A systematic literature review of the clinical efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in non-treatment resistant patients with major depressive disorder

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Abstract

Background: The clinical efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in treatment resistant patients (at least 4 medication trials) appears to be well accepted and forms the coverage policies and rTMS’s use in many of the largest US payers. However, less is known about rTMS’s use in patients who have undergone ≤1 failed medication trial. The purpose of this analysis was to determine the clinical efficacy of rTMS in patients after ≤1 medication trials.

Methods: A systematic review of the literature was undertaken to identify all articles which addressed the use of rTMS in ≤1 medication trial. All types of study designs were included and assessed for quality and strength of evidence using: GRADE and CEBM. Searches of peer reviewed articles were undertaken for the year 2000 to the present. All languages were considered. Electronic databases were searched and included: PubMed and EBSCO. Evidence assessment websites were also searched and included: Cochrane, NICE, AHRQ, and ICER. Additionally, the clinical guidelines for specialty societies which use rTMS was searched. Hand searches of the reference sections of identified articles was also undertaken.

Results: Electronic and other sources identified 165 after duplicates were removed. Twenty two articles were assessed for eligibility and ultimately 10 articles were included in the systematic review and graded. Six articles were graded high quality (CEBM/GRADE: 1c/B) demonstrating that the use of rTMS was clinically efficacious in patients after ≤1 medication trial. Four additional trials demonstrated a positive effect of rTMS in patients after ≤1 medication trial but were of a lower quality.

Conclusion: The use of rTMS in patients after ≤1 medication trial should be considered. US payers should consider revising their coverage policies to include the use of rTMS in these patients.

Keywords: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, Medication resistance, Clinical efficacy
Background
Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is an FDA cleared therapy for use in treating major depressive disorder (MDD). All products cleared for market use are indicated for: “Treatment of major depressive disorder in adult patients who have failed to receive satisfactory improvement from prior antidepressant medication in the current episode [1–5].” The clinical efficacy of rTMS has been demonstrated in numerous randomized controlled clinical trials in patients who have failed 1–4 pharmacologic treatment regimens [6–8]. Additionally, medical specialty guidance documents support its use, including a whitepaper from the Clinical Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) Society [9] and consensus recommendations published by a group of rTMS experts in the National Network of Depression Centers (NNDN) the American Psychiatric Association (APA) Council on Research [10].

Current medical policy coverage guidelines for the largest US payers call for coverage of rTMS if the following condition is met: “...inability to tolerate psychopharmacologic agents (at least 3–4 trials of agents with distinct side effects) [11–15].” Unfortunately as patients move through the depression treatment paradigm they become more resistant to any therapy [16–19]. The American Psychiatric Council further states: “A consistent predictor of antidepressant response across most therapeutic modalities is the degree of treatment resistance. Thus, rTMS is like other known antidepressant treatments in this respect with greater treatment resistance generally predicting poorer response [10].”

Recently a local Medicare carrier has allowed for rTMS use after at most 1 failed pharmacologic therapy [20]. Additionally a lifetime cost effectiveness analysis examining the use of rTMS after one failed therapy and comparing it to standard therapy (i.e. multiple trials of pharmacologic agents) demonstrated that rTMS can be cost saving and improve upon the quality of life in the various age cohorts examined [21].

Based on the above, it is the purpose of this analysis to further examine the evidence on the use of rTMS in patients major depressive disorder who have failed ≤1 vs. ≥2 pharmacologic trials (as a comparison) to determine if there is clinical efficacy (and if clinical efficacy improves in patients who have undergone ≤1 failed medication trial vs. ≥2 failed medication trials [hereafter defined as treatment resistant]) when used after ≤1 failed medication trials. As well, it is the intention to examine patients who were treated with rTMS ± pharmacotherapy vs. pharmacotherapy as the first therapy in treatment naïve patients in order to determine rTMS’s clinical effect. This analysis appears not to have been done previously and may offer payers an alternative for cost savings and improved outcomes vs. numerous trials of pharmacologic agents.

Methods
A systematic review of the literature was undertaken using the following sources and search terms:
Search terms: (((Predict*) AND response) AND rTMS)) AND depress*. As well, search terms used were: (((((rTMS AND major) AND depress*) AND controlled) AND trial)) AND response.

Electronic searches were undertaken using both PubMed and EBSCO.

Other searches were made of the following websites:
- Technology Assessments: National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ); California Technology Assessment Forum (CTAF)/Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER).
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- Clinical consensus statements of specialty societies including the American Psychiatric Association and the Clinical TMS Society

Hand searches of the reference sections of all articles obtained were undertaken.

Articles which addressed the issue of the number of medication trials and rTMS outcomes in patients with MDD were included. More specifically, those trials which defined non-treatment resistant patients as ≤1 medication trial and evaluated rTMS outcomes were also included. Those trials that defined non-treatment resistance as ≤2 medication trials were excluded. The clinical outcome evaluated was clinical response to rTMS in treatment naïve or after 1 failed medication trial.

The level and quality of the evidence was assessed using the Center for Evidence Based Medicine (CEBM) [22] and Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) [23] criteria. (See Additional file 1: Appendix 1 for the criteria used for each.)

Electronic and hand searches were performed by JV and adjudicated by LC. Assessment of the evidence was first performed by JV and confirmed by AL.

Lastly a Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist was utilized to ensure the manuscript adhered to minimum accepted guidelines for systematic reviews (Additional file 2: Appendix 2).

Results
Electronic searches
Electronic databases were searched for the years: 2000 to the present. The year 2000 was chosen as rTMS began to be evaluated in patients about this time.
PubMed searched on January 20, 2018 using the search terms: (((Predict*) AND response) AND rTMS)) AND depress* - 91 hits; 10 records obtained
- PubMed searched on January 31, 2018 using the search terms: (((rTMS AND major) AND depress*) AND controlled) AND trial)) AND response – 85 hits; 6 records identified; 3 duplicates; 2 new record obtained.
- EBSCO searched on January 21, 2018 using the search terms: (((Predict*) AND response) AND rTMS)) AND depress* - 59 hits; 4 records identified; 3 duplicates; 1 new record obtained
- EBSCO searched on January 31, 2018 using the search terms: (((rTMS AND major) AND depress*) AND controlled) AND trial)) AND response – 50 hits; 4 records identified. 4 duplicates; 0 new records obtained.

Consensus recommendations by specialty societies
- American Psychiatric Association searched on January 20, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained
- Clinical TMS Society searched on January 20, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained

Technology assessments/systematic reviews
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) searched on January 22, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained
- Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ) Technology Assessments searched on January 22, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; searched on January 23, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained.
- California Technology Assessment Forum (CTAF) searched on February 1, 2018–1 hit; 1 record obtained.

Hand searches of reference sections of articles identified in above searches (searched on 1/23/18 & 1/31/18)
- Wang Y-M, et al. Randomized controlled trial of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with paroxetine for the treatment of patients with first-episode major depressive disorder. Psych Research. 2017;254:18–23. 1 hit; 1 duplicate; 0 new records obtained.
- Wang H-N, et al. Clustered repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for the prevention of depressive relapse/recurrence: a randomized controlled trial. Trans Psych. 2017;7:1292. DOI https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-0001-x. 1 hit; 1 new record obtained
- Huang M-L, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in combination with citalopram in young patients with first-episode major depressive disorder: A double-blind, randomized sham-controlled trial. ANZJP. 2012;46(3):257–364. 2 hits; 2 duplicates; 0 new records found
- American Psychiatric Association. McClintock SM et al. Consensus recommendation for the clinical application of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in the treatment of depression. Journal Clinical Psychiatry. 2017; doi.org/10.4088/JCP.16cs10905–5 hits; 5 new records obtained
- Perera T, et al. The clinical TMS society consensus review and treatment recommendations for TMS therapy for major depressive disorder. Brain Stimulation. 2016;9:336–346. – 4 hits; 3 duplicates; 1 new record obtained.
- Beuzon G, et al. Predictors of response to repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in the treatment of major depressive disorder. Encéphale. 2017;43:3–9. 2 hits that were duplicates; 0 new records obtained.
- Dumas R, et al. Stimulation magnétique trançrânienne répétée dans la prise en chag des épisodes dépressifs majeurs: facteurs prédictifs de response thérapeutique. L’Encéphale 2012;38:360–368. 5 hits that were duplicates; 0 new records obtained.
- Brakemeier E-L, et al. Patterns of response to repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in major depression: Replication study in drug-free patients. Journal Affect Disord. 2008;108:59–70. 2 hits; 2 duplicates found. 0 new records obtained.
- Brakemeier E-L, et al. Positive predictors for antidepressive response to prefrontal repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS). 2007. 41:395–403. 2 hits; 1 duplicate. 1 new record obtained.
- Fregni, F et al. Predictors of antidepressant response in clinical trials of transcranial magnetic stimulation. Inter Jrl Neuropsychopharm 2006;9:641–654. 1 hit; 1 new record found
- Carpenter LL, et al. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) for major depression: A multisite, naturalistic, observational study of acute treatment outcomes in clinical practice. Depress Anxiety 2012;29:587–596. 2 hits; 2 duplicates. 0 new records found
- O’Reardon JP et al. Efficacy and safety of transcranial magnetic stimulation in the acute treatment of major depression: A multisite randomized controlled trial. Biol. Psych. 2007;62:1208–1216. & Lisanby SH, et al. Daily left prefrontal repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in the acute treatment of major depression: Clinical predictors of outcome in a
multisite, randomized controlled clinical trial. Neuropsychopharm. 2009;34:522–534. 3 hits; 3 duplicates. 0 new records found.

- Mitchell PB, et al. Transcranial magnetic stimulation for depression. Austral New Zeal Jrl Psych. 2006;40:406–413. 0 hits
- Fitzgerald PB, et al. A study of the pattern of response to rTMS treatment in depression. Depress Anxiety. 2016;33:746–753. 4 hits; 2 duplicates. 2 new records obtained.
- Cohen RB, et al. Clinical predictors associated with duration of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation treatment for remission in bipolar depression. Jrl. Nerv Ment Disord. 2010;198:679–681. 1 hit; 1 duplicate. 0 new records found.
- Yang H, et al. A randomized controlled trial of right low frequency rTMS combined with escitalopram in treatment of patients with first-episode depression in general hospitals. JPBS. 2017;2(5):2. DOI: https://doi.org/10.20900/jpbs.20170016. 0 hits.

Figure 1 depicts the flow diagram of articles screened, identified, eligible and excluded from the analysis. In total there were 10 articles identified which addressed the issue of rTMS efficacy based on the number of medication trials and which; focused on patients who were not defined as treatment resistant (≤1 medication failure), that a patient with MDD had undergone prior to use of rTMS. These studies are identified in Table 1. Table 2 shows those studies that were excluded with reasons.

As can be seen in Table 1, there were six studies that would be considered of high quality as evaluated by CEBM/GRADE criteria which demonstrated a statistically significant and positive effect of rTMS in patients with low medication resistance (≤1 trial) prior [24–29]. The other trials were of lower quality but again, all demonstrated a positive effect of rTMS in patients with low medication resistance (≤ 1 trial) [30–33]. Two studies related to treatment resistance were excluded for the following reasons: Lefkovitz [8] was excluded as it compared ≤2 medication trials to ≥3 trials. It did however find that patients treated with rTMS who failed ≤2 medication trials were significantly more responsive ($P = 0.032$) vs. those with ≥3 medication trials. Mitchell [34] was excluded as it did not specify the number of medication trials but did state that the number of medication trials affected rTMS’s efficacy.
| Study | Design | Baseline characteristics | Comparison # med trials (treatment resistance) | Outcome | CEBM/ GRADE |
|-------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Fregni F, et al. Inter Jnl Neuropsychophar. 2006 [24] | Pooled data from 6 clinical trials – retrospective analysis Countries: Canada (N = 25 patients), US (N = 60), Austria (N = 29), Brazil (N = 21) | 153 patients; Age = 51.1 ± 15.1; M/F = 63/90 | ≥2 medication trials defined as refractory (medication resistant). | Treatment refractoriness was a significant predictor of clinical response to rTMS (P < 0.0001); use of Model 3 excluded Tel Aviv patients (N = 42) due to only one failed medication trial. Therefore 195–42 = 153 patients included in the analysis. | 1c/B |
| Brakemeier E-L, et al. Jrl Psych Res. 2007 [30] | Prospective case series Country: Germany | 70 patients; Age = 49.5 ± 12.5; M/F = 44/26 | Comparison medication resistant (≥2 trials) (N = 51) to non-medication resistant (1 trial) (N = 19) | Patients with a shorter duration of depressive episode and lower level of medication resistance showed a greater response to rTMS. | 4/C |
| O’Reardon JP, et al. Biol Psych. 2007 [25]; Lisanby SH, et al. Neuropsychopharmac. 2009 [18] | Double blind multisite (23 centers) RCT Countries: 20 sites US; 2 Austria; 1 Canada | 301 patients; Age = 48.3 ± 10.8; M/F = 142/159 | Comparison medication resistant (≥2 trials) (N = 147) to non-medication resistant (1 trial) (N = 164) | The likelihood of responding to rTMS was 4 times higher if patients had received one unsuccessful medication trial before rTMS in comparison with patients having received 2 or more unsuccessful trials (P = 0.021). Effect size in patients with one failed therapy was 0.83. Post hoc analysis performed by Lisanby. | 1b/B |
| Brakemeier E-L, et al. Jrl Affect Disord. 2008 [31] | Prospective and retrospective case series Country: Germany | 79 patients; Age = 49.1 ± 143; M/F = 35/43 | Comparison within rTMS treatment arm medication resistant (≥2 trials) to non-medication resistant (1 trial) | Non-treatment resistant patients with a short duration of episode were more likely to respond to rTMS than medication resistant (43% vs. 18%) (P = 0.0033) | 4/C |
| Cohen RB, et al. Jr. Nerv Ment Dis. 2010 [32] | Single center observation study Country: Brazil | 56 patients; Age = 48 ± 15; M/F = 26/30 | Comparison low treatment resistance [1 trial] (n = 34) to high treatment resistance [≥2 trials] (N = 22) | Low treatment resistance has a statistically significant effect (P < 0.01) on treatment outcome as measured by HDRS. | 4/C |
| Carpenter LL, et al. Depress Anxiety. 2012 [33] | Multicenter observational study Country: US | 307 patients; Age = 48.6 ± 14.2; M/F = 102/205 | Comparison low treatment resistance [≤1 trial] (n = 140) to high treatment resistance [≥2 trials] (N = 167) | Low treatment resistance had a modest influence on treatment outcome as measured by CGI-S and PHQ-9 outcomes. No statistical difference between groups on response and remission but a higher percentage of patients having response (59.4% vs. 56.8%); CGI-S: 57.2% vs. 55.6%; PHQ-9) or remission (39.9% vs. 34.9%; CGI-S: 31.9% vs. 26% PHQ-9) with low treatment resistance | 4/C |
| Study | Design | Baseline characteristics | Comparison # med trials (treatment resistance) | Outcome | CEBM/ GRADE |
|-------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Huang M-L, et al. Aust & NZ Jrl Psych. 2012 [26] (Note: Huang L et al., Zhejiang Da Xue Bio Yi Xue Ban. 2011 is a duplicate study [43]. However it is in Chinese so Huang M-L et al. Aust & NZ Jrl Psych 2012 used) | Single center RCT Country: China | Active = 28; Age = 32.8 ± 7.3; M/F = 9/ 19 | Comparison of rTMS plus citalopram (N = 28) vs. rTMS sham plus citalopram (N = 28) in first episode major depressive disorder on response and remission after 4 weeks. First 2 weeks use of rTMS (active or sham). Second two week citalopram only in both groups. | Significantly greater number of early improvers (using HAMD-17) at 2 weeks with rTMS vs. sham/citalopram (P = 0.031). No difference in response (46% vs. 36%; P = 0.586) or remission (39% vs. 29%; P = 0.572) at 4 weeks. | 1b/B |
| Wang H-N, et al. Translational Psych. 2017 [27] | Single center RCT Country: China | rTMS+med = 82; Age = 42.3 ± 11.4; M/F = 22/60 | Comparison in first episode depressed patients: rTMS (N = 91) vs. antidepressant (N = 108) vs. rTMS plus antidepressant (N = 82) over 12 months. Examination of relapse/recurrence. | Relapse/recurrence at 12 months significantly lower in rTMS plus antidepressant group (20%) vs. antidepressant group (44.4%) (P = 0.033). | 1b/B |
| Wang Y-M, et al. Psych Res. 2017 [28] | Single center RCT Country: China | Active = 22; Age = 28.8 ± 8.5; M/F = 12/10 | Comparison in treatment naïve patients rTMS plus paroxetine (N = 22) [active] to rTMS sham plus paroxetine (N = 21) [sham] | Response and remission rate of [active vs. sham] 95.5% vs. 71.4 and 68.2% and 38.1% respectively. (P < 0.05) | 1b/B |
| Yang H, et al. Jrl Psych Brain Sci. 2017 [29] | Single center RCT Country: China | Active =41 patients; Age = 35.4 ± 12; M/F = 17/24 | Comparison in treatment naïve patients rTMS plus escitalopram (N = 41) [active] to rTMS sham plus escitalopram (N = 41) [sham] | Active rTMS plus escitalopram significantly more effective (250% reduction in HAMD-17 score) (N = 36) than sham (N = 17) at 4 weeks (P < 0.05) | 1b/B |
Adverse events (where identified) included Table 3 and mainly consisted of headache and scalp pain [24, 25, 27–29, 32]. These adverse events were transitory in nature.

Based on the heterogeneity of the included studies, a further breakdown of the clinical response to rTMS was undertaken based on the number of medication trials prior to its use (Table 4). What can be seen in Table 4 are the following findings: the lower the number of medication trials, the better the response rate to rTMS; in patients with a ≤1 medication trial, the use of rTMS plus medication resulted in a response that was significantly higher vs. medication only; and in patients with ≤1 medication trial vs. ≥2 medication trials the use of rTMS provided an improved response.

### Table 2: Studies excluded with reasons

| Study                        | Reason excluded                                                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conca A, et al. Human Psychopharmacology. 2000 [44] | Did not examine effect of number of antidepressant trials on rTMS response     |
| Cochrane Review. 2001 [45]   | Review 17 years old. Did not examine effect on the number of antidepressant trials on rTMS response. |
| Holtzheimer PE, et al. Depression Anxiety. 2004 [46] | Patients treated with rTMS who responded/did not respond were identified as either having < 7 or > 7 antidepressant trials. |
| Mitchell PB, et al. Austral New Zealand J Psych. 2006 [34] | Descriptive review of 25 rTMS studies. Stated that patients who were more treatment resistant (resistance not defined) were less likely to respond to rTMS. |
| CTAF, 2009 [47]              | Review 8 years old. However did reference one study already included in assessment [18]. |
| AHRQ, 2011 [35]              | Did not examine number of failed medication trials effect on rTMS               |
| Aguirre AK, et al. J Affective Disord. 2011 [48] | Age only was examined as a predictor of rTMS efficacy. |
| Fitzgerald PB, et al. Expert Reviews 2011 [49] | Stated patients were not treatment resistant. However, in examining paper, patients were found to have at least 2 failed medication trials. |
| Connolly KR, et al. J Affective Disord. 2012 [40] | J Affective Disord 2017 rTMS consensus recommendations [10] stated there was no relationship between degree of treatment resistance and response to rTMS in this study. However, in this case series analysis it was found that patients were had an average of 3.4 failed medication trials and were found to be treatment resistant - with no direct comparison group. |
| NICE 2015 [36]              | Did not examine number of failed medication trials effect on rTMS               |
| Levkovitz Y, et al. World Psych. 2015 [8] | Multicenter (20 centers) RCT. Countries: 14 sites US, 4 Israel, Germany, and 1 Canada. Total of 212 patients (ITT), 181 patients (Per protocol). Comparison low medication treatment resistance (≤2 trials) to >3 failed treatments. Patients treated with rTMS who failed ≤2 treatments significantly more responsive (P = 0.032) than those with >3 treatments (P = 0.057). |
| Fitzgerald PB, et al. Depression Anxiety. 2016 [50] | Patients treated with rTMS who responded/did not respond had on average 5.7–6.1 failed medication trials. Could not break out low vs. high medication treatment resistance. |

### Discussion

We present results of the first systematic examination of published clinical trial data to specifically demonstrate that the use of rTMS therapy in patients with ≤1 failed medication trials produces superior outcomes compared to those observed in patients who exhibit higher levels of medication resistance. It is known that the use of rTMS in treating MDD has demonstrated clinical efficacy in high quality studies and in patients who have previously failed 1–4 medication trials [35, 36]. This systematic review/analysis extends the understanding of the scope of rTMS' therapeutic potential, and identified several clinical trials which show improved clinical efficacy of rTMS when used in depressed patients characterized by less pharmacoresistance (≤1 medication trials). The effect of increased treatment resistance in patients as medication trials increase is also a consistent finding with other therapeutic modalities [16–19]. It is also known that 20–40% of patients do not benefit from, or cannot tolerate adverse effects from, serial adequate trials of antidepressant medications [37]. It is thus important to identify treatments that can provide clinical benefit to the patient as early on as possible.
In a recent cost effective analysis, it has been found that the introduction of rTMS therapy after one failed medication therapy may cost less and provide for similar or even better outcomes when compared with serial medication trials over the life of the patient [21]. The findings from this cost effectiveness analysis are in line with other cost effectiveness analyses which examined patients over 9 weeks [38], and 3 years [39]. However, the main methodological difference between these prior reports and that of the Voigt et al. analysis [21] is the examination of cost effectiveness in patients who are not treatment resistant patients (i.e. after only one failed therapy). As rTMS is more clinically efficacious in patients who have failed ≤1 failed medication trial, and the likelihood that it will cost less in a less pharmacoresistant population, may be reason for payers to re-think coverage policies which restrict rTMS coverage to only depressed patients who present after 4 failed medication trials. The present findings support consideration of rTMS coverage after only one failed medication therapy, consistent with at least one Medicare local coverage determination policy which covers rTMS services for appropriate candidates after only one failed antidepressant medication therapy [20].

The 2016 Clinical TMS Society Consensus review of rTMS for MDD did not address the issue of treatment resistance [9]. While the results of the present analysis are in agreement with comments in a recent consensus recommendations paper [10], the current analysis differs with regard to the conclusions summarized by McClintock et al. [10]. They included data from a large, multisite, and 16.8% after 2 failed medication therapies and; 13.7 and 16.3% after 3 failed medication therapies [41]. The response and remission rates for rTMS were noted to be

| Study | Reported adverse events |
|-------|-------------------------|
| Fregni F, et al. Inter Jrl Neuropsychopharm. 2006 [24] | N = 54; Included headache, neck pain and scalp burn |
| O’Reardon JP, et al. Biol Psych. 2007 [25]; Lisanby SH, et al. Neuropsychopharm. 2009 [18] | Not a defined endpoint. |
| Frangini E-L, et al. Jrl Affect Disord. 2008 [31] | Active rTMS: eye pain (n = 10); GI & toothache (n = 12); site discomfort (n = 18); site pain (n = 59); facial pain (n = 11); muscle twitching (n = 334); pain of skin (n = 14). |
| Cohen RB, et al. Jr. Nerv Ment Dis. 2010 [32] | Sham: eye pain (n = 3); GI & toothache (n = 1); site discomfort (n = 2); site pain (n = 6); facial pain (n = 5); muscle twitching (n = 5); pain of skin (n = 1) |
| Carpenter LL, et al. Depress Anxiety. 2012 [33] | Not a defined endpoint |
| Wang H-N, et al. Translational Psych. 2017 [27] | Headache (n = 6); increased somnolence (n = 2); nightmares (n = 3) |
| Wang Y-M, et al. Psych Res. 2017 [28] | Tonic/clonic seizure (n = 1) |
| Yang H, et al. Jrl Psych Brain Sci. 2017 [29] | Not a defined endpoint |

rTMS + meds: diarrhea (n = 5); constipation (n = 28); dry mouth (n = 43); nausea (n = 3); palpitations (n = 11); dizziness (n = 8); headache (n = 6); blurred vision (n = 21); tinnitus (n = 14). 
Meds: diarrhea (n = 8); constipation (n = 35); dry mouth (n = 66); nausea (n = 8); palpitations (n = 9); dizziness (n = 8); headache (n = 2); blurred vision (n = 15); tinnitus (n = 3). 
Active rTMS: headache/scalp pain (n = 7); Sham: headache/scalp pain (n = 8) 
Active rTMS: scalp pain & dizziness (n = 2)
as follows: 95% response and 63% remission rate in treat-
ment naïve patients [28]; 43% response rate after one failed
medication trial [31]; 36.6% remission after one to two
failed medication therapies [18] and; 28.9% remission after
3–4 failed medication therapies [18]. The types of patients
in each of these studies appear to be comparable when
evaluating the baseline characteristics [18, 31, 41]. Based
on the data, it appears rTMS may provide at least compar-
able remission and response outcomes to antidepressant
pharmacotherapy, based on treatment resistance.

Lastly, based on the results in Table 4, there appears to
be a durable and improved response to the use of rTMS
plus medication vs. medication only in patients who have
failed ≤1 medication trials. These trials were well designed
(i.e. RCTs). The use of rTMS as augmentative therapy to
medication in treatment resistant patients (≥2 medication
trials) has also demonstrated an improved response in a
systematic review and meta-analysis [42]. The fact that
similar results are demonstrated in patients who have
failed ≤1 failed medication trial likely holds promise for
rTMS as augmentative therapy in these types of patients.

Limitations
The use of PubMed, EBSCO, and English language jour-
nals may have missed non-English language publications.
The risk of bias in each study was not assessed. However,
CEBM and GRADE assessments were evaluated. Four of
the studies identified were randomized controlled trials
[27–29, 43]. In each of these trials it was identified that
the GRADE quality of evidence was moderate (level B).

Conclusion
High quality evidence exists supporting the clinical effi-
cacy of rTMS in patients who have failed ≤1 medication
therapies. This evidence also appears to be in line with
remission and response rates of patients who have
undergone additional medication trials after one failed
medication trial. High quality evidence also exists that
rTMS used solely or in combination with antidepressants
for first-episode major depressive disorder may be
more effective than antidepressants alone. Thus the use
of rTMS may shorten the treatment odyssey for patients
with MDD. Further, cost-effectiveness has been demon-
strated in patients with one failed rTMS therapy. Lastly,
payers are beginning to cover rTMS after one failed me-
dication trial – with one Medicare payer out of 7 doing so
Novitas [20]. Private payers in the US are not. Therefore
rTMS should be considered for coverage with patients
who have failed ≤1 failed medication trials.

| Number of medication trials | Studies | Comparator | Outcomes/effect; study duration |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------|
| ≥2 medication trials        | Fregni F, et al. (2006) [24] | | Higher response rate to rTMS therapy in patients who had a lower number of refractory treatment trials. |
| ≤1 medication trial         | Huang M-L, et al. (2012) [26]; rTMS plus med vs. sham plus med | | Significantly higher number of improvers at 4 weeks with rTMS plus med. |
|                             | Wang Y-M, et al. (2017) [28]; rTMS plus med vs. sham plus med | | Response and remission significantly higher in the rTMS + med. |
|                             | Wang H-N, et al. (2017) [27]; rTMS plus med vs. med | | Significantly higher number in response and remission at 12 months with rTMS plus med. |
|                             | Yang H, et al. (2017) [29]; rTMS plus med vs. sham plus med | | Response and remission significantly higher in the rTMS + med. |
| ≥2 medication trials vs. ≤1 medication trial | Brakemeier E-L, et al. (2007) [30]; Use of rTMS with Low (1 trial) vs. high (≥2 trials) medication treatment resistance | | Likelihood of response was higher in low treatment resistant patients. |
|                             | O’Reardon JP, et al. (2009) [25]; Use of rTMS with Low (1 trial) vs. high (≥2 trials) medication treatment resistance | | Likelihood of response was 4X higher and statistically significantly different in low treatment resistant patients. |
|                             | Brakemeier E-L, et al. (2008) [31]; Use of rTMS with Low (1 trial) vs. high (≥2 trials) medication treatment resistance | | Use of rTMS in low treatment resistant patients had a statistically significant effect on improved outcomes. |
|                             | Cohen RB, et al. (2010) [32]; Use of rTMS with Low (1 trial) vs. high (≥2 trials) medication treatment resistance | | Use of rTMS in low treatment resistant patients had a statistically significant effect on improved outcomes. |
|                             | Carpenter LL, et al. (2012); Use of rTMS with Low (≤1 trial) vs. high (≥2 trials) medication treatment resistance | | Use of rTMS in low treatment resistant patients had a modest effect on improving outcomes. |

Table 4 Breakout of studies based on number of medication trials prior to rTMS use
Additional files

Additional file 1: Appendix 1. – CEBM and GRADE. (DOCX 32 kb)
Additional file 2: Appendix 2. PRISMA checklist. (DOC 114 kb)

Abbreviations
AHRQ: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; APA: American Psychiatric Association; CEBM: Centre for Evidence Based Medicine; CTAf: California Technology Assessment Forum; EBSco: Elton B. Stephens Company; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation; ICER: Institute for Clinical and Economic Review; NICE: National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence; NNDC: National Network of Depression Centers; PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses; rTMS: repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; TMS: Transcranial magnetic stimulation

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The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available through EBSco and PubMed.

Author’s contributions
JV performed the initial systematic review and drafting of the manuscript. LC and AL reviewed, revised and commented on the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
Jeffrey Voigt is a reimbursement consultant for an rTMS company. Linda Carpenter, MD is a clinical advisor for rTMS companies. Andrew Leuchter, MD is a clinical advisor to rTMS companies. Linda Carpenter, MD, has received consulting income from Magstim, Inc. (<$5000/year). Additionally, Dr. Carpenter has received trial research support from Neuronetics, NeoSync, and Jannsen; and equipment support from NeoSync and Neuronetics.

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