



Infographic



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The main non-invasive neuromodulatory techniques: an infographic

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ABSTRACT | BACKGROUND: This infographic aims to present the main non-invasive neuromodulatory techniques that can be used to assess and/or modulate central nervous system excitability. Single- and paired-pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) can be used to assess brain excitability through the delivery of magnetic pulses over the cerebral cortex. The motor evoked potential is an indirect measure of motor cortex excitability and is the most used cortical measure of excitability. **RESULTS:** Neuromodulation may be achieved through several techniques, which may be used to promote top-down or bottom-up effects. Among the top-down techniques is direct current stimulation (DCS) which can change its nomenclature according to the stimulation target, for example, transcranial (tDCS), or cerebellar (ctDCS). In addition, also can be included in top-down techniques the transcranial random noise stimulation (tRNS), transcranial alternate current stimulation (tACS), and repetitive TMS (rTMS). On other hand, the bottom-up techniques include the peripheral electrical stimulation (PES), transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation (taVNS), transcutaneous spinal direct current stimulation (tsDCS), and repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation (rPMS). **CONCLUSION:** The neuromodulatory effects are dependent on several parameters that can be specific to physical principles (electrical or magnetic). For example, in repetitive P/TMS the frequency, type and angular orientation of coil, distance between the coil and the brain, pulse waveform, and pattern of stimulation are presented as important parameters able to interfere with the quality of stimulation. The same can be observed in tDCS, ctDCS, and tsDCS with the polarity and shape and montage of electrode, intensity, site and duration of stimulation, and current density.

KEYWORDS: tDCS. NIBS. Neuromodulation. TMS.

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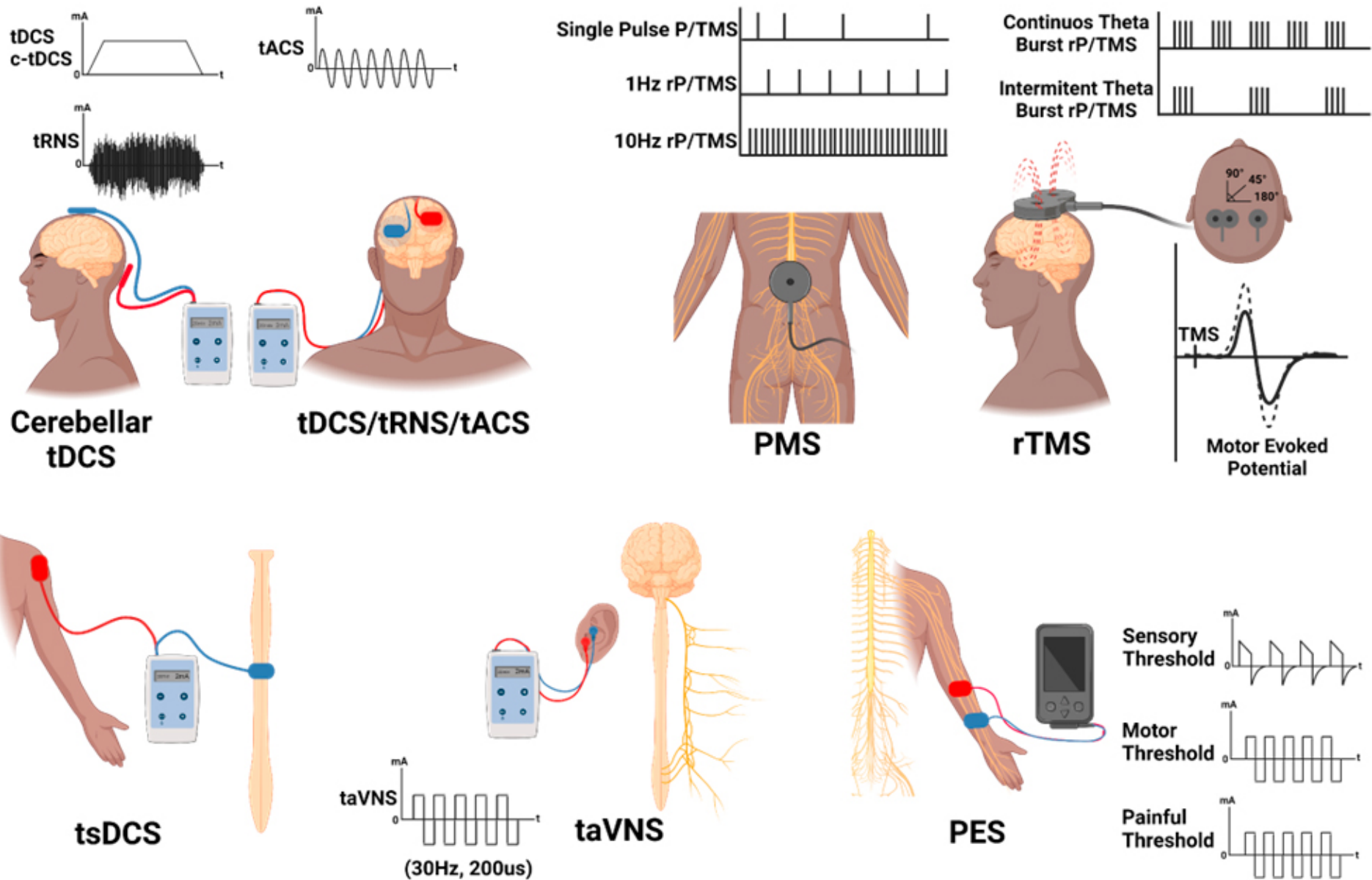
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Infographic legend

The main non-invasive neuromodulatory techniques can be divided according to the physical principles used (electrical or magnetic), and the localization of the stimulation target (central or peripheral), and each technique has a specific parameter. The tDCS, tRNS, tACS, and cerebellar tDCS are techniques classified as electrical and central, whereas the rTMS is included in the classification of the magnetic and central. On other hand, the tsDCS, taVNS, and PES are techniques classified as electrical and peripheral, whereas rPMS are classified as magnetic and peripheral. In the context of cortical measure of excitability, the TMS and PMS can be used through single magnetic pulses.

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Abbreviations

ctDCS: cerebellar transcranial direct current stimulation;

PES: peripheral electrical stimulation;

rPMS: repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation;

rTMS: repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation;

PMS: peripheral magnetic stimulation;

tACS: transcranial alternating current stimulation;

taVNS: transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation;

tDCS: transcranial direct current stimulation;

TMS: transcranial magnetic stimulation;

tRNS: transcranial random noise stimulation;

tsDCS: transcutaneous spinal direct current stimulation.

Authors' contributions

Lopes TS drafted the layout infographic and wrote the abstract text, while Oliveira LB, Lopes LCD, Lopes TS, and Lopes TS critically reviewed it. All authors were involved in all aspects of infographic conception.

Conflicts of interest

No financial, legal or political conflicts involving third parties (government, companies and private foundations, etc.) were declared for any aspect of the submitted work (including, but not limited to grants and funding, participation in an advisory board, study design, preparation manuscript, statistical analysis, etc.).

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