



Corrigendum to “Evidence-based guidelines on the therapeutic use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS): An update (2014–2018)” [Clin. Neurophysiol. 131 (2020) 474–528]

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When referring to the study of [Rutherford et al. \(2015\)](#) on short- and long-term effects of rTMS in Alzheimer's disease, we erroneously stated in our article (Lefaucheur et al., 2020) that a clinical benefit on cognitive performance (tested by the Montreal Cognitive Assessment) was observed at weeks 2–3, only in the real stimulation condition during an initial sham-controlled 4-week period of treatment, and that then this benefit was prolonged by “2 additional weeks” of open-label real rTMS. In fact, this extended open-label treatment was administered for up to 19 months in multiple 2-week blocks with 2–7 months intervals between blocks and was not limited to a single additional 2-week block of treatment imme-

diately following the original 4 weeks of treatment. Therefore, the results of that open-label extended follow-up study support the value of long-term maintenance treatment using multiple rTMS sessions rather than be interpreted as short-term 2-week extension.

Reference

[Rutherford G, Lithgow B, Moussavi Z. Short and long-term effects of rTMS treatment on Alzheimer's disease at different stages: a pilot study. *J Exp Neurosci* 2015;9:43–51.](#)