

# Quantitative review of the efficacy of slow-frequency magnetic brain stimulation in major depressive disorder

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**Background.** Slow-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) to the frontal cortex has been suggested as a safer and better tolerable alternative to fast-frequency rTMS in the treatment of major depressive disorder (MDD). The aim of the present study was to examine the efficacy of slow-frequency rTMS to the frontal cortex in MDD.

**Method.** A literature search was carried out in the databases PubMed and Web of Science in the period between January 1994 and July 2009 with the search terms 'depression' and 'transcranial magnetic stimulation'. Nine double-blind sham-controlled parallel intention-to-treat studies (252 patients) fulfilled inclusion criteria and were entered in a random-effects meta-analysis.

**Results.** The test for heterogeneity was not significant ( $Q_T=9.63, p=0.38$ ). An overall weighted moderate mean effect size ( $d=0.63$ , 95% confidence interval = 0.03–1.24) for active treatment was observed.

**Conclusions.** The findings suggest that slow-frequency rTMS to the frontal cortex is more effective than sham treatment and may be equally effective as fast-frequency rTMS in the treatment of MDD.

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**Key words:** Efficacy, frontal cortex, major depressive disorder, transcranial magnetic stimulation, treatment.

## Introduction

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is increasingly applied as an alternative method in the treatment of non-psychotic major depressive disorder (MDD). Following countries including Canada and Israel, NeuroStar TMS Therapy<sup>®</sup> was recently approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of MDD. In addition, an increasing number of private clinics around the world already offer rTMS as a regular form of treatment and hospitals are setting up ambulant TMS treatment units.

The main principle of TMS relies on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. Brief but strong magnetic pulses that result from rapid electric discharges in an induction coil can penetrate the cortical layers several centimetres and cause secondary electric currents in the vicinity of neurons and glial cells (Hallett, 2001). The secondary currents constitute the physical basis for local (direct) and remote (indirect)

modulation of brain physiology. The first evidence for antidepressant effects of magnetic brain stimulation involved fast-frequency rTMS ( $\geq 10$  Hz) to the left prefrontal cortex (George *et al.* 1995). A recent meta-analysis on the efficacy of fast-frequency rTMS to the left prefrontal cortex in MDD demonstrated significantly larger effects of real as compared with sham rTMS (Schutter, 2009). Even though the cumulative effect size of the thirty double-blind sham-controlled studies is moderate in magnitude, the result can be considered as evidence that fast-frequency rTMS is effective in improving depression severity. This notion is further strengthened by the fact that the observed effect size is comparable with several commercially available antidepressants (Moncrieff *et al.* 2004).

In addition to fast-frequency rTMS, the progressive emergence of random trials suggested that slow-frequency rTMS ( $\leq 1$  Hz) might have antidepressant properties as well (Höflich *et al.* 1993; Grisaru *et al.* 1994). However, as regards the efficacy of slow-frequency rTMS, no systematic research of the available literature is yet available. The aim of the present meta-analysis was therefore to examine the antidepressant efficacy of slow-frequency rTMS by analysing the effects of sham and real treatment in MDD

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patients. In addition, a comparison was made with the effect size of high-frequency rTMS reported in a previous meta-analysis (Schutter, 2009).

## Method

### Study selection

Articles for inclusion were identified starting with conducting a literature search in the databases PubMed and Web of Science in the period between January 1994 and July 2009. The search criteria were 'depression' and 'transcranial magnetic stimulation'.

Studies had to satisfy the following quality criteria based on the Cochrane Reviewers' Handbook 4.1.4. and the Users' Guide to the Medical Literature for inclusion (e.g. Couturier, 2005; Schutter, 2009):

- (1) Study validity: random allocation, patients and clinical raters were blind to treatment (double-blind), sham-controlled, parallel-design, intent-to-treat analysis.
- (2) Adults with major depressive episode according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
- (3) Slow-frequency ( $\leq 1$  Hz) rTMS, intensity  $\geq 80\%$  motor threshold (MT), at least five treatment sessions, sham condition:  $45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  from scalp or sham coil.
- (4) Primary outcome measure: percentage change from baseline or end-point scores on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale or Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale when depression scores between treatment conditions were not different at baseline (i.e.  $p \geq 0.3$ ).
- (5) Participants' treatment completion within 6 weeks after first session.
- (6) Article published in a peer-reviewed English-language journal.
- (7) Study approved by a medical ethical committee or review board.

Of the initially selected studies, nine fulfilled the criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis. Characteristics of the studies can be found in Table 1.

### Data synthesis and analysis

End-point scores were used for studies 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, and the percentage baseline-corrected difference score was used in studies 2 and 6 to compute the effect size for each study. In the Stern *et al.* (2007) study (i.e. study 8) two patient groups were treated with either slow-frequency rTMS to the left ( $n=10$ ) or slow-frequency rTMS to the right frontal

cortex ( $n=10$ ) and compared with a patient group treated with sham rTMS ( $n=15$ ). Effect sizes were calculated for each treatment condition as compared with sham rTMS. The cumulative effect size was calculated based on the ten data entry points and a random-effects model analysis was performed to estimate the 'true' antidepressant effect of slow-frequency rTMS and the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) (Hedges & Olkin, 1985). Total heterogeneity of the effect sizes,  $Q_T$ , was determined and tested against the  $\chi^2$  distribution with 9 ( $n-1$ ) degrees of freedom (Hedges & Olkin, 1985). Due to the relatively small sample sizes in many of the studies, non-parametric variances were chosen for the meta-analysis. The fail-safe number of studies ( $N_R$ ) was calculated according to Rosenthal's method to estimate the number of additional non-significant or missing studies needed to render the cumulative effect size non-significant ( $\alpha \geq 0.05$ ).

Finally, to compare the present cumulative effect size of slow-frequency rTMS with the cumulative effect size of fast-frequency rTMS reported in Schutter (2009), the effect size and the non-parametric variance of each study ( $n=39$ ) were entered in a categorical random-effects model analysis. All analyses were performed with METAWIN version 2 (Arizona State University, USA; Rosenberg *et al.* 2000).

## Results

A total of 252 patients with major depression [mean age 50 (s.d.=7) years] were enrolled in the meta-analysis of which 134 patients [mean age 50 (s.d.=6.3) years] were treated with real rTMS and 118 patients [mean age 51 (s.d.=7.3) years] received sham rTMS treatment. The cumulative effect size ( $E_{++}$ ) for treatment was 0.63 (95% CI 0.03–1.24). The test for heterogeneity was not significant ( $Q_T=9.63$ ,  $p=0.38$ ), implying that the variance among the effect sizes was not greater than expected by sampling error. The fail-safe number of studies was 119.3, indicating that at least 119 unpublished null-findings are needed to render the effect of real treatment statistically non-significant. Additional analyses demonstrated that no reliable cumulative effect size estimates could be determined for left ( $n=3$ ,  $E_{++}=0.26$ , 95% CI  $-1.30$  to  $1.82$ ,  $Q_T=2.16$ ,  $p=0.33$ ) and right frontal slow-frequency rTMS ( $n=6$ ,  $E_{++}=0.76$ , 95% CI  $-0.22$  to  $1.75$ ,  $Q_T=6.17$ ,  $p=0.29$ ). Last, results of the categorical random-effects model analysis yielded no significant difference between slow and fast rTMS treatment ( $Q_{\text{Between}}=1.50$ ,  $p=0.22$ ). This finding suggests that slow and fast rTMS treatments are equally effective in ameliorating MDD severity (Table 2).

Table 1. Study characteristics

Study	Scale	rTMS	<i>n</i>	Mean age, years (s.d.)	Parameters	Stimulation site	Coil type	Total pulses, per session	Sessions, <i>n</i>	Medication resistant? <sup>a</sup>	Hedges' <i>d</i>
1. Kolbinger <i>et al.</i> (1995) <sup>b</sup>	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	10 5	49	0.25–0.5 Hz, 90% MT, 10 trains of 25 pulses	Vertex	Circular	250	5	N.A.	0.75
2. Klein <i>et al.</i> (1999)	HAMD 17-item	Active Sham	36 34			61 (15) 59 (18)	1 Hz, 110% MT, 2 trains, 1 min on, 3 min off	Right PFC	Circular	120	10
3. Padberg <i>et al.</i> (1999)	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	6 6	47 (15) 43 (12)	0.3 Hz, 90% MT, 10 trains of 25 pulses	Left PFC	8-Shaped	250	5	No	1.13
4. Fitzgerald <i>et al.</i> (2003)	MADRS	Active Sham	20 20	46 (12) 49 (14)	1 Hz, 100% MT, 5 trains, 1 min on, 1 min off	Right PFC	8-Shaped	300	10	Yes	0.38
5. Höppner <i>et al.</i> (2003)	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	10 10	52 (12) 56 (13)	1 Hz, 110% MT, 2 trains, 1 min on, 3 min off	Right PFC	8-Shaped	120	10	N.A.	–0.43
6. Kauffmann <i>et al.</i> (2004)	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	6 6	52 (17)	1 Hz, 110% MT, 2 trains, 1 min on, 3 min off	Right PFC	Circular	120	10	Yes	0.07
7. Miniussi <i>et al.</i> (2005)	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	11 11			53 59	1 Hz, 110% MT, 200 trains, 10 s on, 30 s off	Left PFC	8-Shaped	2000	5
8. Januel <i>et al.</i> (2006)	HAMD 17-item	Active Sham	11 16	38 (11) 37 (12)	1 Hz, 90% MT, 2 trains, 1 min on, 3 min off	Right PFC	8-Shaped	120	16	No	1.27
9. Stern <i>et al.</i> (2007)	HAMD 21-item	Active Sham	10 15	53 (10) 53 (9)	1 Hz, 110% MT, 1 train	Left/right PFC	8-Shaped	1600	10	Yes	1.19

rTMS, Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; s.d., standard deviation; HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; MT, motor threshold; N.A., not available; PFC, prefrontal cortex; MADRS, Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale.

<sup>a</sup>Medication resistance is defined as the failure to respond to two or more trials of antidepressants or history of failed responses to electroconvulsive therapy.

<sup>b</sup>Stimulation of the vertex with a circular coil will affect both the left and right prefrontal cortex.

**Table 2.** Main outcomes

Comparison	Number of studies	Number of participants			Combined effect size	95% CI	$Q_{\text{total}}$	$\chi^2: p$	$N_R$
		Real	Sham	Total					
Real versus sham	9	134	118	252	0.63	0.03–1.24	9.63	0.38	119.3

CI, Confidence interval;  $Q_{\text{total}}$ , total heterogeneity;  $N_R$ , fail-safe number of studies.

## Discussion

Non-invasive magnetic stimulation of the brain has been proposed as a novel way of treating MDD, and may be an alternative for patients who do not tolerate the side-effects of antidepressant medication or simply do not respond to drug treatment. Recent meta-analyses have shown that fast-frequency rTMS applied to the left frontal cortex produces antidepressant effects comparable with several commercially available drug agents (Moncrieff *et al.* 2004; Schutter, 2009). Because fast-frequency rTMS can be rather uncomfortable during high-intensity stimulation and is associated with an increased risk of adverse events, slow-frequency rTMS has been put forward as an alternative stimulation option. The aim of the present meta-analysis was to examine the antidepressant properties of slow-frequency rTMS.

Nine double-blind sham-controlled studies were entered in a random-effects model and results showed that real rTMS was more effective than sham rTMS. Even though the cumulative effect size (0.63) of slow-frequency rTMS was larger than the cumulative effect size (0.39) of fast-frequency rTMS (Schutter, 2009), an additional contrast demonstrated that the difference was not statistically reliable. This finding indicates that both treatments are equally effective in ameliorating MDD severity. In spite of similar therapeutic efficacy, strong inferences on slow-frequency rTMS as being equally effective as fast rTMS cannot be made at this point. In addition, at this stage the positive results on the antidepressant effects of slow-frequency rTMS should be viewed as preliminary rather than definitive. Several limitations should be taken into account when interpreting the present findings.

The first limitation concerns the small number of double-blind sham-controlled studies that have investigated the effects of slow-frequency rTMS in MDD. Even though the observed variance among the effect sizes was not greater than one would expect by sampling error, the 95% CI of 0.03–1.24 nonetheless suggests that the present meta-analysis is underpowered. The second limitation pertains to the large variation of target stimulation sites across the studies.

Unfortunately, the available data were not suitable to reliably determine effect sizes for slow-frequency rTMS applied over the left and right frontal cortex separately. Several lines of research, however, suggest that particularly targeting the right frontal cortex would be effective in treating MDD with slow-frequency rTMS. This idea fits several proposed biological mechanisms suggested to underlie the antidepressant effects of slow and fast rTMS to the respective right and left frontal cortex. According to the ‘frontal hypoactivity’ hypothesis of MDD, fast-frequency rTMS over the left prefrontal lobe increases levels of cortical excitability (George *et al.* 1995; Pascual-Leone *et al.* 1996). Others have raised the possibility that antidepressant responses may arise from restoring a functional imbalance between the left and right frontal cortex rather than ‘boosting’ the left prefrontal cortex *per se* (Kimbrell *et al.* 1999). This idea concurs with the assumed antidepressant effects associated with inhibitory slow-frequency rTMS to the right frontal cortex and recent work on sequential bilateral stimulation of the left and right frontal cortex with fast and slow rTMS, respectively (Fitzgerald *et al.* 2006). Moreover, research in healthy subjects has shown that the left frontal cortex is associated with approach- and reward-related motivational tendencies, whereas the right frontal cortex is linked to avoidance- and punishment-related motivational tendencies (Harmon-Jones, 2003; Schutter *et al.* 2008). Taken together, this suggests that targeting the right frontal cortex would be more effective than targeting the left frontal cortex in treating MDD with slow-frequency rTMS. On the other hand, antidepressant effects of slow-frequency rTMS to the left frontal cortex have also been reported (Rosenberg *et al.* 2002). Despite the study having an open-label character, the results may hint towards the notion that location may not be crucial in obtaining antidepressant effects. For example, rTMS to the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex has been found to increase dopamine release in deep interconnected brain regions (Strafella *et al.* 2001), and augmenting dopamine turnover in the striatum and ventral tegmental area has been proposed to promote hedonia and reduce depression

severity (Dunlop & Nemeroff, 2007). According to this idea, the frontal lobe constitutes a gateway for accessing the core motivational circuits located in deep brain regions. A possible alternative way to target distal regions may involve the H-coil that, unlike the circular and eight-shaped coils, can reach deep brain structures directly (Levkovitz *et al.* 2007; for a discussion, see Fadini *et al.* 2009).

Further ways to improve rTMS efficacy have been proposed along the lines of prolonging treatment duration and using higher stimulation intensities (Loo & Mitchell, 2005; Fitzgerald *et al.* 2008). The mean number of treatment sessions in the current studies was 9 (s.d. 3.6), which may have been too low to elicit clinically relevant effects. In fact, several fast-frequency rTMS studies that used longer stimulation periods (up to 6 weeks) found incremental effects over time (e.g. Avery *et al.* 2006; Fitzgerald *et al.* 2006; O'Reardon *et al.* 2007). Thus, increasing the number of sessions may also produce beneficial effects in slow-frequency rTMS treatment. Moreover, the mean intensity of stimulation was 102% MT (s.d.=9.7) and there is some evidence suggesting a positive relationship between intensity and antidepressant efficacy (Avery *et al.* 2006). Even though stimulation at higher intensities may have a positive influence on outcome, patient discomfort associated with stimulation including site pain and muscle contractions may be a drawback.

Additional means to improve efficacy may include the use of preconditioning paradigms prior to 'regular' slow-frequency rTMS (Iyer *et al.* 2003; Siebner *et al.* 2004; Huang *et al.* 2005). For example, theta-bursting in which series of 50 Hz pulses of stimulation are applied to the cortex in a repeated 5 Hz fashion has proven highly effective in establishing acute changes of neural excitability levels (Huang *et al.* 2005). Thus, preconditioning paradigms may lay a physiological foundation for more effective modulation of the frontal cortex with slow-frequency rTMS, which in turn may yield higher antidepressant effects.

In addition, examining and using individual differences in the patients' brain physiology may ultimately serve as a proxy for selecting the best rTMS treatment. For example, recent findings suggest that the efficacy of slow- or fast-frequency rTMS may depend on baseline perfusion levels of the brain as measured with positron emission tomography imaging (Speer *et al.* 2009). Others have proposed that individual differences in steroid hormone levels may influence the impact of rTMS on cortical tissue and its subsequent antidepressant effects (e.g. Huang *et al.* 2008; Schutter & van Honk, 2010). Finally, as prior research found evidence that monophasic slow-frequency rTMS produces greater effects on cortical excitability than

biphasic slow-frequency rTMS (Sommer *et al.* 2002), single current stimulation and its higher stimulation intensity may play a significant role in the efficacy when treating with slow-frequency rTMS.

In conclusion, both slow- and fast-frequency rTMS treatments have very few negative side-effects and the likelihood of serious adverse events is low (Rossini & Rossi, 2007). On the basis of previous and present findings, rTMS to the frontal cortex may be an alternative treatment option for patients who do not tolerate the negative side-effects of antidepressant medication or are unresponsive to drug treatment and/or cognitive behavioural therapy. The fact that slow-frequency rTMS is usually better tolerated than fast-frequency rTMS and permits longer safe stimulation periods within one session can be considered arguments in favour of applying slow-frequency rTMS. In sum, preliminary findings suggest that slow-frequency rTMS can improve MDD and additional clinical trials aimed at optimizing treatment are worthwhile.

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#### Declaration of Interest

None.

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