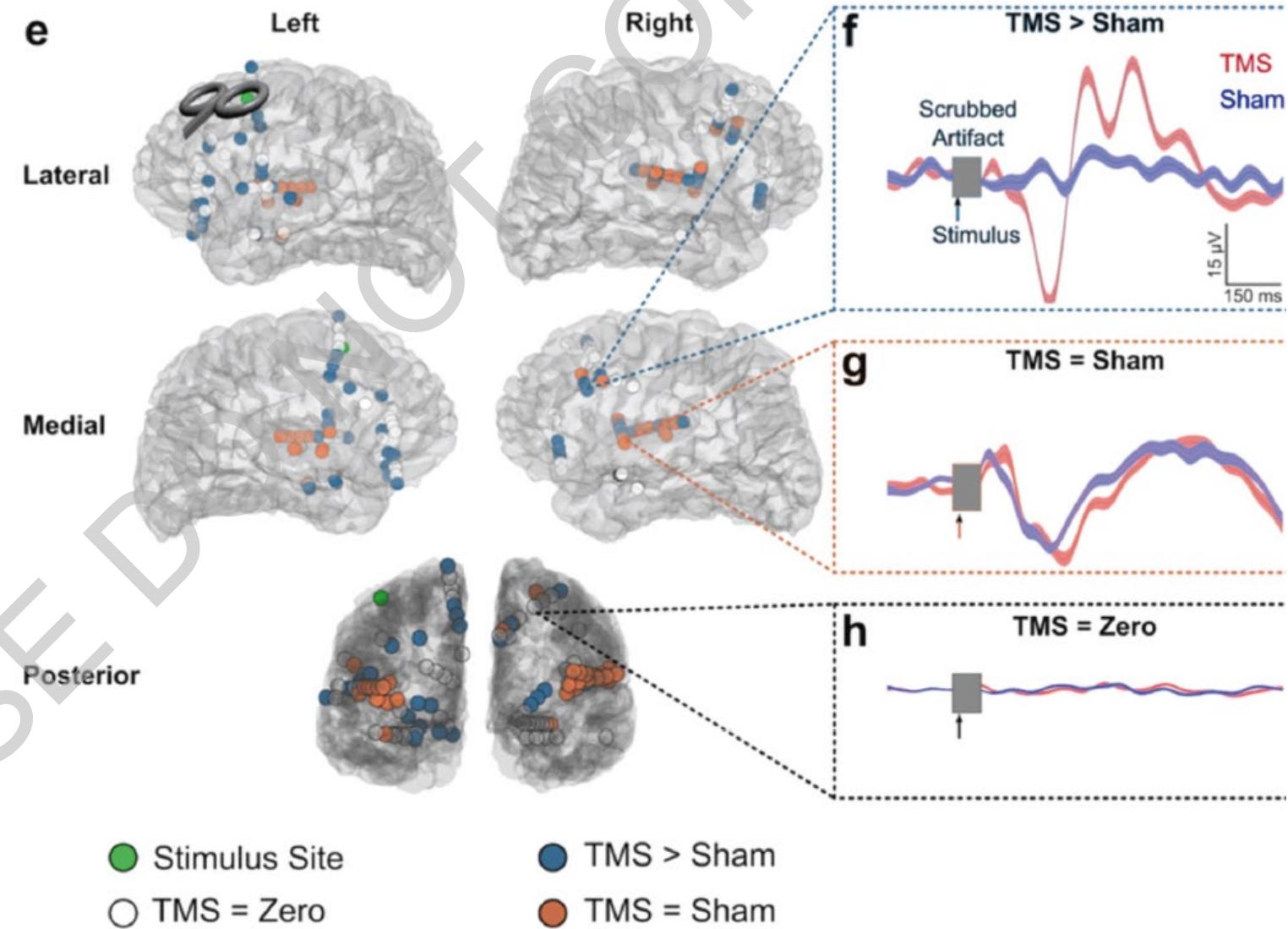
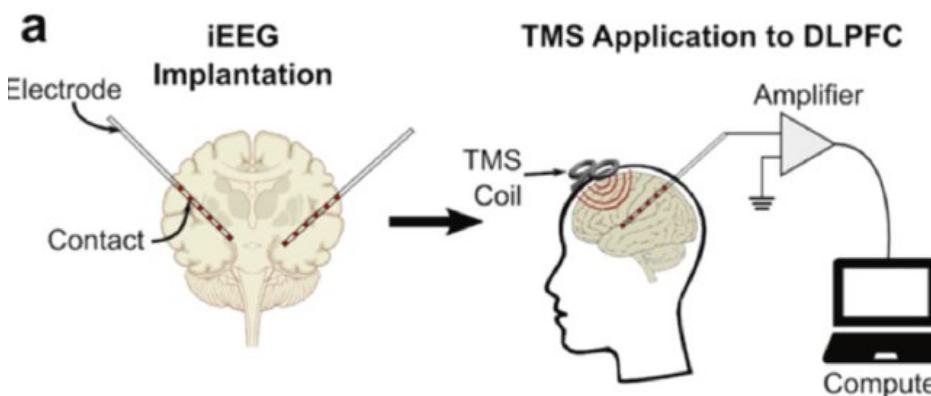
- How create an 'optimal' state ?
- When to couple brain stimulation with state modification ?



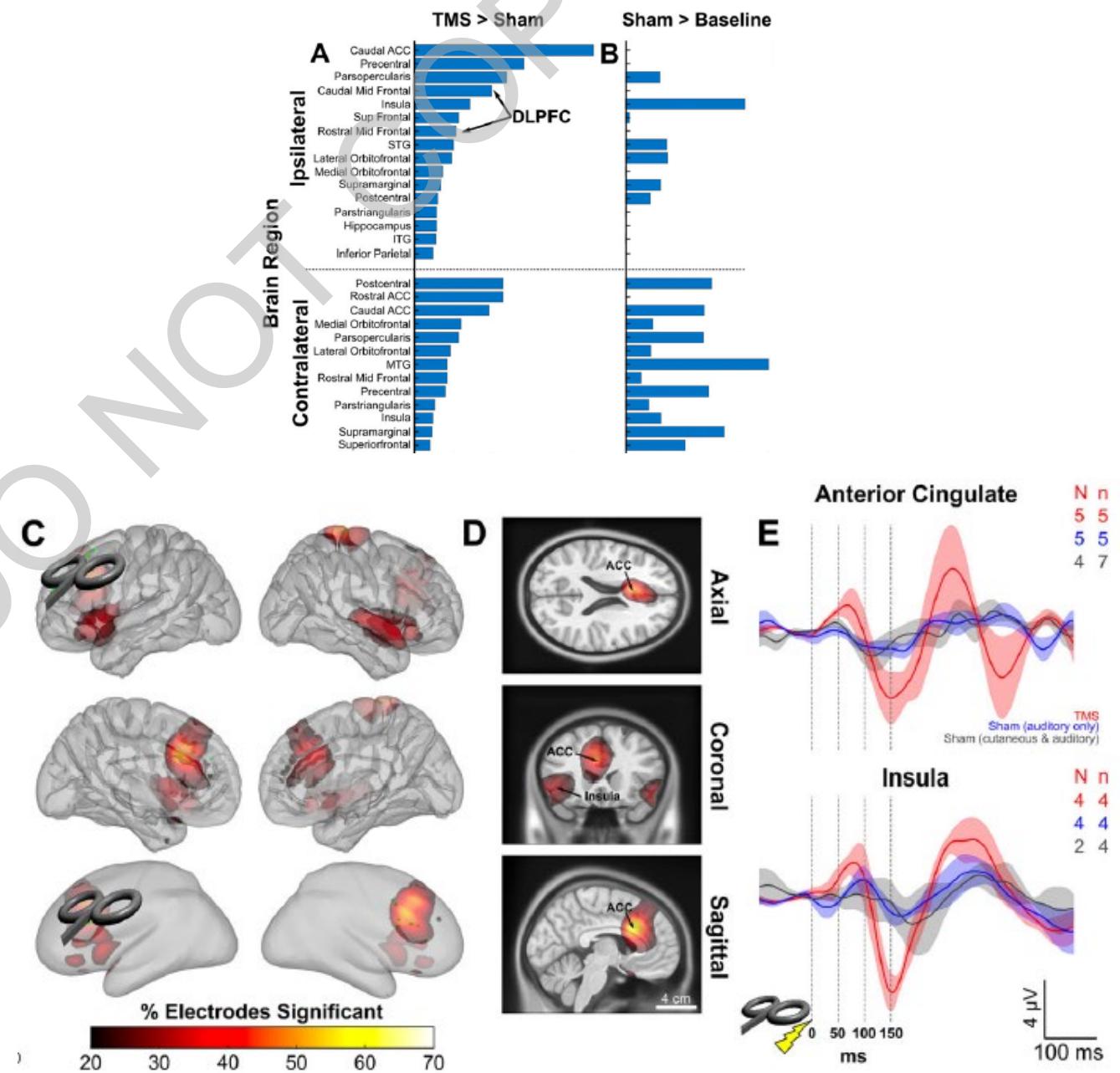
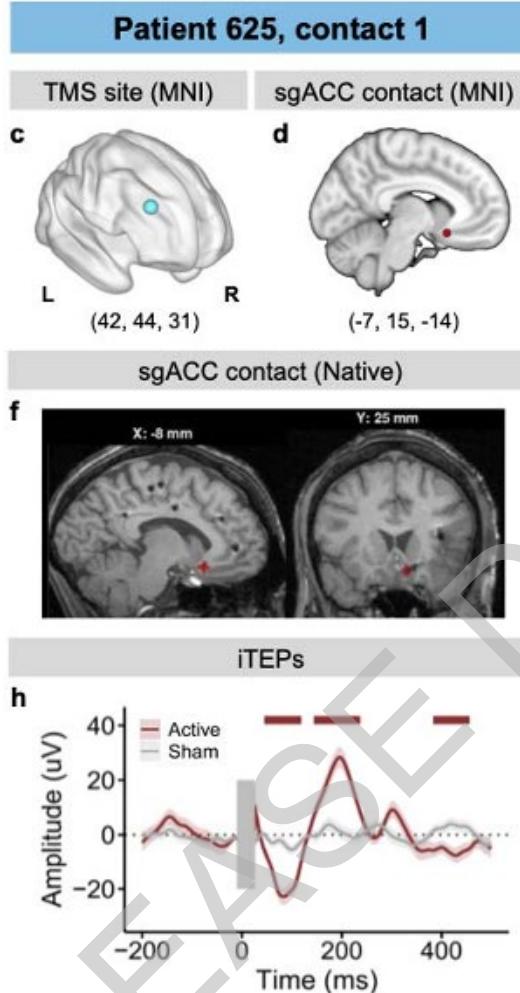
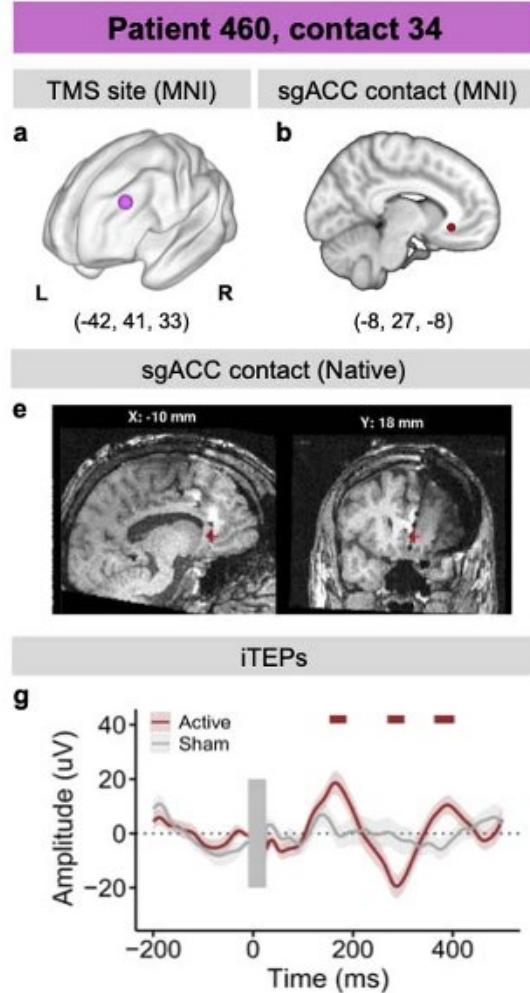
# Closed-loop EEG-TMS modulation



# Intracranial EEG validated approaches and mechanisms

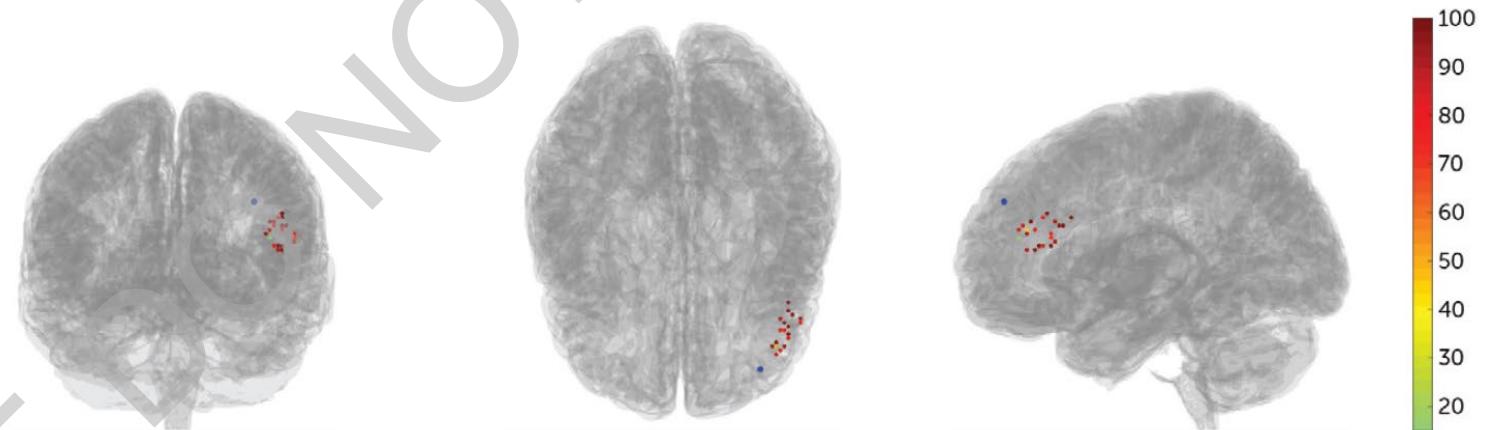


# LDLPFC Stimulation activates sgACC ... but also a number of other regions!

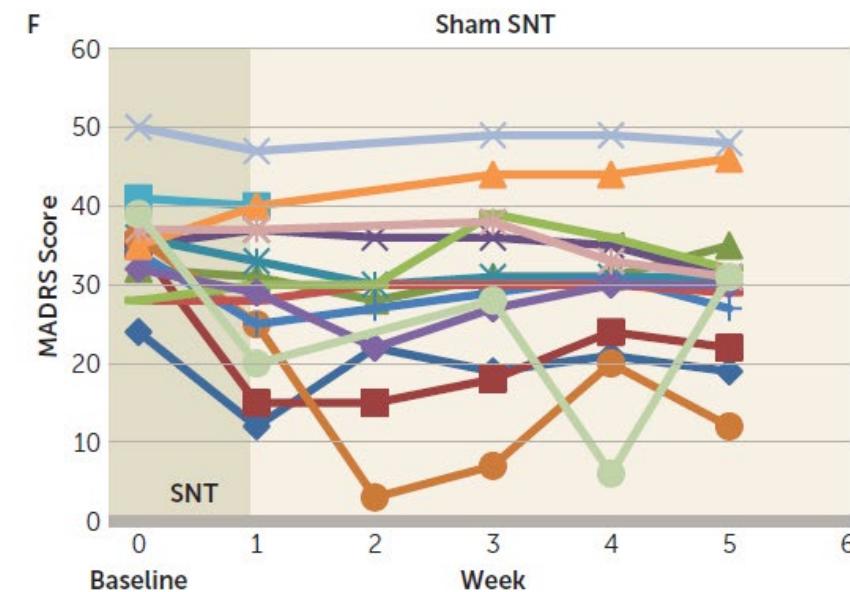
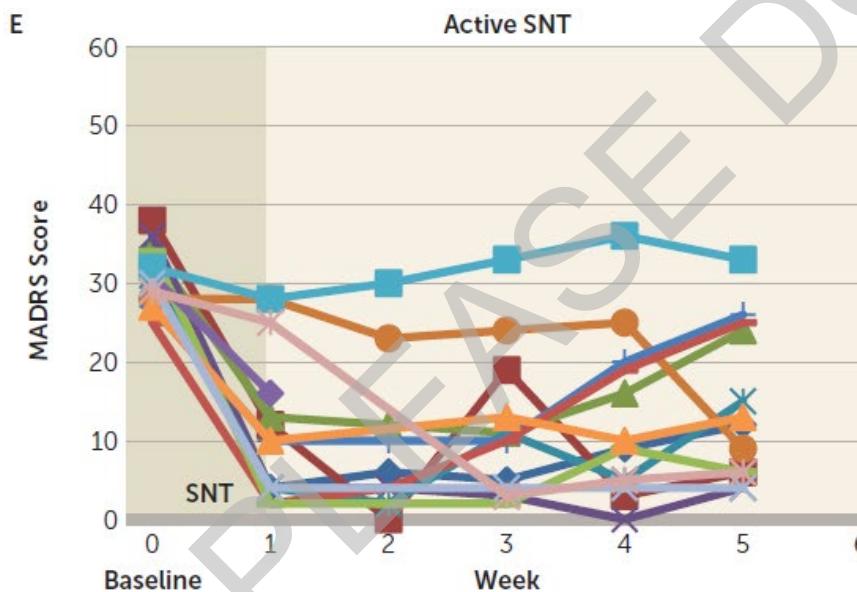
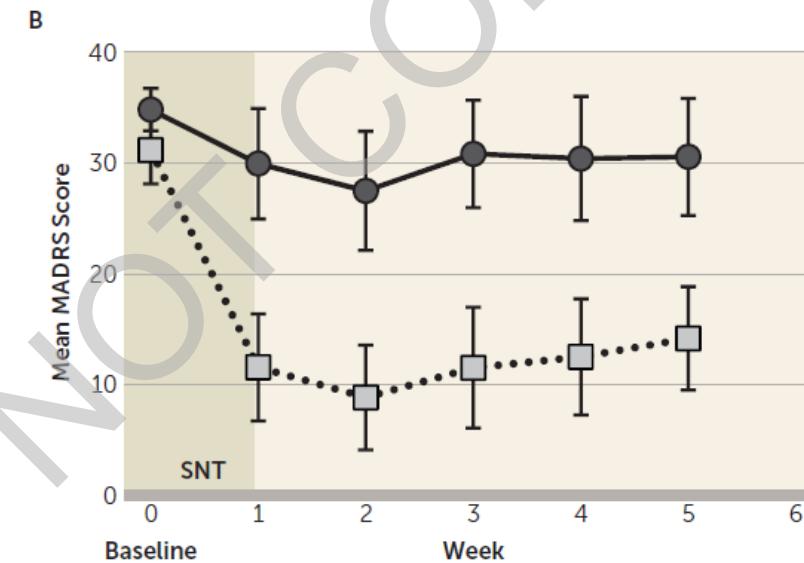
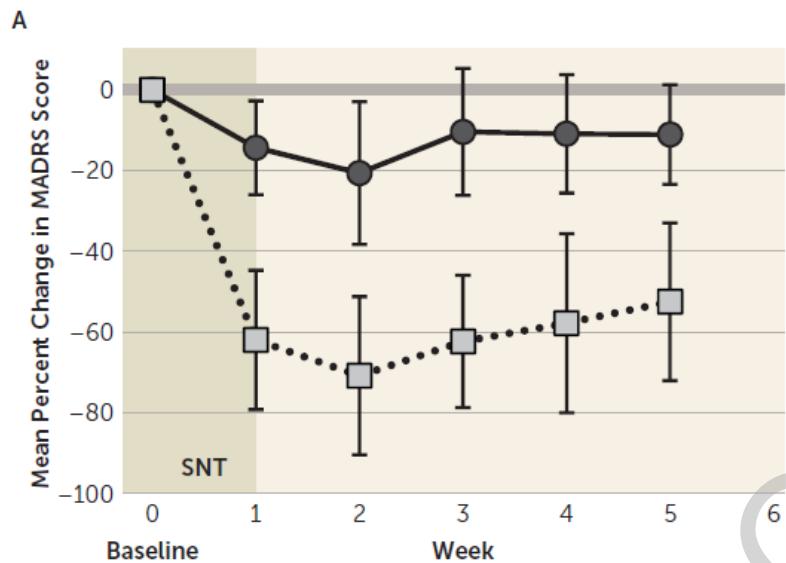


# Accelerated TBS (SAINT)

B



# Accelerated TBS (SAINT) results



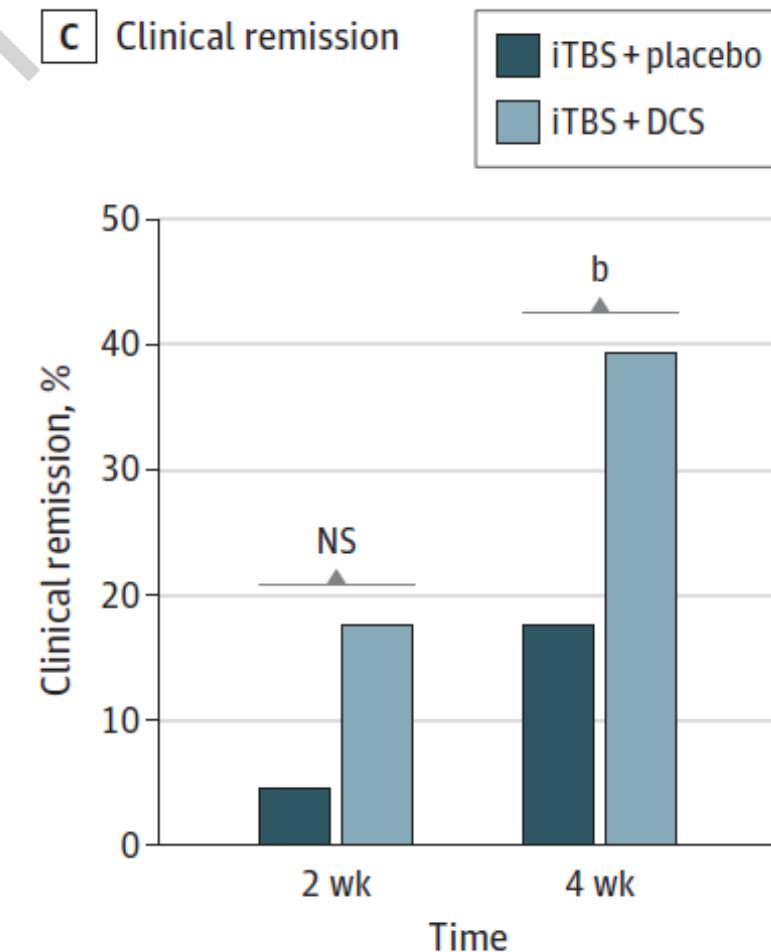
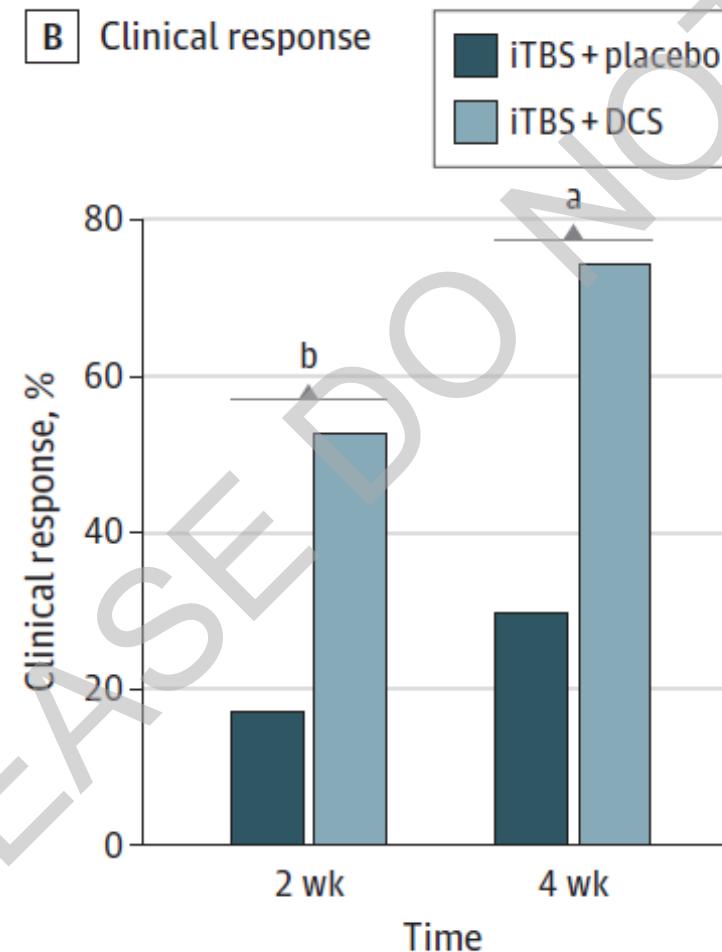
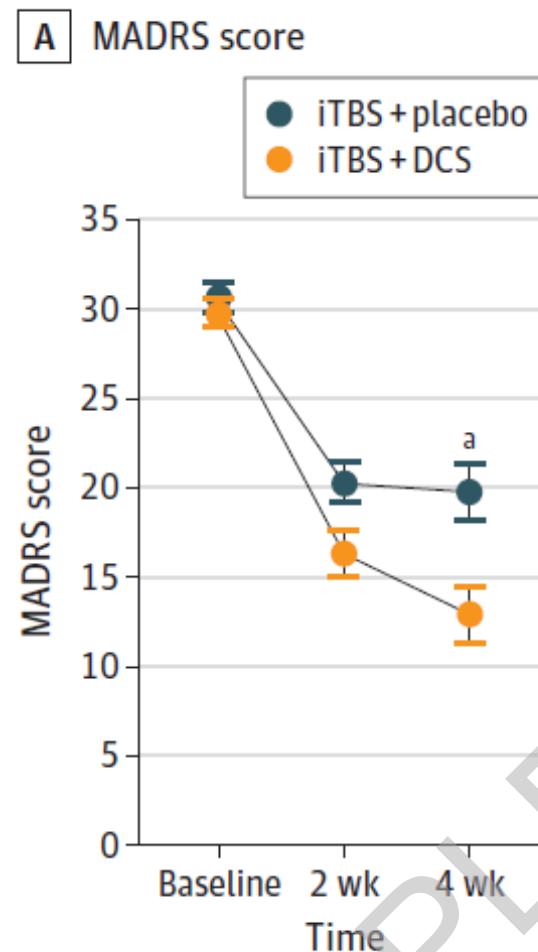
TMS + drugs

JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation

# Efficacy of Adjunctive D-Cycloserine to Intermittent Theta-Burst Stimulation for Major Depressive Disorder

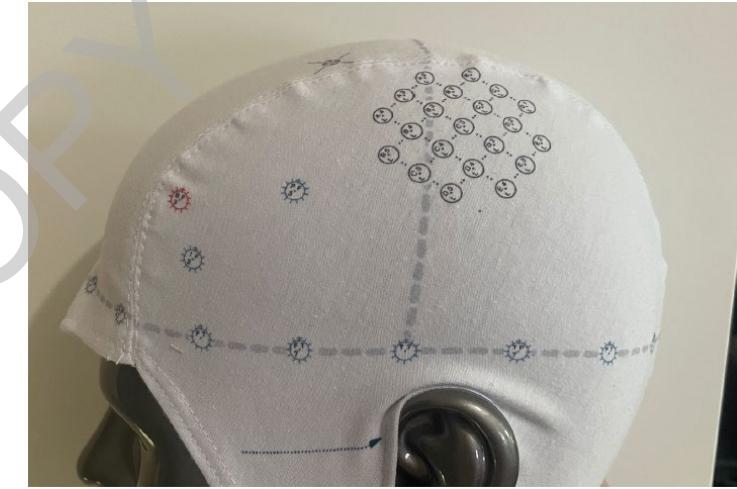
## A Randomized Clinical Trial

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

