



Berenson-Allen Center
For Noninvasive Brain Stimulation

Intensive Course in Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

State-Dependent Effects of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

The cause of—and solution to—some of TMS's variability

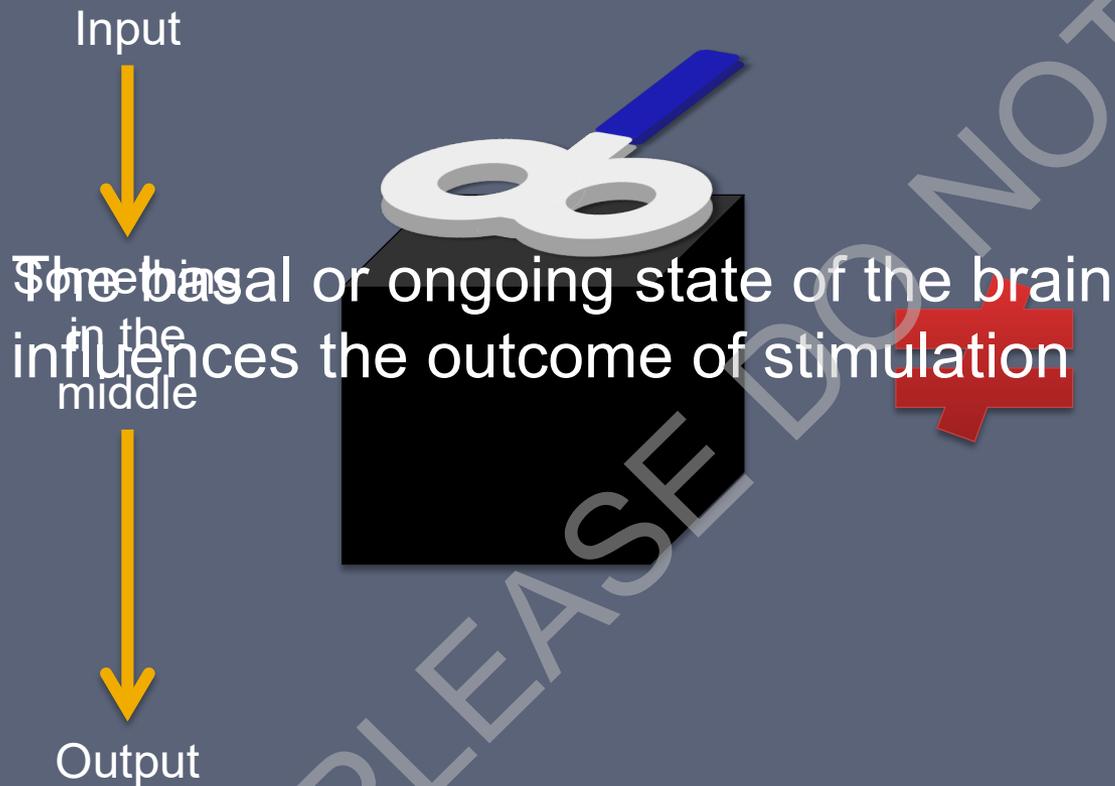
Peter J. Fried, Ph.D.

February 2026

Overview

- What is 'state-dependency'?
- Single Pulse TMS (specificity)
- Repetitive TMS (meta-plasticity, variability)
- Implications for study design

What is 'State-dependency'?



Paired-Pulse TMS

Test pulse
(alone)

Conditioning Pulse
+ Test Pulse



Intracortical
Inhibition
(ISI = 1-6ms)

Intracortical
Facilitation
(ISI = 8-30ms)

Modified from: Kobayashi & Pascual-Leone, 2003 (Lancet Neurology)

Overview

- What is 'state-dependency'?
- Single Pulse TMS (specificity)
 - Adaptation & Priming
- Repetitive TMS (meta-plasticity)
- Implications for study design

Adaptation & Priming

Adaptation:

Priming:

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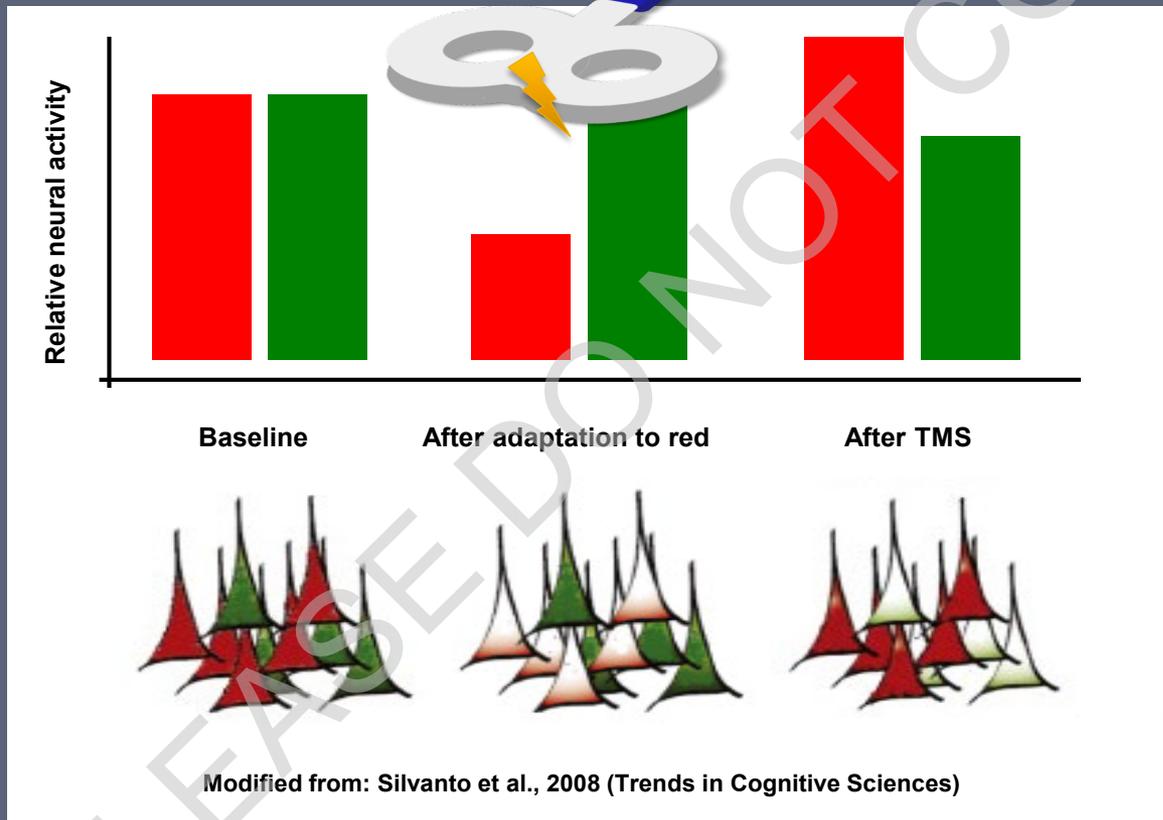


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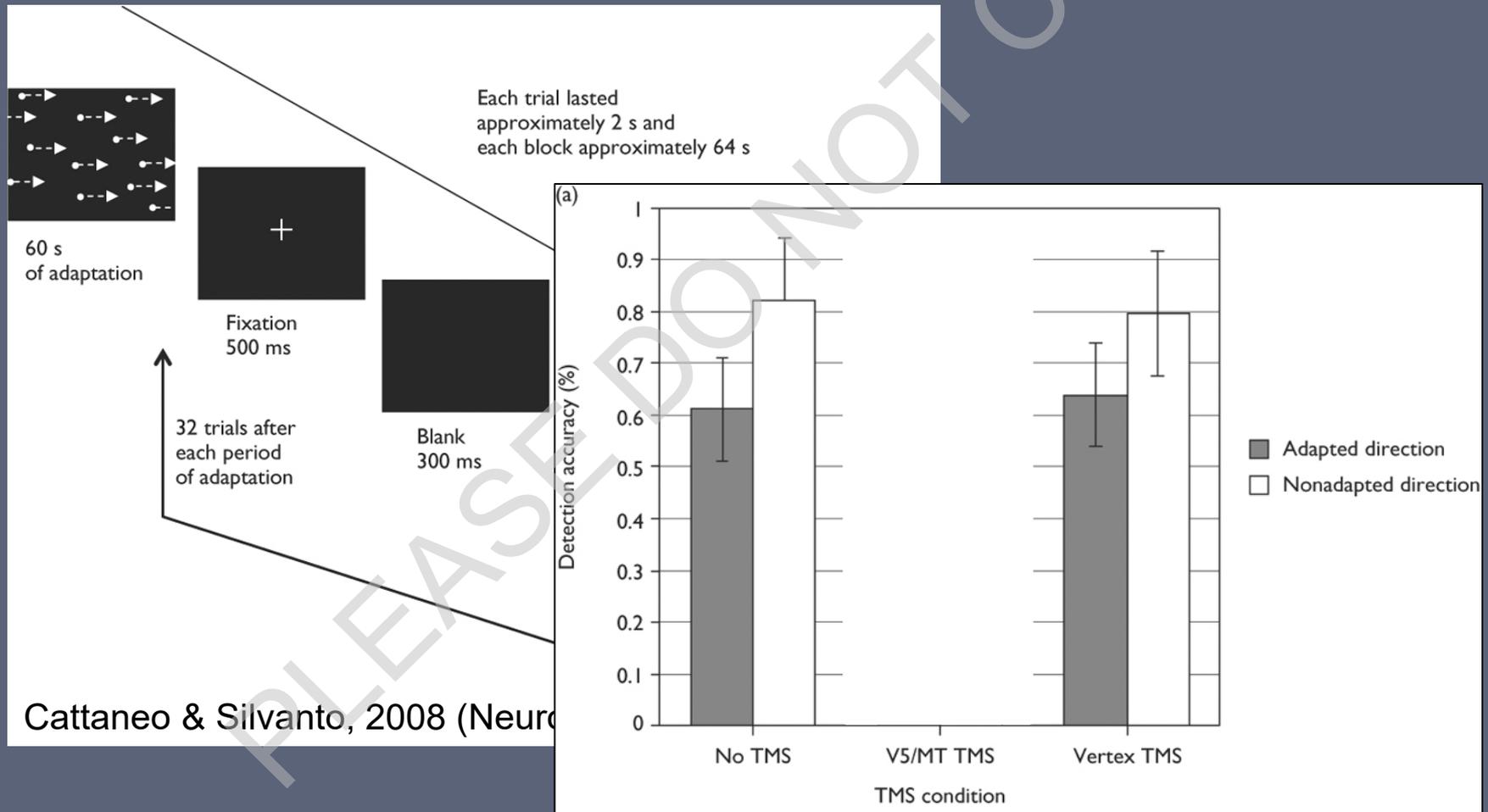


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Color Adaptation: area V1

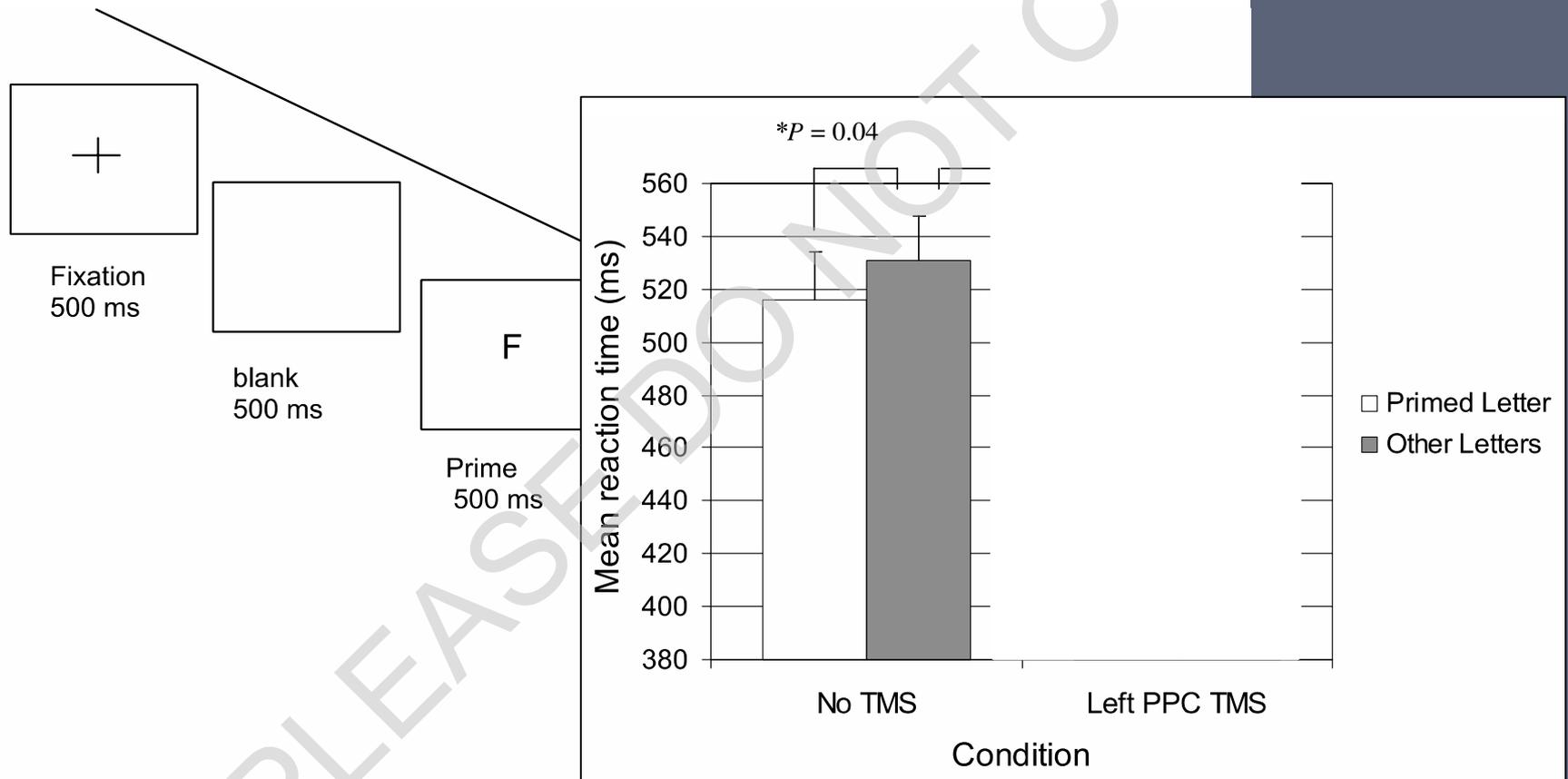


Motion Adaptation: area V5/MT



Cattaneo & Silvanto, 2008 (Neuro)

Letter Priming: left PPC

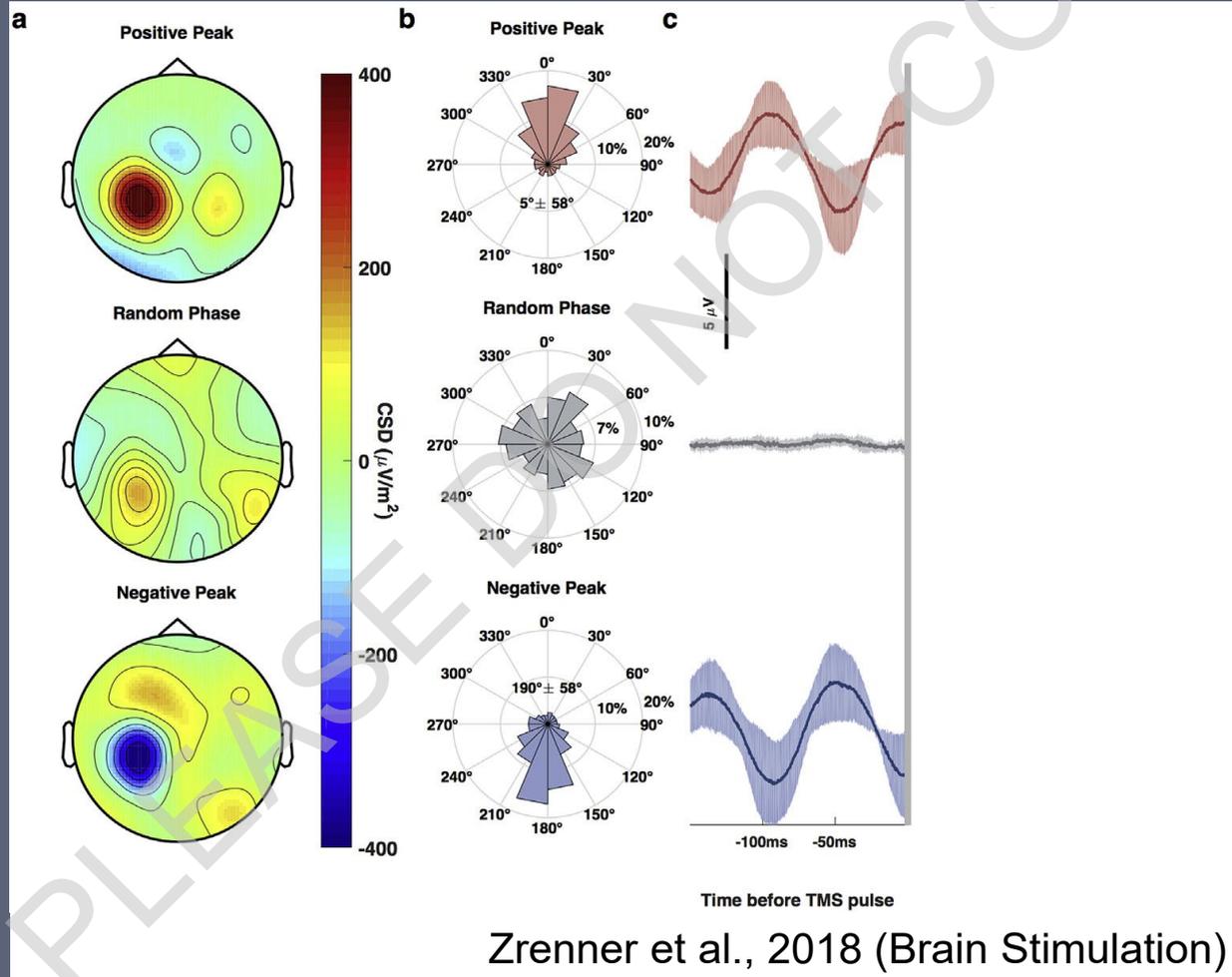


Cattaneo et al., 2008 (European Journal of Neuroscience)

Take Home – Adaptation/Priming

- ↓ neural activity = ↑ TMS susceptibility
- Adaptation/Priming can improve selectivity of TMS
- “Functionally independent, spatially overlapping populations of neurons”

Closed-loop EEG triggered TMS



Overview

- What is 'state-dependency'?
- Single Pulse TMS (specificity)
- Repetitive TMS (meta-plasticity)
 - Inter-individual variability
 - Altered impact in disorders
 - Preconditioning, multiple sessions
- Implications for study design

Convention

- ≥ 10 Hz rTMS / iTBS
- ~ 1 Hz rTMS / cTBS

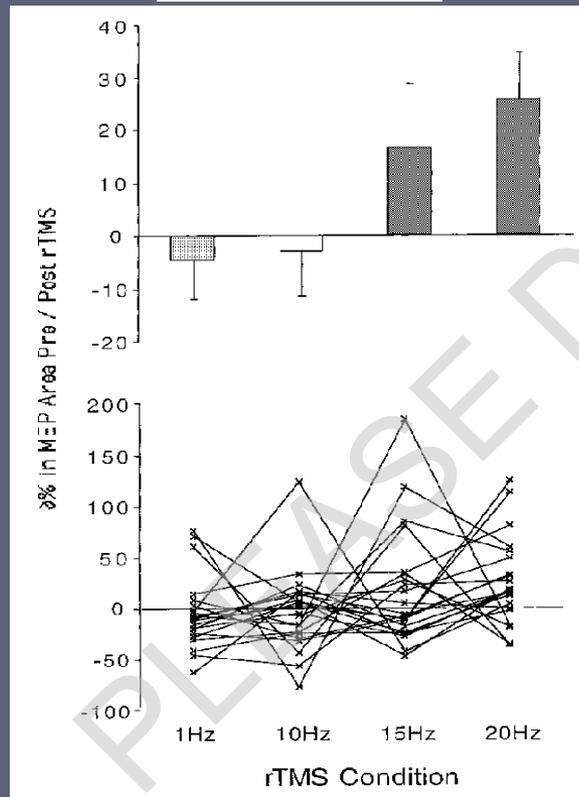
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

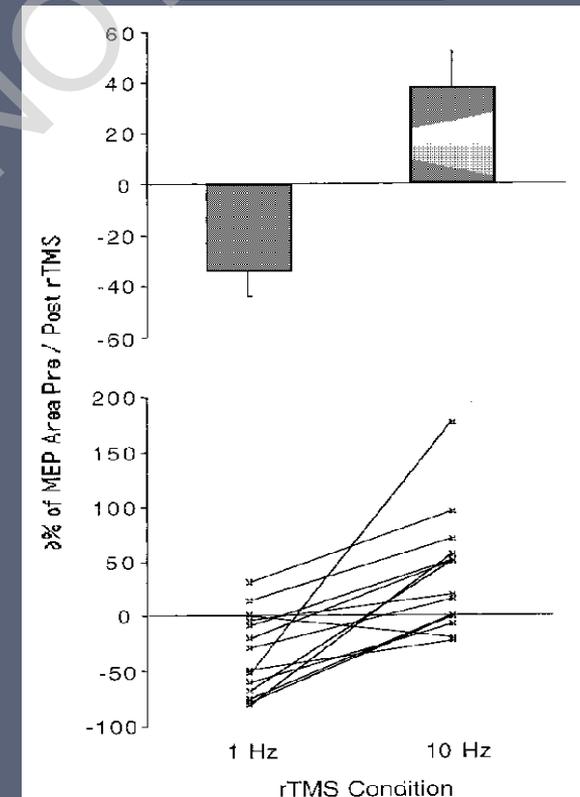
Fumiko Maeda · Julian P. Keenan · Jose M. Tormos
Helge Topka · Alvaro Pascual-Leone

Interindividual variability of the modulatory effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on cortical excitability

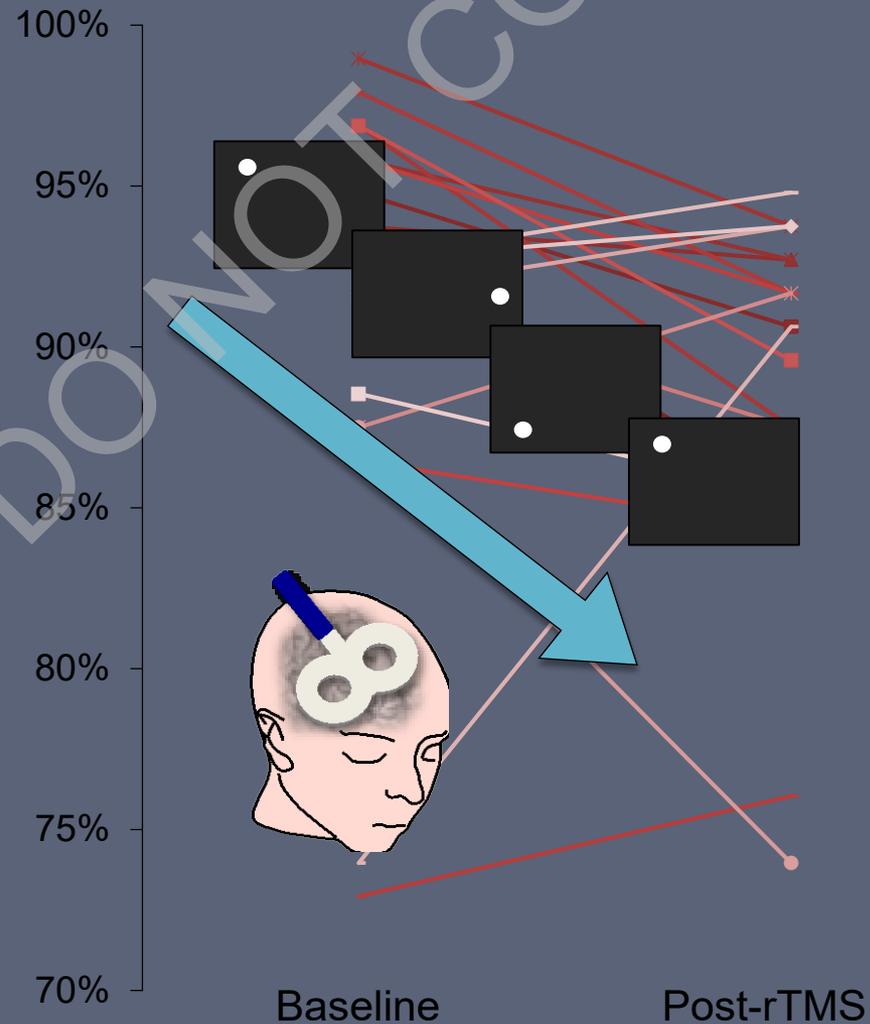
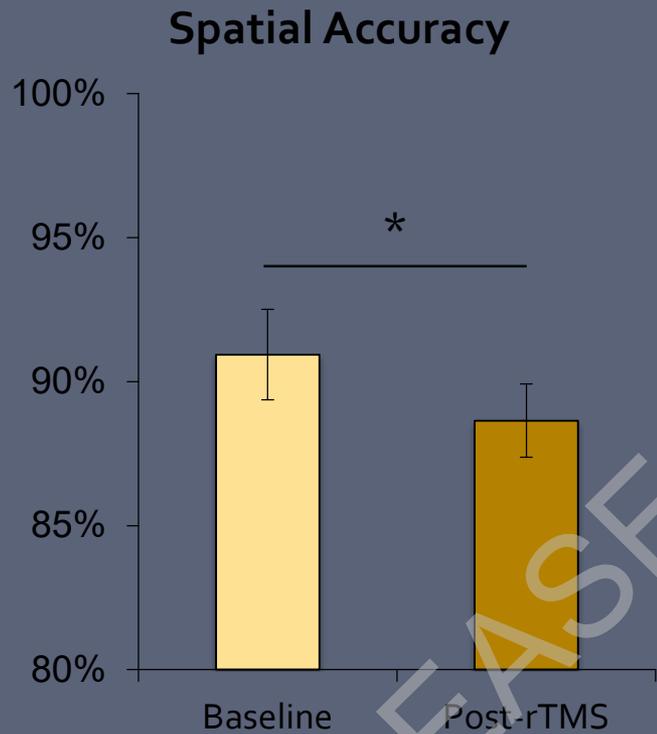
240 pulses



1600 pulses

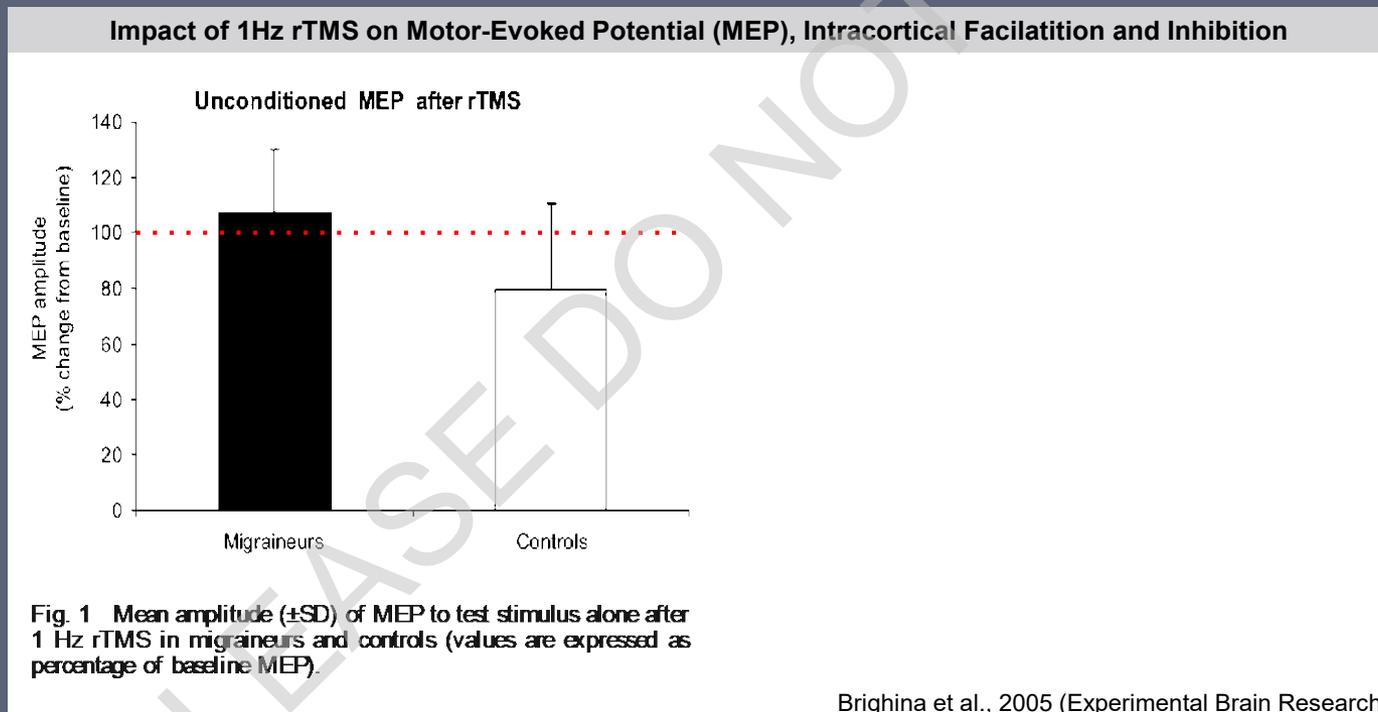


Variability in Cognitive Interventions

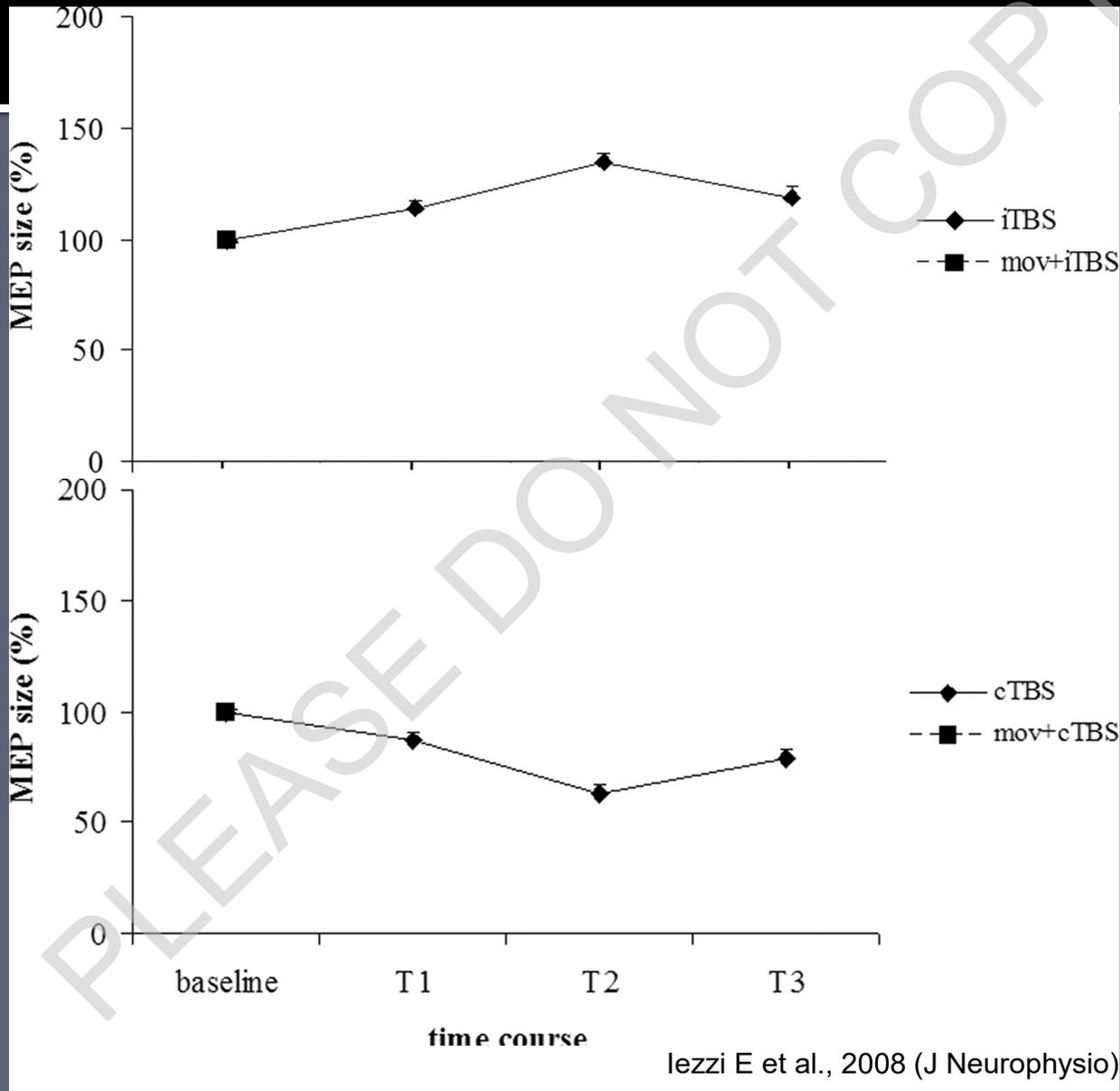


Modified from Fried et al., 2014

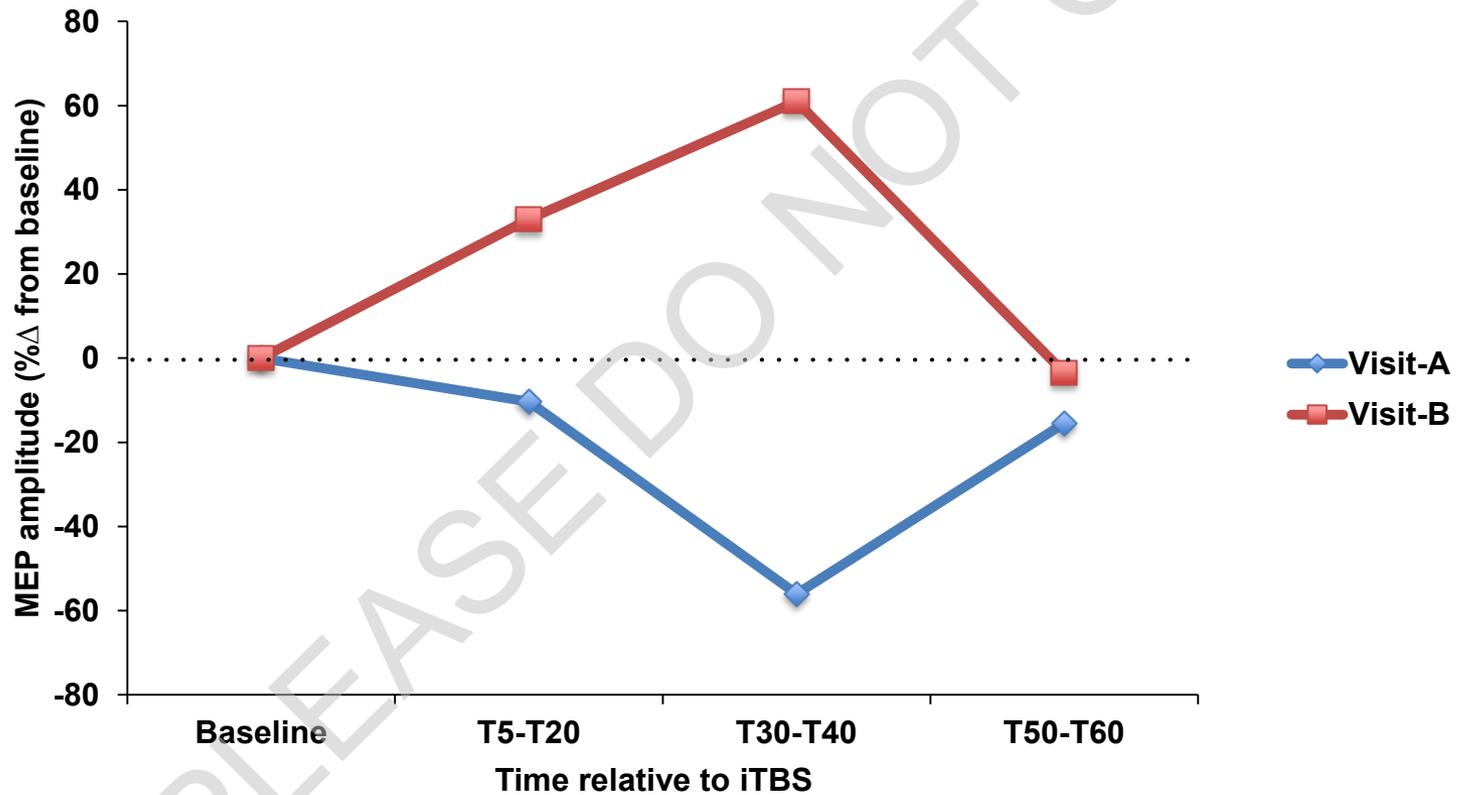
Altered response to rTMS in disease



Impact of physiological activity



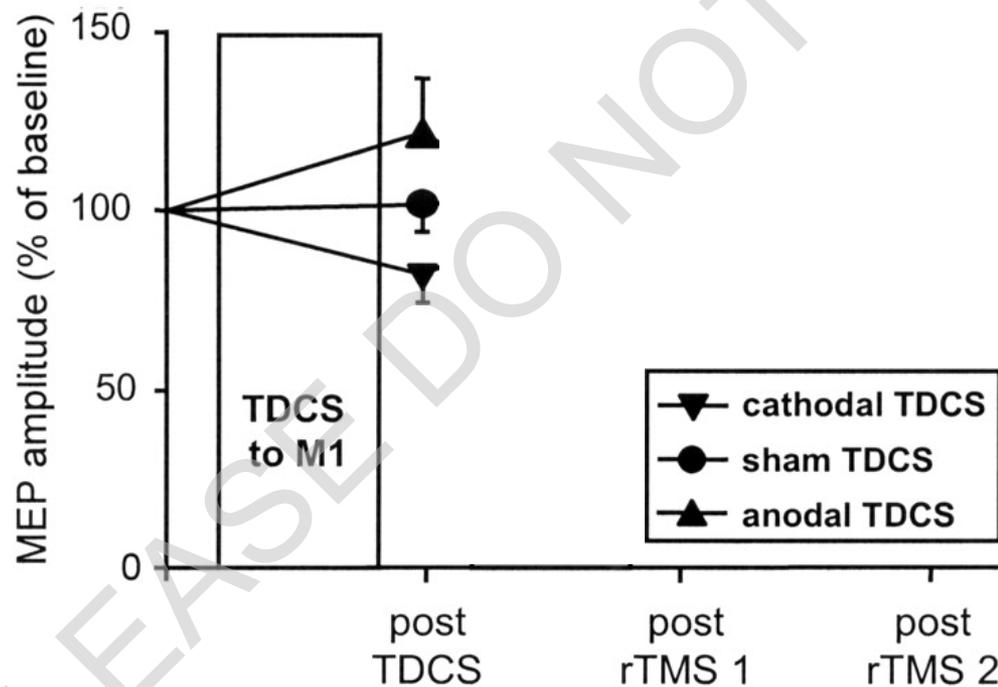
Case example



Preconditioning rTMS with tDCS

Impact of tDCS/rTMS on Motor-Evoked Potential (MEP) amplitude

a Main experiment (n = 8)



Siebner et al., 2004 (Journal of Neuroscience)

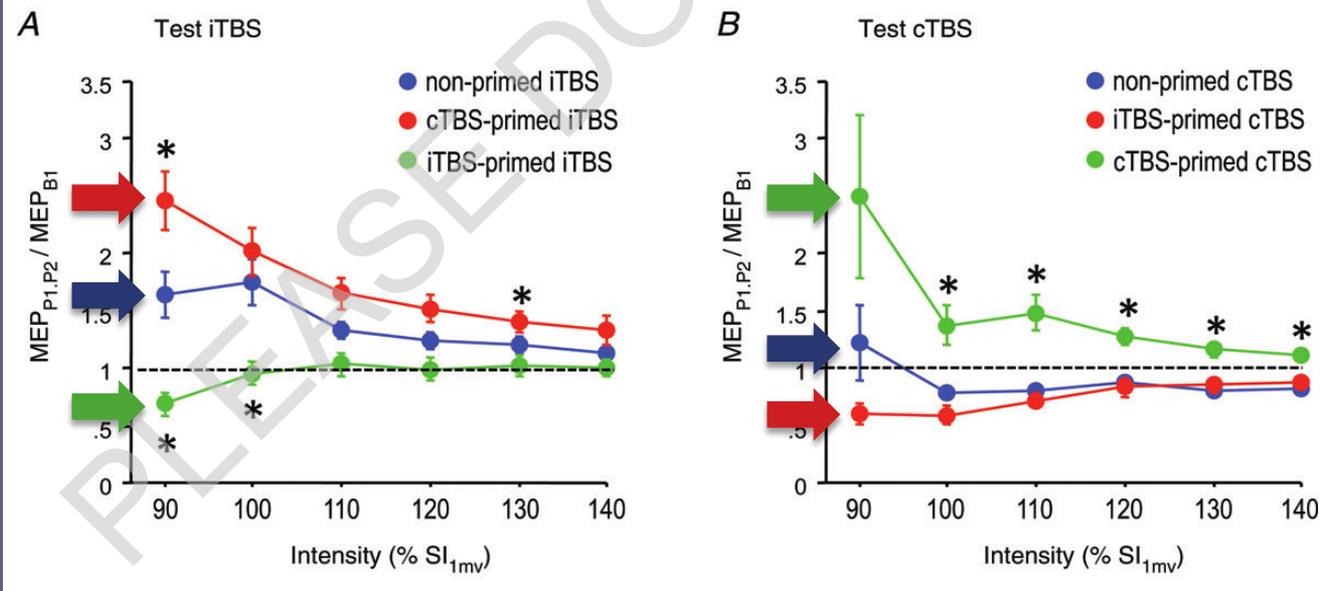
Preconditioning TBS with TBS

J Physiol 590.22 (2012) pp 5765–5781

5765

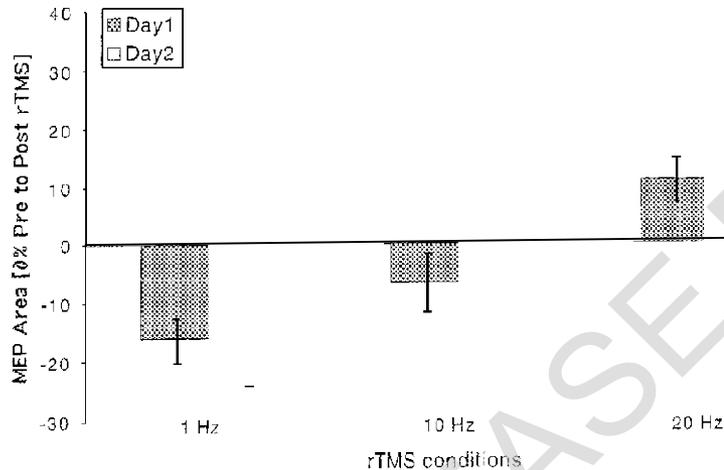
Homeostatic metaplasticity of corticospinal excitatory and intracortical inhibitory neural circuits in human motor cortex

Takenobu Murakami¹, Florian Müller-Dahlhaus¹, Ming-Kuei Lu^{1,2} and Ulf Ziemann^{1,3}



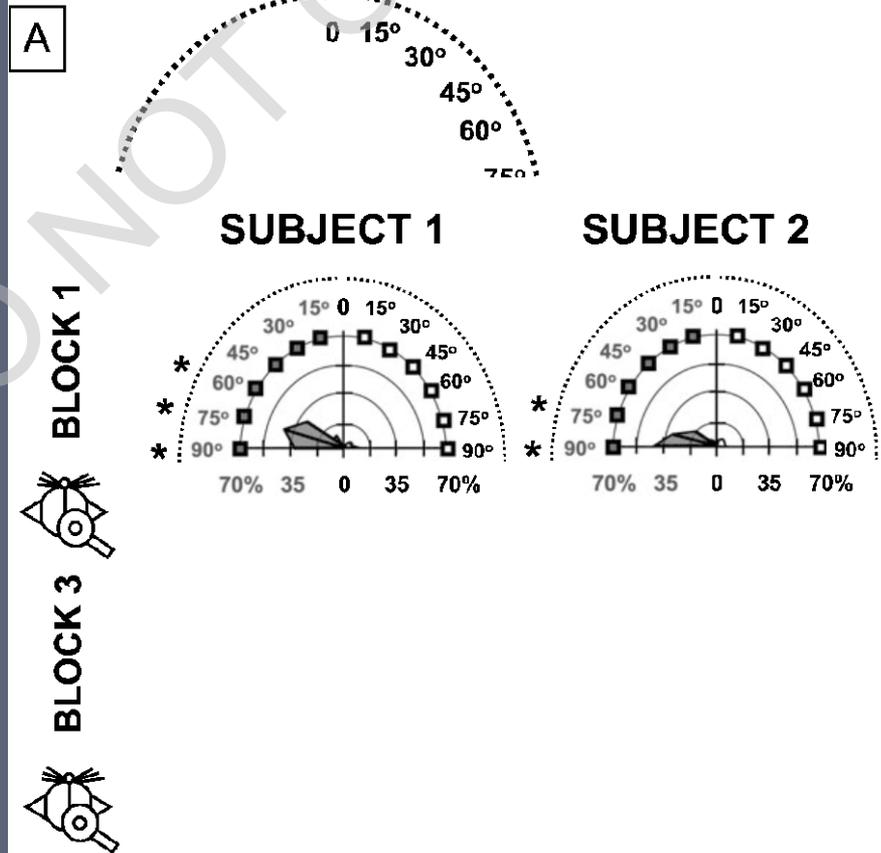
Meta-plasticity: Impact of Cumulative Sessions

Impact of rTMS on Motor-Evoked Potentials



Maeda et al., 2000 (Clinical Neurophysiology)

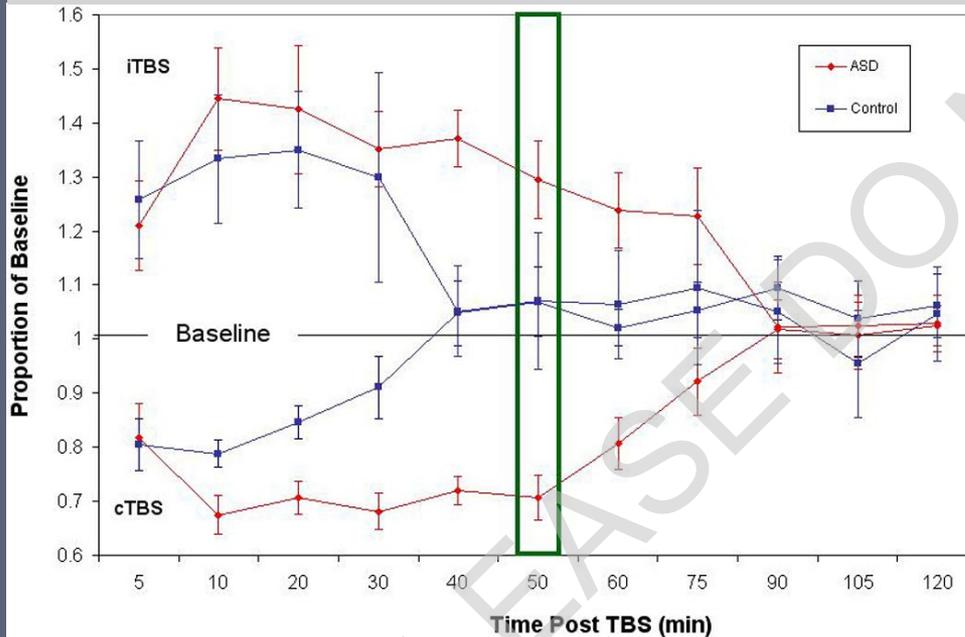
Impact of daily 1Hz rTMS on visuo-spatial detection



Valero-Cabr e et al., 2008 (European Journal of Neuroscience)

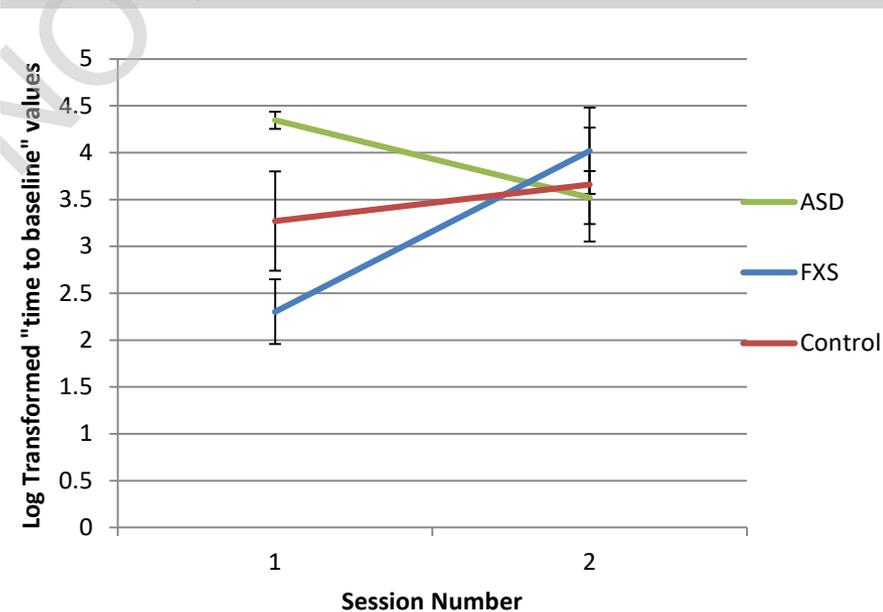
Altered Meta-plasticity in ASD

Impact of TBS on Motor-Evoked Potential (MEP) Amplitude



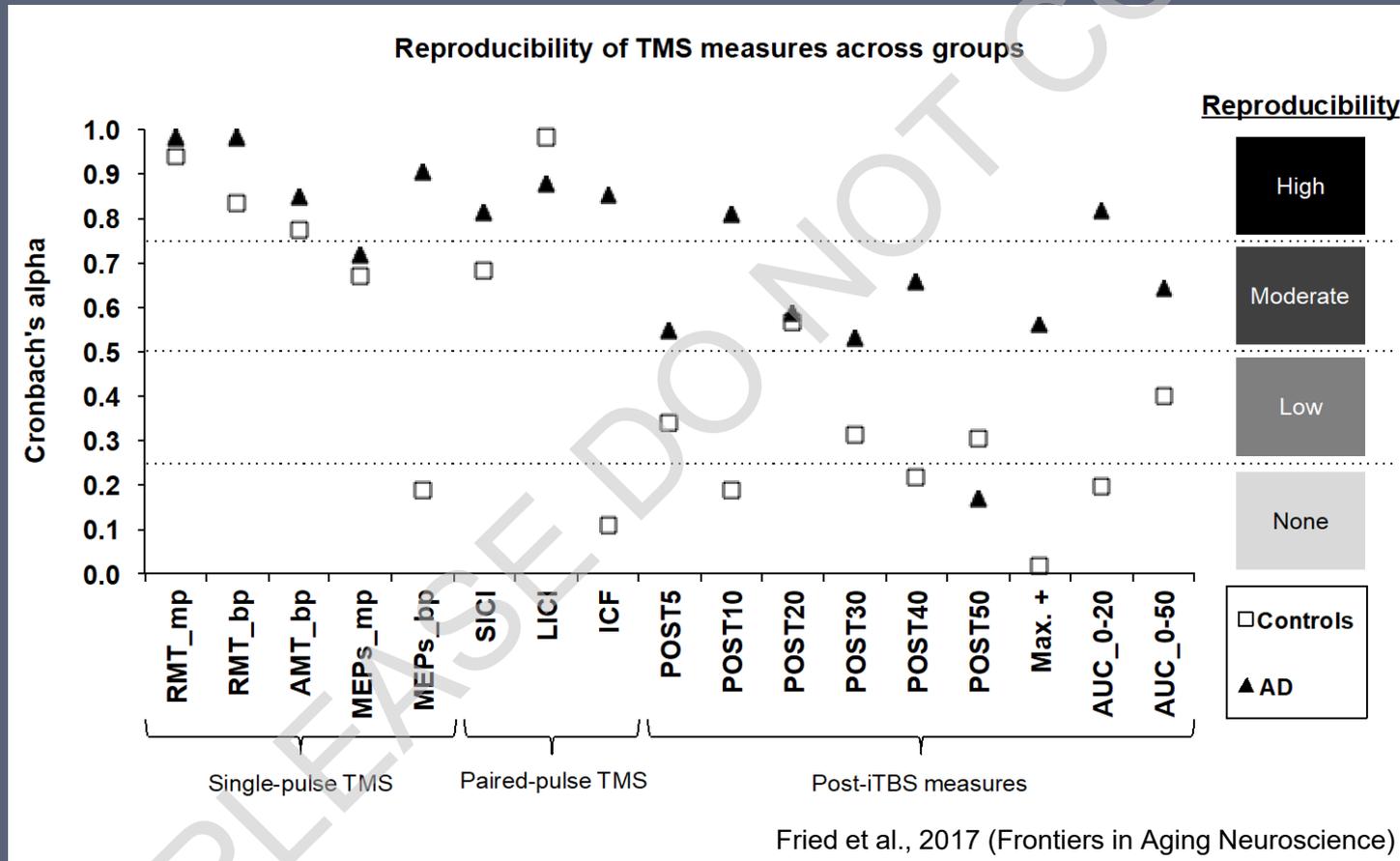
Oberman et al., 2012 (European Journal of Neuroscience)

Cumulative Impact of Back-to-Back TBS

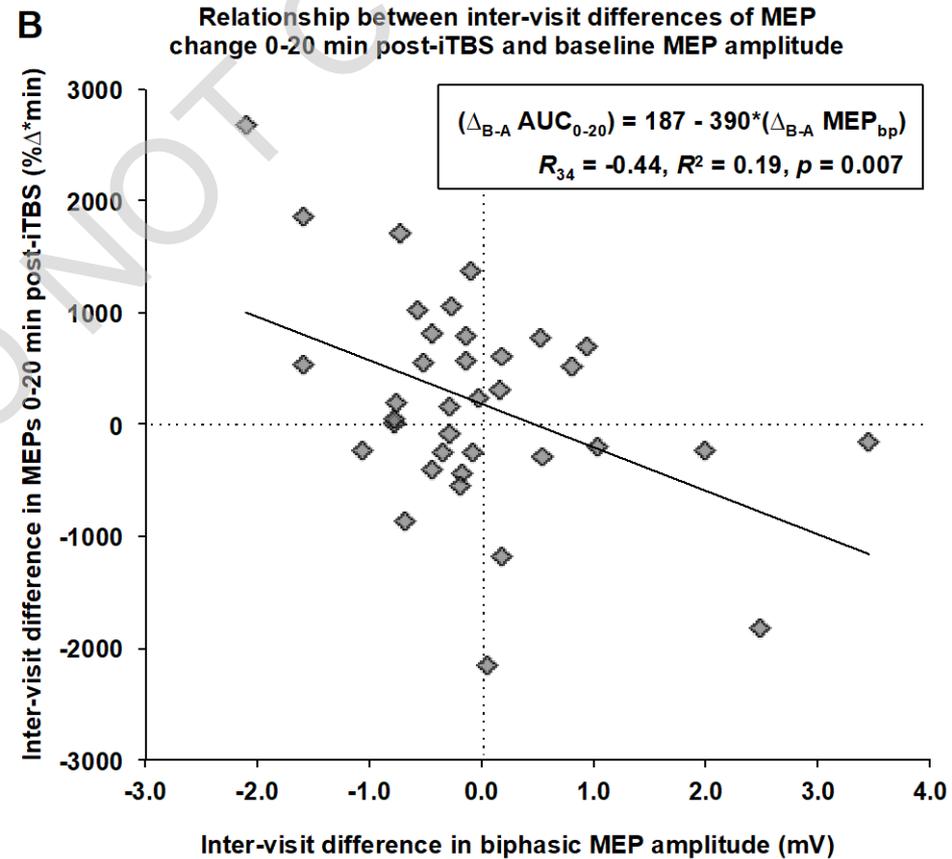
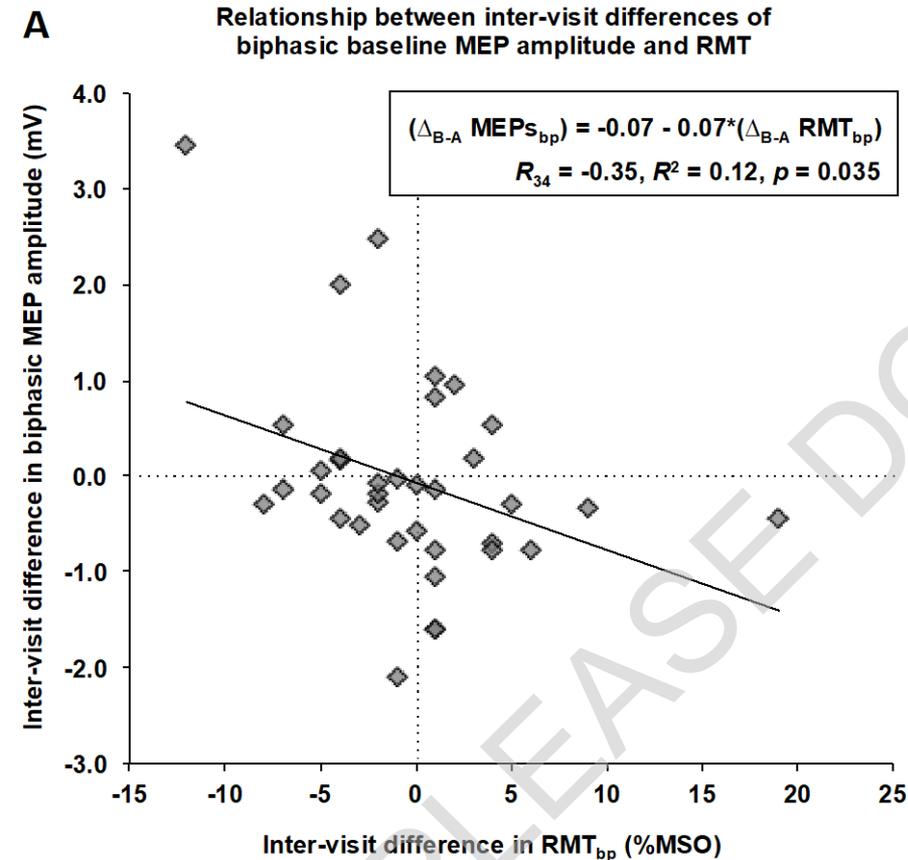


Oberman et al., 2016 (J Child Adolescent Psychopharm)

Reproducibility of TMS measures

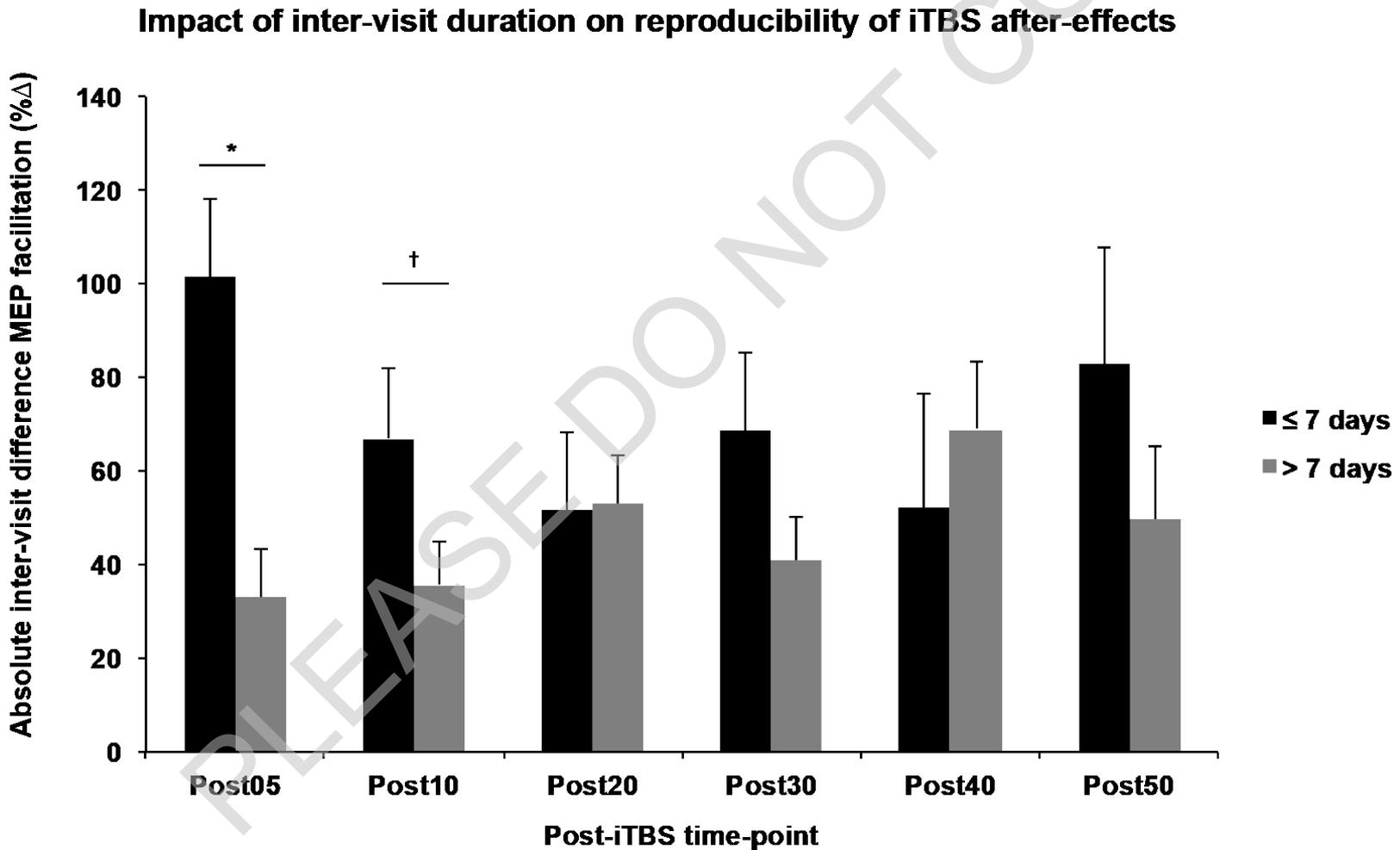


Factors that affect reproducibility



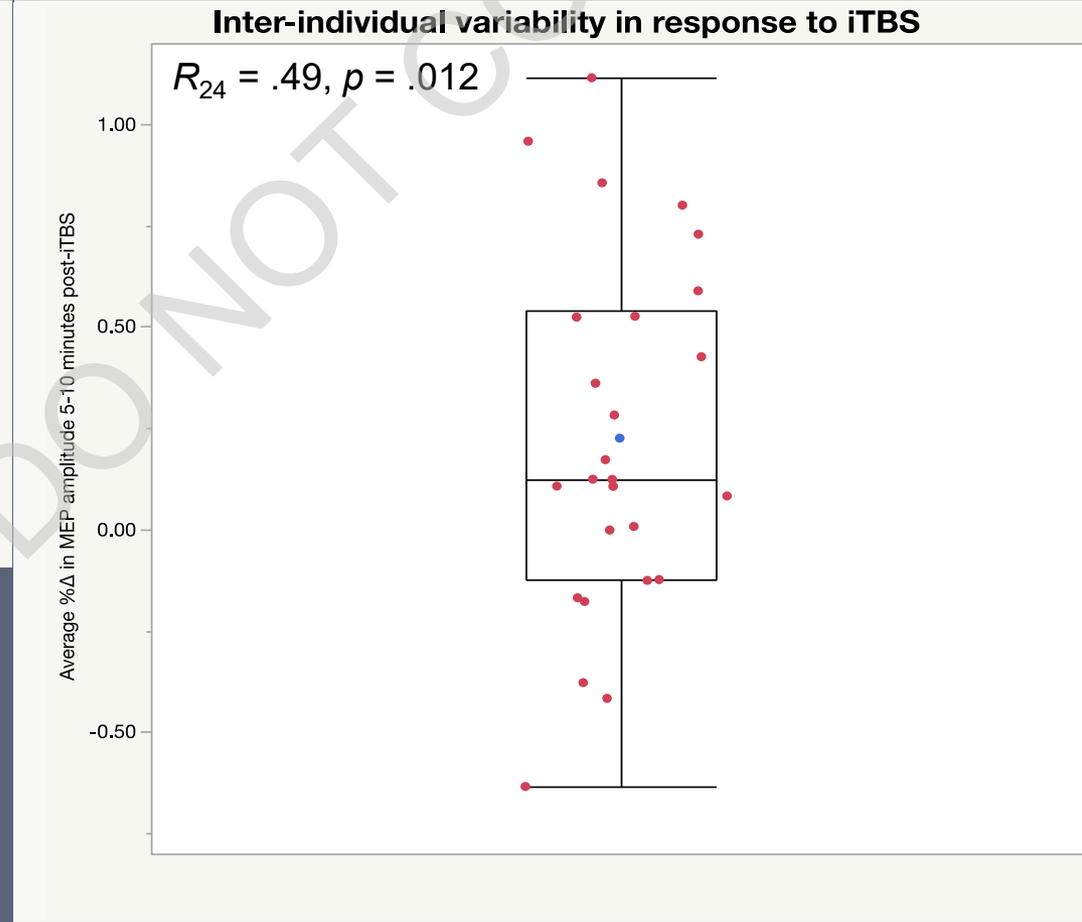
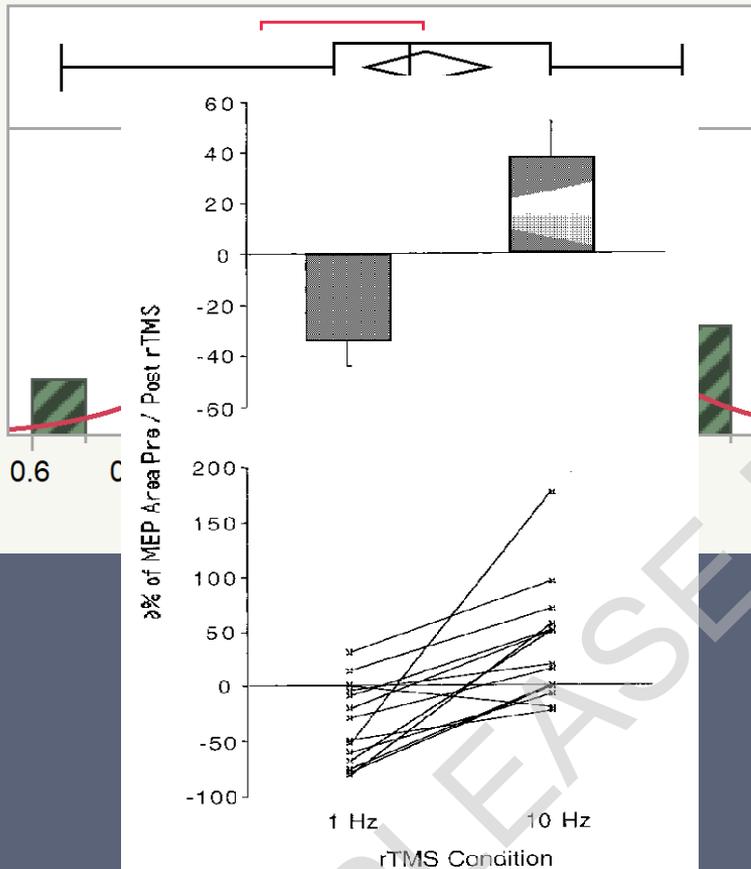
Fried et al., 2017 (Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience)

Factors that affect reproducibility



Fried et al., 2017 (Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience)

Variability due to study parameters



Unpublished data – do not share

Take Home – Variability in rTMS

- Impact of rTMS not absolute
 - Low/High Hz doesn't always suppress/enhance
 - Can be influenced by disorder
- Assess reliability/stability of outcome variable
- Presence of “homeostatic” forces
 - Very short interval (≤ 1 s) \rightarrow basis of rTMS
 - Back-to-back regimens \rightarrow likely to interact
 - Daily sessions \rightarrow build up facilitation
 - Meta-plastic effects might last up to a week

Overview

- What is 'state-dependency'?
- Single Pulse TMS (specificity)
- Repetitive TMS (meta-plasticity)
- Implications for study design
 - Confounds and approaches
 - Therapeutic efficacy
 - To sham or not to sham

Potential Confounds

Easy to control

- Caffeine, Rx
- Prior stimulation
- Time of day
- Food intake
- Handedness
- Concomitant activity

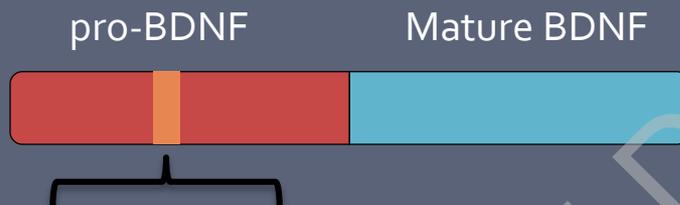
Less Easy to Control

- Amount of sleep
- Menstrual cycle
- Stress, mood
- Disease heterogeneity
- Baseline activity
- Expectation
- DNA

DNA

■ Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)

- Modulates NMDAR-dependent plasticity
- Activity-dependent release at synapses



65%: val66val

35%: val66met (less efficient)

Single substitution of Guanine for Adenine results in an amino acid switch from Valine (Val) to Methionine (Met)

■ Apolipoprotein E (APOE)

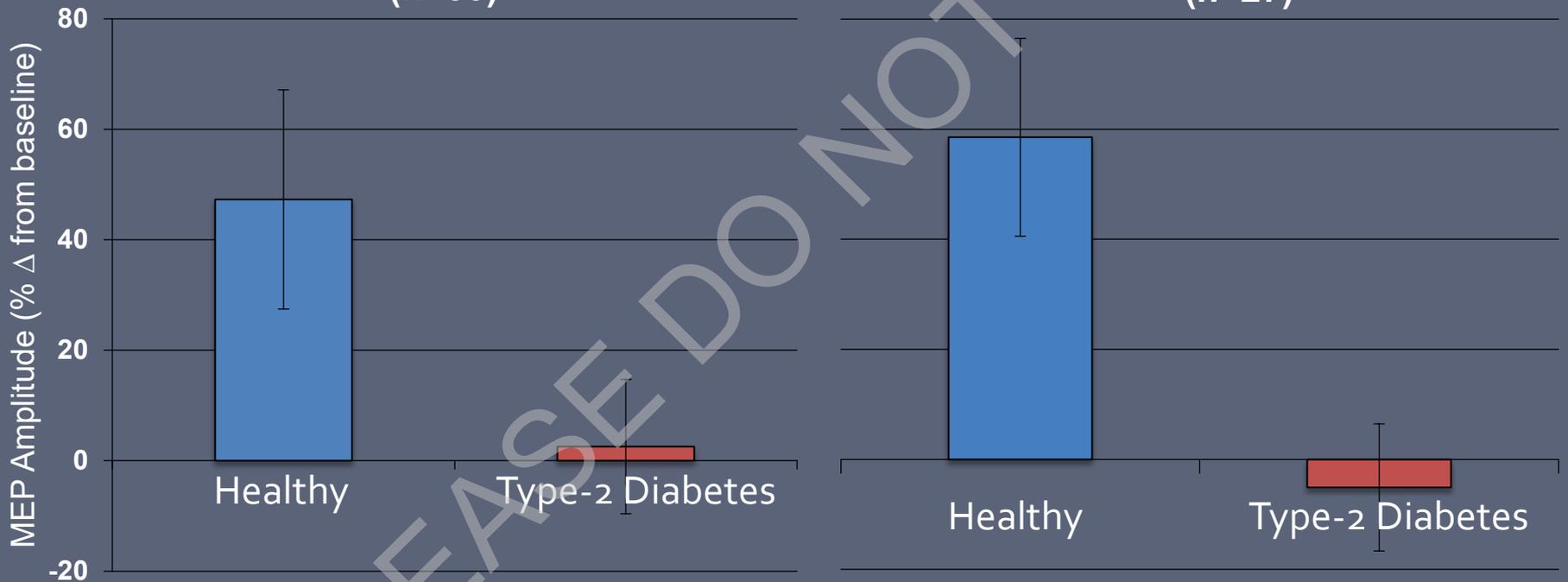
- Produced by astrocytes, microglia (in CNS)
- Transports cholesterol & fat-soluble vitamins to neurons
- Three major isoforms:
 - ApoE2 (cys112, cys158): ~7%
 - ApoE3 (cys112, arg158): ~79%
 - ApoE4 (arg112, arg158): ~14%
 - E3,E4 & E4,E4: Higher risk for Alzheimer's disease

$p = 0.0537$
Effect size = 0.35

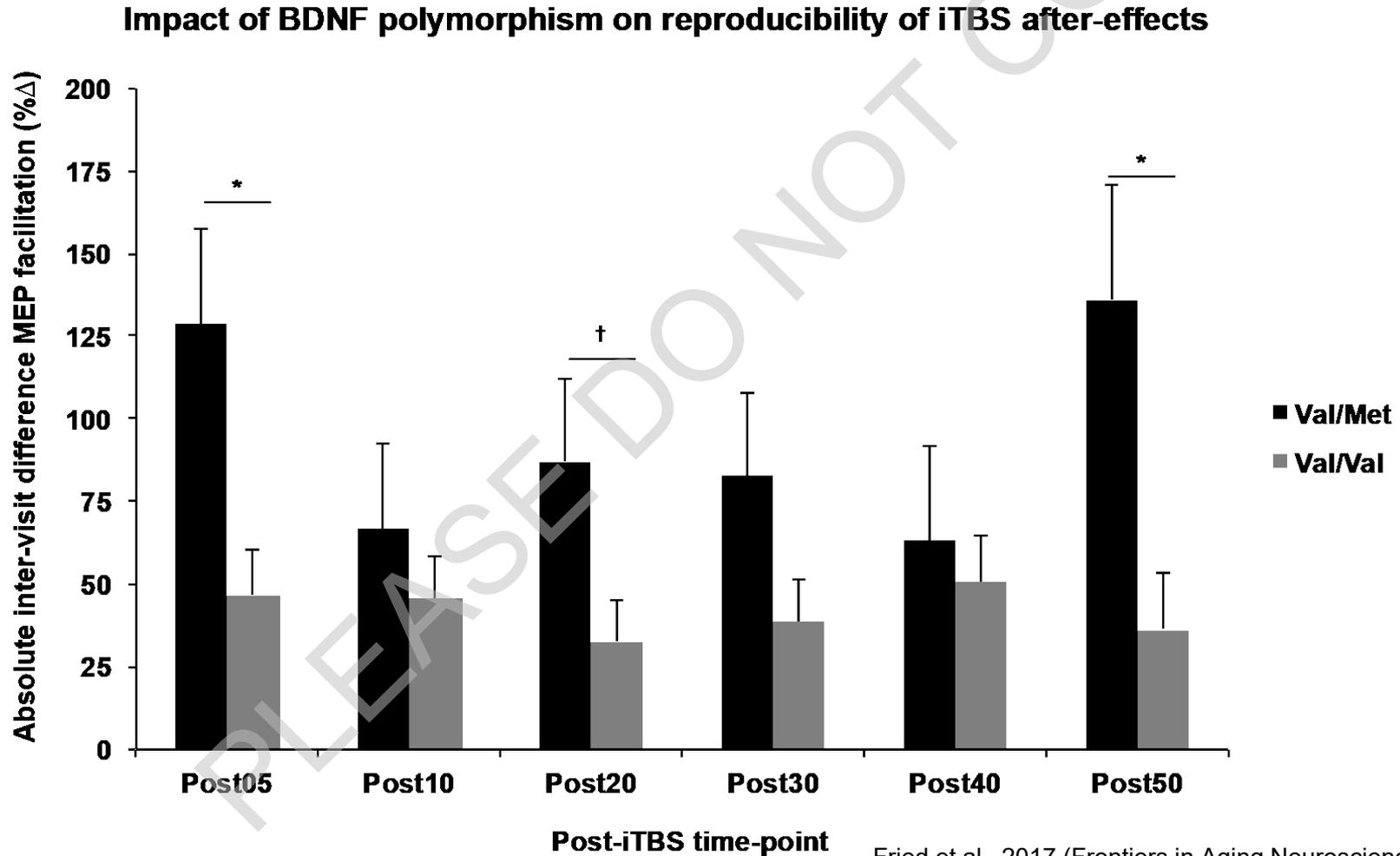
$p = 0.0051^*$
Effect size = 0.52

All subjects
(n=30)

Excluding BDNF Met+ & APOE- ϵ 4
(n=27)



Factors that affect reproducibility

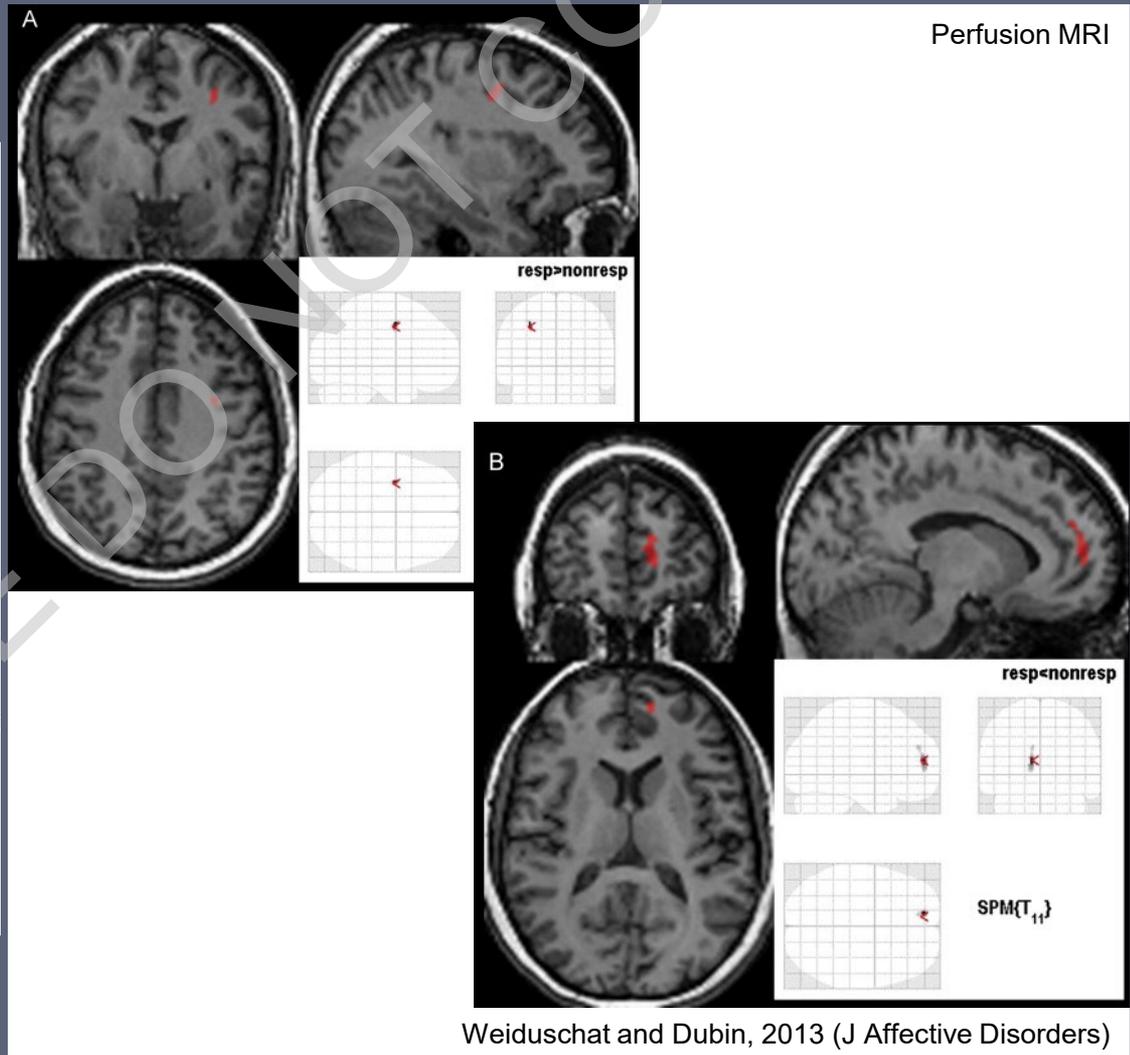
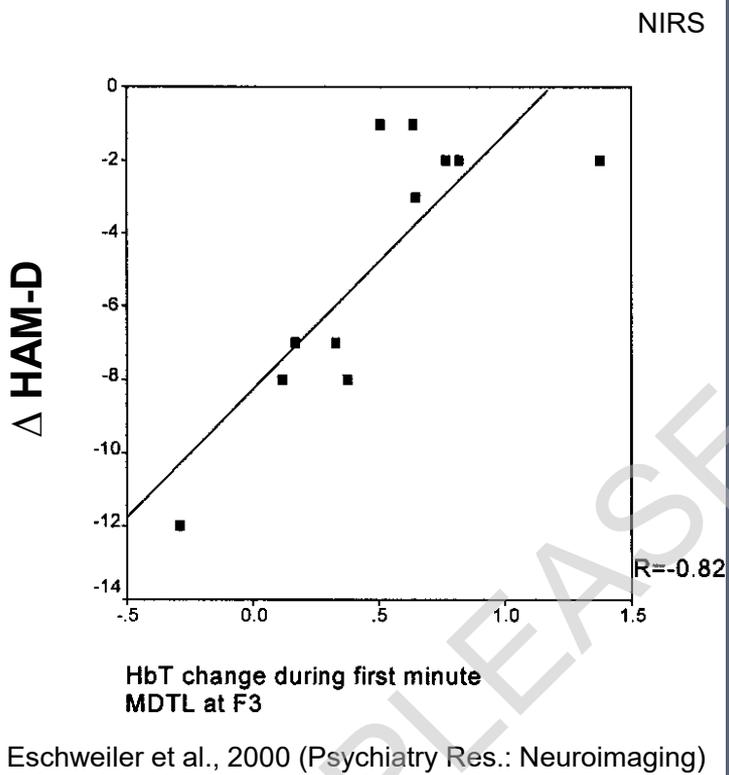


What to do? Follow the C's

- Collect / Correlate
- Control / Counter-balance
- Co-opt / Capitalize

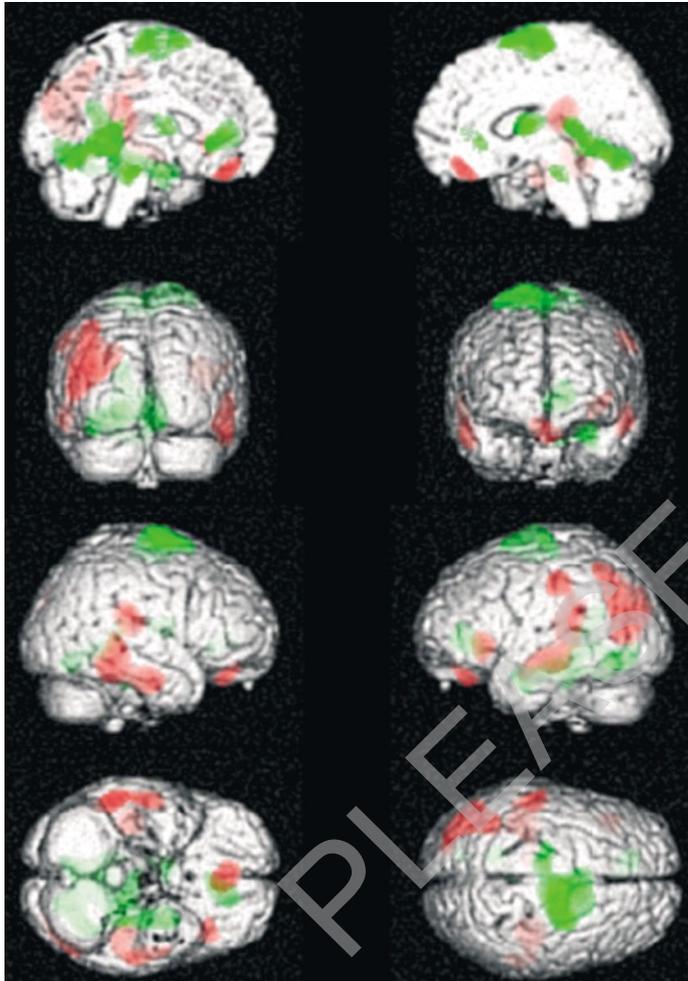
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Predicting Therapeutic Outcome: activity in single sites

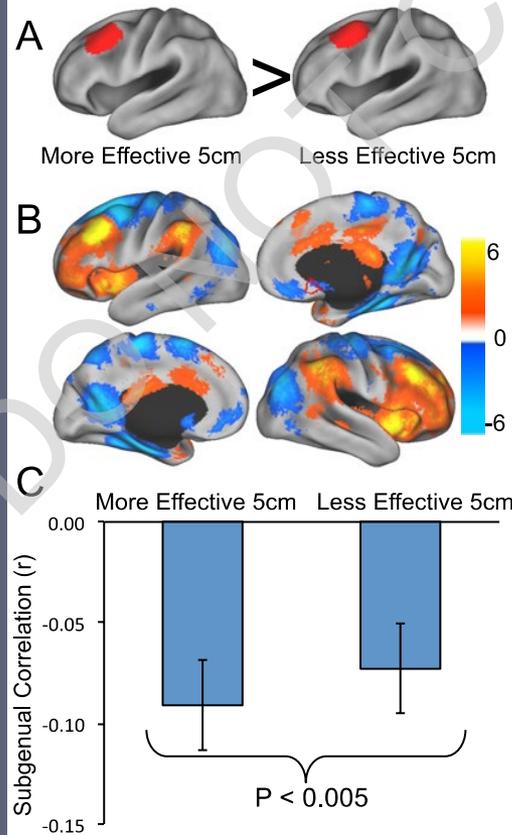


Predicting Therapeutic Outcome: activity across networks

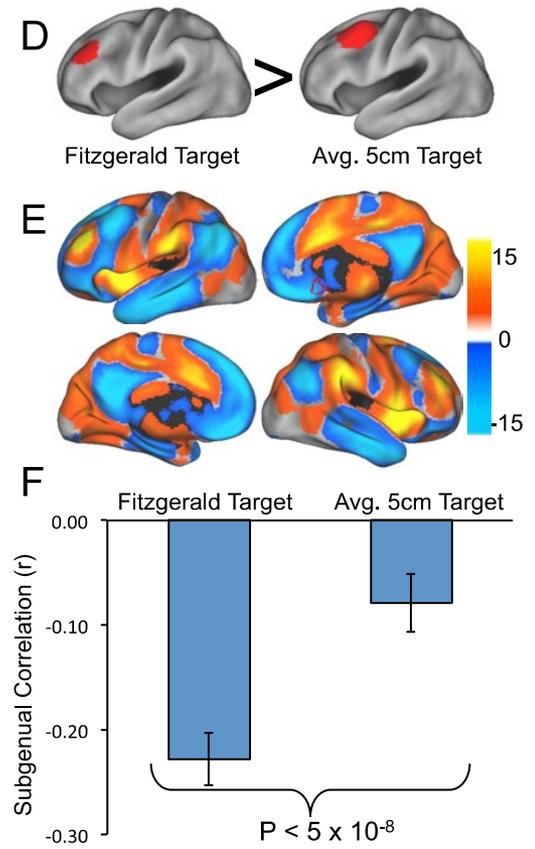
rCBF (SPECT)



Mottaghy et al., 2002 (Psychiatry Res.: Neuroimaging)

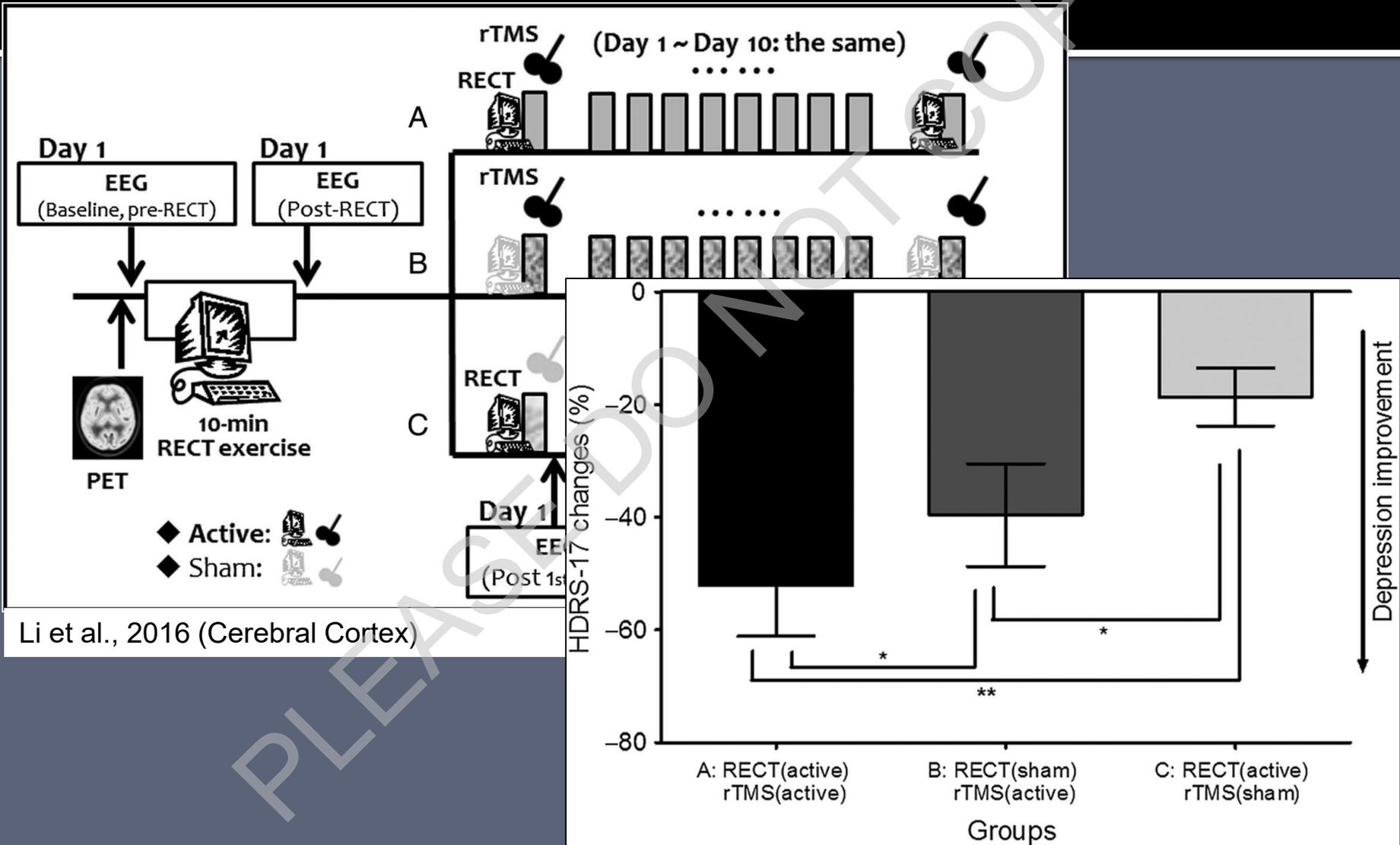


Resting-state functional connectivity MRI



Fox et al., 2012 (Biological Psychiatry)

Changing brain state to improve efficacy



Li et al., 2016 (Cerebral Cortex)

Future Interventions

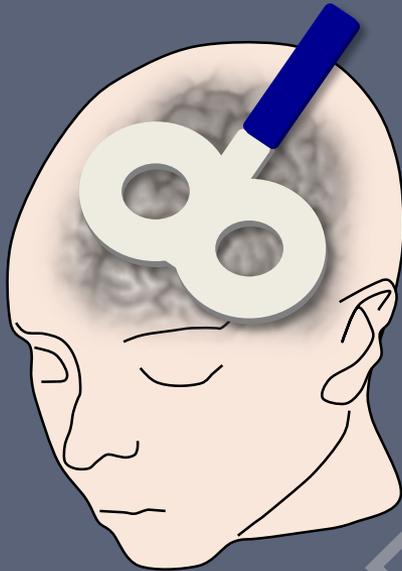
- Individualized targeting
 - Single node vs. network
- Prime sub-populations of neurons
 - Intrinsic vs. extrinsic engagement
- Assess efficacy online
 - Custom dose
- Leverage placebo effect

To Sham or Not to Sham...

- Only ~14% of randomized sham-controlled trials report blinding success (Broadbent et al. 2011, World J Bio Psychiatry)
- Patients correctly guessed Tx condition above chance (Berlim et al. 2013, Int J Neuropsychopharm)

Option 1: Tilt Coil 90°

real



Pros:

Easy, fast, cheap
No switching coils
Similar sensations

Cons:

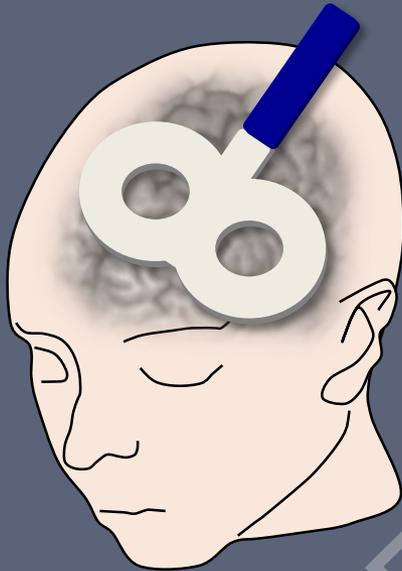
Might induce current
Won't fool non-naïve

sham



Option 2: Use "sham" Coil

real



Pros:

Similar look and feel
Tech getting better

Cons:

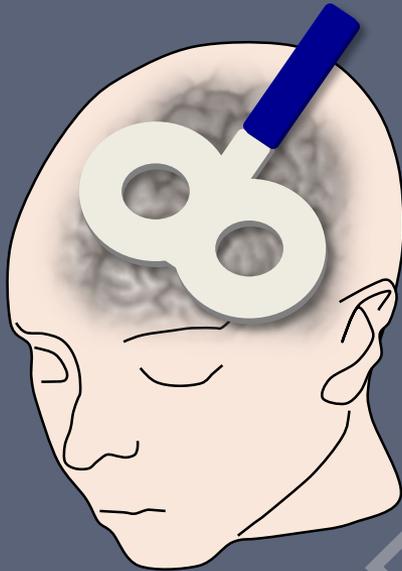
Slow, expensive
Must switch coils
Still doesn't feel the same

sham



Option 3: Active Control Site

real



Pros:

Easy, fast, cheap
Same sensations

Cons:

Will control site have
real effects?

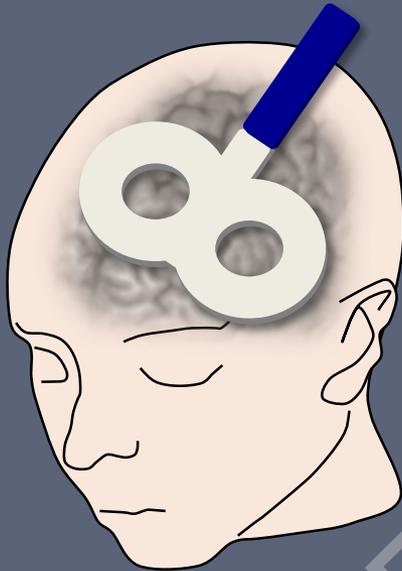
Laterality of sensations

vertex



Option 4: Double Dissociation

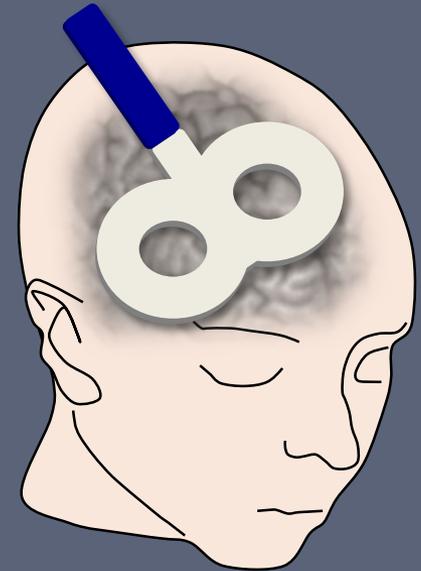
Left hemisphere



Pros:

Easy, fast, cheap
Same sensations
Greater explanatory
power

Right hemisphere



Cons:

More difficult study design

So... Now what?



What state-dependency?