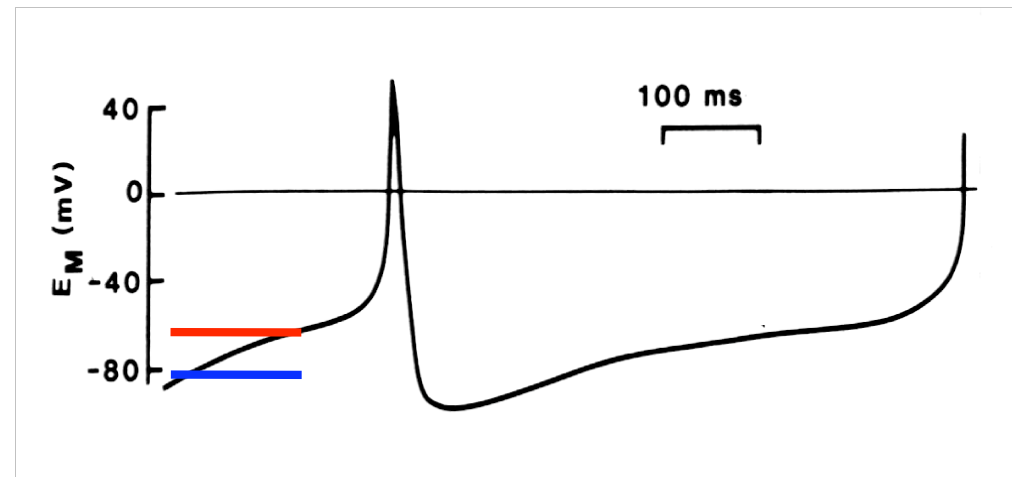
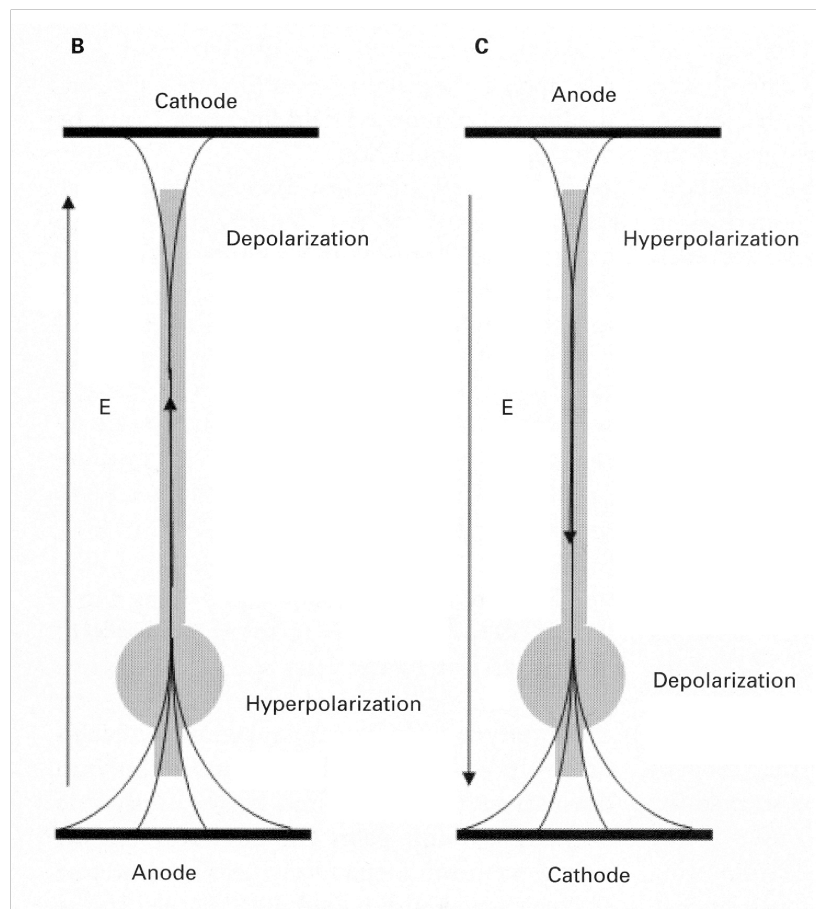


tDCS – current state and perspectives

MA Nitsche

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Neurophysiology, Goettingen, Germany

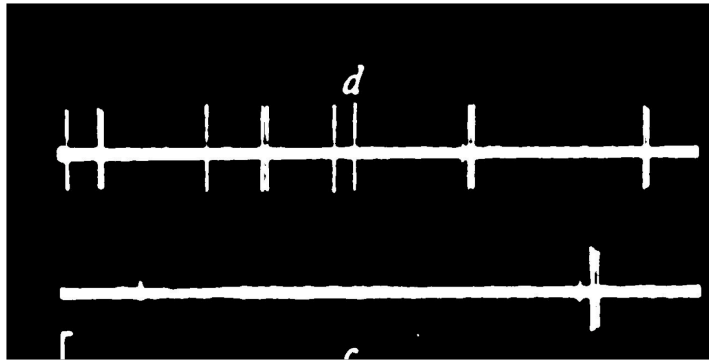
Principal action of DC-stimulation: modulation of resting membrane potential



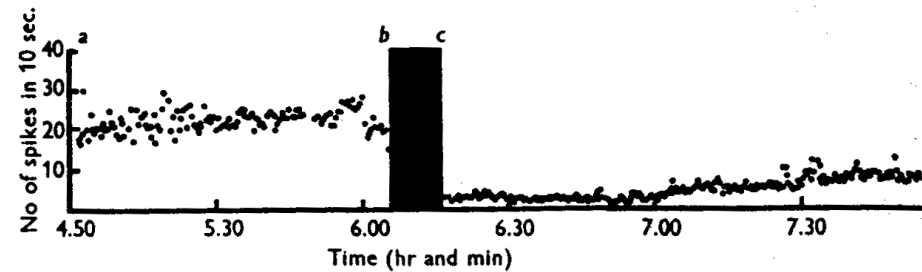
Cortical DC-stimulation of the rat

during

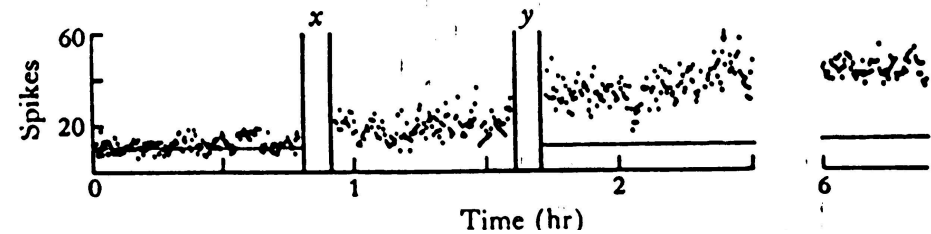
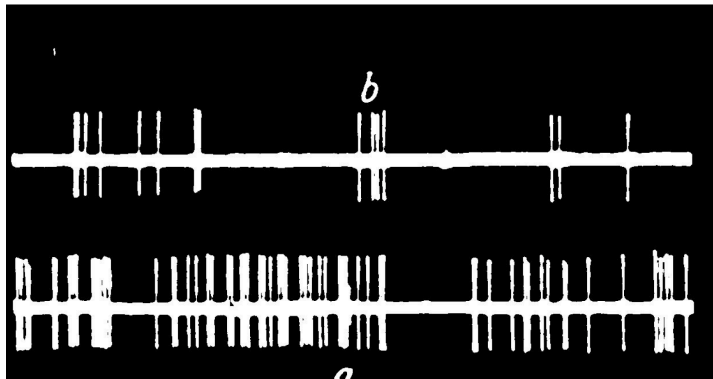
cathodal



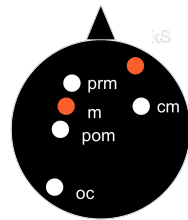
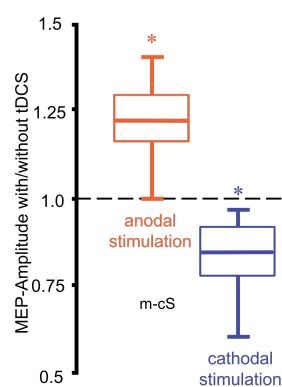
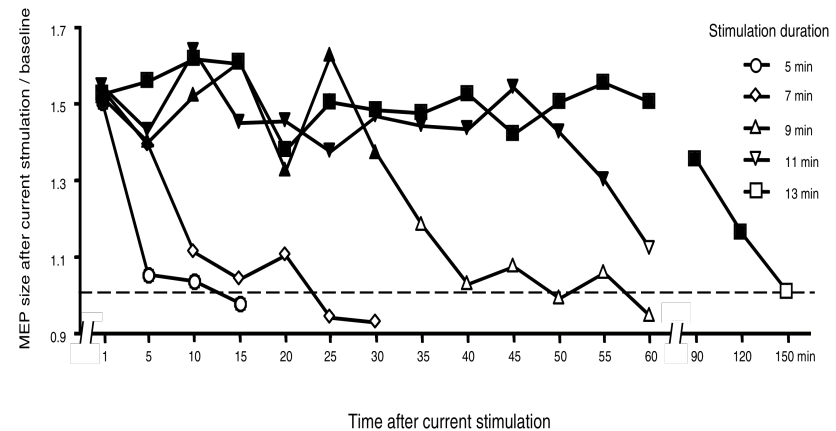
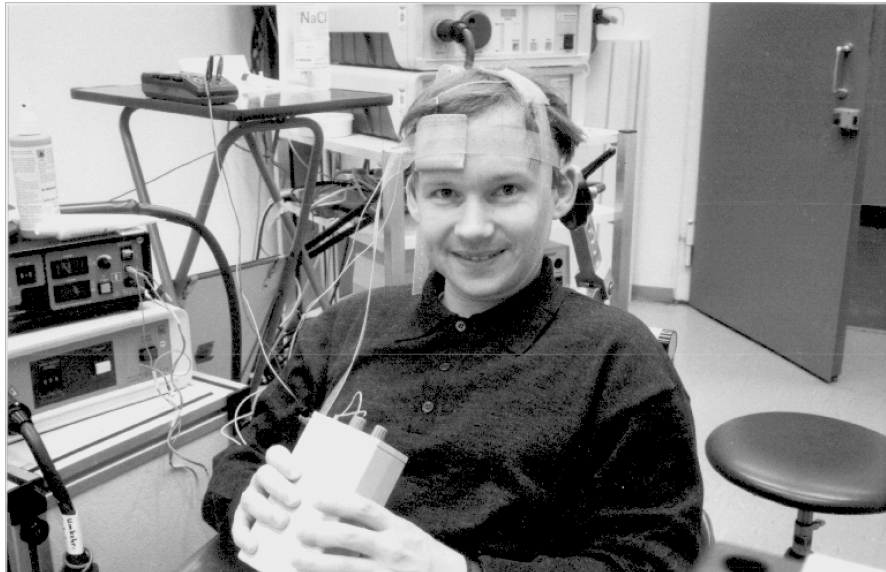
after



anodal

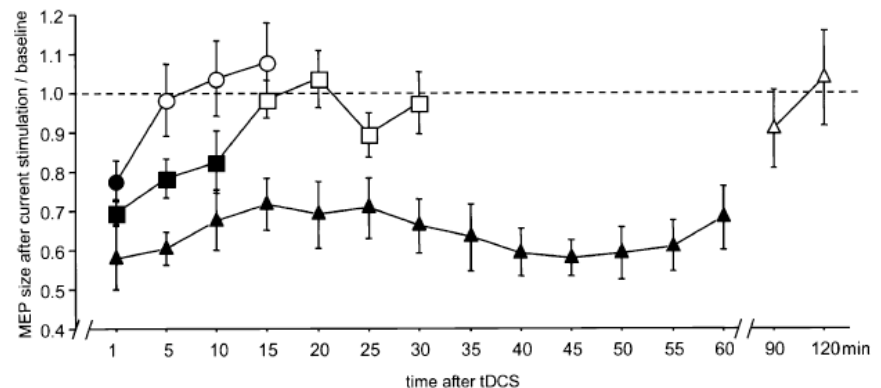


Neuroplasticity induced in humans – transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS)

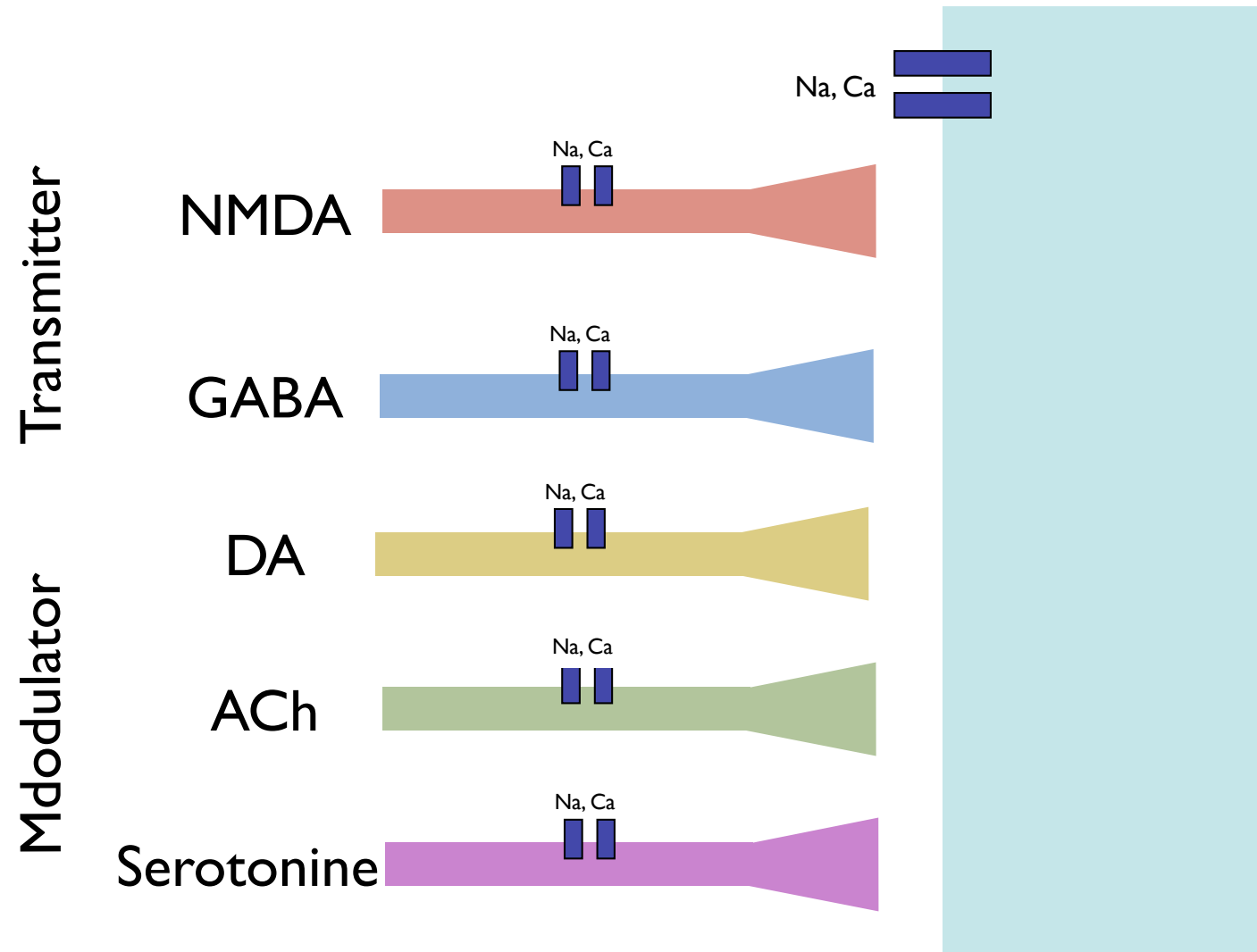


Electrode positions:

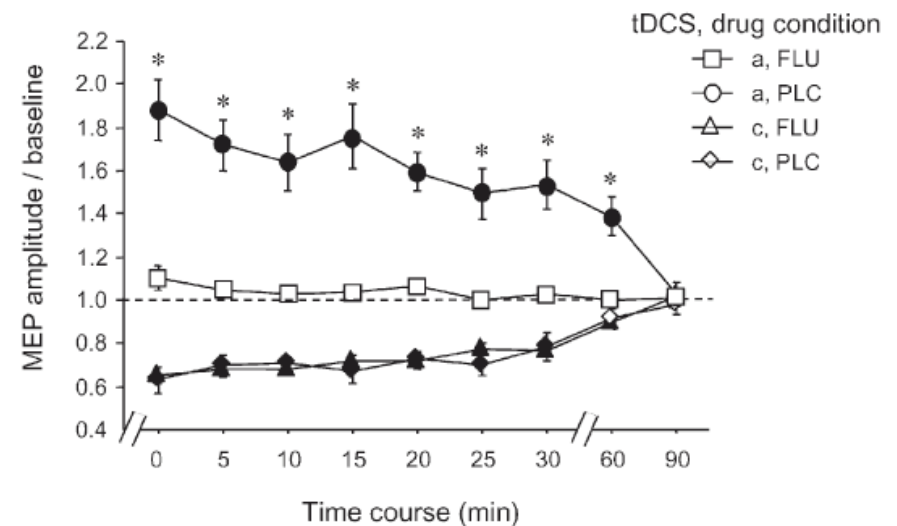
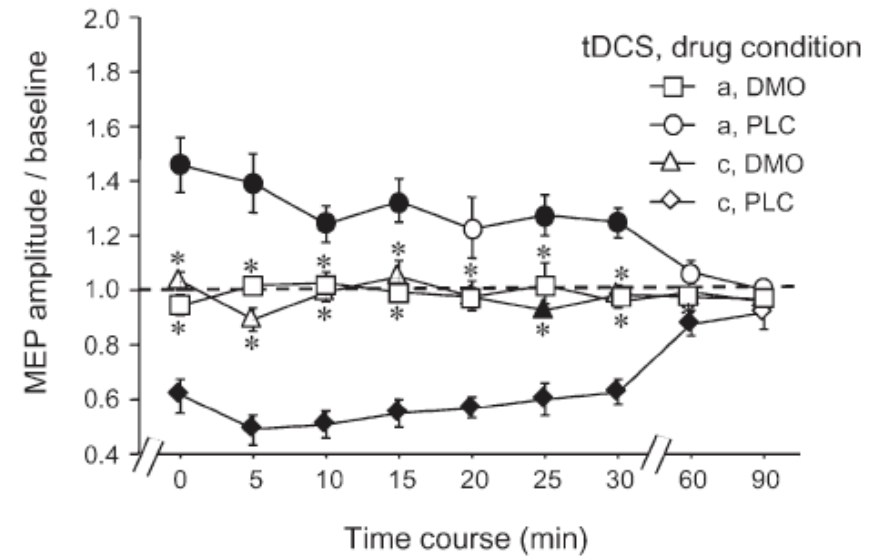
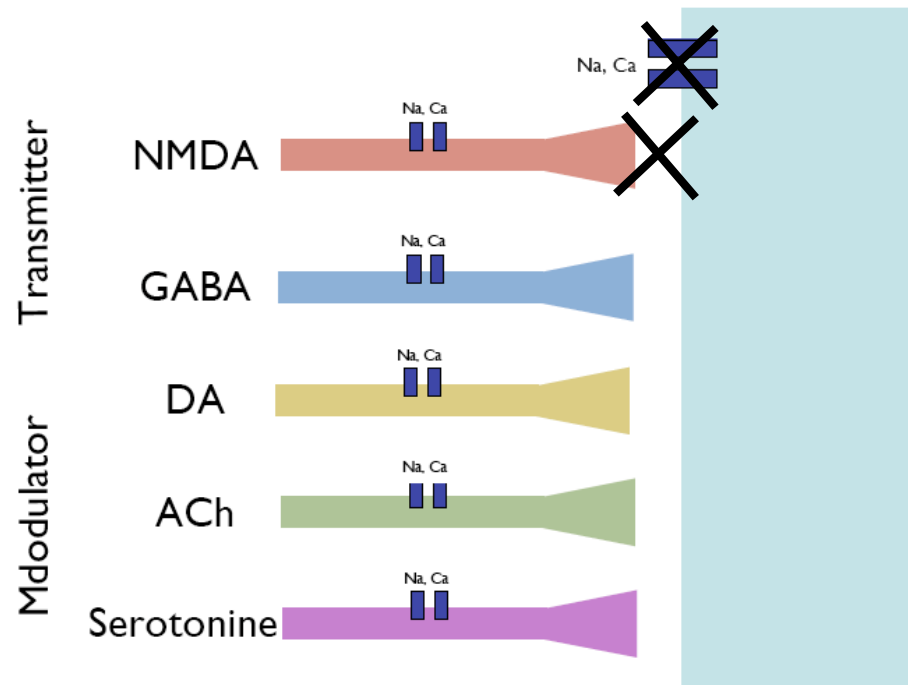
m = motor cortex; prm = premotor cortex; pom = post-motor cortex; oc = occipital; cS = contralateral forehead; cm = kontralateral motor cortex



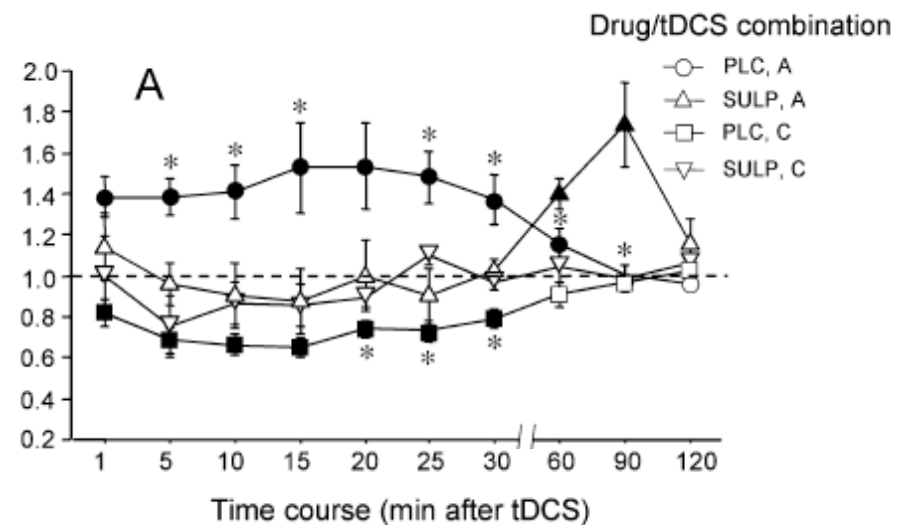
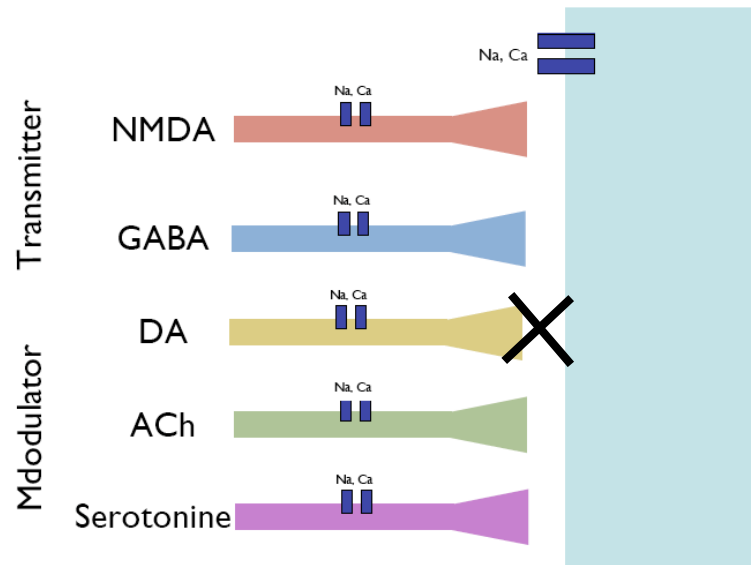
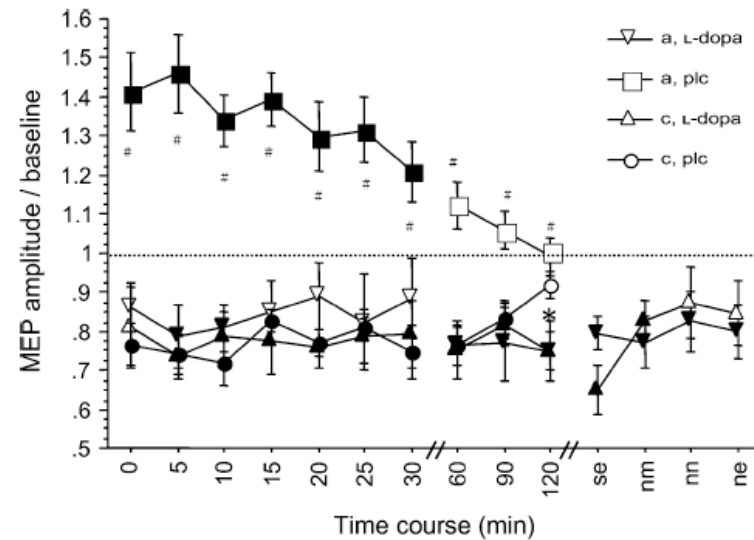
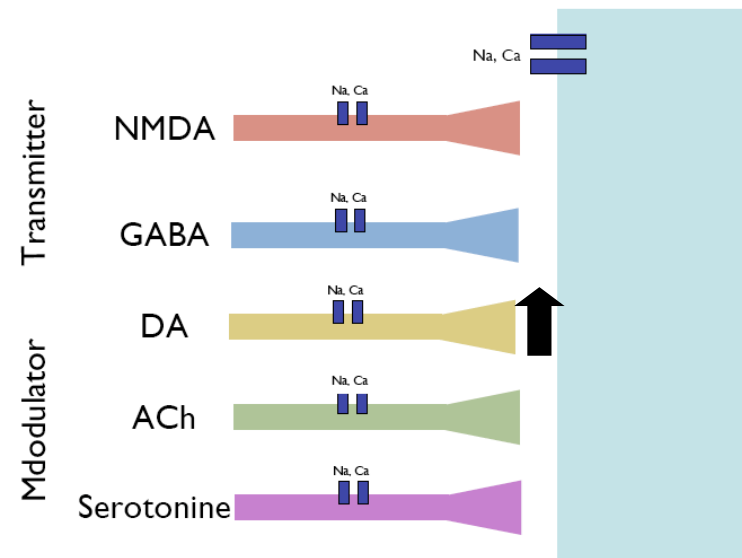
Mechanisms of action - pharmacological perspective



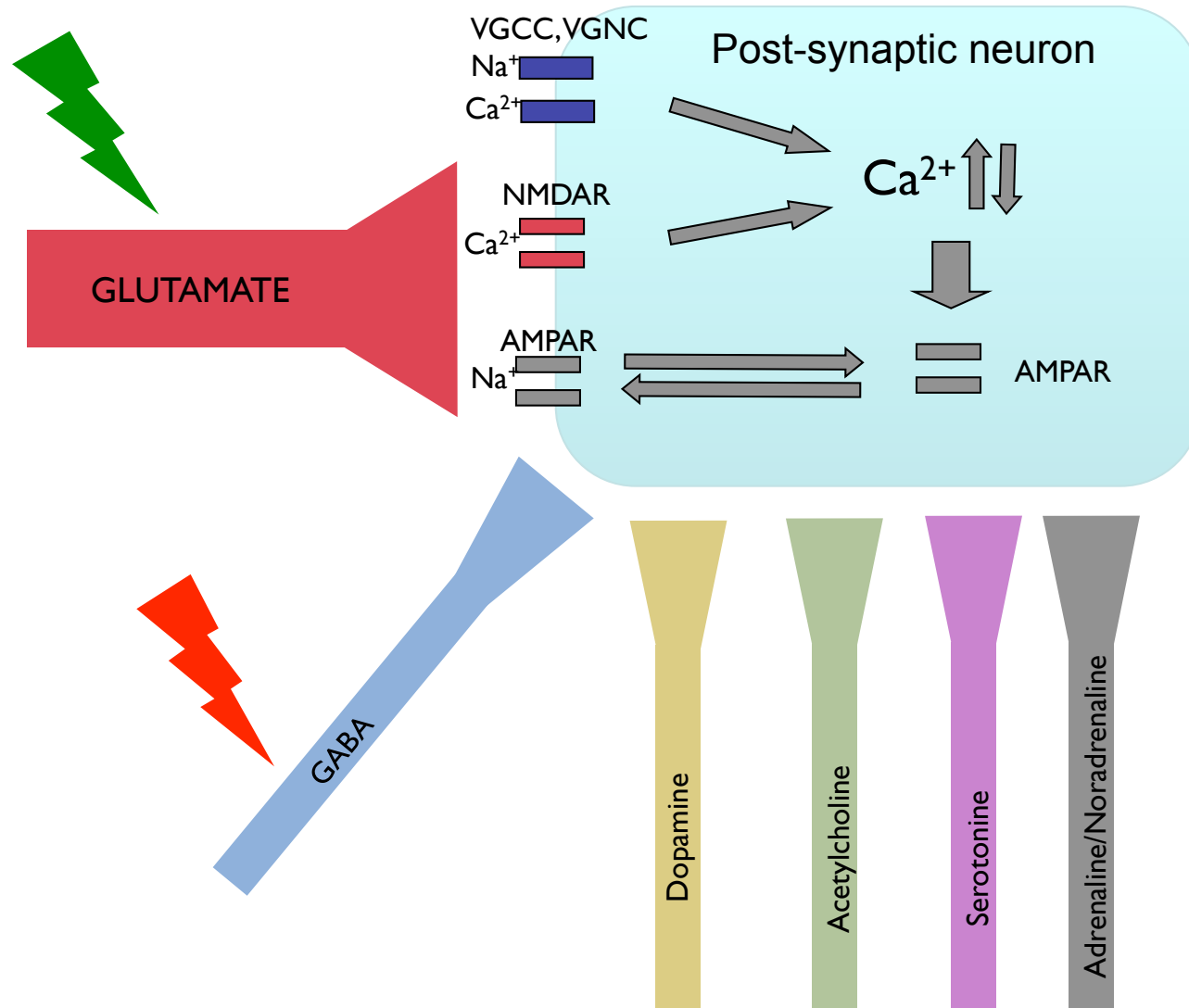
Pharmacological *dependence* of after-effects of tDCS



Pharmacological *modulation* of after-effects

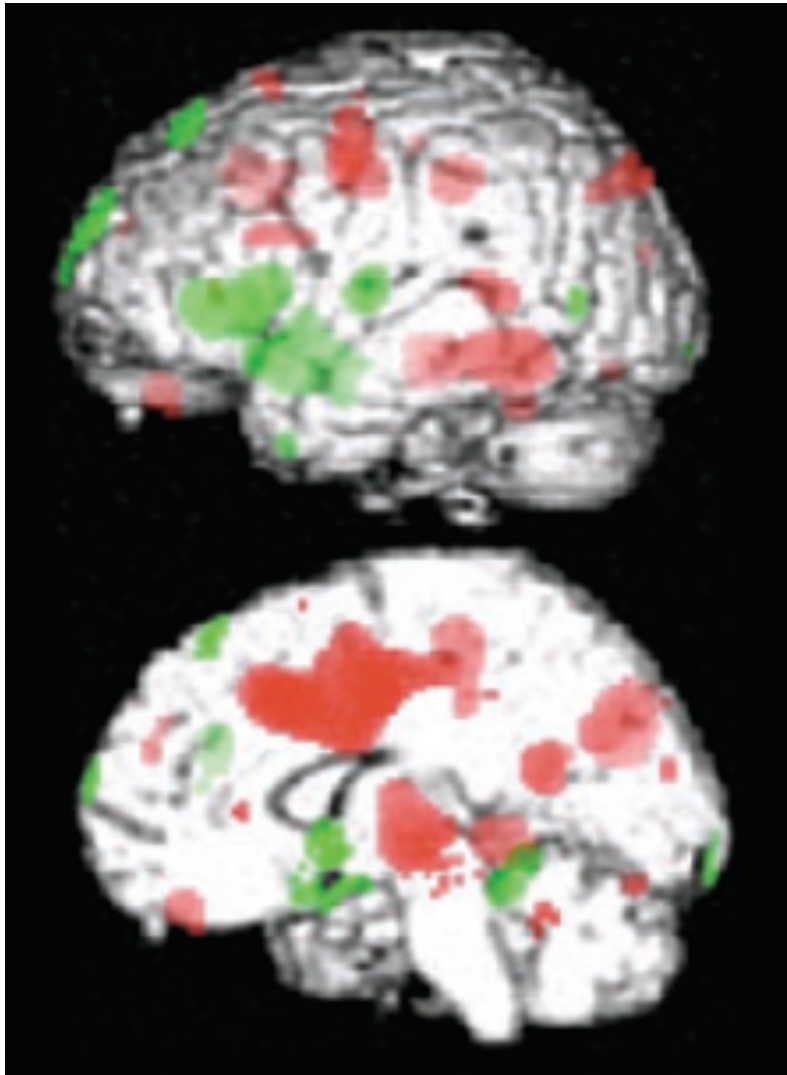


Conclusion I

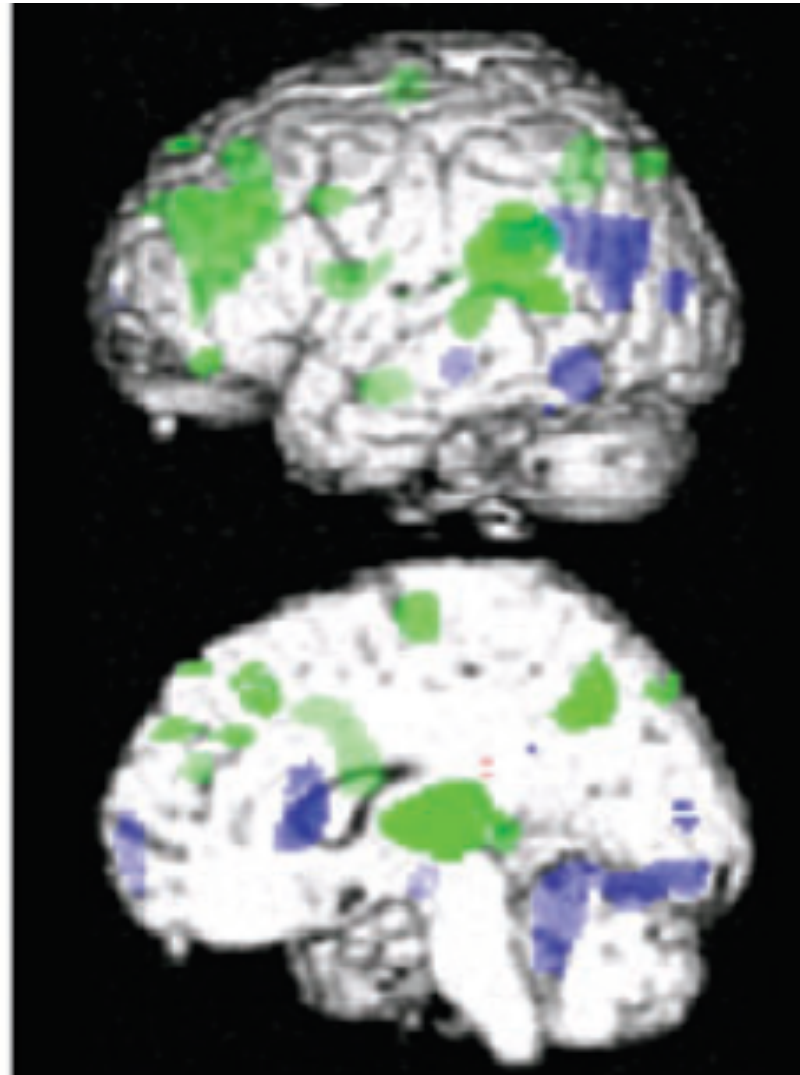


Are the effects regionally restricted?

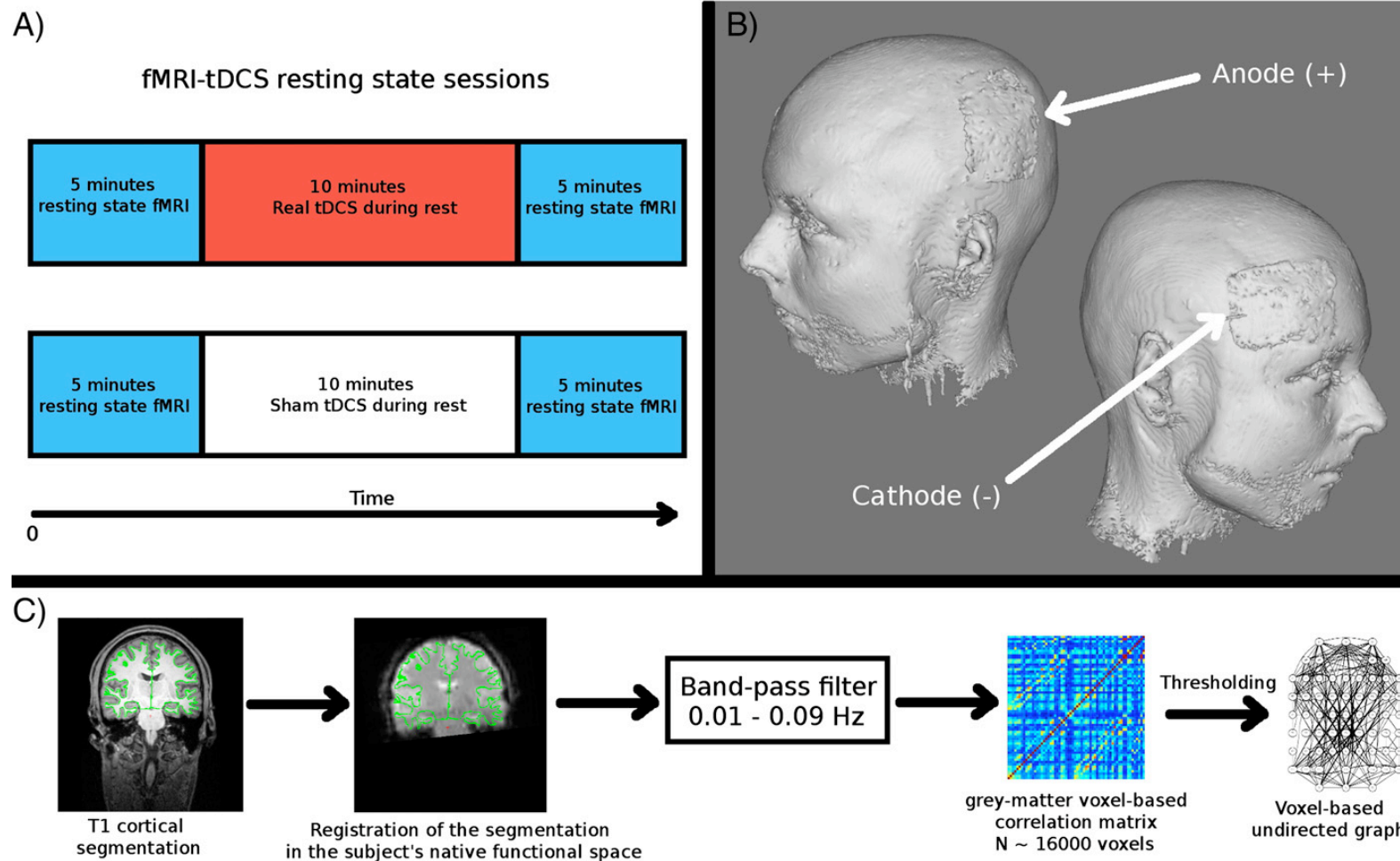
anodal



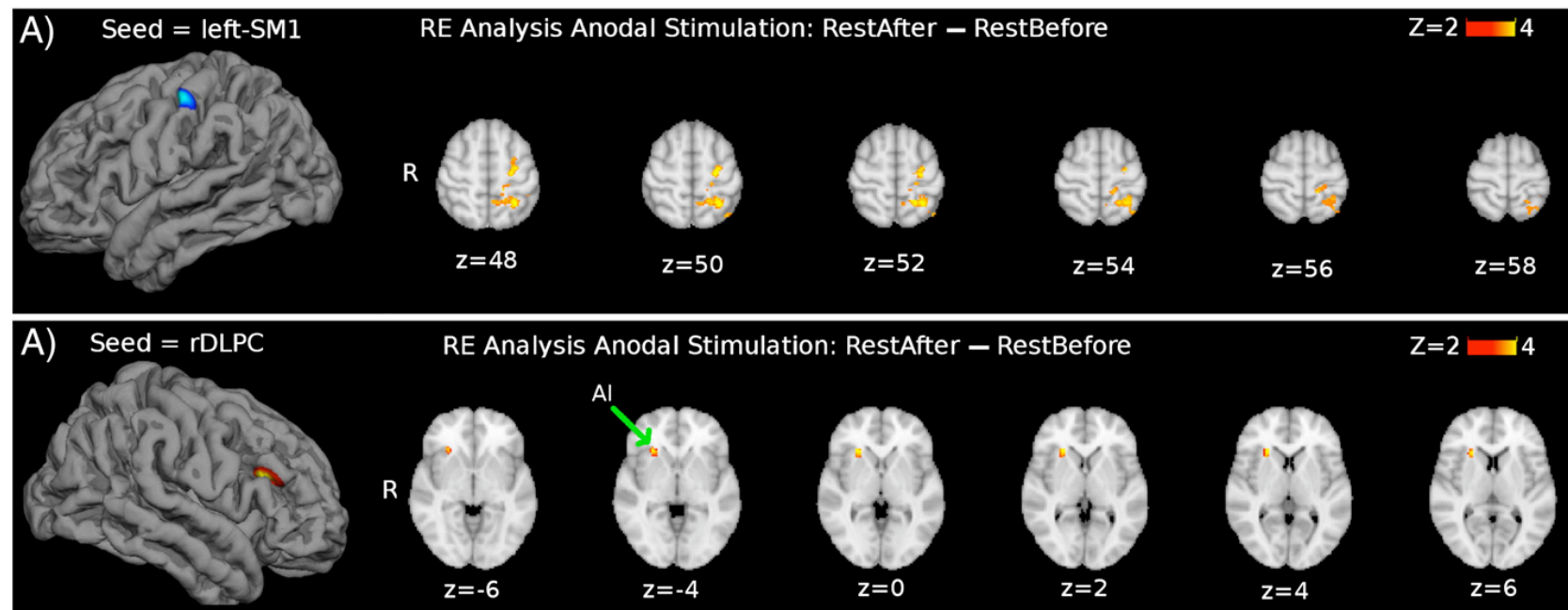
cathodal



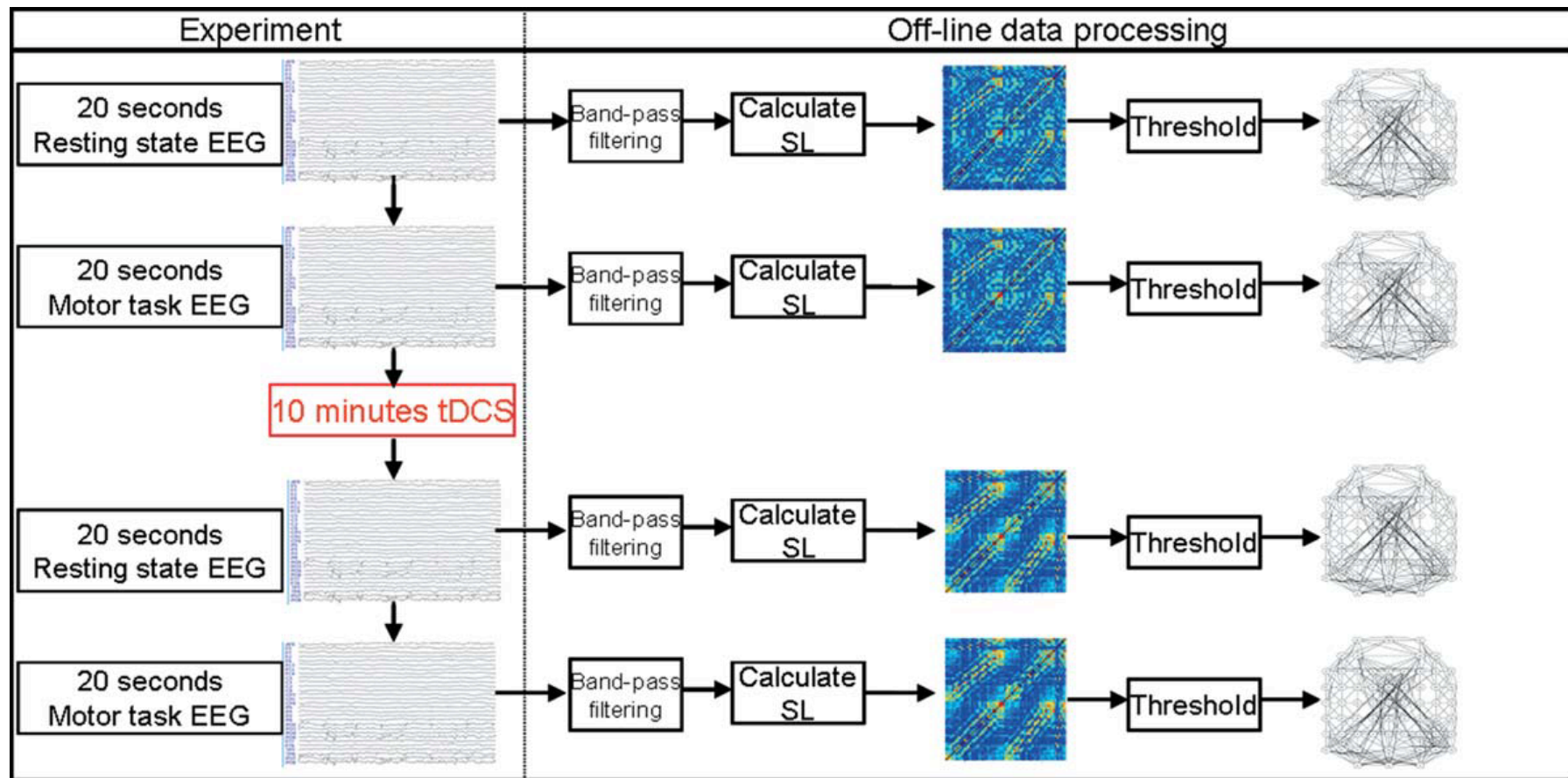
tDCS-induced functional connectivity alterations in motor-related networks - fMRI



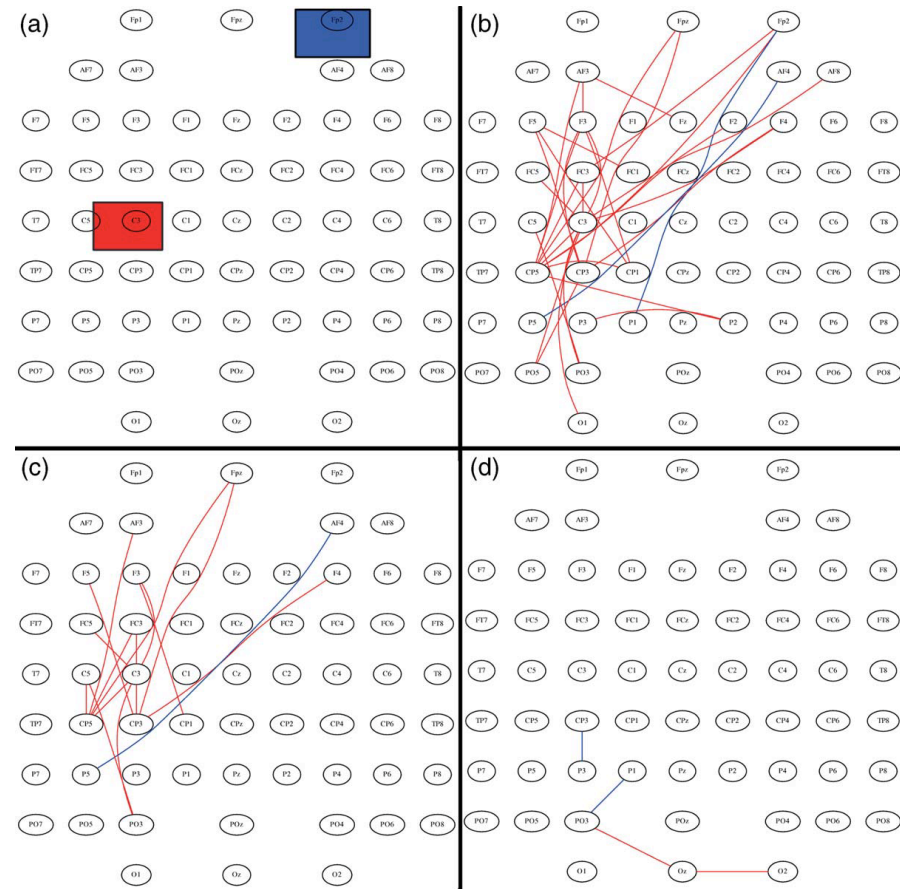
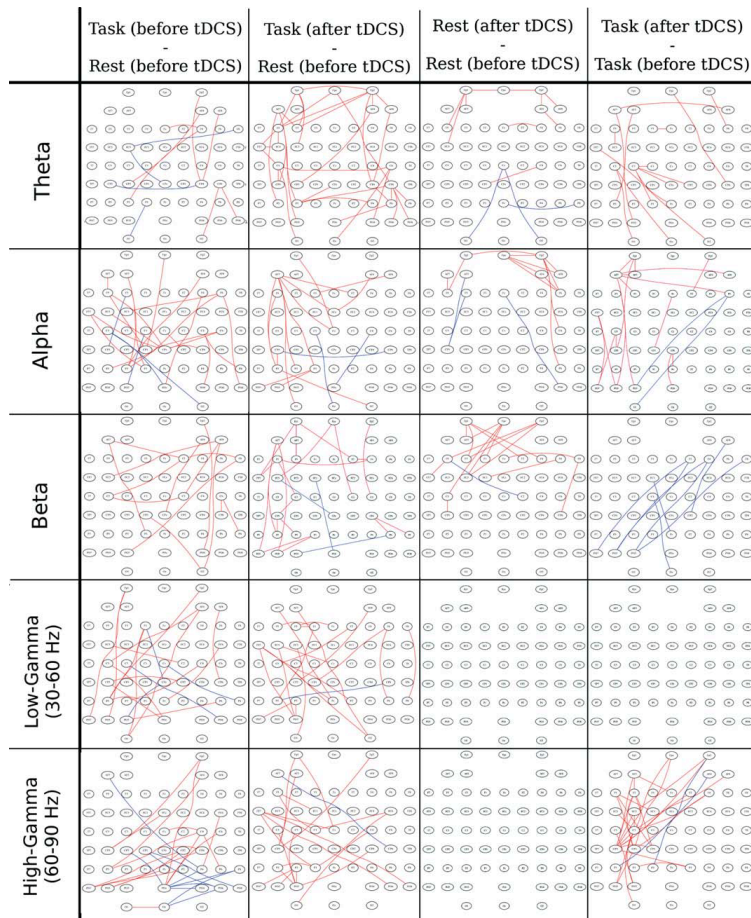
tDCS-induced functional connectivity alterations in motor-related networks - fMRI



tDCS-induced functional connectivity alterations of motor cortical networks - EEG



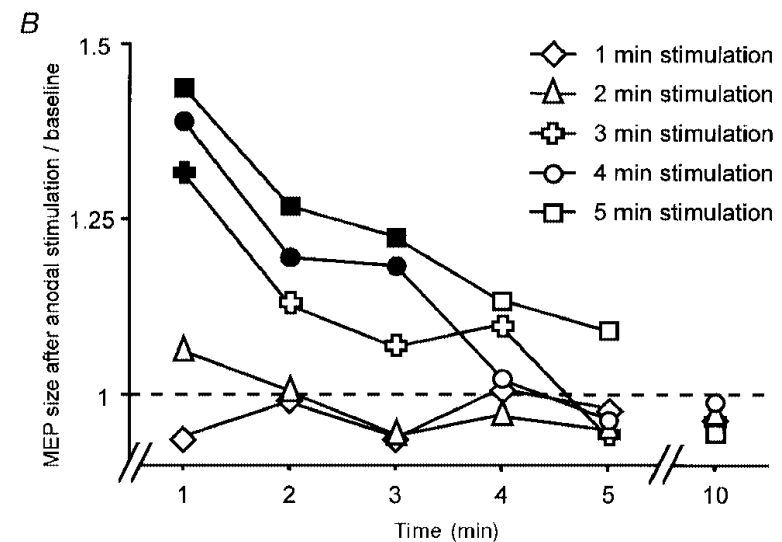
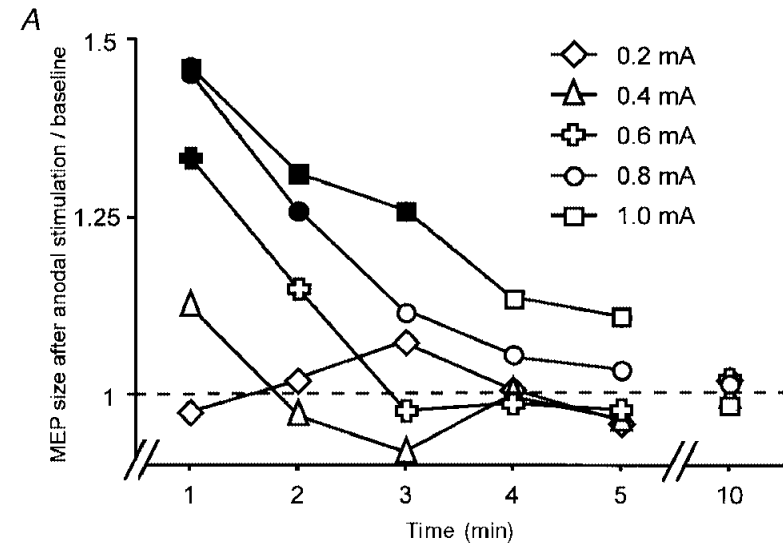
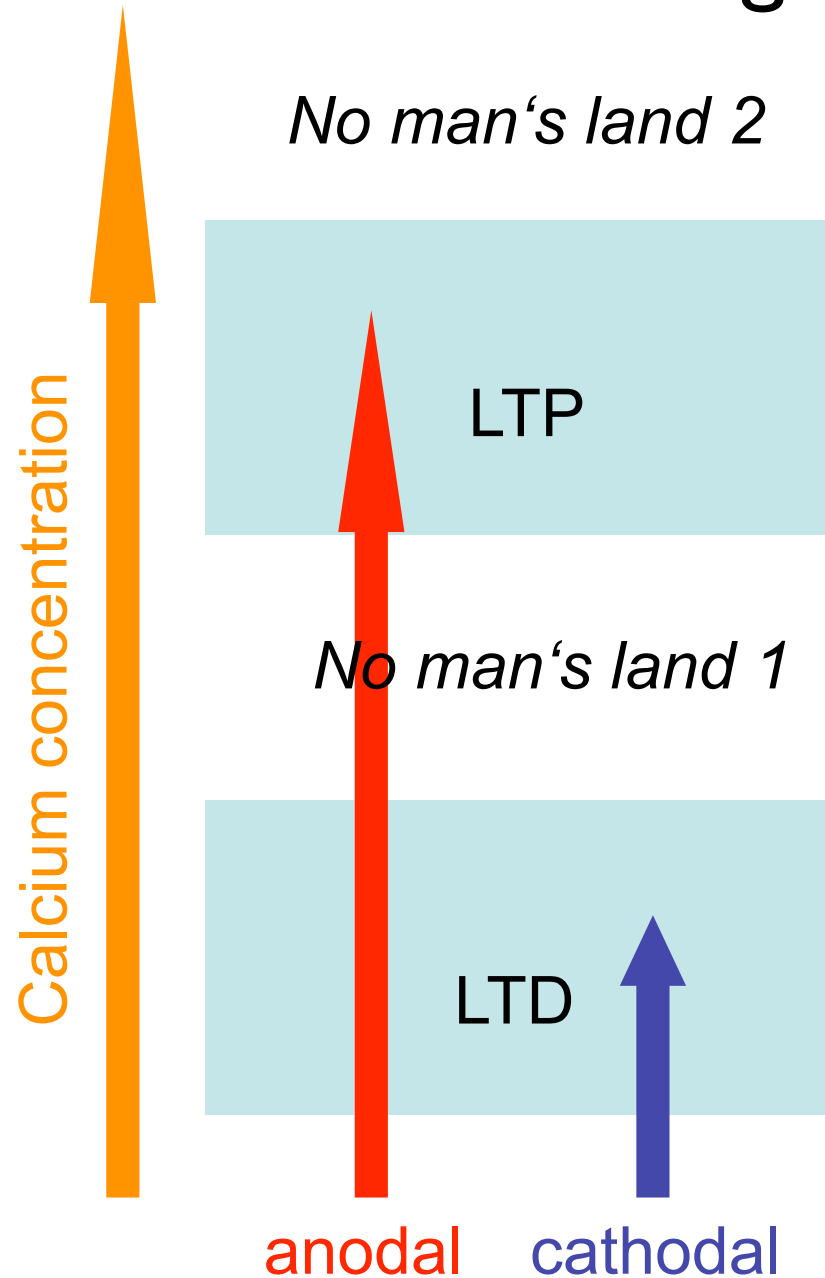
tDCS-induced functional connectivity alterations of motor cortical networks - EEG



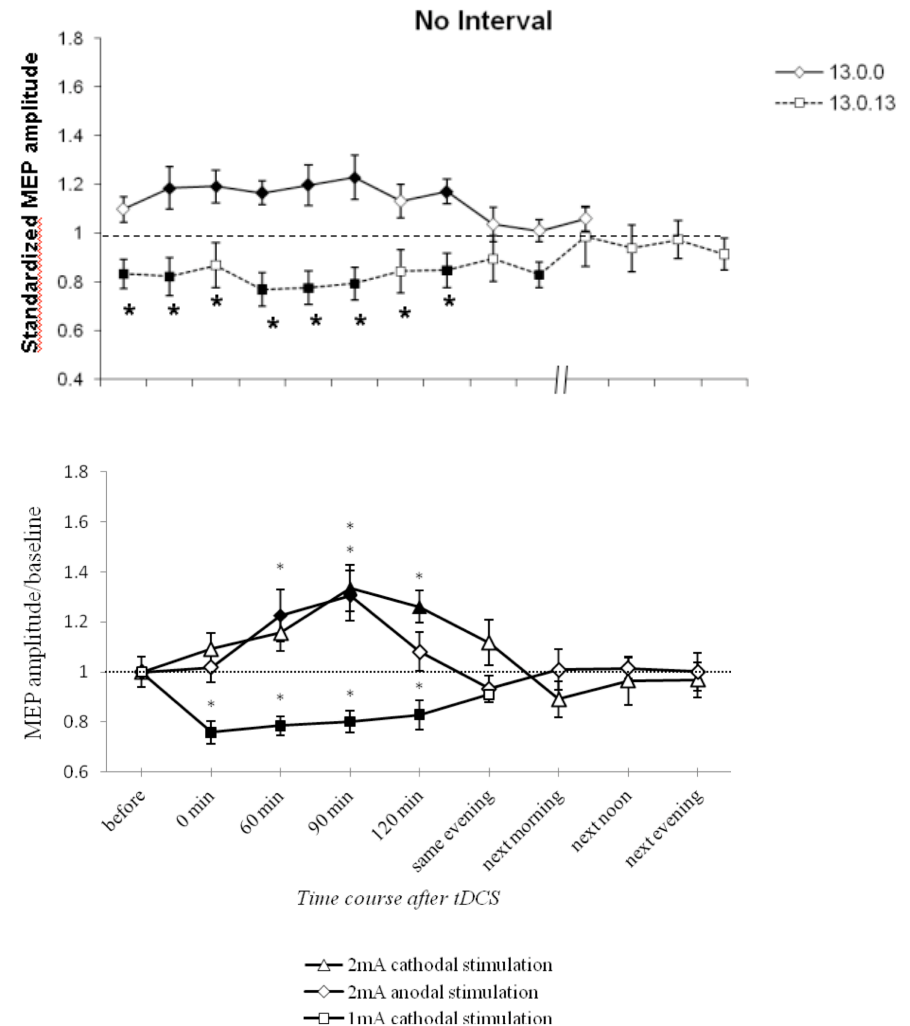
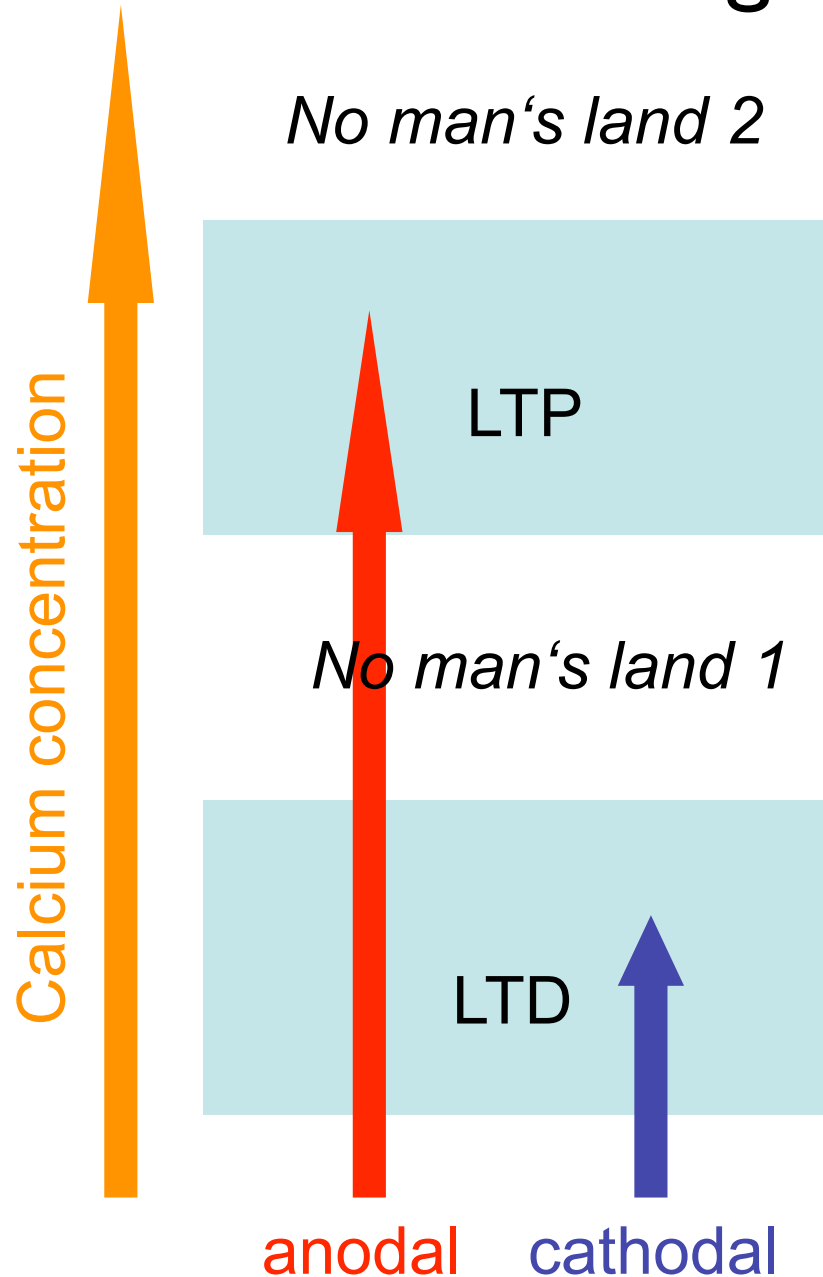
Conclusion II

- tDCS is well suited to model plasticity in the human brain
- Regional effects on cortical excitability
- Connectional effects on functional networks
- Relatively short-lasting effects
- Relatively non-focal effects

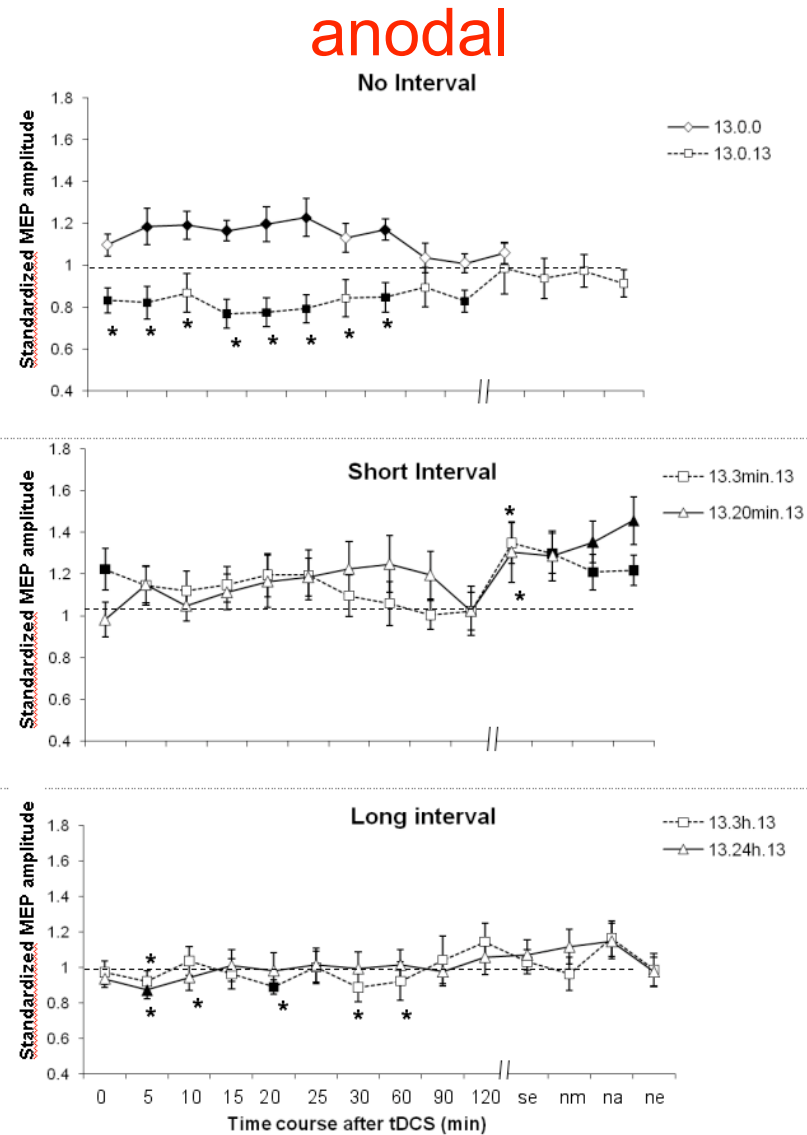
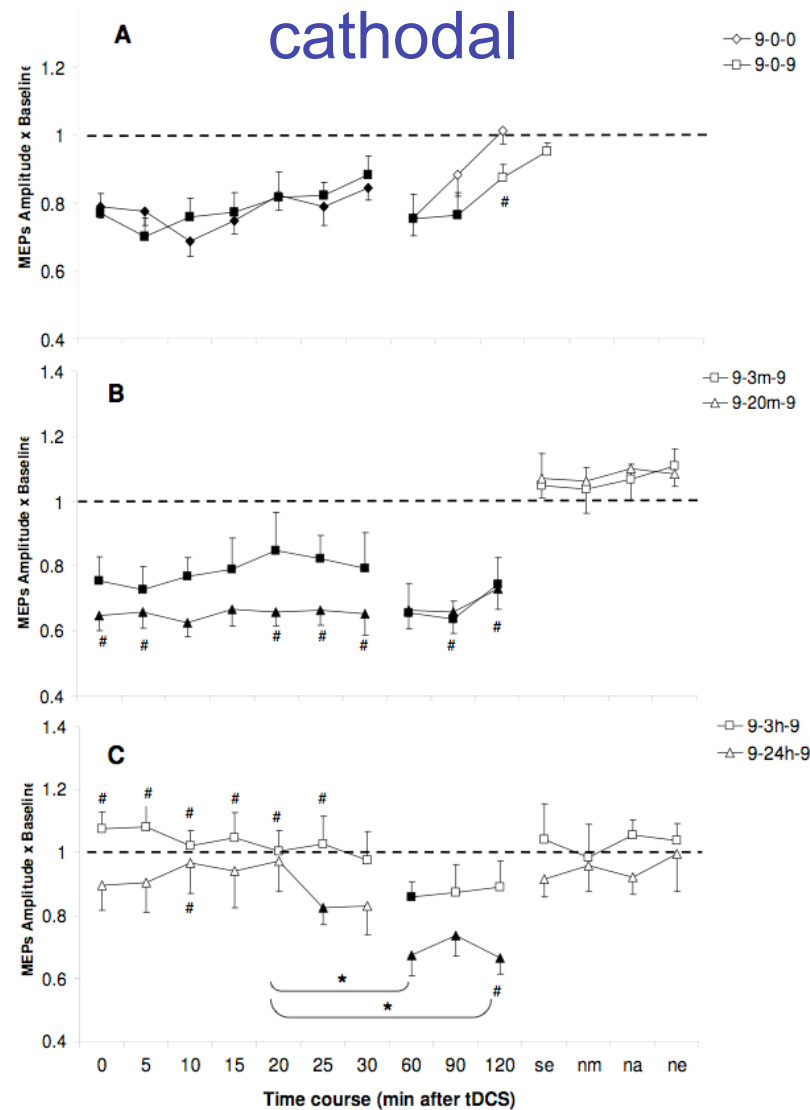
Enhancing efficacy of tDCS I



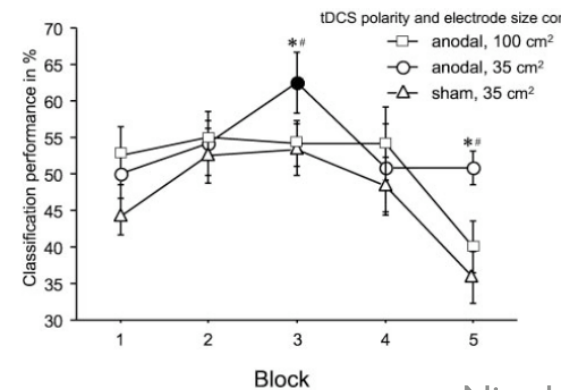
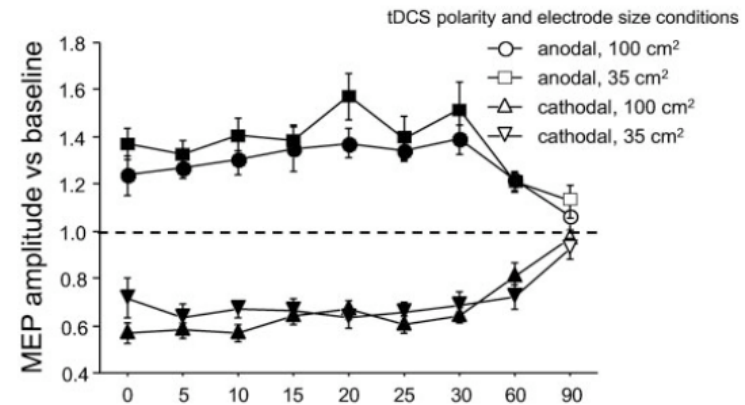
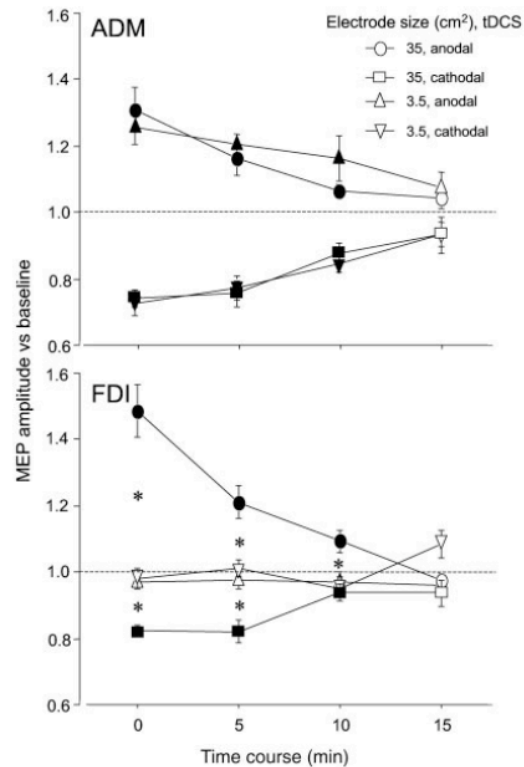
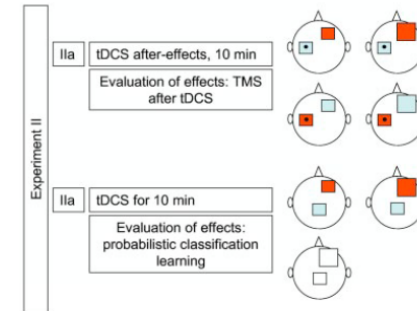
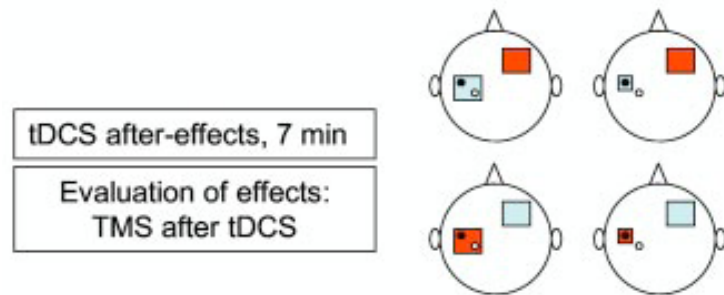
Enhancing efficacy of tDCS II



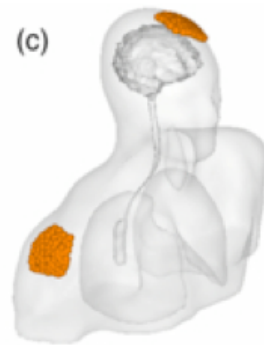
Enhancing efficacy of tDCS III



Increasing focality of tDCS I



Increasing focality of tDCS II



1 mA tDCS_{anodal}

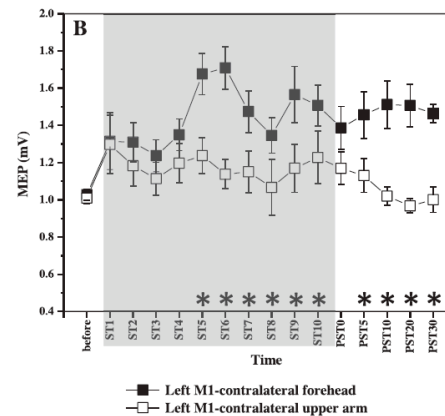
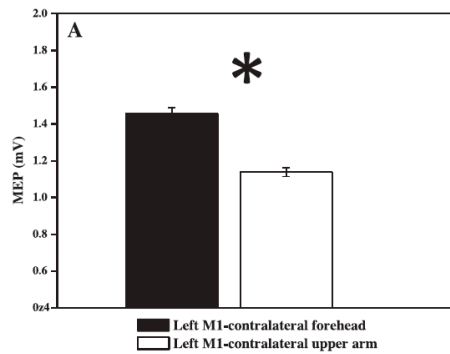
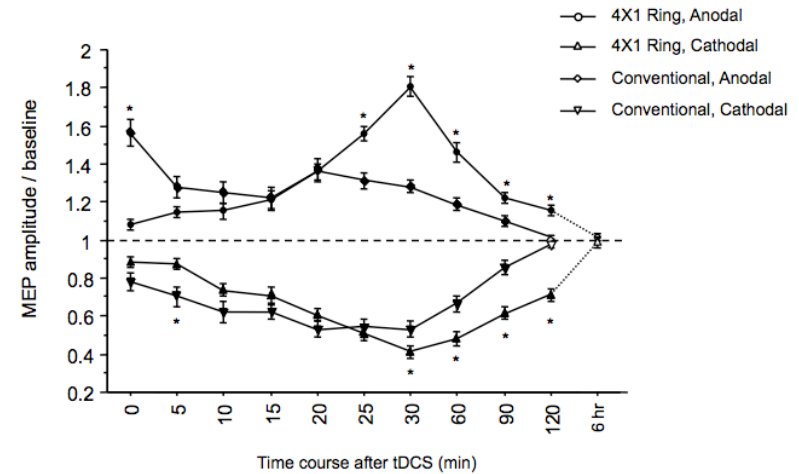
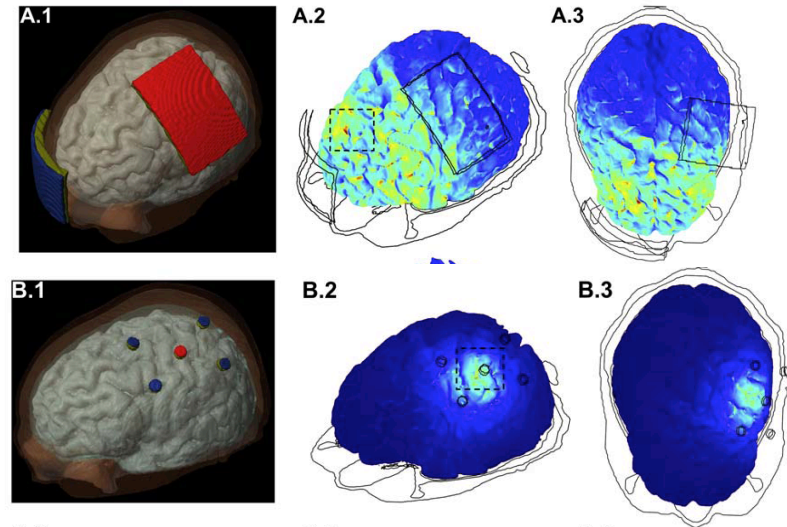


Fig. 1. Left M1 – contralateral forehead vs. Left M1 – contralateral upper arm. (A) Comparison of the 1 mA tDCS_{anodal} induced effects on cortical excitability using the Left M1 – contralateral forehead vs. Left M1 – contralateral upper arm electrode montage. The bar graph shows the mean MEP value from ST1 to PST30, averaged over 9 subjects. Error bars indicate standard errors. An asterisk indicates $P < 0.05$. (B) The figure shows mean amplitudes of MEPs and their SEMs during 10 min of stimulation and up to 30 min after stimulation (9 subjects). Significantly increased MEPs were observed in Left M1- contralateral forehead montage at the ST5-ST10 and PST5-PST30 time points compared to the corresponding time points using the Left M1 – contralateral upper arm montage ($P < 0.05$).

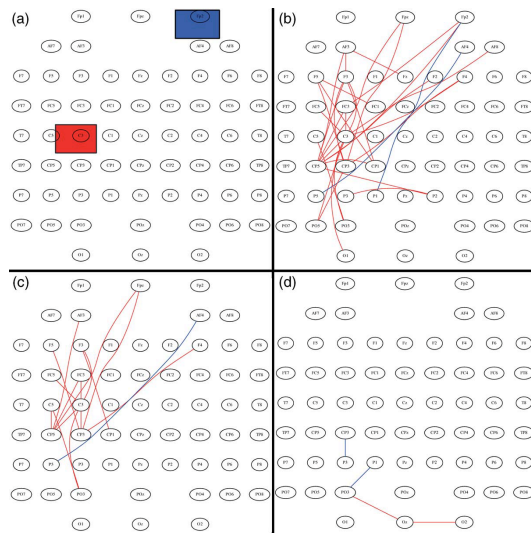


Conclusion III

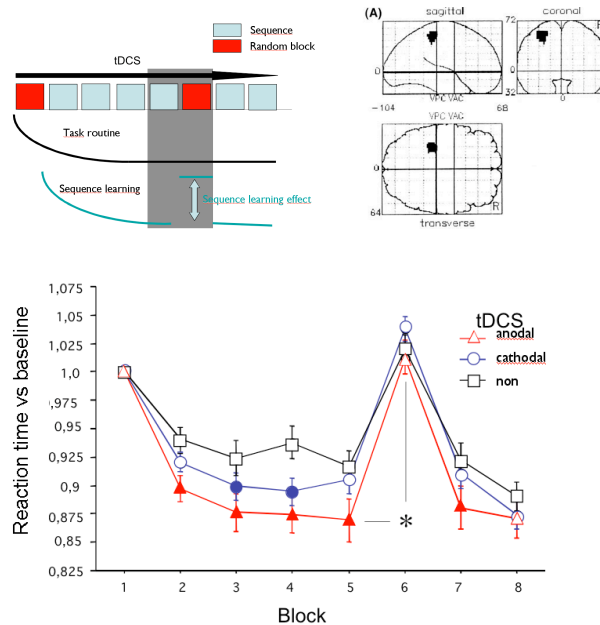
- effect size, and focality of tDCS can be improved
- Simple prolongation/enhancing of stimulation intensity might not be sufficient
- Non-linear effects might emerge
- Specific repetition intervals might be superior
- Focality of tDCS can be improved by
 - reducing size of the target electrode
 - enhancing size or remote position of return electrode
 - new electrode arrangements (e.g. „HD-tDCS“?)

General remarks – to what end?

Physiology of plasticity



Physiology of cognition



Clinical application

