Transcutaneus auricular Vagus Nerve Stimulation (taVNS) combined with slow breathing as an intervention for people with experience of war and symptoms of PTSD- rationale and the study design.



Szulczewski M.T.¹, Van Diest I.², Usichenko T.^{3,4}, Gidron Y.⁵





Universitätsmedizi

University of Haifa

جامعة حيفا

Targets

Of

the

enti

taVNS

on

depressive disorders

Deterioration in cardiovascular health

Impairment of emotion regulation, increased anticipation of threat and hyperarousal

Dysregulation of the stress system (including increased sympathetic and decreased parasympathetic

activity)

Exposure to traumatic stress of war



During wartime, the number of people exposed to the traumatic experience of war and forced migration is very high, making typical methods of psychotherapeutic help non-scalable. The present study will test the feasibility and effectiveness of a hybrid behavioral and neurostimulation intervention which, due to its ease of application, potential high cost-effectivity could meet the requirements of intervention for populations with mass traumatic experiences in low-resource settings.

Intervention

Breathing at 0.1 Hz (breaths/minute) combined with taVNS (at 100Hz synchronized with expiration)

Both taVNS and slow breathing modulate the activity of vagal afferents and have overlapping treatment targets and clinical applications.

Both methods hase been tested with cosidered (based success or on preliminary findings) as an add-on method: - for depressive and anxiety disorders (including PTSD), - of the management of chronic pain, - to improve sleep quality, - improving cardiovascular health and autonomic balance.



off

Fig. 1 Location of electrodes indicated by a gray rectangle (dashed circle line and indicates the placement of on the inside of the tragus).

Fig. 2 Respiratory-related fluctuations in physiological parameters during slow breathing, time of maximal activity of vagal interoceptors and timing of taVNS.

Study design

The study will be a prospective pragmatic pre-post observational study (n=20).

	- 1		Session 1: Questionnaires and	taVNS combined	Session 2: Questionnaires		E-U
Recruitme	ent	Online	laboratory measurement:	with slow	and laboratory	Online	Follow-up:
PCL-5 sco	ore	questionnaires	HRV, BP; PEP, training of taVNS and	breathing - 2 x	measurement:	questionnaires	online
		-	slow breathing	20 min daily	HRV, BP, PEP		questionnaires

Four weeks Two and half months Two weeks Two weeks Self-reported measures: Physiological measures: - post-traumatic stress disorder- PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 - heart rate and HRV (rMSSD and HF power) - depressive and anxiety symptoms- The Hopkins Symptom - pre-ejection period (PEP), Checklist-25), - from normalized values of rMSSD and PEP an index of -somatic symptoms- the somatization scale of Symptom Checklistcardiac autonomic balance and cardiac autonomic regulation 90-Revised, will be computed - sleep problems (Insomnia Severity Index) - blood pressure

For a discussion on combining taVNS and slow breathing, techincal consideration and summary of reviews and meta-analyses on the therapeuthic effects of both methods see: Szulczewski, M. T. (2022). Transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation combined with slow breathing: Speculations on potential applications and technical considerations. Neuromodulation: Technology at the Neural Interface, 25(3), 380-394.. doi:10.1111/ner.13458 The work on this article was supported by the National Science Centre in Poland, grant number UMO-2021/40/C/HS6/00020.

