

*22th World Congress of
Neurology*



2015.11.3

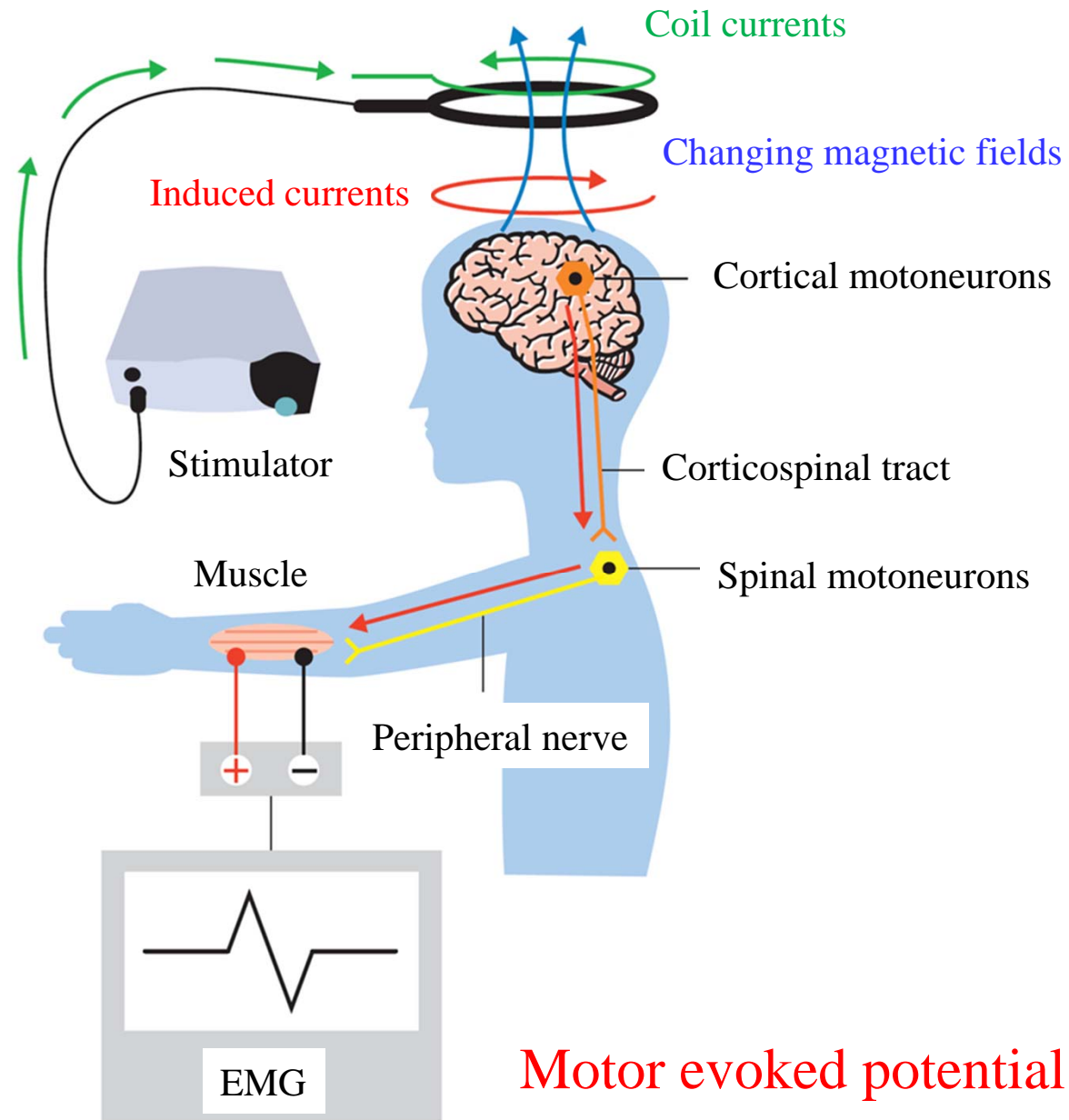
Use of TMS for diagnosis: CMCT

Hideyuki Matsumoto

Japanese Red Cross Medical Center, Japan

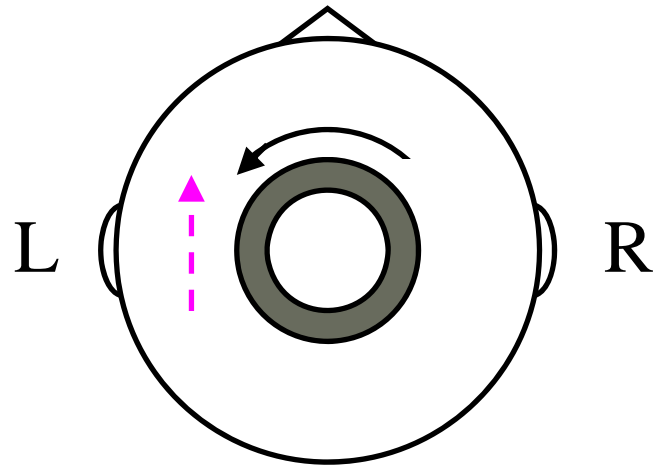
Mechanisms of TMS

Faraday's law

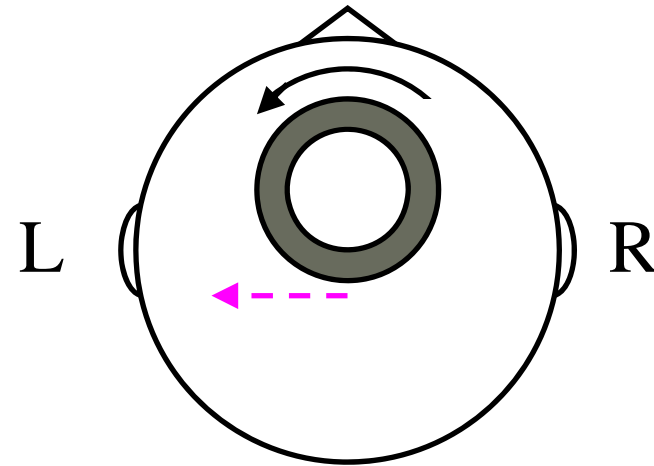


TMS

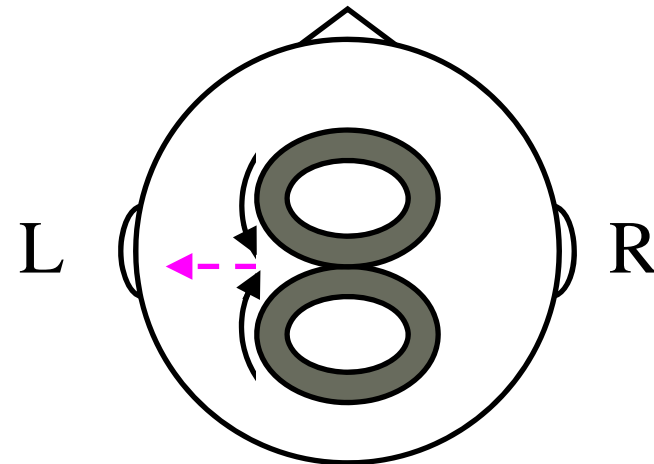
Hand muscle



Leg muscle



or

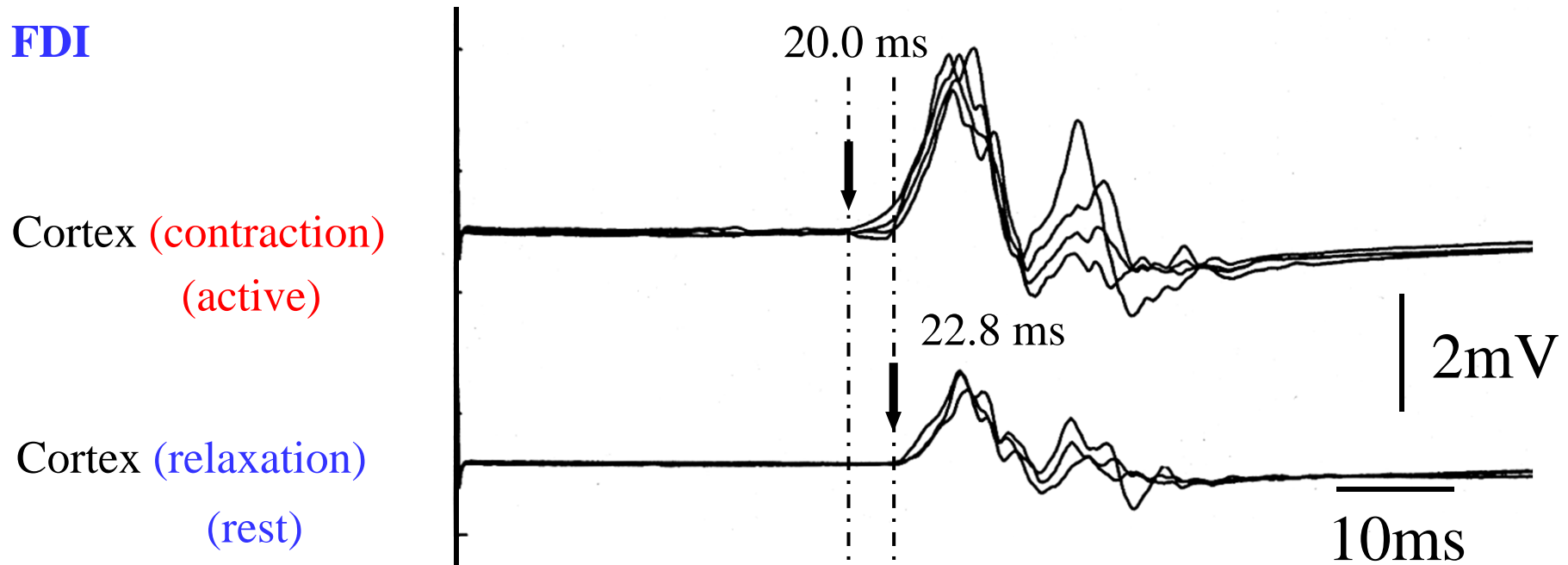


Round coil

Double cone coil

Contraction vs Relaxation in TMS

R FDI

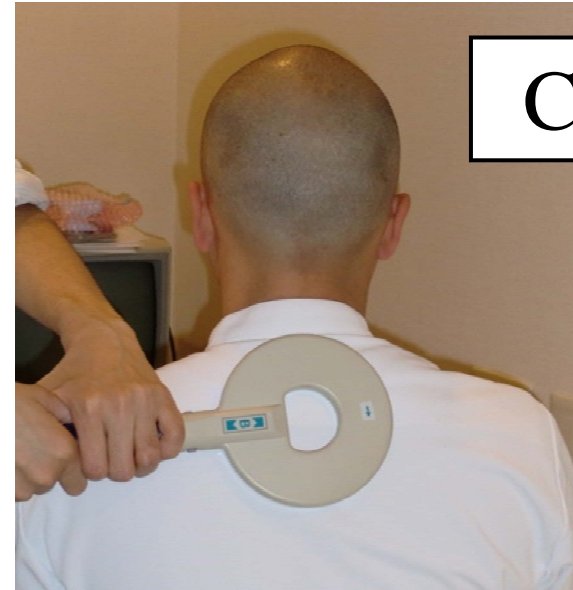
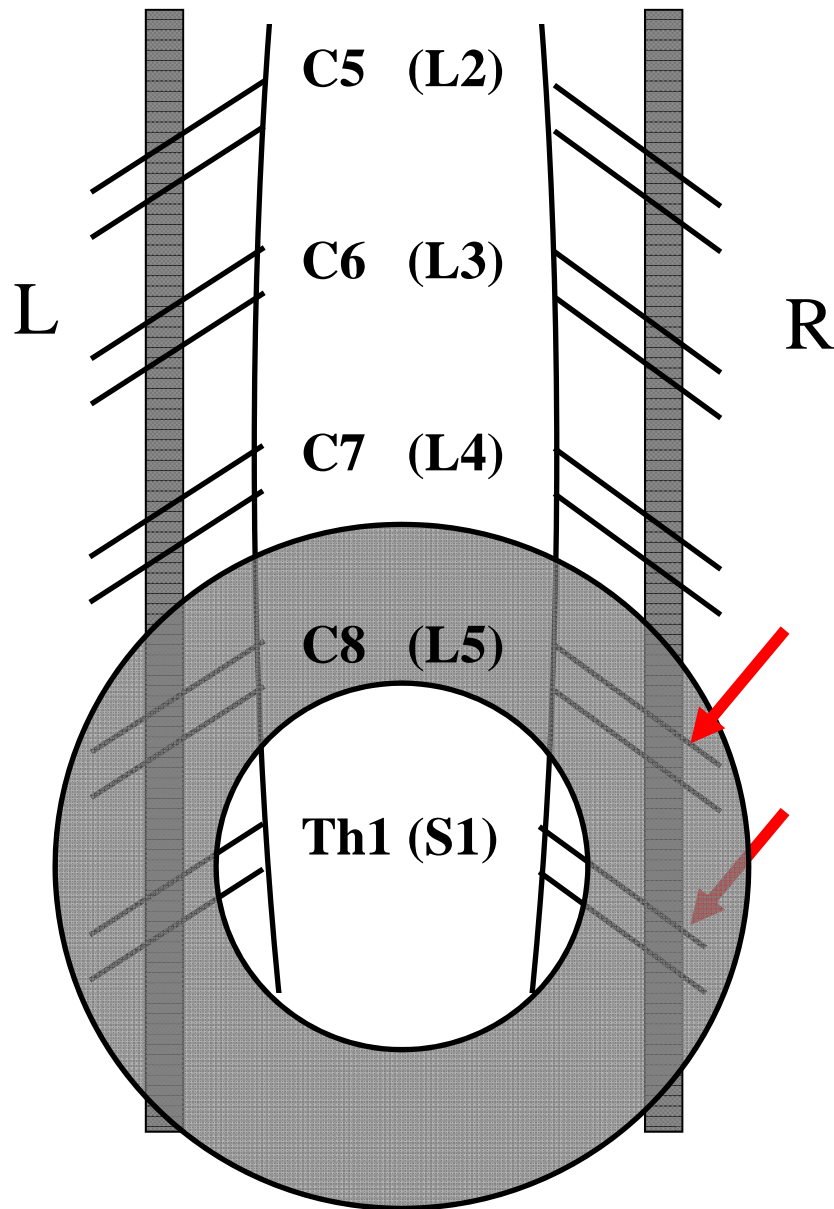


During muscle contraction, **MEP amplitude is enlarged and MEP latency is shortened (2-3 ms).**

To obtain the shortest MEPs reflecting the corticospinal tract conduction, **TMS should be performed during muscle contraction.**

Magnetic motor root stimulation

Ugawa et al. 1989



Cervical



Lumbosacral
MATS coil

CMCT (central motor conduction time)

TMS

CMCT 7.1 ms

CMCT 14.8 ms

R FDI

21.9 ms

R TA

27.9 ms

Cortex

Cortex

C7

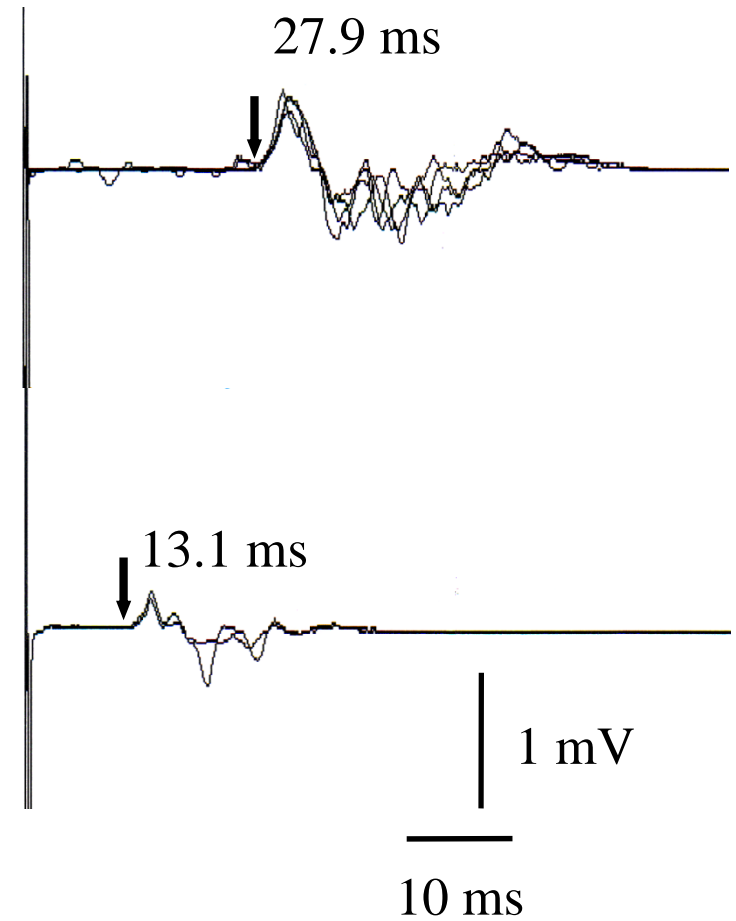
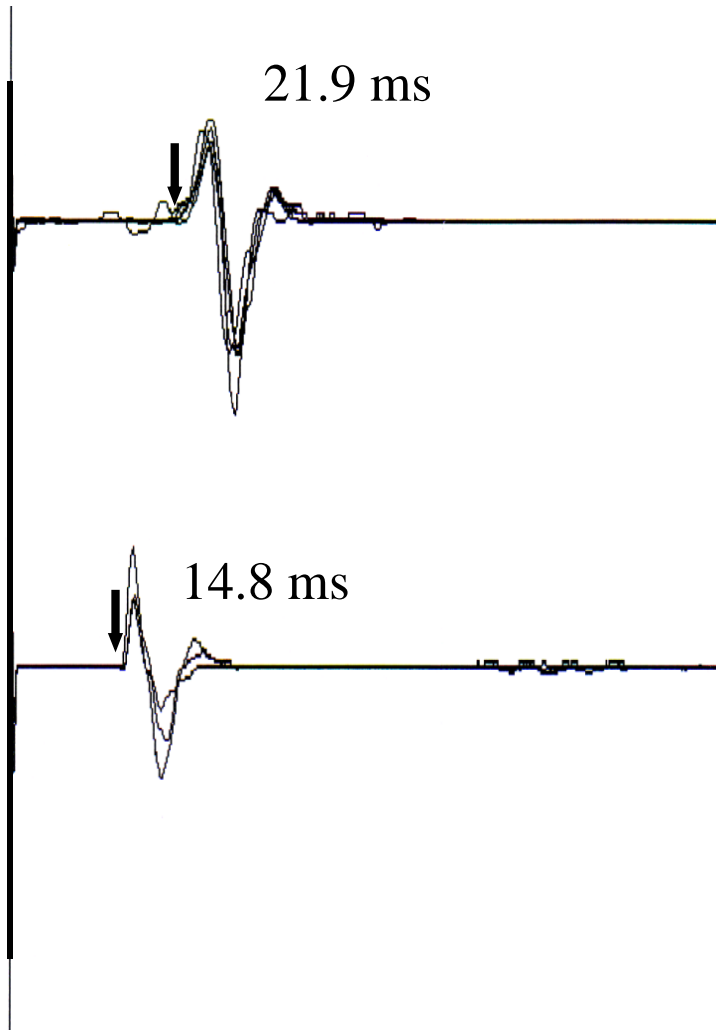
14.8 ms

L5

13.1 ms

1 mV

10 ms



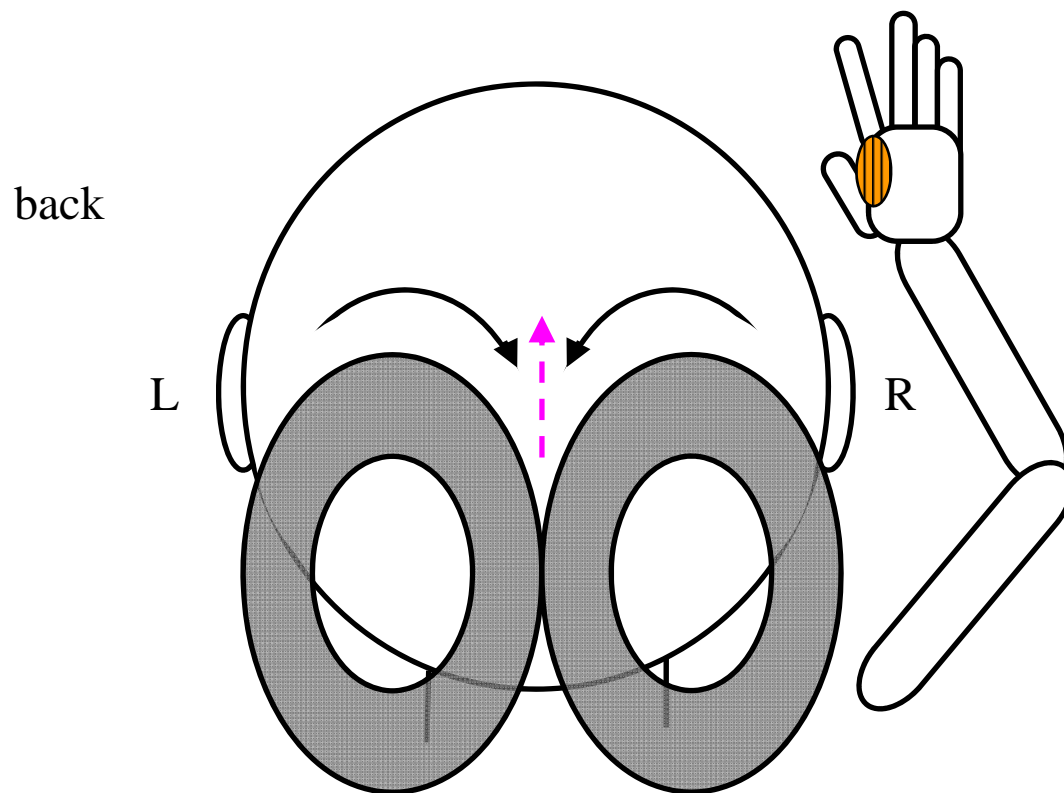
Why does CMCT prolong?

Caution: CMCT can be prolonged due to several mechanisms.

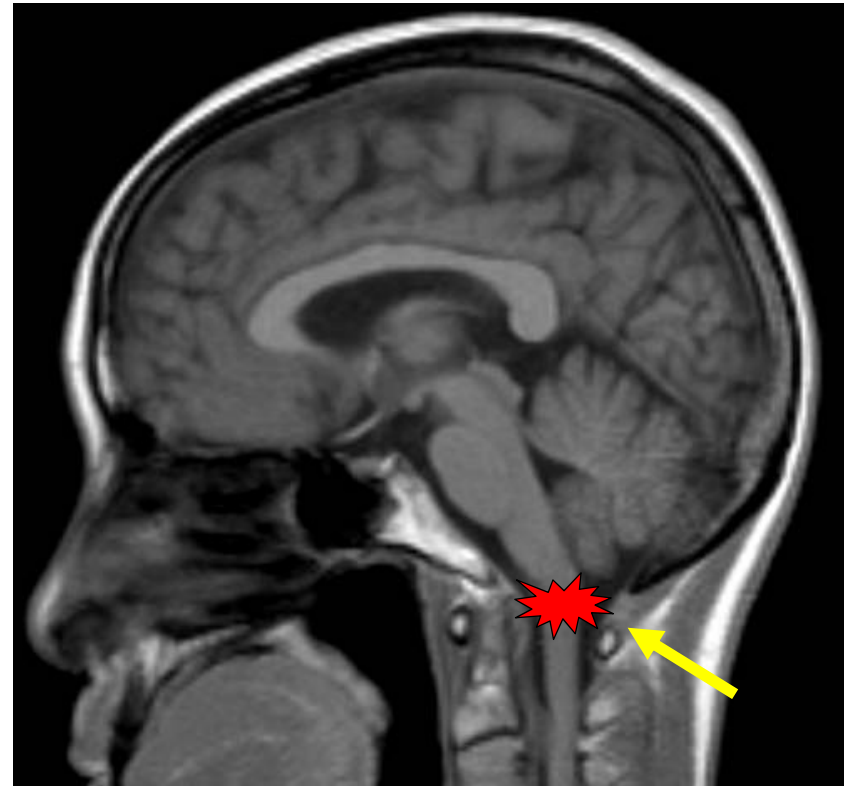
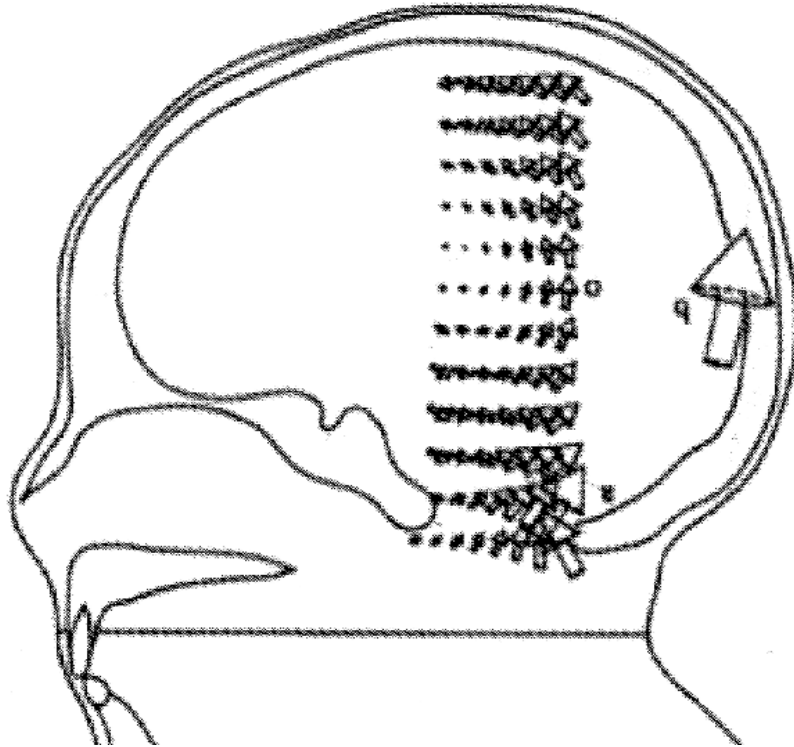
1. **Demyelination** of the corticospinal tract (MS)
2. **Axonal loss** of the corticospinal tract (ALS)
(Impaired EPSP summations, synaptic delays)
3. **Conduction through the other descending tracts**
due to the corticospinal tract involvement (ALS)
(reticulospinal/ rubrospinal/ vestibulospinal/ tectospinal tracts)
4. **Difficulty of muscle contraction** (Psychogenic)
5. **Root conduction delay** (Neuropathy)

Magnetic brainstem stimulation

Ugawa et al. 1994



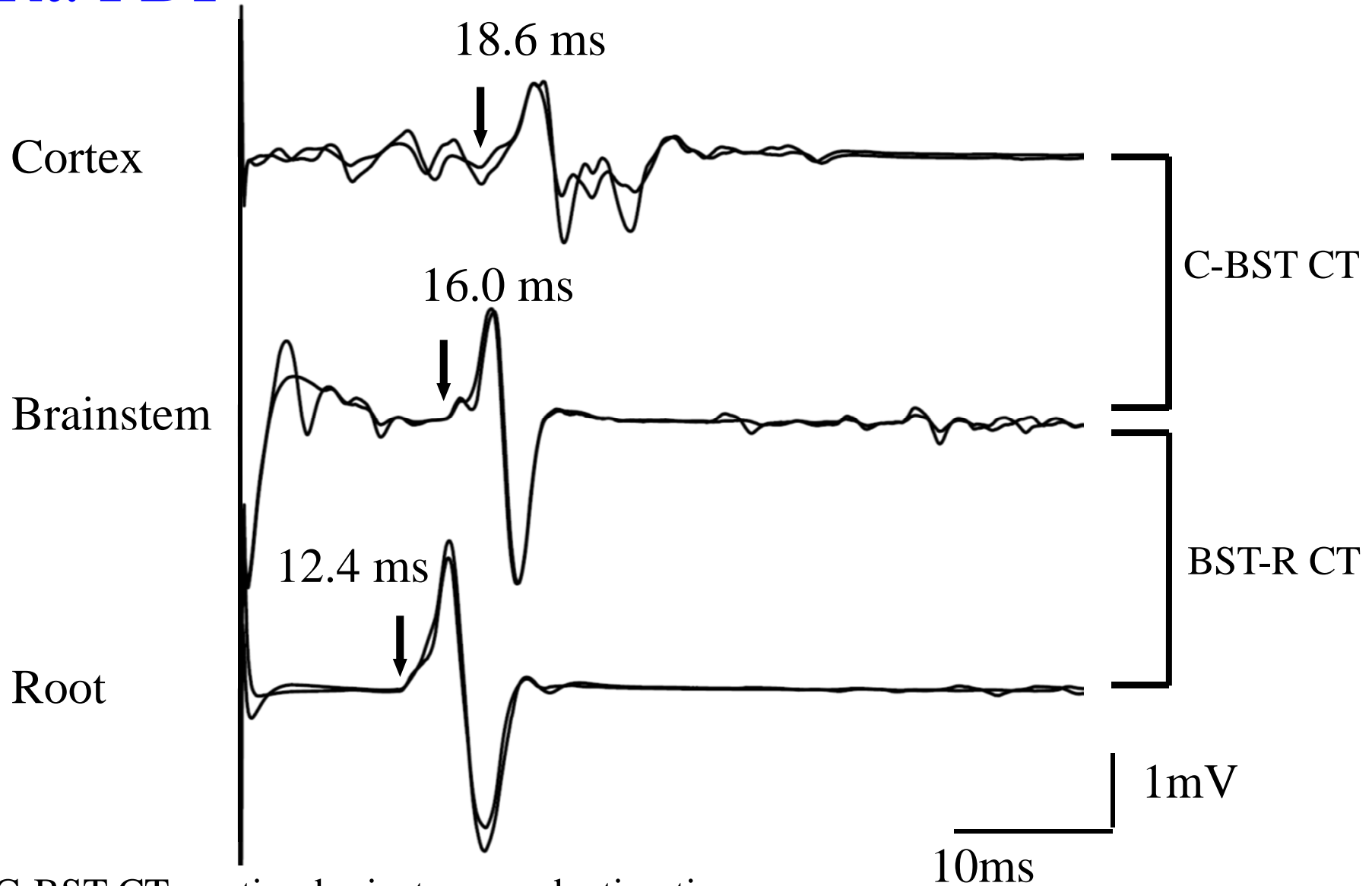
Magnetic brainstem stimulation



Because the induced currents concentrate into **the foramen magnum**, brainstem stimulation activates **the corticospinal tract** at the **pyramidal decussation level**.

Rt. FDI

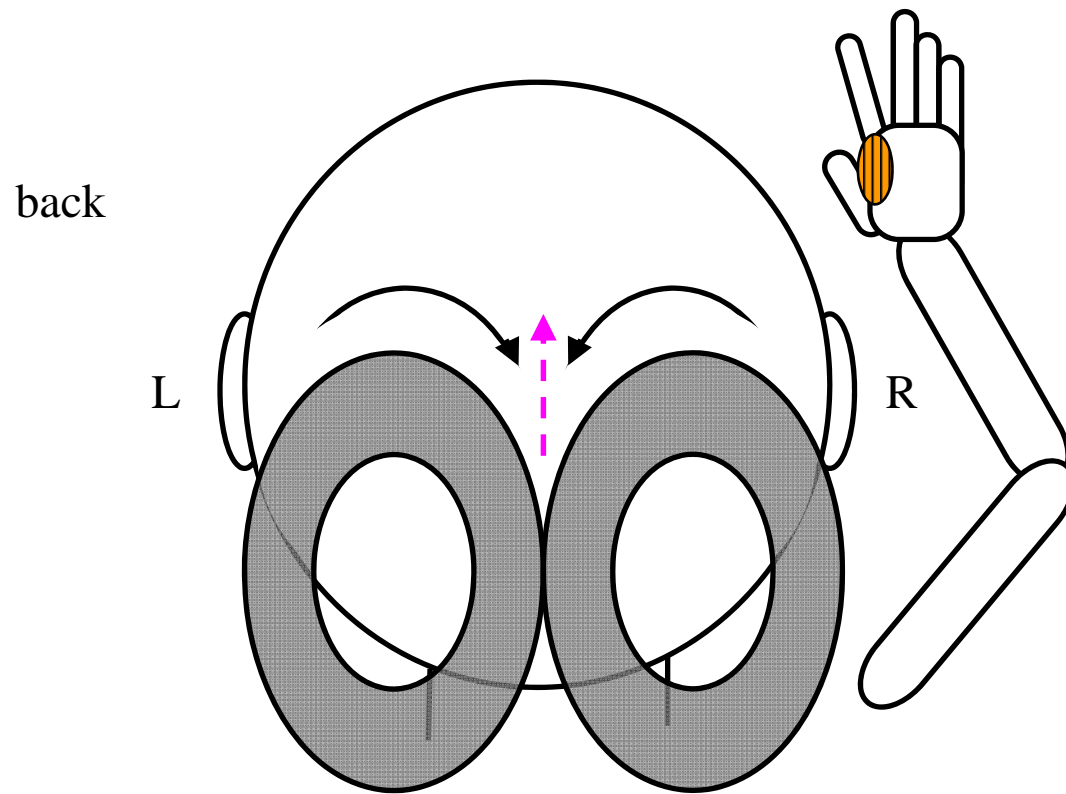
A normal subject



C-BST CT: cortico-brainstem conduction time
BST-R CT: brainstem-root conduction time

Double-pulse magnetic brainstem stimulation

Matsumoto et al. 2008



Single-BST produces a single descending volley.

Double-BST produces double descending volleys.

Single-BST

Control

ISI=3 ms

Double-BST

ISI=1.5 ms

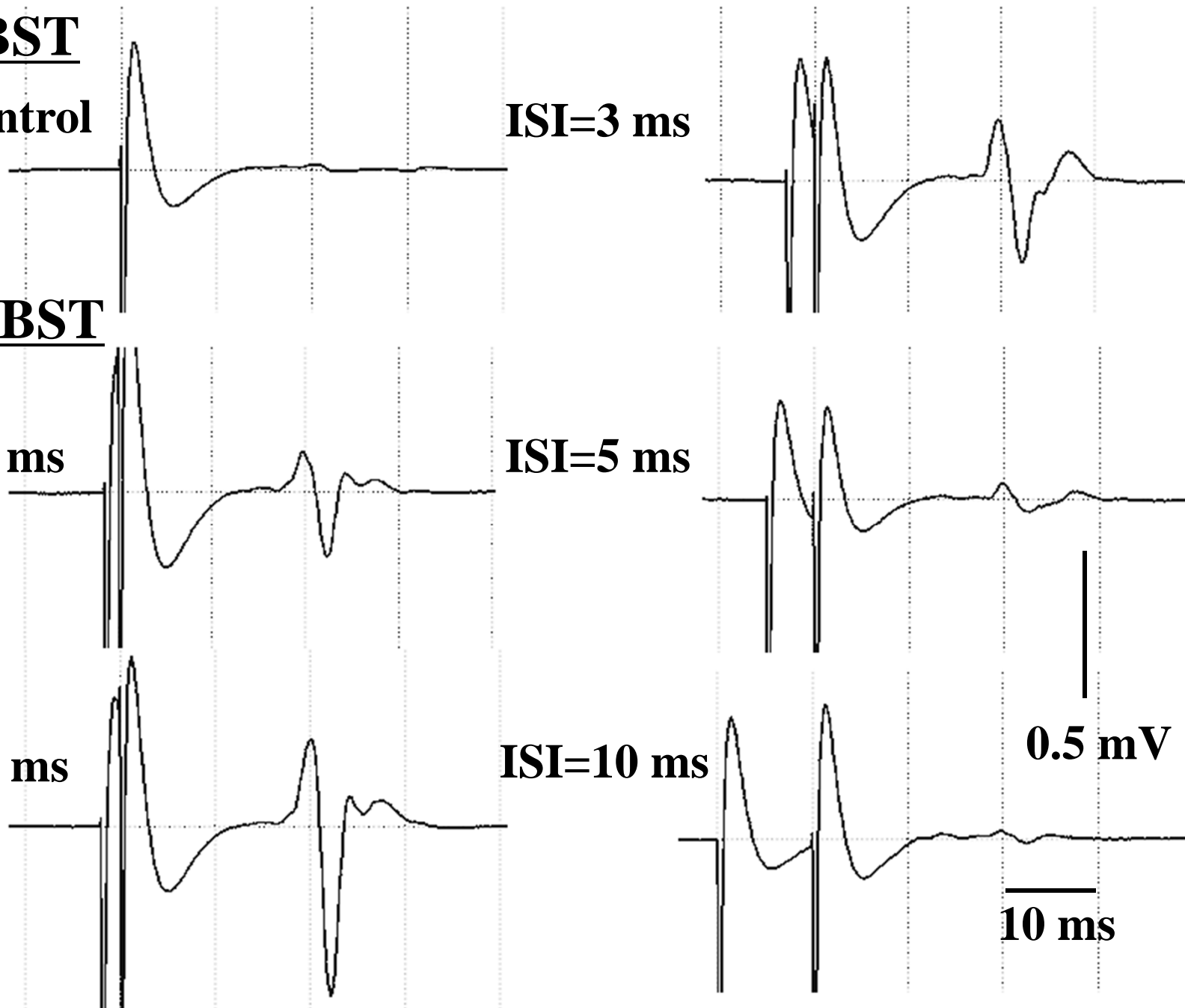
ISI=5 ms

ISI=2 ms

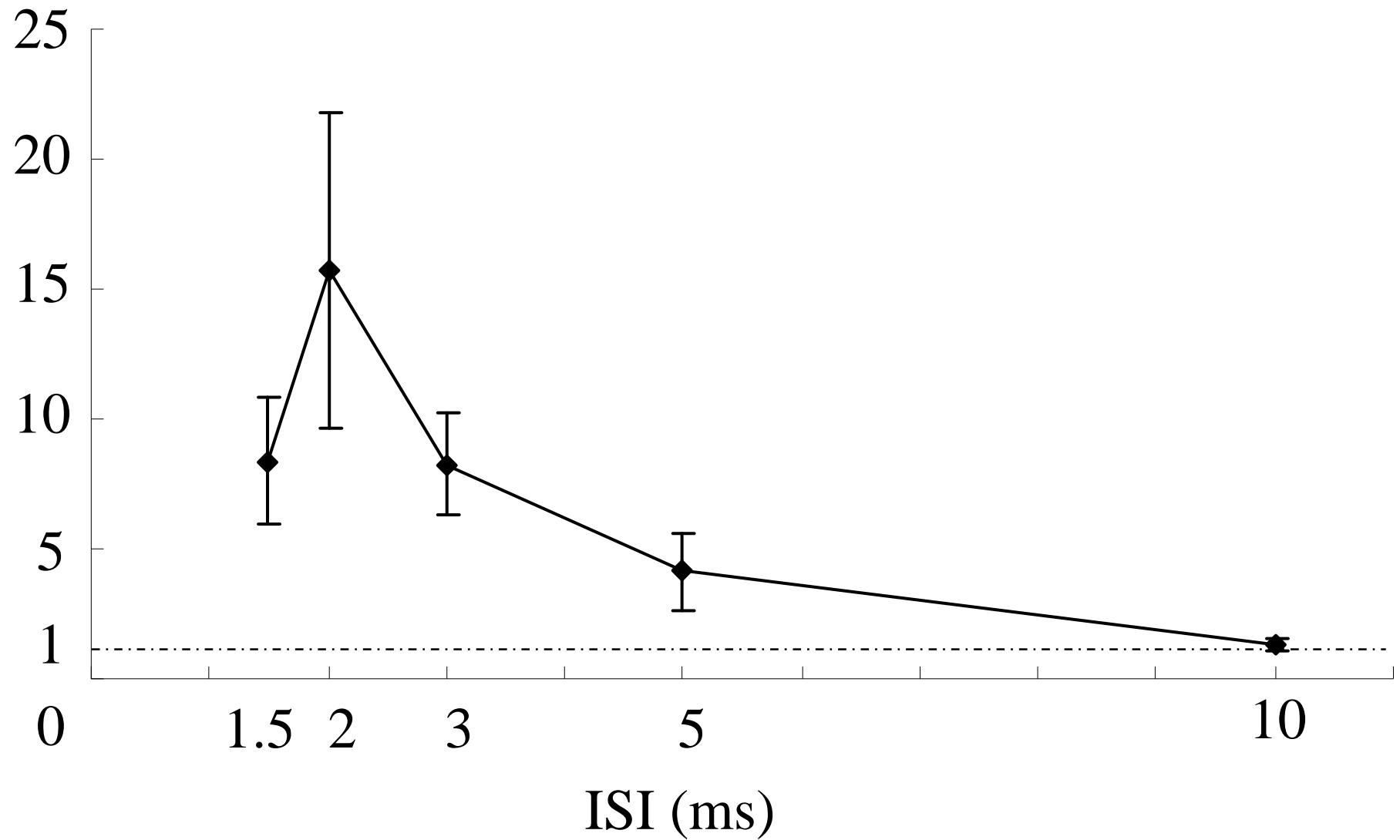
ISI=10 ms

0.5 mV

10 ms



MEP size ratio (double-BST/single-BST)



Single-BST

(ms)

20

15

10

5

0

0

5

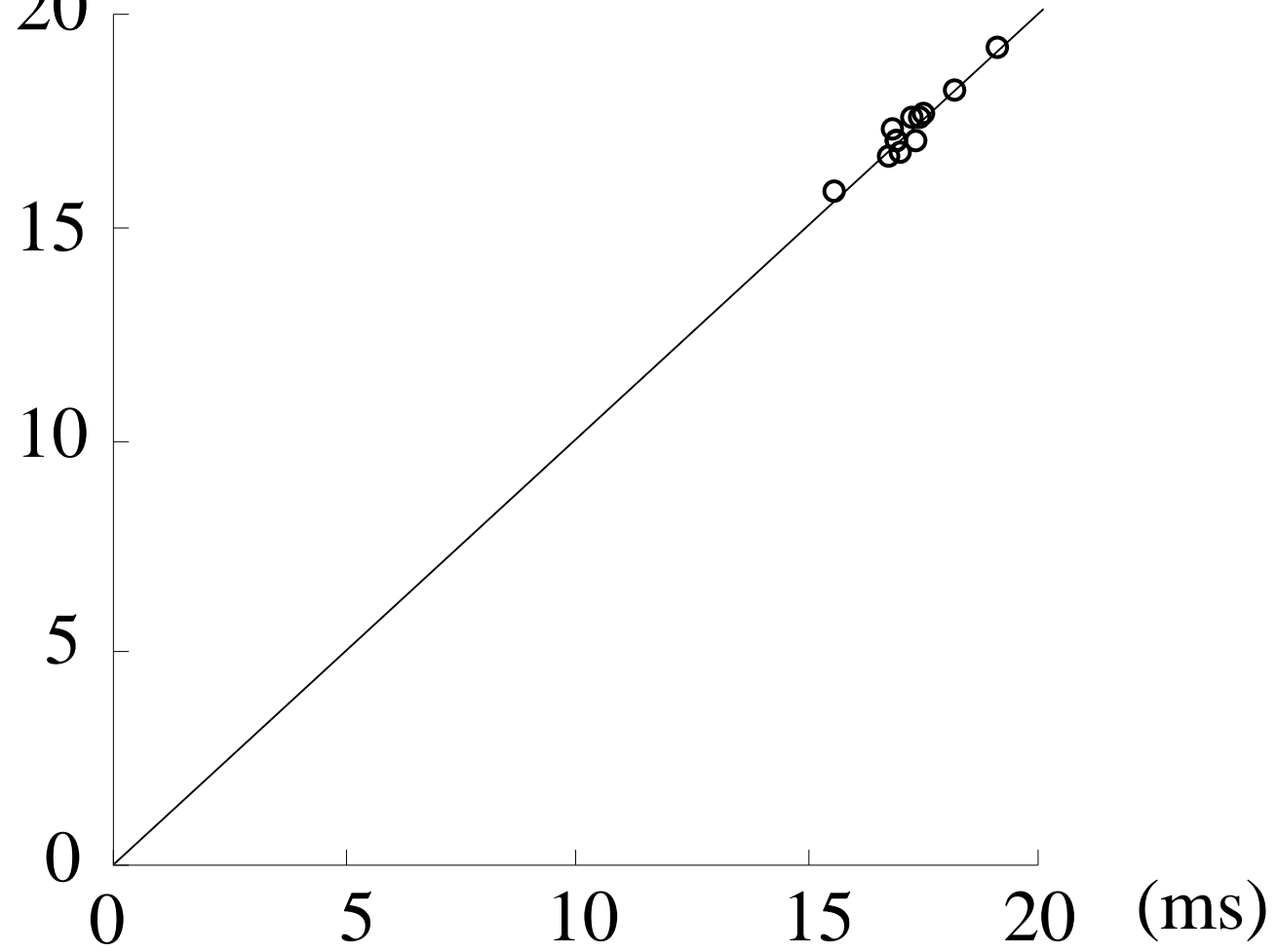
10

15

20

(ms)

Double-BST



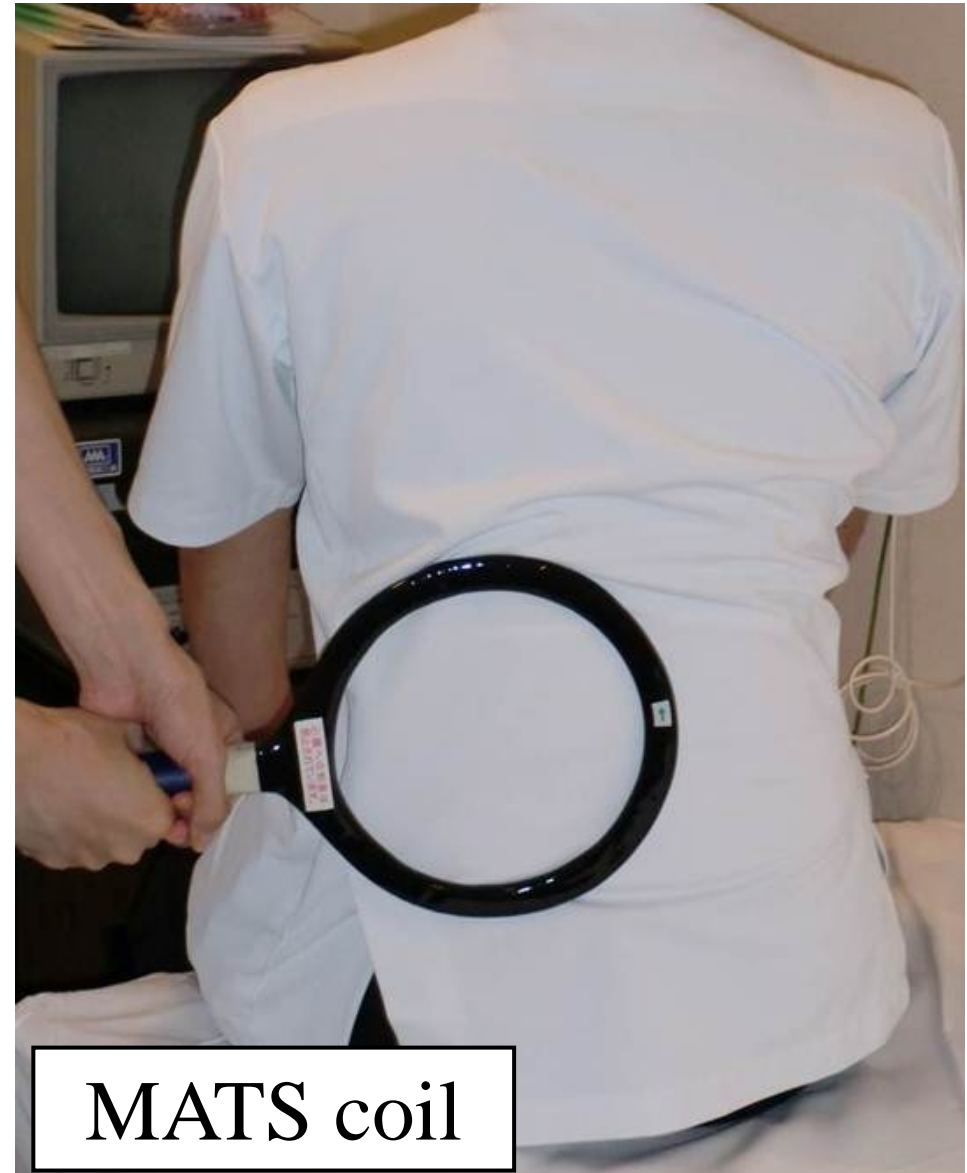
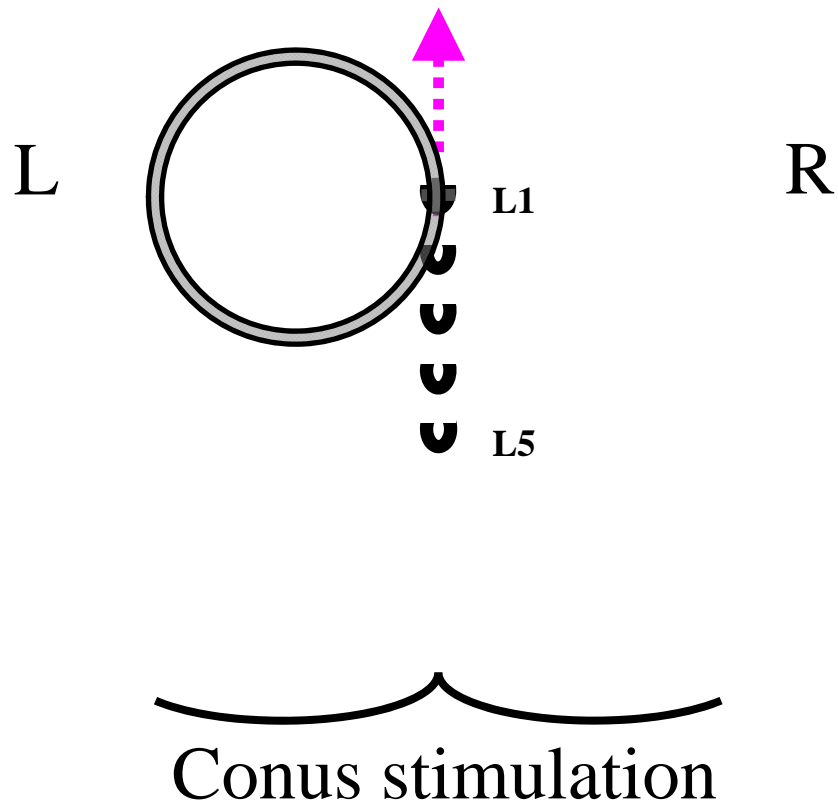
Double-pulse magnetic brainstem stimulation

1. MEP size is the largest at **ISI 2 ms** due to the **temporal EPSP summation**.
2. MEP latency is the same between single-BST and double-BST.

Double-BST may be useful to obtain MEPs.

Magnetic conus stimulation

Matsumoto et al. 2009



MATS coil

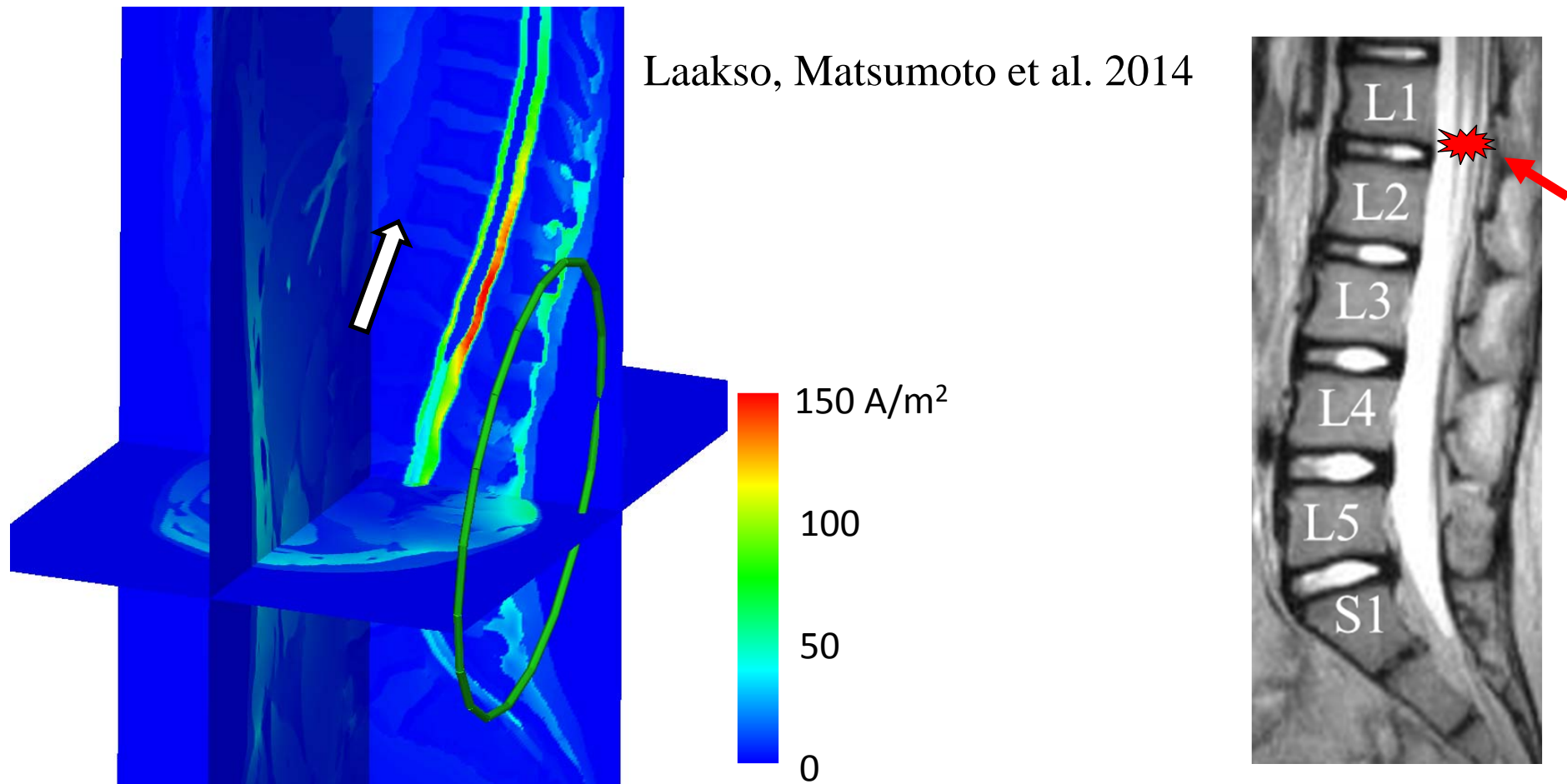
Matsumoto et al. 2009

Magnetic Augmented Translumbosacral Stimulation coil



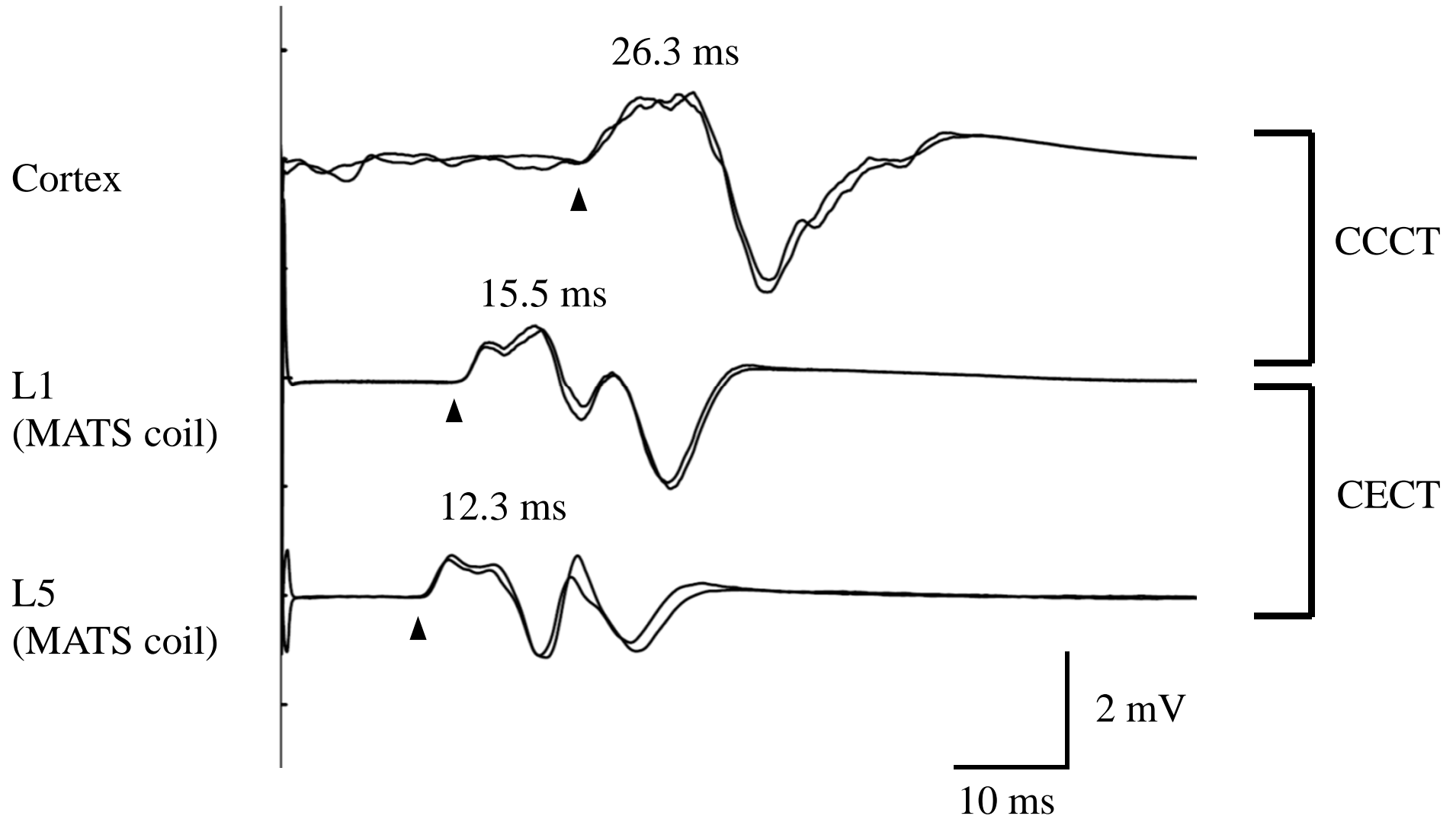
Diameter 20cm (0.98T, 7 turns)

Magnetic conus stimulation

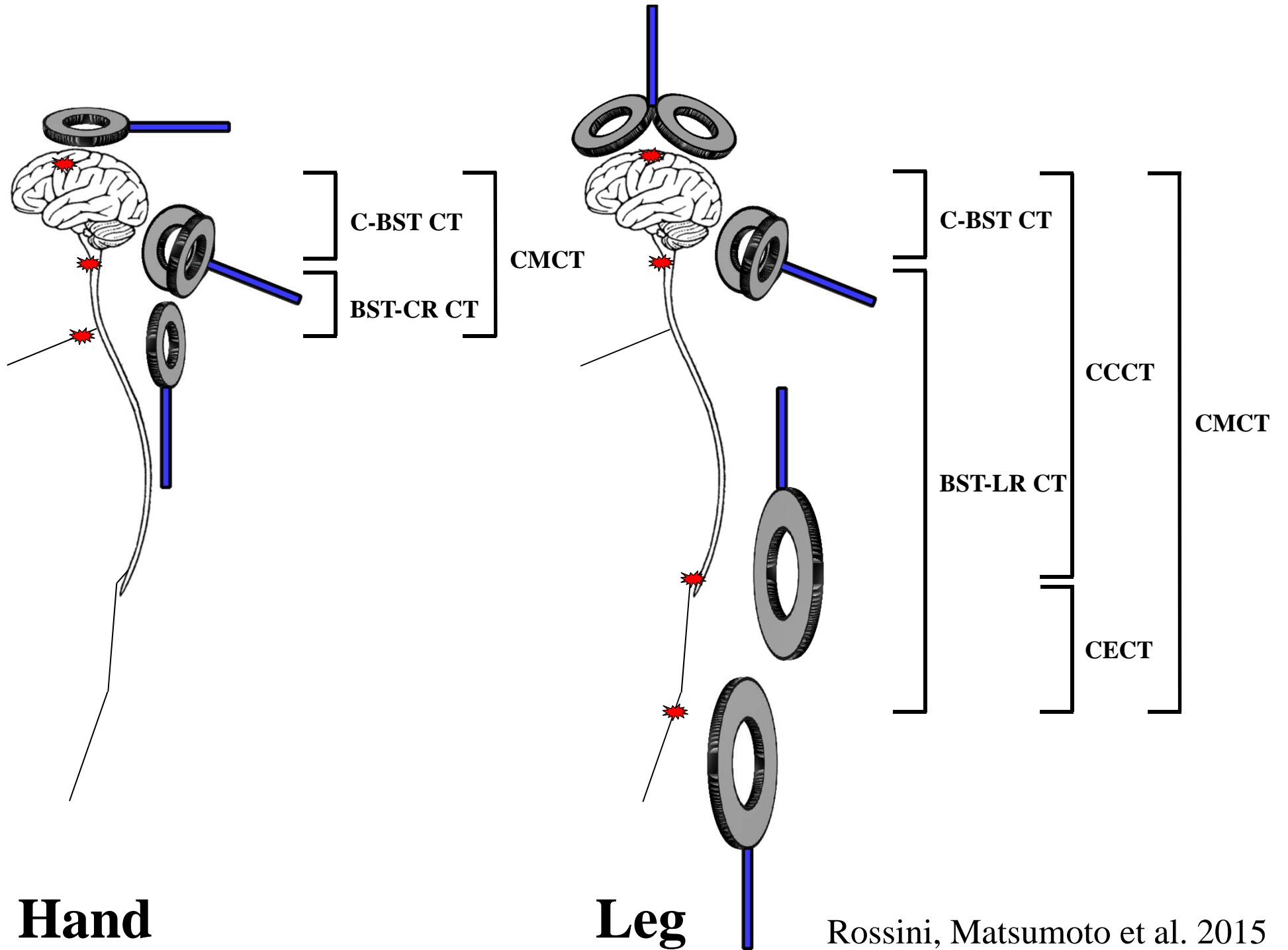


Because the induced currents concentrate around **the conus medullaris**, conus stimulation activates **the most proximal cauda equina**.

Rt. TA A normal subject



CCCT: cortico-conus motor conduction time
CECT: cauda equina conduction time



Rossini, Matsumoto et al. 2015