

Moderate therapeutic efficacy of positron emission tomography-navigated repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for chronic tinnitus: a randomised, controlled pilot study

C Plewnia, M Reimold, A Najib, G Reischl, S K Plontke, C Gerloff

See Editorial Commentary, p 113

J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2007;78:152–156. doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2006.095612



Additional figure is available at <http://jnnp.bmjournals.com/supplemental>

See end of article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to: C Plewnia, Department of Psychiatry, Brain-Stimulation Laboratory, University of Tuebingen, Osianderstrasse 24, D-72076 Tuebingen, Germany; christian.plewnia@uni-tuebingen.de

Received 13 April 2006
Revised 3 July 2006
Accepted 19 July 2006
Published Online First
4 August 2006

Tinnitus is the phantom perception of sound or noise in the absence of an auditory stimulus and is a common symptom of disorders of the auditory system.¹ Its chronic form affects between 5% and 15% of the general population.² In 1–3% of the population, it causes severe impairment of the quality of life.^{3,4} In most cases, tinnitus is associated with hearing loss that is often induced by noise exposure or is age related.¹ Nevertheless, currently no specific pharmacological treatments are available that provide a replicable, long-term effect on tinnitus superior to placebo. The use of antidepressants, anticonvulsants and benzodiazepines may offer relief to some patients, but these treatments are largely considered palliative rather than curative. Hearing aids or electronic devices, producing a white noise that covers up the annoying perception, can be of help.^{5,6} The combination of noise generators and counselling is called “tinnitus retraining therapy” and is often used in the management of chronic tinnitus.⁷ Although psychology-based strategies effectively support the habituation and adaptation to tinnitus,⁸ the development of treatments is constrained by the limited pathophysiological knowledge.

In recent years, it has become widely accepted that maladaptive changes of central information processing are critically involved in tinnitus perception and generation. Particularly, studies on positron emission tomography (PET) have provided evidence for an association between tinnitus and activation of areas involved in the perception and processing of

Background: Tinnitus has been shown to respond to modulations of cortical activity by high-frequency and low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS).

Objective: To determine the tinnitus-attenuating effects of a 2-week daily regimen of rTMS, navigated to the maximum of tinnitus-related increase in regional cerebral blood flow.

Methods: Six patients with chronic tinnitus were enrolled in this sham-controlled crossover study and treated with 2×2 weeks of suprathreshold 1 Hz rTMS (30 min) applied to the region with maximal tinnitus-related increase in regional cerebral blood flow delineated by functional imaging with [¹⁵O]H₂O positron emission tomography and a control area. Tinnitus-related distress was assessed before and after each treatment and 2 weeks after the end of the 4-week course of stimulation using a validated tinnitus questionnaire. Additional self-assessment scores of tinnitus change, loudness and annoyance were obtained.

Results: In five of six patients, rTMS induced greater reduction of the tinnitus questionnaire score than sham stimulation. In two patients, all parameters measured (tinnitus change score, tinnitus loudness, tinnitus annoyance) showed unequivocal improvement. At the group level, the degree of response in the tinnitus questionnaire score was correlated with tinnitus-associated activation of the anterior cingulate cortex. Two weeks after the final stimulation, tinnitus had returned to baseline in all patients but one.

Conclusion: Tinnitus can be attenuated by low-frequency rTMS navigated to each person's maximum tinnitus-related cortical hyperactivity. The effects are only moderate; interindividual responsiveness varies and the attenuation seems to wear off within 2 weeks after the last stimulation session. Notably, tinnitus-related anterior cingulate cortex activation seems to predict the response to rTMS treatment.

sounds and speech.^{9,10} In these studies, regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) during tinnitus perception was contrasted with rCBF when tinnitus was transiently reduced by lidocaine injection,^{9,11,12} oral facial movements¹³ or gaze.^{10,14} These data indicate that tinnitus corresponds to abnormally high levels of regional cortical activity, which would increase and decrease with tinnitus loudness. This is in line with animal studies indicating a reduction of intracortical inhibition due to deaf-ferentation.^{15,16} Nevertheless, imaging studies alone cannot warrant the behavioural relevance of the associated activation.

In the initial studies on transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), these areas were subjected to short trains of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), interfering with the neuronal activity in underlying areas.^{17,18} Indeed, a short-lasting decrease in tinnitus was observed, providing evidence for the critical role of cortical auditory and association areas in tinnitus perception. In contrast with short trains of high-frequency rTMS, low-frequency rTMS is suited to induce a longer-lasting decrease in cortical activity in the stimulated area, as shown in the motor cortex.¹⁹ We have previously shown that this kind of stimulation can reduce tinnitus in a

Abbreviations: ACC, anterior cingulate cortex; PET, positron emission tomography; rCBF, regional cerebral blood flow; rTMS, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; SPM, statistical parametric mapping; TCS, tinnitus-change score; TMS, transcranial magnetic stimulation; TQ, tinnitus questionnaire

dose-dependent manner for up to 30 min.¹² However, the clinical use of rTMS in tinnitus would require a persistent reduction in tinnitus loudness and its associated distress. A prior series of experiments has provided initial evidence for the efficacy and practicability of this treatment strategy. Repeated sessions of rTMS directed towards the auditory cortex were applied over 1 week in a placebo-controlled, crossover design.^{20,21} After real rTMS, Kleinjung *et al*²¹ reported a reduction of the mean tinnitus score by 7.5% (compared with baseline). Interestingly, after 6 months the reduction was even more pronounced (12%).

The aim of this study was to test whether a 2-week series of low-frequency rTMS, guided to each patient's maximum of tinnitus-related cortical activity as assessed by [¹⁵O]H₂O PET, can induce a lasting suppression of tinnitus compared with the control stimulation of a non-cortical site eliciting equivalent noise and sensations.

METHODS

Six patients (one woman and five men, 49–68 years old) with chronic (>1 year) bilateral tinnitus gave written, informed consent and were included in this controlled, crossover study that was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the local ethics committee. All subjects participated in a prior PET/rTMS study.¹² Patients with heart disease, history of seizures or brain lesions, metal implants, cardiac pacemaker and current use of psychotherapeutic drugs were excluded from the study. Before experimental treatment with rTMS, all subjects underwent a standard otolaryngological physical examination and audiological testing, including a pure-tone audiogram and subjective tinnitus matching of loudness and frequency.²² The hearing level was characterised by the standard "four tone average" in pure tone audiometry and by audiogram shape. Audiogram shape was defined as being predominantly high-frequency hearing loss if the average (arithmetic mean) of hearing thresholds at 4, 6 and 8 kHz was twice as high or more than the average of 0.5, 1 and 2 kHz. In pancochlear hearing loss, the audiometric threshold was increased throughout the entire frequency range (table 1).

To individually adjust the selection of the target area for rTMS, the pattern of tinnitus-related rCBF was obtained by [¹⁵O]H₂O PET in each subject.¹² The scanning was carried out on 2 days, and each day before and after a lidocaine-induced reduction of tinnitus loudness. Lidocaine was injected over 1 min under electrocardiogram monitoring by a cardiologist, because of the risk of lidocaine-induced cardiac arrhythmia. Dynamic data were acquired after bolus injection of 1.8 GB [¹⁵O]H₂O, with a GE Advance PET scanner (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, USA; three-dimensional mode). As an index for tissue perfusion, the sum of counts (no decay correction) was computed from injection to 100 s after the turning point of the whole-brain time–activity curve.

The standard software of the scanner (FORE rebinning, two-dimensional filtered backprojection) was used to calculate the attenuation-corrected images. All images were realigned with statistical parametric mapping (SPM)2 (Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology, London, UK), and intensity normalised. Mean images (four scans) were calculated for anatomical orientation; difference images were computed after smoothing (10 mm G) and thresholded at 5% of mean cortical perfusion. The results of the group analysis (n = 9), including the present patients, were published previously.¹²

Mean and difference PET images were coregistered with structural magnetic resonance imaging and fed into the neuronavigation device (Brainsight; Magstim, Whitland, UK). This approach allowed guiding of the rTMS to the individual maximum of tinnitus-associated rCBF in the temporoparietal cortex (see supplemental figure at <http://jnnp.bmjournals.com/supplemental>). Two subjects (1 and 6) showed a symmetrical activation pattern in the posterior temporoparietal cortex. In both cases, we selected the more rostral area as the stimulation target. Brodmann areas were determined after spatial normalisation with SPM2. Stimulation was performed in a randomised, balanced and sham-controlled, crossover design with a TMS device for repetitive stimulation with biphasic pulses (Magstim Rapid; Magstim), with 1 Hz at 120% of the individual motor threshold for 30 min (1800 stimuli) on 20 consecutive working days (4 weeks). Motor threshold was defined as the minimal intensity necessary to evoke motor evoked potentials of >50 μV in a small hand muscle (musculus abductor pollicis brevis) in at least 5 of 10 stimuli. For sham stimulation, the coil was placed at the lower occiput at the same distance to the ear. In this way, the control stimulation was accompanied by a similar noise (between 60 and 75 dB) and comparable aversive sensation (pricking, muscle twitches).

Neither loudness nor other psychoacoustic measures of tinnitus show a consistent relationship to perceived loudness of tinnitus, disability or annoyance. Therefore, we decided to not use psychoacoustic measures as the primary outcome criteria and no post-intervention scores were obtained.^{23,24}

As the primary outcome measure, the effect of rTMS on tinnitus was estimated by the validated German version of the tinnitus questionnaire (TQ)²⁵ originally developed by Hallam *et al*.²⁶ This questionnaire is suitable for repeated measurement of tinnitus-related distress and was completed before (TQ₀) and then after every 2 weeks of either the verum or sham stimulation (TQ₁ and TQ₂, respectively), as well as 2 weeks after the end of the 4-week course of treatment (TQ₃). Depending on the order of stimulation (verum, sham), TQ₁ and TQ₂ will be referred to as TQ_{VER} and TQ_{SHA}. Response to rTMS was expressed as the percentage difference in tinnitus questionnaire: $\Delta TQ = 100\% \times (TQ_{VER} - TQ_{SHA}) / ((TQ_{VER} + TQ_{SHA}) / 2)$. The values of the tinnitus questionnaire (CONDITION, four levels: baseline, verum, control, 2 weeks after treatment) were

Table 1 Demographic data, audiometric measures and treatment conditions

Subj	Age/sex	Duration (years)	Pure tone audiometric threshold (dB HL)*	Tinnitus loudness (dB HL)	Tinnitus frequency (kHz) and type	Audiometric threshold at tinnitus (dB HL)	Stimulation site	rTMS intensity (%)
1	49/m	4	r: 12, l: 13, hf	r: 35, l: 49	8, SIN	r: 32, l: 41	l BA 22	82
2	59/m	10	r: 55, l: 51, pan	r: 60, l: 56	3, SIN	r: 56, l: 53	l BA 39	74
3	58/m	2	r: 6, l: 7, hf	r: 43, l: 58	10, SIN	r: 40, l: 53	r BA 39	58
4	68/m	4	r: 6, l: 6, hf	r: 22, l: 27	6, SIN	r: 21, l: 26	r BA 22	55
5	59/m	10	r: 69, l: 22, pan	r: 75, l: no	3, NBN	r: 70, l: –	r BA 39	91
6	53/f	4	r: 15, l: 11, hf	r: 69, l: 62	10, SIN	r: 55, l: 61	l BA 39	77

BA, Brodmann area; f, female; hf, high-frequency hearing loss; HL, hearing level; l, left; m, male; NBN, narrow band noise; no, not obtained; pan, pancochlear hearing loss; r, right; SIN, sinus tone.

*HL, hearing level in decibel (dB), provided as a standard "four tone average" = hearing loss at $((0.5+1+2+3 \text{ kHz})/4)$.

statistically analysed by using the Friedman analysis of variance and a retrospective Wilcoxon non-parametric test (two sided) for paired samples. In addition, tinnitus was evaluated by three self-assessment scales on tinnitus loudness, annoyance and global tinnitus change similar to those described by Zenner and De Maddalena.²⁷ The tinnitus-change score (TCS) was applied to rate the subjective effect of the intervention on tinnitus using a six-point scale (3, tinnitus disappeared; 2, greatly improved; 1, improved; 0, unchanged; -1, worse; and -2, worst).²⁷ This was carried out after every 2-week course of treatment (verum and sham). Additionally, after each stimulation, tinnitus loudness and annoyance were rated on a six-point and an eight-point response scale, respectively.²⁷

To find brain regions with tinnitus-related neural activity predictive for rTMS response, r CBF images were stereotactically normalised, smoothed and statistically analysed with SPM2 (linear regression: $\Delta TQ \nu rCBF$, voxel-level threshold: $p < 0.001$). Clusters that survived SPM correction for multiple comparisons were depicted as masked contrast.²⁸

RESULTS

Clinical findings

Table 1 summarises the demographic data, audiological characteristics and rTMS parameters for each patient.

Effects of rTMS on tinnitus questionnaire score (tinnitus-related distress)

No side effects of stimulation were observed or reported by the patients.

A 2-week treatment with low-frequency rTMS, guided to the individual area of maximum tinnitus-related activation in the temporoparietal cortex, exerted an attenuation on tinnitus-related distress, as shown by non-parametric analysis of variance (Friedman ANOVA_{CONDITION}, $\chi^2 = 8.0$; $p = 0.022$) on the tinnitus questionnaire score. Direct comparison indicated a reduction in the tinnitus questionnaire score after verum stimulation compared with baseline and control stimulation ($Z = -2.032$; $p = 0.042$). Two weeks after treatment, tinnitus distress returned to baseline in all patients but one (fig 1).

Effects of rTMS on TCS (global change)

Regarding the global tinnitus change as quantified by the TCS, one subject reported the tinnitus as "improved" and another as "greatly improved" after 2 weeks of verum rTMS. Four subjects did not appraise the tinnitus as changed on the TCS.

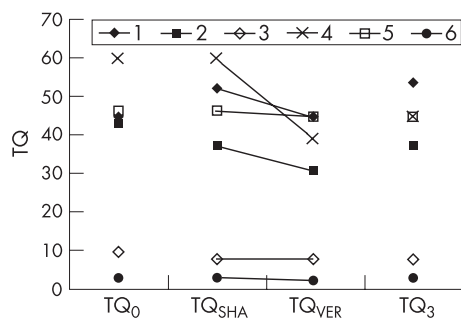


Figure 1 Tinnitus questionnaire score at baseline (TQ₀), after repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation to the temporoparietal maximum of tinnitus-related hyperactivity (TQ_{VER}), after control stimulation (TQ_{SHA}) and 2 weeks after the end of treatment (TQ₃). Table 2 gives the order of treatment conditions.

Effects of rTMS on tinnitus loudness and annoyance

Table 2 lists the additional ratings of tinnitus loudness and annoyance. Both the self-assessment scales for tinnitus loudness and tinnitus annoyance showed a tendency towards a benefit of rTMS (median tinnitus loudness scale 4, and median tinnitus annoyance 4) versus placebo stimulation (medians 4.5 and 4.5) when compared with baseline (medians 5 and 5).

Correlation of tinnitus-related rCBF changes and rTMS effects

In the SPM analysis (fig 2), we found one cluster with significant negative correlation between $\Delta rCBF$ and ΔTQ (ie pronounced tinnitus-related hyperactivity corresponds to a good response to rTMS), located in the anterior cingulate ($T_{max} = 23.4$, CON_{max} at MNI[-4/+52/0], 154 voxel = 1.2 ml).

DISCUSSION

In this study, repeated sessions of rTMS guided to the individual maximum of tinnitus-related cortical activity induced a moderate reduction of tinnitus. Notably, interindividual variability was high. Compared with sham stimulation, tinnitus distress as quantified by the tinnitus questionnaire score was reduced in five of six patients. However, only in the two subjects with the highest reduction of tinnitus questionnaire score ($\geq 40\%$) would we consider the improvements clinically relevant, as indicated in the self-assessment scores of tinnitus change, loudness and annoyance.

These results are an extension of our earlier studies showing the short-term effects of high-frequency and low-frequency rTMS on tinnitus, and point towards a pivotal role for the secondary and integrative auditory cortical areas.^{9 12 17} Furthermore, they extend findings from studies on the effects of repeated sessions of rTMS aimed towards the primary auditory cortex in tinnitus^{20 21 29} in several ways. In our study: (1) rTMS was directed to cortical areas specifically active during tinnitus perception as assessed by functional imaging (ie higher-order association areas (BA 39, BA 22)); (2) control stimulation simulated loudness and the aversive sensation of real rTMS; (3) the course of treatment was extended to 2 weeks; (4) a score of tinnitus change was obtained to shed light on the clinical relevance of this effect; and (5) functional imaging data were used to identify areas with potential influence on rTMS response.

Limitations of the study, particularly the placebo control, are the crossover design and the fact that the subjects had already participated in a study on rTMS in tinnitus. However, subjects were not informed about one of the two conditions being ineffective, and the study was conducted several months after the previous experiments.

Previous literature on the neurophysiology of tinnitus focused on changes in the auditory system in the narrower sense. Nevertheless, several imaging studies showed activation of higher-order association areas and the limbic system during tinnitus perception.^{10 12 30} Interference with neuronal function in temporoparietal cortical regions can transiently suppress tinnitus, pointing to the involvement of these areas in tinnitus perception.^{17 18 31} Moreover, the attentional and emotional state is tightly connected with tinnitus perception and the related distress.^{32 33} Hence, evidence is accumulating that tinnitus-related neuronal reorganisation occurs at various stages of the hierarchical auditory processing, including cortical areas of multimodal association and emotional evaluation. Interestingly, in agreement with earlier studies,^{10 11} our previous data¹² did not support findings of enhanced rCBF in the primary auditory cortex. This is in line with a study on animals showing that an acute noise trauma (assumed to induce tinnitus) is not immediately followed by an increase in firing rates in the

Table 2 Effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on tinnitus

Patient	Order	TQ ₀	ΔTQ (%)*	TQ ₃	TCS _{VER}	TCS _{SHA}	TL ₀	TL _{VER}	TL _{SHA}	TA ₀	TA _{VER}	TA _{SHA}
1	v-p	45	-17.70	54	0	0	5	5	5	5	6	5,5
2	v-p	43	-14.40	37	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
3	p-v	10	0	8	0	0	5	3	3,5	4	3	2,5
4	p-v	60	-42.40	45	-2	-1	5	1	2	5	1	3
5	p-v	46	-2.2	45	0	0	5	6	6	6	6	6
6	v-p	3	-40	3	-1	0	4	3	4	4	3	4

SHA, sham; TA, tinnitus annoyance (median); TCS, tinnitus-change score; TL, tinnitus loudness (median); TQ, tinnitus questionnaire; TQ₀=TQ baseline score; TQ₃, TQ score 2 weeks after treatment; VER, verum.

*ΔTQ = 100% × (TQ_{VER} - TQ_{SHA}) / ((TQ_{VER} + TQ_{SHA}) / 2).

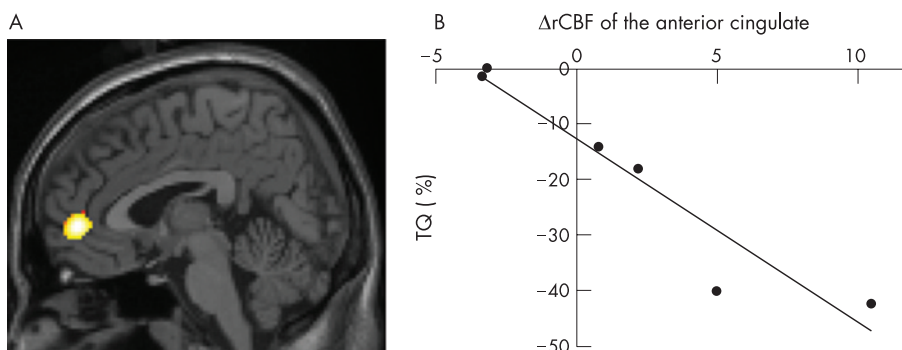


Figure 2 Explorative statistical parametric mapping (SPM) analysis of tinnitus-related change in regional cerebral blood flow ($\Delta rCBF$) in comparison with treatment response ΔTQ : (A) A cluster with negative correlation (tinnitus-related hyperactivity associated with good response) was found in the anterior cingulate and adjacent BA10, surviving correction of multiple comparisons ($P_{corr}=0.004$). Colour codes reflect $\Delta rCBF$, masked with a “regional least significant difference” derived from SPM analysis. (B) Individual data, extracted from the cluster in the anterior cingulate.

primary auditory cortex,¹⁵ but does not generally preclude maladaptive changes of function in these areas.

In terms of selecting the optimal target region for rTMS, we assumed that interfering with tinnitus-related hyperactivity by rTMS would be most effective. In fact, this approach seemed to be feasible, although access to PET facilities is often limited and a considerable group of non-responders to rTMS remain. The lack of response in some subjects might have several reasons: (1) a focus of hyperactivity situated in a cortical sulcus may be out of range of rTMS; (2) between-subject variability of response to rTMS as documented in the motor cortex³⁴; and (3) the distribution and accessibility of the tinnitus-related neuronal network varies between subjects and might be related to the duration of tinnitus history.^{12, 18}

A high tinnitus-related neuronal activity ($\Delta rCBF$) in the anterior cingulate gyrus (ACC) correlated with a good response to rTMS. Although our sample size was limited, the cluster survived SPM’s correction for multiple testing, justifying the hypothesis of ACC- $\Delta rCBF$ being a predictor of response to rTMS. This is not implausible, as this area is involved in auditory attention³⁵ and emotional control of aversive stimuli and pain.^{36, 37} These findings extend our previous observation¹² of enhanced tinnitus-related activity in the posterior cingulate cortex and correspond to a model of differential functions of the cingulate cortex.³⁶ In this model, the posterior cingulate cortex is involved in evaluative monitoring and memorisation of sensory input, whereas the ACC represents an executive region related to emotional control of response to internal or external stimuli.

Our findings do not provide clear-cut evidence for a reduction of tinnitus outlasting the course of treatment. There is no significant difference between the tinnitus-related distress at baseline and 2 weeks after the end of treatment with target rTMS. Tinnitus remained unchanged in two patients (one of

them was a non-responder) but increased again in four. Nevertheless, the patient with the greatest reduction in tinnitus continued to show some decreased tinnitus-related distress. In contrast with the study of Kleinjung *et al*,²¹ our findings suggest that the effects of repeated rTMS sessions on tinnitus wear off with time. In light of corresponding neurophysiological data, this seems to be plausible.¹⁹ Long-term depression-like effects are considered to be reversible and do not increase over months after stimulation.

It should be mentioned that May *et al*³⁸ generated initial evidence that five sessions of rTMS applied to the superior temporal cortex might induce macroscopic changes in the auditory cortex. This finding may represent a neurophysiological substrate of persisting changes of cortical function. However, at present, the neuronal underpinnings are unclear. An alternative to prolonged rTMS for the treatment of chronic tinnitus has been suggested with long-term electrical stimulation of the primary or secondary through auditory cortex implantation.³⁹

In conclusion, repeated sessions of rTMS are effective in decreasing tinnitus-related distress in a subgroup of patients during the course of treatment. Although the magnitude of reduction is only moderate, this finding indicates that non-invasive or invasive brain stimulation may provide an interesting new option for a neurophysiology-based treatment of chronic tinnitus.

Authors’ affiliations

C Plewnia, Brain-Stimulation Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

M Reimold, Department of Nuclear Medicine, PET Center, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

A Najib, Hertie-Institute for Clinical Brain Research, Department of General Neurology, Cortical Physiology Research Group, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

G Reischl, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Radiopharmacology Section, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

S K Plontke, Department of Otorhinolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery, Tuebingen Hearing Research Center, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

C Gerloff, Department of Neurology, Center of Clinical Neurosciences, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Funding: This study was funded by grants from the American Tinnitus Association (ATA) and the University of Tuebingen (fortune-program 1216-0-0). These funding sources had no involvement in the study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

Competing interests: None.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Lockwood AH**, Salvi RJ, Burkard RF. Tinnitus. *N Engl J Med* 2002;**347**:904–10.
- 2 **Heller AJ**. Classification and epidemiology of tinnitus. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2003;**36**:239–48.
- 3 **Axelsson A**, Ringdahl A. Tinnitus—a study of its prevalence and characteristics. *Br J Audiol* 1989;**23**:53–62.
- 4 **Dobie RA**. Depression and tinnitus. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2003;**36**:383–8.
- 5 **Folmer RL**, Carroll JR. Long-term effectiveness of ear-level devices for tinnitus. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2006;**134**:132–7.
- 6 **Vernon JA**. Masking of tinnitus through a cochlear implant. *J Am Acad Audiol* 2000;**11**:293–4.
- 7 **Jastreboff PJ**, Jastreboff MM. Tinnitus retraining therapy (TRT) as a method for treatment of tinnitus and hyperacusis patients. *J Am Acad Audiol* 2000;**11**:162–77.
- 8 **Hiller W**, Haerkotter C. Does sound stimulation have additive effects on cognitive-behavioral treatment of chronic tinnitus? *Behav Res Ther* 2005;**43**:595–612.
- 9 **Mirz F**, Pedersen B, Ishizu K, et al. Positron emission tomography of cortical centers of tinnitus. *Heart Res* 1999;**134**:133–44.
- 10 **Giraud AL**, Chery-Croze S, Fischer G, et al. A selective imaging of tinnitus. *Neuroreport* 1999;**10**:1–5.
- 11 **Reyes SA**, Salvi RJ, Burkard RF, et al. Brain imaging of the effects of lidocaine on tinnitus. *Hear Res* 2002;**171**:43–50.
- 12 **Plewnia C**, Reimold M, Najib A, et al. Dose-dependent attenuation of auditory phantom perception (tinnitus) by PET-guided repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. *Hum Brain Mapp* 2006. Published online first: 13 Jun 2006, doi: 10.1002/hbm.20270.
- 13 **Lockwood AH**, Salvi RJ, Coad ML, et al. The functional neuroanatomy of tinnitus: evidence for limbic system links and neural plasticity. *Neurology* 1998;**50**:114–20.
- 14 **Lockwood AH**, Wack DS, Burkard RF, et al. The functional anatomy of gaze-evoked tinnitus and sustained lateral gaze. *Neurology* 2001;**56**:472–80.
- 15 **Norena AJ**, Eggermont JJ. Changes in spontaneous neural activity immediately after an acoustic trauma: implications for neural correlates of tinnitus. *Heart Res* 2003;**183**:137–53.
- 16 **Eggermont JJ**, Roberts LE. The neuroscience of tinnitus. *Trends Neurosci* 2004;**27**:676–82.
- 17 **Plewnia C**, Bartels M, Gerloff C. Transient suppression of tinnitus by transcranial magnetic stimulation. *Ann Neural* 2003;**53**:263–6.
- 18 **De Ridder D**, Verstraeten E, Van der Kelen K, et al. Transcranial magnetic stimulation for tinnitus: influence of tinnitus duration on stimulation parameter choice and maximal tinnitus suppression. *Otol Neurotol* 2005;**26**:616–19.
- 19 **Chen R**, Classen J, Gerloff C, et al. Depression of motor cortex excitability by low-frequency transcranial magnetic stimulation. *Neurology* 1997;**48**:1398–403.
- 20 **Eichhammer P**, Langguth B, Marienhagen J, et al. Neuronavigated repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in patients with tinnitus: a short case series. *Biol Psychiatry* 2003;**54**:862–5.
- 21 **Kleinjung T**, Eichhammer P, Langguth B, et al. Long-term effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in patients with chronic tinnitus. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2005;**132**:566–9.
- 22 **Feldmann H**. Specific audiological diagnostics. In: Feldmann H, eds. *Tinnitus*. 2nd edn. Stuttgart: Thieme, 1998.
- 23 **Henry JA**, Meikle MB. Psychoacoustic measures of tinnitus. *Am Acad Audiol* 2000;**11**:138–55.
- 24 **Kroner-Herwig B**, Hebing G, van Rijn-Kalkmann U, et al. The management of chronic tinnitus—comparison of a cognitive-behavioural group training with yoga. *J Psychosom Res* 1995;**39**:153–65.
- 25 **Goebel G**, Hiller W. The tinnitus questionnaire. A standard instrument for grading the degree of tinnitus. Results of a multicenter study with the tinnitus questionnaire. *HNO* 1994;**42**:166–72.
- 26 **Hallam RS**, Jakes SC, Hinchcliffe R. Cognitive variables in tinnitus annoyance. *Br J Clin Psychol* 1988;**27**:213–22.
- 27 **Zenner HP**, De Maddalena H. Validity and reliability study of three tinnitus self-assessment scales: loudness, annoyance and change. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2005;**125**:1184–8.
- 28 **Reimold M**, Slifstein M, Heinz A, et al. Effect of spatial smoothing on t-maps: arguments for going back from t-maps to masked contrast images. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 2006;**26**:751–9.
- 29 **Langguth B**, Eichhammer P, Wiegand R, et al. Neuronavigated rTMS in a patient with chronic tinnitus. Effects of 4 weeks treatment. *Neuroreport* 2003;**14**:977–80.
- 30 **Gardner A**, Pagani M, Jacobsson H, et al. Differences in resting state regional cerebral blood flow assessed with 99mTc-HMPAO SPECT and brain atlas matching between depressed patients with and without tinnitus. *Nucl Med Commun* 2002;**23**:429–39.
- 31 **Fregni F**, Marcondes R, Boggio P, et al. Transient tinnitus suppression induced by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and transcranial direct current stimulation. *Eur J Neurol* 2006;**13**:996–1001.
- 32 **Newman CW**, Wharton JA, Jacobson GP. Self-focused and somatic attention in patients with tinnitus. *J Am Acad Audiol* 1997;**8**:143–9.
- 33 **Folmer RL**, Griest SE, Martin WH. Chronic tinnitus as phantom auditory pain. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2001;**124**:394–400.
- 34 **Touge T**, Gerschlagel W, Brown P, et al. Are the after-effects of low-frequency rTMS on motor cortex excitability due to changes in the efficacy of cortical synapses? *Clin Neurophysiol* 2001;**112**:2138–45.
- 35 **Sturm W**, de Simone A, Krause BJ, et al. Functional anatomy of intrinsic alertness: evidence for a fronto-parietal-thalamic-brainstem network in the right hemisphere. *Neuropsychologia* 1999;**37**:797–805.
- 36 **Vogt BA**, Finch DM, Olson CR. Functional heterogeneity in cingulate cortex: the anterior executive and posterior evaluative regions. *Cereb Cortex* 1992;**2**:435–43.
- 37 **Shibasaki H**. Central mechanisms of pain perception. *Suppl Clin Neurophysiol* 2004;**57**:39–49.
- 38 **May A**, Hajak G, Ganssbauer S, et al. Structural brain alterations following 5 days of intervention: dynamic aspects of neuroplasticity. *Cereb Cortex* 2006. Published online first: 15 Feb 2006, doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhj138.
- 39 **De Ridder D**, De Mulder G, Verstraeten E, et al. Primary and secondary auditory cortex stimulation for intractable tinnitus. *J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec* 2006;**68**:48–55.