

·综述·

重复经颅磁刺激调控皮质兴奋性的影响因素及机制*

柳 华¹ 韩肖华² 黄晓琳²

重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)技术从1985年发明至今有三十余年历史,属于一种无创的脑刺激技术,广泛应用于神经功能的诊断和治疗^[1]。其机制与磁场在颅内形成内生电流有关。该电流不仅引起局部神经元长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP)、长时程抑制(long-term depression, LTD)变化,还可整体激活神经网络产生作用^[2]。在临床应用上,rTMS可显著改善抑郁症、疼痛、脑卒中等患者的运动和认知功能,但是其具体的作用机制目前并没有统一的解释。因此,本文从临床试验、动物实验、细胞实验分别阐述rTMS研究进展,以期为今后rTMS的研究和临床应用提供思路。

1 rTMS的影响因素

研究者们一直致力于rTMS的参数研究,包括刺激频率、刺激强度、刺激时间、间歇时间、刺激量等。频率是最重要的刺激参数之一,脑组织对不同频率的磁场产生不同效应。大于5Hz的rTMS称为高频rTMS,细胞产生去极化,表现为兴奋。有研究者质疑rTMS安全性,认为高频会诱发癫痫发作,但事实上rTMS在脑卒中患者诱发癫痫的概率只有0.1%^[3]。≤1Hz为低频rTMS,细胞可产生超极化,表现为抑制。用1Hz rTMS刺激正常人大脑M1运动区,运动诱发电位(motor evoked potentials, MEP)的幅度无变化或者波幅降低,但随着刺激频率(≥2Hz)的增加MEP幅度会逐渐增加,而用5Hz rTMS刺激时,MEP波幅显著增加,并可持续30—60min^[4]。临床上低频rTMS是否只表现为抑制作用而没有促进作用,也不尽然。有试验发现1Hz rTMS能提高同侧和对侧前额和颞叶脑电波 α 和 β 波(清醒脑电波)的自发频率,一直持续2w^[5]。rTMS抑制效应在参数设置上有其特点。除了设置低频外,临床上发现rTMS间歇时间在50—100ms时,可降低MEP波幅^[2]。如果低频刺激之前给予高频刺激预处理,低频的抑制效应会增强^[6]。大脑两个半球之间有交互抑制作用,所以在一侧用低频刺激,对侧用高频刺激,可促进抑制加强。

rTMS和其他TMS刺激模式相比,皮质兴奋性效果并不

突出。Di Lazzaro V等^[7]对比了rTMS与 θ 爆发式磁刺激(theta burst stimulation, TBS),包括持续性TBS(continuous TBS, cTBS)和间歇性TBS(intermittent delivery pattern, iTBS),发现1Hz的rTMS的MEP(-20%)小于cTBS(-29%),5Hz的rTMS兴奋作用(+56%)与iTBS比较没有显著差异。但是rTMS的另一种模式4脉冲刺激(quadripulse stimulation, QPS),刺激间隔1.5—1250ms,实验证明有更好的刺激反应与突触可塑性^[8]。可能因为QPS为单向4个序列脉冲,能产生较强的兴奋性刺激^[9],在正常被试的M1区兴奋性刺激主要表现为突触再可塑性,调节躯体感觉中枢;间隔时间为1—1.5ms,30—100ms刺激则表现为抑制效应,减少了一些兴奋性作用。但这个模式目前还没有在临床上广泛使用。

rTMS的研究结果较多,但机制未明,与其不能精确测量电场强度有关。电场强度与皮质的沟回方向有很大关系。垂直于沟回的电流可增加局部电场强度。脉冲的正弦波有一正一负,也有半正弦波。一般来说,半正弦波比全正弦波会有更高的静息运动阈值(resting motor threshold, RMT),因此,应用全正弦波更易诱发兴奋。Sommer M等^[10]发现用5Hz,双向200个脉冲会比单向脉冲在10min内有较大幅度的后续MEP波幅。

rTMS刺激强度会随刺激头与头皮的距离增加而迅速锐减。标准的8字形线圈,可穿过颅骨产生刺激的最大深度大约为1.5—2.5cm,H型线圈深度可达6—8cm。刺激的深度与刺激量有关,刺激量越大,刺激范围和深度都会增加。

2 rTMS的主要作用

2.1 rTMS的作用细胞

rTMS作用于神经元的突触,而不是胞体^[11]。单个TMS作用于兴奋性轴突或者抑制性轴突时,轴突去极化后可顺行传递下去,或向后方传递引起神经胞体的变化,影响神经细胞内部线粒体、核糖体、转录因子、黏附因子、电压门控通道、受体表达等,引起细胞的通透性和兴奋性的变化^[12],从而产

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1001-1242.2017.03.024

*基金项目:湖北省教育厅青年科研项目(Q20144104);武汉体育学院青年教师科研基金项目(2014QZ07)

1 武汉体育学院健康科学学院,武汉,430079; 2 华中科技大学附属同济医院康复科

作者简介:柳华,女,博士,讲师; 收稿日期:2016-05-13

生脑的可塑性^[13]。rTMS又或者直接或间接对胶质细胞产生作用,有报道称脊髓损伤用高频rTMS治疗后,发现损伤处的星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞数量有显著性下降^[14-15]。但对正常大鼠皮质进行rTMS,发现星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞并没有明显不同^[14],说明rTMS对正常细胞影响不大,但对损伤处的细胞具有促进损伤修复的作用。

2.2 rTMS的LTP/LTD效应

rTMS的脑可塑性可解释为磁刺激对神经元细胞的短时效应和长时效应,短时效应可以引起短时磷酸化的改变,rTMS的长时效应与增强LTP有关^[16]。LTP是学习记忆的分子基础,当阻滞了N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDA受体)后,LTP减少,记忆和认知能力明显下降。LTP和LTD不同之处在于NMDA受体活化程度,与细胞内钙离子升高程度不同相关。钙离子浓度大于5 μ mol时发生CaMKII蛋白磷酸化,LTP产生。而细胞内钙离子浓度只轻度升高时,LTD则产生^[17]。Fitzgerald等^[18]用NMDA受体拮抗剂可使1Hz rTMS对皮质抑制作用减弱。LTP除了与NMDA受体有关外,还和 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体(α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid receptor, AMPA受体)有关。研究发现,在高频刺激后胞内的蛋白质不但可以聚集,还可以融合到突触后膜^[19]。用10Hz的重复磁刺激(repetitive magnetic stimulation, rMS)刺激体外出生4d的小鼠海马脑片900次后发现,rMS能增加海马CA1区谷氨酸能神经元的兴奋性突触连接,重塑树突棘,并能增加突触后含GluR-1的AMPA受体的密度和大小,增加LTP^[20]。另外,LTP还与脑源性神经营养因子(brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)、Zif268有较强相关性,而高频rTMS能促进BDNF的分泌和Zif268的表达。Ahmed Z等^[21]用1.8T的强度在1Hz、8Hz、15Hz下刺激健康大鼠,发现15Hz的rTMS能提升大鼠记忆能力,而1Hz和8Hz的rTMS却损害大鼠的记忆,进一步通过体外脑片的研究发现15Hz下,脑片电生理可呈现时间依赖性的LTP,说明越高频率的rTMS对大鼠记忆影响越好。Aydin-Abidin等^[22]用1Hz、10Hz刺激健康大鼠,结果发现即早基因c-fos在1Hz、10Hz组显著表达,Zif268只在10Hz时有显著表达,而Zif268与LTP有强相关性。说明rTMS有可能通过此基因改善认知。

2.3 rTMS促细胞增殖作用

目前,在健康、抑郁和脑卒中大鼠模型中均观察到rTMS有促神经细胞增殖的作用。Ueyama E等^[23]用25Hz刺激2w后,发现室管膜下区(subventricular zone, SVZ)-5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷(5-Bromo-2-deoxyUridine, BrdU)阳性细胞在rTMS组显著增加,但阳性细胞中神经元的比例无显著差异。后来研究者们验证了此增殖细胞为神经干细胞(neural

stem cells, NSCs)^[24]。但增殖机制还不清楚。也有研究者认为,rTMS的抗凋亡作用引起NSCs增殖。Yoon等^[25]用高频rTMS刺激(10Hz)治疗脑缺血大鼠14天后,Bcl-2/Bax比值增加,凋亡减少,但是NMDA和微管相关蛋白2表达无明显变化,因此,与神经再生相比,凋亡促使细胞增殖可能性更大。另外,Guo等^[24]发现10Hz rTMS能促进脑缺血大鼠皮质miR-106b家族的分泌,通过调控下游靶基因p57调节NSCs周期,说明高频rTMS影响细胞周期刺激增殖。体外实验也证实rTMS对神经干细胞具有直接的刺激增殖作用。10Hz rMS体外刺激NSCs,可增加NSCs miR-106b的表达,促进NSCs的增殖^[26],但是rMS是否能促进NSCs的分化,目前还没有相关实验研究。

除了对NSCs有促增殖的作用以外,对其他神经细胞同样有作用。有研究者对正常大鼠皮质进行低频rTMS刺激,发现星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞没有变化^[14],但在脊髓损伤处rTMS刺激可减少星形胶质细胞和少突胶质细胞数量^[15]。用高频的rTMS治疗则会引起海马和齿状回的胶质细胞的活化^[27],其中胶质细胞对NSCs有促凋亡作用^[28],这可能是有些研究rTMS没有促进NSCs增殖的原因^[25]。

3 临床疾病的机制研究

3.1 抑郁症

抑郁症是一类常见的、致残的、难以治愈的精神障碍性疾病。2008年美国食品和药物管理局批准rTMS作为抑郁症治疗方法正式使用^[3]。Furtado CP^[29]用1Hz和10Hz的rTMS分别刺激抑郁患者右侧和左侧背外侧额叶(dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, DLPFC)区,1次/天,共6w,治疗后fMRI发现左侧杏仁核持续数小时脑血流量增加。但是后来证实单用低频(1Hz)治疗也有效^[30]。rTMS治疗抑郁症的机制与BDNF^[31]、5-HT^[32]、多巴胺^[33]和神经再生^[24]等有关。

BDNF是一种神经营养蛋白质,参与大脑的学习和记忆过程,对神经元的生长发育、存活、分化以及修复有重大意义。有研究者发现25Hz rTMS刺激健康受试者的左侧DLPFC,10天后刺激组的血浆BDNF显著降低^[31],如果换成抑郁症患者,BDNF血浆水平则无变化^[34]或者有升高^[31]。推测血浆BDNF水平是一个动态调节的结果,健康状态时,高频rTMS可下调BDNF,病理状态时,能提高BDNF表达。在小脑去浦肯野细胞后,高频rTMS可诱导攀爬纤维的再生,并与BDNF注射治疗后效果相似^[35],这进一步说明高频rTMS有促进BDNF表达作用。在动物模型实验,不论低频^[36]还是高频rTMS^[37]均能提高正常或疾病模型大鼠的脑、血液、淋巴细胞的BDNF含量。

多巴胺是一种中枢神经兴奋性递质,用正电子发射型计算机断层显像(positron emission computed tomography,

PET)可以观察到rTMS刺激后的大脑前额皮质、尾状核释放多巴胺,并与前扣带回产生交互作用^[21]。有实验发现高频rTMS刺激可引起海马组织多巴胺受体表达的增加^[38],但持续低频rTMS会引起多巴胺降低^[39]。

3.2 脑卒中

偏侧忽略是脑卒中后的功能障碍的一种表现。临床上,普遍认为单用低频rTMS刺激健侧半球在偏身忽略的效果上优于单用高频刺激患侧^[40]。但rTMS临床治疗同时必需进行物理治疗和作业治疗,否则效果不佳^[41]。rTMS在脑卒中后的急性、亚急性、慢性期均可使用。治疗时间一般都达3个月,但也有治疗2周后改善手运动能力的例子^[42]。其治疗机制除了与半球间抑制有关外,也与促进BDNF的分泌、保护神经细胞、增加神经再生和提高神经可塑性有关。用rTMS治疗脑缺血大鼠,芯片结果显示脑组织的基因表达发生了显著变化^[43]。

最近,Uhm KE等^[44]发现rTMS并不是促进所有患者MEP都提高,用BDNF基因型把脑卒中患者分为Val/Val组和Met等位基因组后,Val/Val组患者在皮质M1区进行10Hz的rTMS刺激后MEP的幅度显著升高,而Met等位基因组没有变化。因此,认为rTMS疗效与脑卒中患者BDNF的Val/Val基因型密切相关。

rTMS对神经细胞有抗凋亡和保护作用,在体和体外实验均得到证实。用高频rTMS刺激(20Hz)治疗7天后,rTMS脑梗死面积下降,microPET观察到糖代谢恢复,Bcl-2/Bax比值增加^[25],减少细胞的凋亡和死亡,高频刺激细胞活性增加^[45]。rTMS即使作为预处理手段也是有效的。用25Hz rTMS预处理的沙鼠做缺血模型,同样发现神经元下降的减少^[46]。这对预防和促进脑细胞的功能具有重大意义。

rTMS干预后,保护性的蛋白质表达会发生变化。Ike-da T^[47]用20Hz rTMS刺激小鼠大脑,发现HSP70 mRNA在第5天上升最快,在体外干预Neuro2a细胞,同样发现HSP70 mRNA上升,说明rTMS对脑细胞具有保护,防止进一步损伤的作用。rTMS在体外实验中能直接干预减少细胞的凋亡、提高细胞活性。Post A等^[48]在培养HT22细胞的培养基中加入对细胞有毒性作用的物质谷氨酸、H₂O₂、A β (β -淀粉样蛋白),20Hz rTMS刺激1天后显著提高细胞活性,其机制可能与rTMS促细胞分泌分泌型淀粉样前蛋白物质(sAPP)有关。Ma J等^[45]培养海马神经元细胞放在1.55T和1.14T的1Hz rTMS,刺激5天后,发现神经元在1.55T强度下比1.14T凋亡减少。

3.3 疼痛

rTMS无损伤性,无药物交叉反应,镇痛的临床疗效可达30%—40%^[49],是目前镇痛方法的研究热点。Hosomi等^[50]用连续10天5Hz的rTMS刺激M1区发现能明显缓解慢性神

经源性疼痛。另外,当刺激量在2000脉冲以上时,镇痛效果明显下降,因此,建议一般500—1200脉冲用来镇痛^[51]。镇痛机制可能与脑啡肽类物质的分泌、抑制性递质释放、脑血流减少或下行抑制通路的激活有关^[52]。虽然,rTMS镇痛的研究已经有些成果,但是有很多现象无法解释,需要进一步探讨。例如,M1区镇痛效果要比其他部位的镇痛效果好^[53]。

3.4 其他

rTMS在其他疾病上也运用广泛。在治疗阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)的认知功能上也颇有疗效。Bentwich J^[54]通过临床实验发现rTMS能显著改善AD患者的认知,可能与 γ -氨基丁酸(γ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)的含量变化有关^[55]。Yue L等^[56]用0.5Hz rTMS刺激大鼠大脑15天后,促进大鼠海马和纹状体内谷氨酸和GABA显著增加。Tan T等^[36]用1Hz rTMS刺激AD大鼠,发现大鼠迷宫评分改善,海马组织中BDNF下降趋势减少,NMDA受体表达增多。Stock M^[57]用高频(70Hz)rTMS刺激体外培养的神经元细胞,基因芯片检测发现神经细胞中有10个与AD相关的基因发生显著变化,说明了高频磁刺激可影响体外细胞生理过程,特别是AD相关基因。另外,rTMS还可改善脊髓损伤患者的功能^[58]、干预帕金森患者的病理性节律^[59]、治疗耳鸣^[60]。即使对孕妇^[61],在安全范围内也可使用。

总而言之,在动物实验和临床试验水平上大量文献报道高频和低频rTMS的作用。但是rTMS相关的基础实验还很少,机制研究缺乏系统性。因此,在今后的研究中,需要加强rTMS分子生物学实验,例如,rTMS的体外实验,突触可塑性的研究等,以期更深入了解和运用rTMS。

参考文献

- [1] Barker AT, Freeston IL, Jalinous R, et al. Magnetic stimulation of the human brain and peripheral nervous system: an introduction and the results of an initial clinical evaluation [J]. Neurosurgery, 1987, 20(1):100—109.
- [2] Pell GS, Roth Y, Zangen A. Modulation of cortical excitability induced by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation: influence of timing and geometrical parameters and underlying mechanisms[J]. Prog Neurobiol, 2011, 93(1):59—98.
- [3] George MS, Taylor JJ, Short EB. The expanding evidence base for rTMS treatment of depression[J]. Curr Opin Psychiatry, 2013, 26(1):13—18.
- [4] Peinemann A, Reimer B, L  er C, et al. Long-lasting increase in corticospinal excitability after 1800 pulses of sub-threshold 5 Hz repetitive TMS to the primary motor cortex [J]. Clin Neurophysiol, 2004, 115(7):1519—1526.
- [5] Kim WS, Lee M, Han JM, et al. Acute and chronic effects of repeated 1 Hz rTMS on the temporal cortex[J]. Neuroreport, 2012, 23(9):540—545.
- [6] Iyer MB, Schleper N, Wassermann EM. Priming stimulation enhances the depressant effect of low-frequency repetitive

- transcranial magnetic stimulation[J]. *J Neurosci*, 2003, 23(34): 10867—10872.
- [7] Di Lazzaro V, Dileone M, Pilato F, et al. Modulation of motor cortex neuronal networks by rTMS: comparison of local and remote effects of six different protocols of stimulation[J]. *J Neurophysiol*, 2011, 105(5):2150—2156.
 - [8] Hamada M, Terao Y, Hanajima R, et al. Bidirectional long-term motor cortical plasticity and metaplasticity induced by quadripulse transcranial magnetic stimulation[J]. *J Physiol*, 2008, 586(16):3927—3947.
 - [9] Kadowaki S, Enomoto H, Murakami T, et al. Influence of phasic muscle contraction upon the quadripulse stimulation (QPS) aftereffects[J]. *Clin Neurophysiol*, 2016, 127(2):1568—1573.
 - [10] Sommer M, Norden C, Schmack L, et al. Opposite optimal current flow directions for induction of neuroplasticity and excitation threshold in the human motor cortex[J]. *Brain Stimul*, 2013, 6(3):363—370.
 - [11] Rotem A, Moses E. Magnetic stimulation of one-dimensional neuronal cultures[J]. *Biophys J*, 2008, 94(12):5065—5078.
 - [12] Ridding MC, Rothwell JC. Is there a future for therapeutic use of transcranial magnetic stimulation?[J]. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2007, 8(7):559—567.
 - [13] Müller-Dahlhaus F, Ziemann U. Metaplasticity in human cortex[J]. *Neuroscientist*, 2015, 21(2):185—202.
 - [14] Liebetanz D, Fauser S, Michaelis T, et al. Safety aspects of chronic low-frequency transcranial magnetic stimulation based on localized proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy and histology of the rat brain[J]. *J Psychiatr Res*, 2003, 37(4):277—286.
 - [15] Kim JY, Choi GS, Cho YW, et al. Attenuation of spinal cord injury-induced astroglial and microglial activation by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in rats[J]. *J Korean Med Sci*, 2013, 28(2):295—299.
 - [16] Turrigiano GG, Nelson SB. Homeostatic plasticity in the developing nervous system[J]. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2004, 5(2): 97—107.
 - [17] Cooke SF, Bliss TV. Plasticity in the human central nervous system[J]. *Brain*, 2006, 129(Pt 7):1659—1673.
 - [18] Fitzgerald PB, Benitez J, Oxley T, et al. A study of the effects of lorazepam and dextromethorphan on the response to cortical 1 Hz repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation [J]. *Neuroreport*, 2005, 16(13):1525—1528.
 - [19] Vlachos A, Müller-Dahlhaus F, Rosskopf J, et al. Repetitive magnetic stimulation induces functional and structural plasticity of excitatory postsynapses in mouse organotypic hippocampal slice cultures[J]. *J Neurosci*, 2012, 32(48): 17514—17523.
 - [20] Kullmann DM. Amplitude fluctuations of dual-component EPSCs in hippocampal pyramidal cells: implications for long-term potentiation[J]. *Neuron*, 1994, 12(5):1111—1120.
 - [21] Ahmed Z, Wieraszko A. Modulation of learning and hippocampal, neuronal plasticity by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS)[J]. *Bioelectromagnetics*, 2006, 27(4): 288—294.
 - [22] Aydin-Abidin S, Trippe J, Funke K, et al. High- and low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation differentially activates c-Fos and zif268 protein expression in the rat brain[J]. *Exp Brain Res*, 2008, 188(2):249—261.
 - [23] Ueyama E, Ukai S, Ogawa A, et al. Chronic repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation increases hippocampal neurogenesis in rats[J]. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 2011, 65(1): 77—81.
 - [24] Guo F, Han X, Zhang J, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation promotes neural stem cell proliferation via the regulation of MiR-25 in a rat model of focal cerebral ischemia[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(10):e109267.
 - [25] Yoon KJ, Lee YT, Han TR. Mechanism of functional recovery after repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in the subacute cerebral ischemic rat model: neural plasticity or anti-apoptosis?[J]. *Exp Brain Res*, 2011, 214(4): 549—556.
 - [26] Liu H, Han XH, Chen H, et al. Repetitive magnetic stimulation promotes neural stem cells proliferation by upregulating MiR-106b in vitro[J]. *J Huazhong Univ Sci Technolog Med Sci*, 2015, 35(5):766—772.
 - [27] Fujiki M, Steward O. High frequency transcranial magnetic stimulation mimics the effects of ECS in upregulating astroglial gene expression in the murine CNS[J]. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res*, 1997, 44(2):301—308.
 - [28] Larsson A, Wilhelmsson U, Pekna M, et al. Increased cell proliferation and neurogenesis in the hippocampal dentate gyrus of old GFAP(-/-) Vim(-/-) mice[J]. *Neurochem Res*, 2004, 29(11):2069—2073.
 - [29] Furtado CP, Hoy KE, Maller JJ, et al. An investigation of medial temporal lobe changes and cognition following antidepressant response: a prospective rTMS study[J]. *Brain Stimul*, 2013, 6(3):346—354.
 - [30] Pallanti S, Bernardi S, Di Rollo A, et al. Unilateral low frequency versus sequential bilateral repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation: is simpler better for treatment of resistant depression?[J]. *Neuroscience*, 2010, 167(2):323—328.
 - [31] Schaller G, Sperling W, Richter-Schmidinger T, et al. Serial repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) decreases BDNF serum levels in healthy male volunteers[J]. *J Neural Transm (Vienna)*, 2014, 121(3):307—313.
 - [32] Kole MH, Fuchs E, Ziemann U, et al. Changes in 5-HT1A and NMDA binding sites by a single rapid transcranial magnetic stimulation procedure in rats[J]. *Brain Res*, 1999, 826(2):309—312.
 - [33] Strafella AP, Paus T, Fraraccio M, et al. Striatal dopamine release induced by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the human motor cortex[J]. *Brain*, 2003, 126(Pt 12): 2609—2615.
 - [34] Gedge L, Beaudoin A, Lazowski L, et al. Effects of electroconvulsive therapy and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in patients with depression[J]. *Front Psychiatry*, 2012,

- (3):12.
- [35] Morellini N, Grehl S, Tang A, et al. Low intensity rTMS: effects on cerebellar neurons and circuits[J]. *Brain Stimulation*, 2015, 8(2): 351.
- [36] Tan T, Xie J, Liu T, et al. Low-frequency (1 Hz) repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) reverses A β (1-42)-mediated memory deficits in rats[J]. *Exp Gerontol*, 48(8):786—794.
- [37] Zanardini R, Gazzoli A, Ventriglia M, et al. Effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on serum brain derived neurotrophic factor in drug resistant depressed patients [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2006, 91(1):83—86.
- [38] Keck ME, Welt T, Müller MB, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation increases the release of dopamine in the mesolimbic and mesostriatal system[J]. *Neuropharmacology*, 2002, 43(1):101—109.
- [39] Shaul U, Ben-Shachar D, Karry R, et al. Modulation of frequency and duration of repetitive magnetic stimulation affects catecholamine levels and tyrosine hydroxylase activity in human neuroblastoma cells: implication for the antidepressant effect of rTMS[J]. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol*, 2003, 6(3):233—241.
- [40] Emara TH, Moustafa RR, Elnahas NM, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation at 1Hz and 5Hz produces sustained improvement in motor function and disability after ischaemic stroke[J]. *Eur J Neurol*, 2010, 17(9):1203—1209.
- [41] Etoh S, Noma T, Ikeda K, et al. Effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on repetitive facilitation exercises of the hemiplegic hand in chronic stroke patients [J]. *J Rehabil Med*, 2013, 45(9):843—847.
- [42] Fregni F, Boggio PS, Valle AC, et al. A sham-controlled trial of a 5-day course of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the unaffected hemisphere in stroke patients [J]. *Stroke*, 2006, 37(8):2115—2122.
- [43] Ljubisavljevic MR, Javid A, Oommen J, et al. The Effects of Different Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) Protocols on Cortical Gene Expression in a Rat Model of Cerebral Ischemic- Reperfusion Injury[J]. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10(10):e0139892.
- [44] Uhm KE, Kim YH, Yoon KJ, et al. BDNF genotype influence the efficacy of rTMS in stroke patients[J]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2015, (594):117—121.
- [45] Ma J, Zhang Z, Su Y, et al. Magnetic stimulation modulates structural synaptic plasticity and regulates BDNF-TrkB signal pathway in cultured hippocampal neurons[J]. *Neurochem Int*, 2013, 62(1):84—91.
- [46] Fujiki M, Kobayashi H, Abe T, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for protection against delayed neuronal death induced by transient ischemia[J]. *J Neurosurg*, 2003, 99(6):1063—1069.
- [47] Ikeda T, Kurosawa M, Morimoto C, et al. Multiple effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on neuropsychiatric disorders[J] *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2013, 436(2):121—127.
- [48] Post A, Müller MB, Engelmann M, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in rats: evidence for a neuroprotective effect in vitro and in vivo[J]. *Eur J Neurosci*, 1999, 11(9):3247—3254.
- [49] Attal N, Cruccu G, Haanpää M, et al. EFNS guidelines on pharmacological treatment of neuropathic pain[J]. *Eur J Neurol*, 2006, 13(11):1153—1169.
- [50] Hosomi K, Shimokawa T, Ikoma K, et al. Daily repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of primary motor cortex for neuropathic pain: a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, crossover, sham-controlled trial[J]. *Pain*, 2013, 154(7): 1065—1072.
- [51] Lefaucheur JP, Hatem S, Nineb A, et al. Somatotopic organization of the analgesic effects of motor cortex rTMS in neuropathic pain[J]. *Neurology*, 2006, 67(11):1998—2004.
- [52] Lefaucheur JP, Drouot X, Ménard-Lefaucheur I, et al. Motor cortex rTMS restores defective intracortical inhibition in chronic neuropathic pain[J]. *Neurology*, 2006, 67(9):1568—1574.
- [53] Hirayama A, Saitoh Y, Kishima H, et al. Reduction of intractable deafferentation pain by navigation-guided repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the primary motor cortex[J]. *Pain*, 2006, 122(1—2):22—27.
- [54] Bentwich J, Dobronevsky E, Aichenbaum S, et al. Beneficial effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with cognitive training for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: a proof of concept study[J]. *J Neural Transm (Vienna)*, 2011, 118(3):463—471.
- [55] Siebner HR, Hartwigsen G, Kassuba T, et al. How does transcranial magnetic stimulation modify neuronal activity in the brain? Implications for studies of cognition[J]. *Cortex*, 2009, 45(9):1035—1042.
- [56] Yue L, Xiao-lin H, Tao S. The effects of chronic repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid in rat brain[J]. *Brain Res*, 2009, (1260):94—99.
- [57] Stock M, Kirchner B, Waibler D, et al. Effect of magnetic stimulation on the gene expression profile of in vitro cultured neural cells[J]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2012, 526(2):122—127.
- [58] Nardone R, Höller Y, Thomschewski A, et al. rTMS modulates reciprocal inhibition in patients with traumatic spinal cord injury[J]. *Spinal Cord*, 2014, 52(11):831—835.
- [59] Beuter A, Lefaucheur JP, Modolo J. Closed-loop cortical neuromodulation in Parkinson's disease: An alternative to deep brain stimulation?[J]. *Clin Neurophysiol*, 2014, 125(5): 874—885.
- [60] Folmer RL, Theodoroff SM, Casiana L, et al. Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Treatment for Chronic Tinnitus: A Randomized Clinical Trial[J]. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2015, 141(8):716—722.
- [61] PP F. Practical considerations for rTMS during pregnancy [J]. *Brain Stimulation*, 2015, 8(2): 415.