Efficacy and safety of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for generalised anxiety disorder: A meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background Pharmacological and conventional non-pharmacological treatments are only moderately effective in treating generalised anxiety disorder (GAD). Recently, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) has attracted interest because of its potential therapeutic value.

Aim To investigate the efficacy and safety of rTMS treatment for GAD.

Methods Literature studies published in English or Chinese were screened in 10 electronic databases up to 5 December 2018. The included studies' bias risk was assessed using Cochrane risk of bias assessment tool. Meta-analysis was performed to compute the standardised mean difference (SMD) and risk ratio (RR) along with its 95% CIs through using RevMan V.5.3. Heterogeneity was assessed using Cochrane risk of bias assessment tool. We performed subgroup analysis and meta-regression to investigate heterogeneity. We used funnel plot to assess publication bias. We used the GRADE approach to assess the whole quality of evidence.

Results Twenty-one studies, with a total sample size of 1481, were analysed. The risk of bias in most studies included is moderate, the majority of which are lacking of blinded methods of treatment allocation. The treatment had beneficial effects in the rTMS group compared with the control group in mean anxiety score (SMD = −0.68; 95% CI −0.89 to −0.46). None of the 21 studies included here reported severe adverse events. As for dropout rates, there are no statistically significant differences between the two groups (RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.82) or adverse events (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.18). No particular influence on the heterogeneity of any variable was observed. The risk of publication bias was low. According to the GRADE approach, the evidence levels of primary outcome (treatment effects) and secondary outcomes (acceptability and safety) were rated as 'medium'.

Conclusion The use of rTMS combined with medication treatment may have a significant positive anti-anxiety effect on patients with GAD. However, we should interpret the results cautiously due to the relatively high heterogeneity of the meta-analysis. Future high-quality clinical trials are needed to confirm our results.

INTRODUCTION

Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD) has the characteristics of chronic, overwhelming anxiety and worry.1 In China, GAD has a lifelong prevalence of approximately 3.2%.2 The anxiety, worry or physical symptoms cause impairment in important functionings such as occupational and social functionings, and cost much medical resource.3 Standard first-line treatments for GAD include pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy.4 However, treatment effects of the standard therapies are not as good as what we have expected, with approximately 50% of patients remain having residual symptoms.5 Therefore, seeking novel treatment options for GAD is of great importance.6

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) neuromodulation has merits such as occupational and social functionings, cause impairment in important functionings and are not as good as what we have expected, with approximately 50% of patients remain having residual symptoms. Therefore, seeking novel treatment options for GAD is of great importance.6
Previous rTMS studies have shown the potential beneficial effects of rTMS in patients with GAD. Some studies like Bystritsky et al.’s open-label study\textsuperscript{17} and Diefenbach et al.’s randomised controlled trial (RCT)\textsuperscript{18} demonstrate fair anxiety reduction using low-frequency rTMS stimulation in GAD, whereas another study also shows a therapeutic effect using high-frequency rTMS.\textsuperscript{19} Although the above studies found positive results of rTMS intervention in patients with GAD, they are varied in rTMS parameters and sample sizes are small. Therefore, it is difficult to get consistent conclusions in view of these studies. Recently, quite a few studies, mostly using low-frequency stimulation parameters, have been reported in China.\textsuperscript{20–37} However, the meta-analysis of efficacy and safety of rTMS for GAD is seldom reported, and there is a need for updates.\textsuperscript{38}

METHODS

Search strategy and methods

We searched for objective studies before 5 December 2018. The search terms were “generalized anxiety disorder”, “anxiety”, “transcranial magnetic stimulation”, “TMS” and “rTMS”. The Cochrane Library, PubMed, ISI Web of Knowledge, EMBASE and PsycInfo were retrieved. The Chinese search terms were ’重复经颅磁刺激’, ’磁刺激’, ’经颅磁刺激’, ’跨颅磁刺激’, ’广泛性焦虑障碍’ and ’焦虑症’. We searched the following Chinese data libraries: Wanfang Data, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure, VIP Information, Huayi-Taiwan data and SinoMed.

Studies were included in accordance with PICOS (Participants, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes and Study design) inclusion criteria: (1) participants: have a diagnosis of GAD according to one of the following diagnostic criteria: the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV),\textsuperscript{39} the 10th revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10),\textsuperscript{40} the third edition of the Chinese Mental Illness Diagnostic Standard (CCMD-3)\textsuperscript{41} or the MINI-international Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI);\textsuperscript{42} (2) intervention: used rTMS intervention; rTMS could be combined with drug therapy; (3) comparison: the control group used sham rTMS or received no intervention; (4) outcomes: the primary outcome was rTMS efficacy in decreasing the anxiety symptoms of patients with GAD; the secondary outcomes were acceptability and safety of rTMS; (5) study design: RCT. Studies such as case reports, case series, observational studies, meta-analyses and systematic reviews were not included in this study.

Literature search and data extraction

Two reviewers (HC and LJ) independently performed the literature search using the same search strategy. All retrieved literature was managed using the EndNote X7 software. Literature screening and data extraction were performed as follows: (1) duplicates of retrieved studies were excluded. (2) The studies were screened by checking the titles together with their abstracts and studies found to be inappropriate were excluded. (3) As for the remaining

![Flowchart of the literature screening.](http://gpsych.bmj.com/Gen Psych: first published as 10.1136/gpsych-2019-100051 on 24 September 2019. Downloaded from http://gpsych.bmj.com/ on December 9, 2023 by guest. Protected by copyright.)
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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Sample size (M/F) for rTMS group</th>
<th>Sample size (M/F) for control group</th>
<th>Age (M (SD)) for rTMS group</th>
<th>Age (M±SD) for control group</th>
<th>Stimulation site</th>
<th>Stimulation frequency</th>
<th>Stimulation intensity (%MT)</th>
<th>Treatment frequency</th>
<th>Number of pulses</th>
<th>Sham stimulation</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diefenbach 2016</td>
<td>MINI</td>
<td>Double blind</td>
<td>13 (2/11)</td>
<td>12 (4/8)</td>
<td>44.00 (11.95)</td>
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<td>900 pulses</td>
<td>Sham coil</td>
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<td>Double blind</td>
<td>15 (9/6)</td>
<td>25 (12/13)</td>
<td>34 (7)</td>
<td>38 (10)</td>
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<td>25 times</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>90°</td>
</tr>
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<td>32 (13/19)</td>
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<td>10 times</td>
<td>500 pulses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhang 2012</td>
<td>CCMD-3</td>
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<td>42 (23/19)</td>
<td>42 (22/20)</td>
<td>12.8</td>
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<td>600 pulses</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>90%</td>
<td>24 times</td>
<td>500 pulses</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Wang 2 2015</td>
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<td>20 (11/9)</td>
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<td>39.3 (12.5)</td>
<td>R-DLPFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Wu 2015</td>
<td>DSM-IV</td>
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<td>20 (11/9)</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>81 (48/33)</td>
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<td>600 pulses</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>30 (13/17)</td>
<td>30 (14/16)</td>
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<td>46.8 (6.3)</td>
<td>R-DLPFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>20 times</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td>ICD-10</td>
<td>Single blind</td>
<td>36 (16/20)</td>
<td>28 (13/15)</td>
<td>38.6 (7.3)</td>
<td>38.1 (6.8)</td>
<td>L-PFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>30 times</td>
<td>2400 pulses</td>
<td>90°</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wu 2017 35</td>
<td>ICD-10</td>
<td>Single blind</td>
<td>33 (18/15)</td>
<td>37 (14/23)</td>
<td>44.7 (8.36)</td>
<td>43.19 (10.06)</td>
<td>R-DLPFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>20 times</td>
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<td>90°</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Zhai1 2017 36</td>
<td>CCMD-3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>28 (13/15)</td>
<td>28 (12/16)</td>
<td>67.13 (4.36)</td>
<td>67.22 (4.13)</td>
<td>R-DLPFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>20 times</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Zhai2 2017 37</td>
<td>ICD-10</td>
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<td>100 (62/38)</td>
<td>100 (59/41)</td>
<td>39.62 (10.1)</td>
<td>38.9 (9.8)</td>
<td>R-DLPFC</td>
<td>1 Hz</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20 times</td>
<td>Sham coil</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCMD-3, third edition of the Chinese Mental Illness Diagnostic Standard; DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed; F, female; ICD-10, 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases; L-DLPFC, left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; M, male; MINI, MINI-international Neuropsychiatric Interview; MT, motor threshold; NA, no data or not described; R-DLPFC, right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.
literature, full text was checked to confirm their eligibility for inclusion. If the two search results were different, the two researchers reviewed the literature together and analysed the reasons for differences. If the opinions were still inconsistent, a third researcher (HL) would examine the literature and make a final decision. The literature screening process of this study is shown in figure 1.

The extraction form for included information was developed by HC. Two researchers (LJ and JZ) extracted the relevant data independently. The extracted data included the following items: study author, year of publication, diagnostic criteria, blind method, sample characteristics, stimulation site, stimulation frequency, stimulation intensity based on resting motor threshold, treatment regimen and sham rTMS methods. HRC checked the extraction results.

Quality evaluation of literature

In accordance with the criteria of bias risk given by the Cochrane handbook, two researchers (HL and WL) independently evaluated the risk of bias. When there was discrepancy between the evaluations of the two researchers, the conclusion would be determined by a third researcher (JP). The specific contents included the following: (1) random sequence generation (selection bias); (2) allocation concealment (selection bias); (3) blinding of subjects and researchers (performance bias); (4) blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias); (5) incomplete outcome data (attrition bias); (6) selective reporting (reporting bias); (7) other bias. When the assessment information was lacking, we contacted the corresponding author via email.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome of this study was rTMS efficacy in decreasing the anxiety symptoms of patients with GAD, which was measured using the reductions of anxiety symptoms assessed by the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA).43

The secondary outcomes: (1) acceptability, which was measured using the dropout rates during the treatment courses. (2) Safety, which was assessed using the number of adverse events like nausea, headache, syncope, insomnia, epilepsy or burned by electrode.

We used Review Manager (RevMan) V.5.3 to compute the combined effects of relative risk (RR), standardised mean deviation (SMD) and CIs. I^2 test was used to estimate heterogeneity level (I^2＜25% meant low-level heterogeneity, 50% medium and 75% high).44 A fixed-effects model was used when there was no significant heterogeneity (I^2＜50%, p≥0.1), while a random-effects model was selected when heterogeneity was significant (I^2≥50%, p＜0.1).

Subgroup analysis and meta-regression analysis

Subgroup analyses were conducted in the left hemisphere versus right hemisphere studies, high frequency (>1Hz) versus low frequency (≤1Hz) studies, and high treatment times (>20 times) versus low treatment times (≤20 times) studies.

The sources of heterogeneity were explored using meta-regression analysis. Meta-regression analysis was performed using Stata V.15.0 statistical software.45
Figure 4 Forest plot illustrating efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation group compared with control group in the treatment of generalised anxiety disorder. Random-effects models were used.

Assessment of reporting biases and sensitivity analysis
The Cochrane funnel plot was used to detect potential publication bias. The planned sensitivity analyses: (1) open-label RCTs will be excluded. (2) The international studies will be excluded.

GRADE assessment
Quality of evidence was assessed by the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) method. The quality of evidence grades were as follows: (1) high quality, further study was difficult to affect the reliability of the efficacy evaluation results; (2) medium quality, further study was easy to affect the reliability of the efficacy evaluation results and was very likely to change the outcome of the evaluation; (3) low quality, further research was very easy to affect the reliability of the efficacy evaluation results and the evaluation outcome was very likely to change; (4) extremely low quality, the results of any efficacy evaluation were uncertain. Two authors (YW and WL) independently used the GRADE method to rate the overall evidence quality.

RESULTS
Extracted data of included studies
In total, 1481 subjects from 21 studies were included in our meta-analysis, which had 732 men and 749 women. One of the 21 studies included only male subjects. All GAD subjects had to fulfil the diagnostic criteria listed as follows: MINI, ICD-10, CCMD-3 or DSM-IV. In 17 studies, the rTMS treatment was applied to the right hemisphere, including 16 studies where treatment was applied to the right DLPFC and one study to the right parietal lobe. Two studies used high-frequency stimulation, while the other 19 studies used 1 Hz low-frequency stimulation. The range of stimulation intensity of all included studies was from 80% to 110% (of resting motor threshold). As

<p>| Table 2 Summary of the quality grade rating of different outcome indicators for the efficacy of rTMS for GAD |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
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<tr>
<th>Outcome indicator</th>
<th>Number of included cases</th>
<th>Heterogeneity</th>
<th>Model of analysis</th>
<th>Group effect value</th>
<th>Estimated value</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>GRADE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment effects: reduction of anxiety symptoms using HAMA</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Random effect</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>−0.68 (SMD)</td>
<td>−0.89 to −0.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptability: drop-outs for any reason, no of drop-outs</td>
<td>1339</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>Fixed effect</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.14 (RR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety of rTMS: adverse effects, no of adverse events</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Fixed effect</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.95 (RR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAD, generalised anxiety disorder; GRADE, Grading of Recommendation Assessment, Development and Evaluation; HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Scale; RR, relative risk; rTMS, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; SMD, standardised mean difference.
Figure 5  Forest plot illustrating acceptability of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation group compared with control group in the treatment of generalised anxiety disorder. Fixed-effects models were used.

For treatment times, the range varied from 10 times to 30 times. As for sham rTMS methods, six studies used sham coils. Four studies rotated the coil by 90° and one study rotated it by 180° to achieve the effect of sham therapy. However, 10 studies did not specify how the sham stimulus was provided. Both ‘Wang1 2015’ and ‘Wang2 2015’ were from two studies in Wang’s master thesis28 (table 1).

Risk of bias in included studies
The results of risk of bias are shown in figure 2. As for random sequence generation selection bias, 10 studies were rated as ‘low risk’.18 19 21 26 28 29 31 35–37 For allocation concealment selection bias, only two studies reported allocated details rating as ‘low risk’.18 19 For binding of subjects and researchers performance bias, there were six studies reporting binding details and were rated as ‘low risk’.18 19 22 23 30–34 For selective reporting bias, all 21 included studies got ‘low risk’ for none of them reporting results selectively. ‘Unclear risk’ was given to studies which had unclear information (figure 2).

Furthermore, the funnel plot was quite symmetrical, which suggested the publication bias for included studies was low risk (figure 3).

Effects of interventions
Efficacy of rTMS treatment
All 21 included studies assessed the efficacy of the rTMS using the HAMA scale (the primary outcome measure).

Figure 6  Forest plot illustrating adverse effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation group compared with control group in treating generalised anxiety disorder. Fixed-effects models were used.
The heterogeneity of the included studies was high, that was, $\chi^2=79.66$, $I^2=75\%$, and random effects model was selected here. Comparisons of the post-treatment HAMA scores indicate that rTMS was an effective treatment in improving anxiety symptoms of GAD (SMD=$-0.68$, 95% CI $-0.89$ to $-0.46$), and the difference between treatment group and control group was statistically significant ($Z=6.05$, $p<0.001$) (figure 4). The overall quality of the evidence of the improvement of anxiety symptoms is ‘moderate’, according to the GRADE evaluation criteria (table 2).

Acceptability of rTMS treatment

We analysed the drop-out data from 20 studies which reported drop-outs. The fixed-effects model was selected because of no heterogeneity ($\chi^2=4.82$, $I^2=0\%$). The analysis results found RR was 1.14 and 95% CI was 0.72 to 1.82. There were no significant differences between the rTMS treatment group and control group ($Z=0.57$, $p=0.57$) (figure 5). The GRADE evidence quality of the outcome was rated as ‘moderate’ (table 2).

Adverse effects of rTMS treatment

There were 16 studies that reported adverse effects with a total sample size of 1073. They reported mild headaches, dizziness, pain in the stimulated area, insomnia and facial spasm. There were no reports of severe adverse events in any included study. The meta-analysis showed that there were no significant differences between the rTMS treatment group and control group (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.18, $Z=0.43$, $p=0.67$). The heterogeneity was quite low; therefore, a fixed-effects model was applied ($\chi^2=12.41$, $I^2=0\%$) (figure 6). As shown in table 2, the GRADE evidence quality was rated as ‘moderate’.

Subgroup analysis

The result of the subgroup analysis for rTMS-stimulated sites (left or right hemisphere) was calculated. No significant difference of the effect size of rTMS for GAD was observed between the left hemisphere subgroup ($\chi^2=17.48$, $I^2=83\%$, $Z=2.47$, $p=0.01$) and right hemisphere subgroup ($\chi^2=61.38$, $I^2=74\%$, $Z=5.35$, $p<0.001$) (figure 7).

Subgroup analysis of stimulated frequency was performed between the subgroup with frequency higher than $1\text{ Hz}$ (high frequency) and subgroup with frequency lower $\leq 1\text{ Hz}$ (low frequency). Subgroup analysis showed that no significant difference of the effect size was observed between high frequency subgroup ($\chi^2=0.36$, $I^2=0\%$, $Z=5.24$, $p<0.001$) and low frequency subgroup ($\chi^2=72.92$, $I^2=75\%$, $Z=5.42$, $p<0.001$) (figure 8).

Subgroup analysis was performed according to the number of treatments, that were the high number of treatments subgroup ($>20$ times) and low number of treatments subgroup ($\leq 20$ times). This subgroup analysis revealed a significant difference ($p=0.03$) between the high number subgroup ($\chi^2=29.85$, $I^2=73\%$, $Z=5.18$, $p<0.001$) and low number subgroup ($\chi^2=30.87$, $I^2=64\%$, $Z=4.06$, $p<0.001$) (figure 9).
Figure 8 Forest plot of subgroup analysis illustrating efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation group compared with control group in treating generalised anxiety disorder: high frequency stimulation vs low frequency stimulation. Random-effects models were used.

Figure 9 Forest plot of subgroup analysis illustrating efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation group compared with control group in treating generalised anxiety disorder: treatment regimen ≤20 times vs treatment regimen >20 times. Random-effects models were used.
Meta-regression analysis
The heterogeneity of results may be due to differences between studies with respect to patients’ baseline symptoms, age and differences in rTMS regimens. However, the meta-regression analysis results indicated that these three variables did not contribute to heterogeneity (table 3).

Sensitivity analysis
Results of sensitivity analyses demonstrate that the effects and conclusions remained stable when excluding open-label studies, or international studies, indicating that our results were statistically robust (online supplementary figures S1 and S2).

DISCUSSION
Main findings
By integrating Chinese and international research, this meta-analysis has a relatively large sample size of 1481 subjects from 21 studies. Our results suggest that the effect of rTMS plus drug therapy may be better than drug therapy alone in decreasing the anxiety symptoms of GAD.

This meta-analysis found that rTMS might be an effective therapy in decreasing the anxiety symptoms of GAD, which was consistent with other studies. Moreover, the therapy effects of rTMS still existed in subgroup comparisons in terms of stimulation sites, frequencies and number of treatments with rTMS. In any case, the positive results may be beneficial to improving people’s attitudes towards mental illness in the long run.

Furthermore, subgroup analysis by treatment number showed that rTMS had significantly better effects in the high number subgroup than low number subgroup, which suggests the number of rTMS sessions is important to therapeutic effects. However, if the rTMS dosing is too intensive, some patients would refuse and leave. Therefore, developing the optimal, acceptable and feasible dosing treatment of rTMS is of great importance.

In terms of acceptability and adverse effects, rTMS had good acceptability, and no serious adverse effects were found. Moreover, rTMS could be effective for at least two ethnicities since included subjects in our study were from both Western and Asian countries. Therefore, rTMS appears to be an effective, safe intervention in treating patients with GAD. However, as is well illustrated by this meta-analysis, we need more high-quality studies to contribute to the optimal parameter settings in the future. Note that the overuse of rTMS should be avoided due to the uncertainties about its exact neural mechanism.

All studies claimed that they used randomised methods in their studies; however, only two papers reported detailed allocation concealment. As a result, the risk of selection bias is quite high here (figure 2). On the basis of the risk of bias assessment of every study, the evidence quality GRADE rating of the primary outcome indicator (treatment effects) was ‘moderate’, meaning that the outcome indicator result was a medium recommendation for supporting the use of rTMS intervention. High-quality studies are needed to substantiate the findings in this study.

Limitations
We should pay attention to some limitations of this meta-analysis. One limitation is the small sample size existing in some of the included studies, which may lead to statistical bias. Another limitation is that our included studies recruited different subjects and adopted different treatment parameters. The differences were reflected in the age and baseline anxiety levels of patients with GAD, and in the rTMS parameters (eg, stimulation site, frequency and regimen). Although all these differences are not sources of heterogeneity based on the subgroup analysis and meta-regression, the existence of robust heterogeneity suggests that we must be cautious about the current conclusion. Moreover, the latest ideas suggest we could use connectivity-based targeting or neuronavigation to help optimise rTMS’ effects. However, none of the Chinese studies included in this meta-analysis use the aforementioned methods to promote the effects of rTMS.

Implications
This meta-analysis evaluated the effect of rTMS intervention plus drug therapy in treating GAD and found that the use of rTMS had a relative effect on the improvement of anxiety symptoms. Although it had good acceptability and safety, the treatment might induce adverse effects such as dizziness and headache, among others. For patients with GAD who were resistant to traditional treatments, the use of rTMS might be considered clinically. However, we should interpret the results cautiously due to the high heterogeneity of this study.

Table 3 Meta-regression of the included studies

| Factor                     | Coefficient | SE   | t      | P> | |95% CI                  |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|--------|----| |--------------|
| Baseline HAMA score        | -0.15       | 0.48 | -0.31  | 0.76 | | -1.12 to 0.86 |
| Age                        | -0.08       | 0.12 | -0.71  | 0.49 | | -0.33 to 0.16  |
| Treatment times of rTMS    | -0.19       | 0.15 | -1.21  | 0.24 | | -0.51 to 0.14  |

HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Scale; rTMS, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation.

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Funding Shanghai Science and Technology Committee (18411952400, 19411986800, 14161956000), Shanghai Municipal Natural Science Foundation (18ZR1432600), Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning (20164Y0215, 20174Y0021), and SHSMU-IQN Research Centre for Brain Disorders (2015NK0004).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement No additional data are available.

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