

MSSA INLAND SNIPPET

Source: Charité -
Universitätsmedizin
Berlin

Summary: A pilot study has shown that treatment with deep transcranial magnetic stimulation (dTMS) significantly reduces symptoms of fatigue in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). The results from this research suggest that TMS is a safe option for the treatment of patients with MS.

MSSA Inland
39 Edward Road
Sophiatown
Johannesburg
2092

+27 860 456 772
info@multiplesclerosis.org.za
www.multiplesclerosis.org.za

Deep brain stimulation: A new treatment approach in patients with multiple sclerosis

A pilot study has shown that treatment with deep transcranial magnetic stimulation (dTMS) significantly reduces symptoms of fatigue in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). The results from this research suggest that TMS is a safe option for the treatment of patients with MS.

Up to 90 percent of people living with MS report experiencing severe fatigue. Fatigue can have a serious impact on both a person's work and social life, and leads many patients to give up work. In fact, a large percentage of people with MS rate fatigue as one of the most bothersome symptoms of the disease. Treatment options are scarce, and no licensed pharmaceutical treatments are available. In contrast, dTMS has been used in the diagnosis and treatment of a range of neurological and psychiatric disorders.

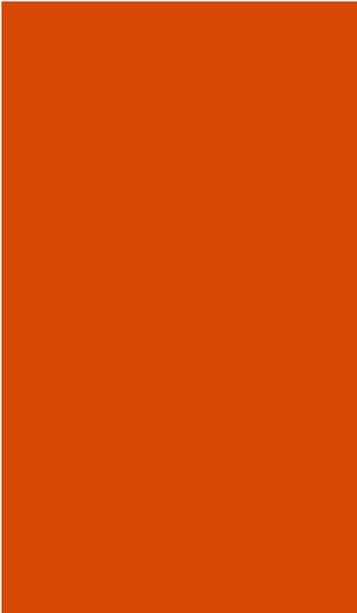
A team of researchers, led by Prof. Dr. Friedemann Paul of the NeuroCure Clinical Research Center (NCRC), has shown that dTMS, using the proprietary H-coil, a



technology that allows brain stimulation three times deeper than that of standard TMS, is capable of producing significant improvements in fatigue symptoms. The severity of MS-associated symptoms was assessed using a standardized questionnaire and the Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS). 33 study participants with fatigue received thrice-weekly sessions of dTMS for a duration of six weeks; this involves a stimulation H-coil being placed above the patient's head, which generates a magnetic field that influences nerve activity and neural circuits in the brain. A

control group received a sham treatment.

"We observed no serious side effects in patients treated with dTMS, and it is therefore worth stressing the tolerability of this noninvasive electrophysiological technique," says Prof. Paul, the study's principal investigator. Further, it is also worth noting that the treatment was delivered using a new type of H-coil, which had been developed specifically for use in this study. This coil permits the targeted stimulation of areas of the brain which, according to the latest research, play a major role in MS-associated fatigue. A follow-up study involving a larger number of participants is



being planned. This is intended to verify the efficacy of this treatment method, and to help ensure the implementation of dTMS for MS-associated fatigue into routine clinical practice. "We are excited about the collaboration between Prof. Dr. Friedemann Paul and his team at Charité's NeuroCure and Brainsway for studying the use of our patented Deep TMS technology for the benefit of MS patients, a new neurological field for us. These promising results of relieving the very hard to treat fatigue symptoms in MS, brings a new hope for being able to provide a solution for the many patients who need it." Says Ronen Segal, CTO of Brainsway LTD.

Click here for more info:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/02/180207120619.htm>

Note: Multiple Sclerosis SA is strictly sharing news and information from websites around the world about the disease. It does not provide medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. This content is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment.