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Keywords:

Transcranial magnetic stimulation, depression, efficacy, safety, randomized controlled trial

Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive, non-pharmaceutical treatment for major depressive disorder (MDD). The efficacy and safety of TMS for MDD have been established in several randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Dear Editor

We have read with interest your article titled "Efficacy and safety of transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) for major depressive disorder (MDD): A randomized controlled trial" published in the Journal of Neuroscience. The study design and methodology are well described, and the results are presented clearly. The authors report a significant improvement in depressive symptoms in the TMS group compared to the control group. The efficacy and safety of TMS for MDD have been established in several RCTs. The current study adds to the existing literature by demonstrating the effectiveness of TMS in a larger sample size. The authors also report on the safety of TMS, which is an important consideration for clinicians. The study is well conducted and the results are statistically significant. The authors have provided a detailed description of the study protocol and the results. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of MDD treatment. The authors have provided a clear and concise summary of the study. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner. The authors have provided a detailed description of the study protocol and the results. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of MDD treatment. The authors have provided a clear and concise summary of the study. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) for major depressive disorder (MDD). The study was a randomized controlled trial involving 60 participants. The TMS group received 10 sessions of TMS over a 5-week period. The control group received a sham TMS procedure. The primary outcome was the change in the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) score. The TMS group showed a significant improvement in HDRS score compared to the control group. The efficacy and safety of TMS for MDD have been established in several RCTs. The current study adds to the existing literature by demonstrating the effectiveness of TMS in a larger sample size. The authors also report on the safety of TMS, which is an important consideration for clinicians. The study is well conducted and the results are statistically significant. The authors have provided a detailed description of the study protocol and the results. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of MDD treatment. The authors have provided a clear and concise summary of the study. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner.



