

The Efficacy of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) for Young Individuals with High-Level Perceived Stress: Study Protocol for a Randomized Sham-Controlled Trial

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Study protocol

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Abstract

Background: High level of perceived stress may result in negative effects both psychologically and physically on individuals, and may predispose onset of mental disorders such as depression, anxiety and posttraumatic stress disorder. However, there is no suitable intervention for it. Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS) studies have shown its therapeutic efficacy in treatment resistant patients with stress-related disorders. Here we describe an exploratory study protocol to investigate the effect of the intervention for the individuals with high level of stress.

Method: This is a single blinded, randomized sham-controlled trial, targeting at young healthy adults aging from 18 to 24 years old. Forty eligible volunteers will be recruited and randomly divided into active and sham rTMS group. All subjects will take a set of neuropsychological and biological assessments and MRI scanning before and right after the intervention. During the interventional period, 12-session stimulations will be performed in four weeks with three sessions per week. The primary outcome will detect the difference of Chinese 14-item perceived stress scales between active and sham rTMS groups after intervention. Secondary outcomes will examine the differences of other affective measurements, level of cortisol, and MRI derived neural functional measures between the two groups after intervention.

Discussion: This trial aims to examine the effect of the 12-session rTMS intervention on individuals with high level of perceived stress. Positive or negative findings from any of the outcome measures would further our understanding of the efficacy of the stimulation and its neural impact. If effective, it would provide an evidence for a new treatment for high perceived stress.

Trial registration: This study is registered with the Chinese Clinical Trial Registry (ChiCTR1900027662) (<http://www.chictr.org.cn/showproj.aspx?proj=45660>). Registered 23th November 2019.

Background

Stress has been called the “health epidemic of the 21st century” by the World Health Organization, which is a personalized phenomenon and varies among individuals depending on personal vulnerability and resilience [1]. Stress is a common problem in modern life with negative outcomes, especially among young adults including college students who may experience undue amount of stress related to the pressure to succeed [2–4]. High level of perceived stress may result in negative effects comprising both psychological and physical aspects on individuals, such as depression [5], decrease of immune functions and increase of cardiac risk factors [6]. However, due to the absence of suitable interventions for stress, the method of treatment still remains marginal in clinical practice [7].

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), one of the brain stimulations for conscious subjects, has recently gained emerging interest as a non-invasive intervention for a number of treatment-resistant psychiatric disorders [8, 9]. rTMS allows researchers to explore the properties and organizations of neural function and has the ability to drive the alterations of brain plasticity [7, 10]. It can induce the neuro-modulation and change the excitability of cerebral motor and prefrontal cortices by applying different

stimulation frequency. Furthermore, the usage of rTMS has been approved by United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in October 2008 and its efficacy to some stress-related affective disorders (e.g. depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder) has been supported and recommended in the most recent rTMS guideline [11, 12]. However, it is unknown whether rTMS can relieve the symptoms of perceived stress. Given the effect of rTMS to stress related diseases and the absence of non-pharmacological intervention for reducing perceived stress, rTMS could be a potential intervention technique to investigate for the individuals with high level of perceived stress.

Previous studies have suggested that high level of perceived stress may cause alterations of cerebral morphological and functional plasticity and is associated with the structural and functional changes of prefrontal cortex (PFC) [13–15]. Moreover, a sequential process of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis disturbance caused by high level of perceived stress may result in increase of the secretion of cortisol to a higher level [7, 16]. Meanwhile, evidence has shown that rTMS can decrease the density of cortisol level in saliva and blood [17–19], and the stimulation to dorsolateral prefrontal cortex can induce changes in the HPA axis and immune function in the form of cytokine production in individuals with depression and posttraumatic stress disorder [20]. Therefore, the current protocol is designed to rigorously test the efficacy of rTMS in high-level perceived stress, and its effects on brain plasticity and secretion of cortisol.

Methods/design

Study design

This is a single blind, randomized controlled trial, targeting at young healthy college students. Forty high level of perceived stress subjects will be recruited and randomly (1:1) assigned to either: 1) a 12-session treatment protocol of active rTMS, or 2) a 12-session treatment protocol of sham rTMS. Participants will be evaluated for outcome measures before and after the intervention, in addition to the primary efficacy measure of the Chinese 14-item perceived stress scale (PSS-14), secondary measures of other neuropsychological, clinical and biological assessments and MRI scanning will be obtained. The executors of intervention will be trained by standard operation procedure following the protocol setting. In addition, the trial's randomization and allocation will be conducted and supervised by an independent researcher. The protocol study follows the SPIRIT recommendations. For the SPIRIT checklist see Additional file 1, and the study design is presented in figures 1 and 2.

Participants

This trial is designed to enroll 40 healthy volunteers with the PSS-14 score of more than 25, and aging from 18 to 24 years old. All eligible participants will be recruited from universities and nearby communities, who are willing to join this project and will be asked to sign the designed informed consents.

Enrollment

Inclusion criteria

All the participants should meet all following criteria: (1) ages are from 18 to 24, with no gender restriction; (2) scores of Perceived Stress scale are over 25 [21]; (3) have a high level of educational experience (above university or at college); (4) clear consciousness; (5) no intracranial cerebrovascular disease; (6) no psychiatric disease; (7) no history of brain damage; (8) no epilepsy or family history of epilepsy; (9) no neurodegenerative disease; (10) no contraindications of MRI examination; (11) had not taken similar TMS experiment previously; (12) sign the informed consent.

Exclusion criteria

Volunteers should be excluded if: (1) can't tolerate the MRI scan for any reasons; (2) can't tolerate the TMS intervention; (3) having uncorrectable movements during the MRI scan; (4) unable to give informed consent; (5) having implant devices, such as deep brain stimulator, cochlear prosthesis, cardiac pacemaker, etc., which are contraindicated to MRI or TMS.

Withdrawal or dropout criteria

Interventions in either active group or control group will be stopped if participants meet the following criteria: (1) Subject is unwilling to continue the intervention for any reasons; (2) Subject suffers from any serious adverse events during the intervention period (e.g., seizures); (3) Subject develop a serious disease (e.g., traumatic injury, stroke)

Intervention

The intervention of rTMS will be carried out using Magstim Rapid² stimulator (Magstim, Wales, United Kingdom) with a standard 70mm figure-of-eight coil (Active Air film coil, Magstim, Wales, United Kingdom). All subjects should be diagnosed by physicians or clinicians from neuro-rehabilitation or neurology department before entering the experiment to ensure whether they are suitable to participate in this study. The sites of stimulation are bilateral Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex (DLPFC), which are called F3 (left hemisphere) and F4 (right hemisphere), but using two different types of rTMS intervention: intermittent theta burst stimulation (iTBS) on F3 and continuous TBS (cTBS) on F4 [22]. As defined, the standard location of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex from International 10-20 EEG system is above F3 and F4 [23]. The TMS coil would be moved 6 cm (not 5 cm) anteriorly from the motor cortex where is believed to be the optimal site of stimulation [24]. Combined with motor evoked potentials, single pulse stimulation will be used to determine the resting motor threshold (rMT). The muscle response of abductor pollicis brevis will be observed visually through adjusting the stimulus intensity until the abducted movement occurs in five out of ten times [25]. In addition, all interventions will be carried out by qualified therapists and the responses of the subjects will be recorded after each intervention. And all the subjects will sit on a seat or sofa with extra cervical support for comfortable reasons. All of the interventions will be performed in dose of three times per week for four consecutive weeks.

Active rTMS group

The active intervention includes two parts using two different models of TBS on left and right DLPFC. During the first period, the active coil will be placed on the left DLPFC (F3) and the parameters of stimulator will be adjusted properly before treatment. We will apply the iTBS, which contains triplet bursts of 50 Hz repeated at 5 Hz. According to the 2 seconds on and 8 seconds off cycle, there are 600 pulses totally (costing approximately 190 seconds) that will be delivered at 80% of rMT. In the second stimulation part, the stimulator will be located on the right DLPFC (F4) in model of cTBS lasting for 40 seconds (600 pulses totally).

Sham rTMS group

The sham TMS coil (sham Air Film coil, Magstim, Wales, United Kingdom) has the same symmetrical mechanical design with active coil and no marks so that it will not be identified from its general shape or appearance. It can also generate periodic noise and tactile sensation similar to those produced by active stimulation, which make it indistinguishable from the active coil by participants. Moreover, the sham coil has a special shield to reduce the magnetic diffusion and stimulate the superficial skin or muscles without generating significant transcranial effect on the brain. The active and sham rTMS conditions will not be differentiable by participants or evaluators.

Inclusion procedure

Before the beginning of the intervention, individuals who are interested in participation are invited for an appointment to provide more information. If they are willing to participate, informed consent will be signed following the guidance from an independent researcher and the participant will be screened by the inclusion and exclusion criteria. If the subject meets all the inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria, the subject will be included in the study. After inclusion, and before the randomization and allocation, the descriptive data should be collected carefully to get the general information of participants. The basic data are composed of age, gender, race, employment, height, weight, body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, educational level, history of diseases, medication, abuse of smoke, drug or alcohol, and the habit of exercise. Furthermore, all participants will be assessed by five scales: PSS-14, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), Chinese Affective Scale (CAS), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), and Test of Nonverbal Intelligence, Third edition (TONI-3). MOCA and TONI-3 are tested as the control factors to ensure there is no significant difference in cognition between the active and sham groups. Biological indicators including sample of serum cortisol will also be collected. Moreover, the anatomy and functions of brain will be scanned by magnetic resonance imaging.

Measurements

Figure 2 lists the schedule of all study assessments and timeframe in details. The assessments are described briefly below:

Primary outcome measurement

The primary outcome is the difference of Chinese 14-item perceived stress scales (PSS-14) [26] between active and sham rTMS groups after intervention. The PSS is a widely used psychological scale to observe the perception of stress in different situation [27]. PSS-14 item of Chinese version, which includes 14 items (7 positive items and 7 negative items), will be applied in this study for the young individuals. Participants are required to complete all questions that indicated their perceived stress level within the past several months. Each item is rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 0 (means Never) to 4 (means Very Often), whereas the higher scores indicate higher stress level [28, 29].

Secondary outcome measurements

Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS). The DASS is one of the self-report assessment tools to depression, anxiety and stress, which is diversely used in different settings. In this trial, the version of DASS 21-items will be used, which consists of three 7-items subscales to describe the emotional statements of subjects over the past week. The score of each item ranges from 0 to 3 in which higher scores mean more severe symptoms. In this version of DASS, “0” indicates “did not apply to me at all” and “3” indicates “applied to me very much, or most of the time” [30].

Chinese Affective Scale (CAS). The 20-items scale CAS offers a brief measurement for trait affect and state of college students and young adults, which was designed for Chinese-speaking individuals. The version of CAS used in this trial contains 10 positive affect and 10 negative affect markers that are rated on 5-point scales (the higher scores, the more severity) and the scale has been demonstrated a good convergent and discriminant validity [31].

Biological indicator. The level of serum cortisol in blood samples of both groups will be measured as a biological indicator and be collected at baseline and at the end of the intervention. The serum cortisol has the ability to adjust individuals’ physiological response to chronic stress while the higher level of perceived stress will indirectly increase the secretion of serum cortisol [32]. Therefore, we choose the serum cortisol as one of the biological indicators. Blood samples are required to be taken when subjects are in quiet condition with a seat for 30 minutes. Generally, the time of sample collection ranges from 7:30 to 8:30 when participants are in the fasting state. An experienced nurse is responsible for blood sample taking (5 ml) from antecubital vein. Additionally, all subjects are not allowed to drink alcohol twelve hours or eating one hour before the blood draw. The blood sample will also be centrifuged and preserved in minus 80 degrees Celsius within 30 minutes after sample collection. Finally, serum cortisol will be examined by methods of ELISA [33]. Both blood samples and reagents will be put in room temperature before analysis.

Neuroimaging scans. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) will be scanned twice to investigate the changes of brain status after intervention on a 3T scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany). We acquire multimodal MRI data, including structural MRI, resting state functional MRI and task functional MRI, to observe the function, anatomy and connectivity of the brain.

Structural MRI. Sagittal plane scanning of MPRAGE T1-weighted sequence will be obtained to observe neural anatomy, such as cerebral white and gray matters. The related parameters are as the following: matrix size=256x256, number of contiguous slices=192, voxel resolution=1 x 1 x 1 mm, field of view=256 x 256mm, repetition time=2530ms, echo time=2.51ms and flip angle=7 degree.

Resting state fMRI. The image of brain in axial plane will be scanned using the gradient-echo echo-planar imaging sequence to explore the intrinsic brain activities and function connectivity at the state of rest. One hundred and eighty time points will be scanned during rest. The instructions (“relax, don’t fall asleep, and stare at the cross label on the screen”) will be given to the subject during the scanning period.

Task fMRI. To capture the brain functional activations during tasks, the gradient-echo echo-planar imaging sequence will be used to scan, while the participants are required to complete an Emotional Stroop Task, which may cost approximately 10 minutes. The task [34] is a two-run modified emotion-word Stroop. Each run consists of five randomized blocks. Each block comprises of 12 trials and each trial lasts for 3s. There is a 12s interval between each block. In each trial, a target emotional word (positive, negative, neutral, congruent color or incongruent color) printed in a color (red, blue, yellow or green) is shown above the fixation cross, while a color word printed in white is shown below the fixation cross. The participants are required to decide whether the meaning of the color word below matched the color of the target emotional word above.

Safety assessments

During the whole period of treatments, all procedures that are related to safety and ethical considerations will follow the guidelines of TMS application strictly [11]. Whenever adverse event happens during the intervention period, the participants will get related medical care accordingly. In addition, all details will be recorded and reported to primary investigator and the Ethic Committee to decide whether the subject is appropriate to continue the trial.

Protocol amendments

This trial will be carried out according to the study protocol version 1. Any modifications of the protocol will be formally amended and submitted to the Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Sample size calculation

We aim to investigate the efficacy of the technique of rTMS for improving cognitive emotional control in high-level perceived stress individuals. The sample size calculation should be done to determine the number of subjects in active and sham stimulation group. Since there are no studies of the rTMS efficacy on perceived stress, we have referred to related literature that investigated the effect of rTMS on depression, whose effect size reached 1.04 [35]. Following the guidance of the study committee, the power analysis is set as 80% ($\beta=0.2$) and type I error is 5% ($\alpha=0.05$). Hence, it is estimated that 16 participants are needed in each group. However, to overcome a dropout rate of 20%, we increased the

number of enrollments and finally 40 participants will be allocated randomly into the active and sham stimulation groups with 20 participants in each group for the completion of this trial.

Randomization and allocation concealment

After the baseline evaluation, each eligible participant will be randomly allocated into either active group or control group with a ratio of 1:1, according to the principle of random permuted blocks. The randomized number and sequence will be generated through SPSS Version 25 by an independent statistician from the Center of Evidence Based Medicine, who will not take part in assessments and execution in this trial. And the therapist and all eligible participants will be informed of the results of group allocation by an independent clinician via telephone.

Blinding

This trial is a single blind study: both the researchers (outcome assessors and statistical analysts) and participants are blinded to the group assignment and the blindness will never be broken prior to the completion of study unless adverse events happen. But for clinicians or therapists administering at the intervention protocol, it is impossible for them to be blinded. Meanwhile, the randomized sequence of allocation will be replaced by some unrelated codes, such as A and B. In this study, code A means active group and code B means control group. Each parameter of randomization will be kept in a special sealed opaque envelope.

Data collection and management

At first, the screeners will ensure the inclusion, exclusion criteria and collect basic characteristic data before the randomization and allocation. The trained outcome evaluators, who are blinded to the assignments and not engaged in the intervention, play an important role in measurements of primary and secondary outcomes. Then the data of all participants will be entered into the designed Case Report Forms (CRF). Besides, each CRF will be checked twice to ensure the accuracy and completion of data collection throughout the study. Meanwhile, all related documents will be coded by specific identification codes and kept in locked boxes to protect participants' privacy and data security. Furthermore, the MRI scans and biological indicators will be stored on a locked computer with a password that only the primary researcher knows. According to the rules of medical files preservation and principle of Good Clinical Practice (GCP), these materials will be preserved for 5 years after completion of this trial.

In addition, this trial has been monitored for safety control by an independent Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB), composed by a physical therapist and two clinical physician who have no direct involvement in the study. The DSMB is an independent board and is responsible for source data validation, and AE management and reporting.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses of non-imaging data will be conducted using SPSS Version 25 by an independent statistician who is blinded to the labeling of active and sham groups. The statistical significance level of test is established at 0.05, two-tailed. In the process of data analysis, continuous variables will be represented using mean, standard deviation, maximum or minimum according to the statistical distribution, and the categorical data will be presented by percentage. For the comparison of the primary and second outcomes, independent sample t test or non-parametric test will be used for continuous data including the scores of PSS-14, DASS-21, CAS and cortisol levels. If necessary, logistic regression, general linear correlation or regression will be taken into consideration between different types of outcomes. Similarly, according to the type and distribution of variables, the comparison of basic data between active group and sham rTMS group will be performed using student's t test, chi-squared test or nonparametric test. Furthermore, the participants who drop out during the intervention period will not be excluded due to the principle of Intention to treat (ITT) and the missing data will be replaced by last observation carried forward rules.

The hypothesis of this trial is that the active stimulation group shows greater changes than the sham stimulation group. Therefore, the main analysis is the comparison of changes between groups, measured at baseline and at the end of intervention. If significant differences are observed after intervention and no significant difference is observed at the baseline, we may conclude the efficacy of rTMS to individuals with high level of perceived stress.

In addition, the left and right side of DLPFC will be set as the seed regions for the analysis of the structural and functional MRI data to examine the longitudinal neural changes and to explore the relationship between the brain plasticity and perceived stress caused by the stimulation. Specifically, the gray matter density in bilateral DLPFC, the functional connectivity with the DLPFC as seed, and task activation will be calculated using statistical parametric mapping software (SPM12, Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology, London, UK, <http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>). A two-factor repeated measures ANOVA (group factor for active and sham groups, and two longitudinal measures at baseline and after intervention) will be conducted on the gray matter density, functional connectivity and the task activation separately. Further correlational analyses will be performed between the imaging and the psychological and biological measures to explore the relationship between brain and perceived stress.

Dissemination of research results

Trial results will be published in peer-reviewed international journals and will be presented at national and international conferences.

Discussion

Perceived stress is a big problem among people with all age groups, which may lead to some negative effect on personal health. But the suitable treatment for perceived stress is still in practice. RTMS has become a popular intervention for psychiatric disorders because of its advantages: non-invasiveness, painless and well tolerability [8, 36]. As a new pattern of rTMS intervention, TBS has been successfully

established to trigger the changes of cerebral cortex excitability [18, 22]. Compared to the conventional rTMS protocol, TBS has stronger and longer lasting effects with lower frequency of stimulation and shorter time [37]. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that intermittent TBS has better effects on increasing the cortical excitability than high frequency of rTMS and continuous TBS is superior to the low frequency rTMS in reduction of motor cortex excitability [18, 38]. Following the recommended stimulation protocol from recent TMS guideline for stress-related disorder (i.e. depression), iTBS and cTBS will be applied in left and right DLPFC respectively to adjust the cortical excitability [12]. Moreover, the evidence show that 600 pulses of iTBS and cTBS can generate the longest lasting effects (60 minutes and 50 minutes respectively) than any other frequency of TBS stimulation [39]. Therefore, 600 pulses are set as the frequency in this trial.

Most of TMS related studies use the 5 cm rules to localize the DLPFC (above Brodman areas 9 and 46) by evoking a response the abductor pollicis brevis muscle in contralateral hand and then moving the coil 5 cm anteriorly. However, several studies with neuroimaging navigation systems pointed that the 5 cm rule would not always target the DLPFC exactly in all subjects due to the individual variability (i.e. head size), and the location of DLPFC is more anteriorly than 5 cm in the majority of individuals [12, 40, 41]. Therefore, we decide to move 6 cm anteriorly rather than 5 cm following an evolution of TMS protocols over several clinical trials [24, 42].

Cortisol has the ability to adjust individuals' physiological response to chronic stress and the stress-related elevation of cortisol has a negative effect to the metabolism and synaptic density of hippocampus and prefrontal cortex in brain [32]. Previous clinical reviews suggest that in the stress response cycle in blood, high level of perceived stress will increase the amount of release of Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH), which is associated with the HPA axis. Then the adrenal cortex will be activated by ACTH to produce more cortisol [7, 43]. Therefore, the indexes of serum cortisol will be measured from blood sample in our trial.

The potential limitation of this trial is that it is not a double-blinded controlled trial. Although we attempt to make everyone blind, it is not always feasible in all non-pharmacological studies [44]. It is impossible to blind the therapists or clinicians who are responsible for replacing the sham coil for participants in sham-controlled group. However, the outcome evaluators and statisticians will be masked throughout the whole trial to eliminate any possible bias. Besides, we have set a sham stimulation group to eliminate the placebo effect of rTMS intervention. Secondly, the changes of perceived stress, biological or neural measured observed right after intervention may be transient [45]. To make it a realistic therapeutic intervention, additional follow-up evaluations after a period of time are needed. Thirdly, the small sample size of participants included may limit the generalization of the findings.

To conclude, the protocol of this randomized clinical trial will investigate whether 12 sessions of TBS stimulations affect the perceived stress and help to explain the possible mechanisms underlying the stimulation. Positive results of our trial may provide a new choice and evidence for the treatment application of individuals with high level of perceived stress.

Study Status

This is version 2.0 of the protocol, dated 23 November 2019. Recruitment began on 7 June 2020. Recruitment is predicted to continue until October 2021. And at the time of submission, participant recruitment is still ongoing.

Abbreviations

ACTH: Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone; BMI: body mass index; CAS: Chinese Affective Scale; CRF: case report form; cTBS: continuous theta burst stimulation; DASS: depression, anxiety and stress scale; DLPFC: dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex; ELISA: Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; FA: flip angle; FDA: Food and Drug Administration; FJTCM: Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine; FOV: field of view; GCP: good clinical practice; HPA: hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal; iTBS: intermittent theta burst stimulation; ITT: intention to treat; MOCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; PSS: perceived stress scale; rMT: resting motor threshold; TE: echo time; TR: repetition time.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This trial has been approved by the Ethic Committee of Affiliated Rehabilitation Hospital of Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (approved number: 2019KY-023-01). The background of research, potential benefits as well as intervention related risks will be explained in detail to the participants before entering the study and each participant will be asked to sign the informed consent seriously before any assessment or test.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable. This is a study protocol that not relevant to data sharing. And the study is still enrolling participants and there are no datasets has been generated or analyzed yet.

Competing interests

None of the authors have potential conflicts of interest to be disclosed.

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Authors' contributions

XG and JW conceived the study and designed the study protocol. MH and YH wrote the manuscript, and all authors contributed to further development of the manuscript. JW and MH prepared the ethical review application. MH, YH, XX and JS are investigators and responsible for enrollment, data collection, case report form completion and intervention. XX is responsible for biological data and XG is responsible for MRI data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Figures

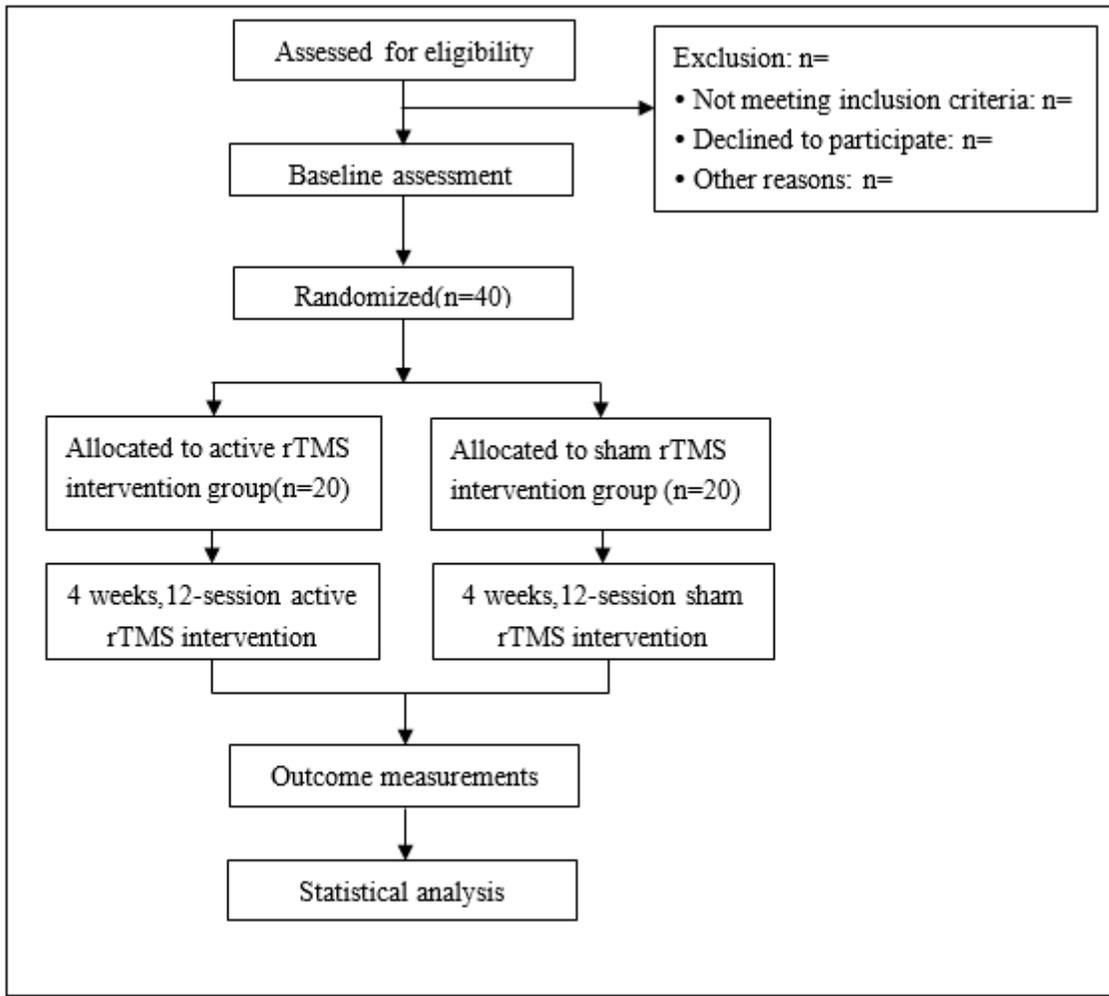


Figure 1

Flow chart of study design

Time point	Study Period						
	Enrollment	Evaluation	Post-allocation(weeks)				
	-1	0	1 th	2 th	3 th	4 th	After 4 weeks
Enrollment:							
Eligibility screen	×						
Informed consent	×						
Allocation		×					
Interventions:							
Active rTMS			←	→			
Sham rTMS			←	→			
Assessments:							
Basic information		×					
MoCA		×					
TONI-3		×					
PSS-14		×					×
DASS-21		×					×
CAS		×					×
Serum cortisol		×					×
MRI		×					×
Safety assessment and treatment records			×	×	×	×	
Adverse events records			×	×	×	×	

Abbreviations: MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment; TONI-3: Test of Nonverbal Intelligence, Third edition; PSS, Perceived Stress Scale; DASS, Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale; CAS, Chinese Affective Scale; MRI, Magnetic resonance imaging.

Figure 2

The schedule of enrollment, interventions, and assessments

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