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### **Determining Motor Hotspot/Threshold**

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# Overview

- Review of safety
- Definitions
- Motor Threshold background
- Attaching EMG electrodes
- Finding the hotspot
- Assessing the motor threshold
- Phosphene hotspot/threshold
- Hands-on



### Safety First!!!



- Screen for contraindications and side-effects
- Earplugs <u>must</u> be worn by subject <u>and</u> operator

# Motor threshold (MT) definition

 The <u>minimum intensity</u> (% of maximum machine output) to elicit <u>a motor response</u> in <u>at least 50%</u> of trials

# Role of MT

- Objective measure of relative cortical excitability/reactivity
  - Reflects voltage-dependent ion channel function
  - Highest test-retest reliability of any TMS measure
- Used to individualize intensity of further TMS
- Consistent with safety limits (Rossini et al., 2009)

## Factors that influence MT

#### Subject factors:

- Inter- and intra-individual variance
- Activity of brain/muscle
- Coil-to-cortex distance
- CNS drugs
- Physical Parameters:
  - Device (stimulator and coil)
  - Pulse waveform/shape/direction
  - Navigated vs. Non-navigated TMS
  - Method of determination (visible/EMG)

# Types of MT

Active motor threshold (AMT) Resting motor threshold (RMT) >

#### Methods of determining MT



# RMT with EMG

Rossini-Rothwell method:

 Minimum intensity to elicit motor evoked potentials (MEPs) of ≥ 50 µV peak-to-peak amplitude in ≥50% of consecutive trials (typically 10)





#### Penfield's motor homonculus



### Attaching EMG electrodes



#### Finding the "hot spot" with neuronavigation



# Finding the "hot spot" without neuronavigation



### Finding a starting location



# Finding the "hot spot"

- 1. Set intensity to 30% and deliver a couple of pulses
- 2. Go up in steps of 5-10% until MEPs are observed
- 3. Deliver several pulses to ensure a consistent response is evident (suprathreshold)
- 4. Test four spots around the location of the MEP (north, east, south, west)
- 5. Repeat Step 4 until the individual's "hot spot" is identified

Whatever you do, do it consistently.



# Finding the MT

- 1. Record 10 MEPs
- Progressively lower intensity (1-2%) until ≥5/10 trials elicit an MEP of ≥50 µV (or visible twitch)
- 3. Always check 1 intensity lower

# Finding the MT

- Alternatives under time constraints:
  - ≥3/6
  - Adaptive MT determination/Parameter estimation by sequential testing (PEST) with the TMS Motor Threshold Assessment Tool (clinicalresearcher.org)
- Trouble shooting:
  - No MEP detected (relaxation, AMT, silent period)
  - MEP latencies = 20-30 ms

## Phosphenes

 Visual percept not triggered by phototransduction (i.e., rubbing your eyes, blow to the head, TMS to visual cortex)



Eyes closed: phosphene



Eyes open: scotoma

- Means to probe excitability of visual cortex (like MEPs)
- Unlike MEPs, phosphenes are <u>subjective</u>

# Phosphene hotspot/threshold

- Measure 2cm dorsal and 2cm lateral from the inion
- Center the coil with <u>handle pointing away from midline</u>
- Phosphenes should appear in <u>contralateral</u> visual field
- Increase intensity or move coil until phosphenes are reported
- Assess phosphene threshold same as motor (i.e., 5 of 10)





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- Earplugs <u>must</u> be worn by subject <u>and</u> operator