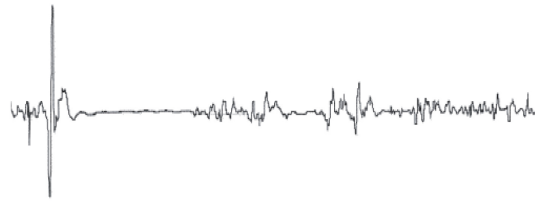
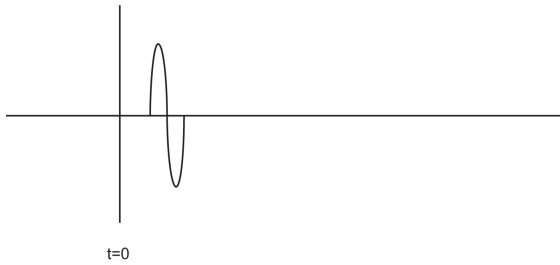


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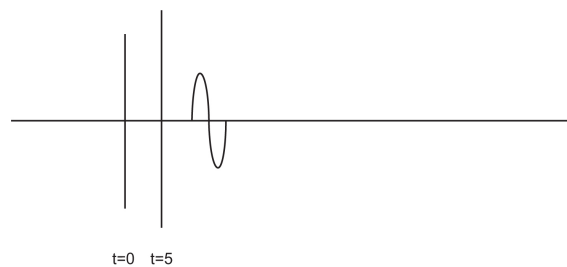
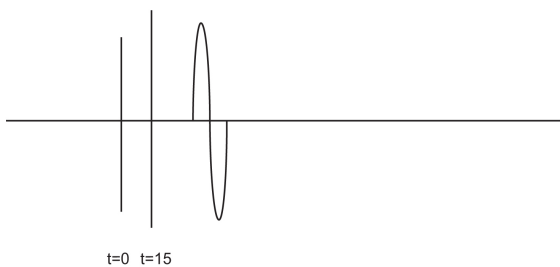


**A. Single pulse**

In this figure, the vertical line represents the transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) pulse which is followed by a deflection in baseline electromyography (EMG) activity, known as the motor evoked potential (MEP). The MEP is measured peak to peak and occurs about 24 ms after the TMS pulse.

**B. Cortical silent period (CSP)**

When a TMS pulse is administered during moderate muscle contractions, there is an absence of EMG activity after the MEP, shown here as a flattened line. The CSP can last up to 200 ms, but is on average between 130 and 150 ms.

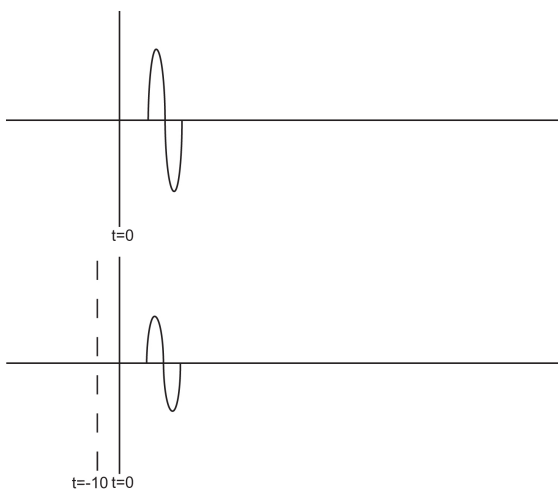


**C. Intracortical facilitation**

Similar to short interval intracortical inhibition, the conditioning pulse at  $t = 0$  is subthreshold, but as the interstimulus interval is longer (between 10 and 20 ms) and increase in the MEP is observed.

**D. Short-interval intracortical inhibition**

The first pulse at  $t = 0$  is subthreshold (e.g., 80% of motor threshold) and precedes the test stimulus by 1–5 ms resulting in a reduction in MEP magnitude.



**E. Interhemispheric inhibition**

The dotted line represents a suprathreshold conditioning pulse over the contralateral hemisphere which, if it precedes the test stimulus by ~10 ms, results in an attenuation of the MEP.