

**Cortical mechanisms underlying effects of repetitive
peripheral magnetic stimulation on dynamic and static
postural control in patients with chronic non-specific low
back pain: a double-blind randomized clinical trial**

**Takyu Yan^{a+}, Meizhen Liang^{a+}, Jiahui Peng^{a+}, Qiuhua Yu^a, Yan Li^a, Jiajia Yang^a,
Siyun Zhang^{a*}, Chuhuai Wang^{a*}**

*^a Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University,
Guangzhou 510080, China*

Note: ⁺Takyu Yan, Meizhen Liang, Jiahui Peng contributed as co-first authorship.

^{*}Siyun Zhang, Chuhuai Wang contributed as joint correspondence.

Email address:

Takyu Yan⁺: yanty3@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

Meizhen Liang⁺: liangmzh6@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Jiahui Peng⁺: pengjh36@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

Qiuhua Yu: yuqiuhua@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Yan Li: liyan337@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

Jiajia Yang: yangjj73@mail2.sysu.edu.cn

Siyun Zhang*: zhangsy63@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Chuhuai Wang*: wangchuh@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Supplementary Material 1

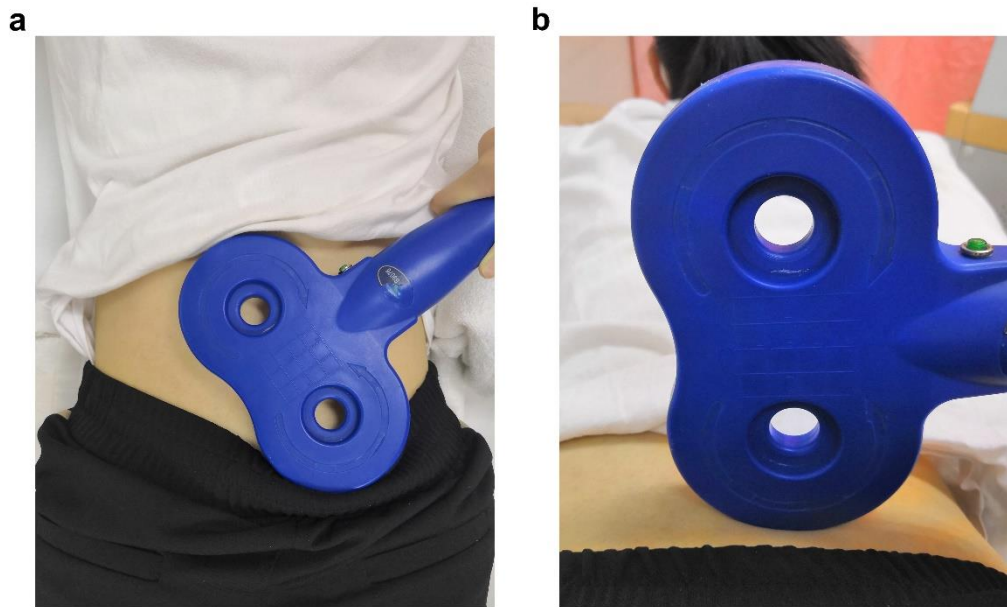


Fig.1. The repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation (rPMS) coil placing position. **a** The real rPMS was targeted on the lumbar (L4–L5) paravertebral region of the pain side; **b** The sham-rPMS was administrated by placing the coil vertically upside-down without altering the stimulation parameters, ensuring no palpable muscle contraction.

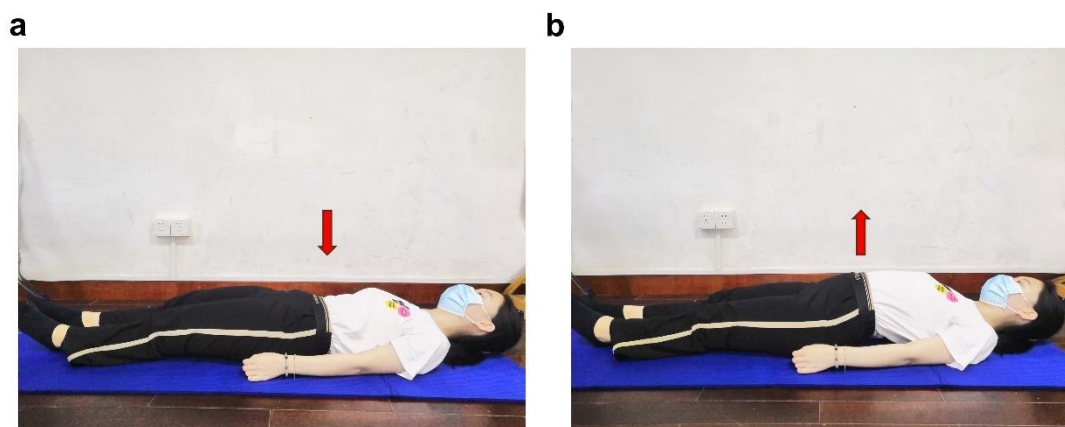


Fig.2. The transverse abdominis isometric contraction of core muscle training (CMT). **a** Abdomen contraction toward the spine; **b** Spine extension. Each stretch lasted for 10 s and was repeated 10 times, with a 30-srest in between.

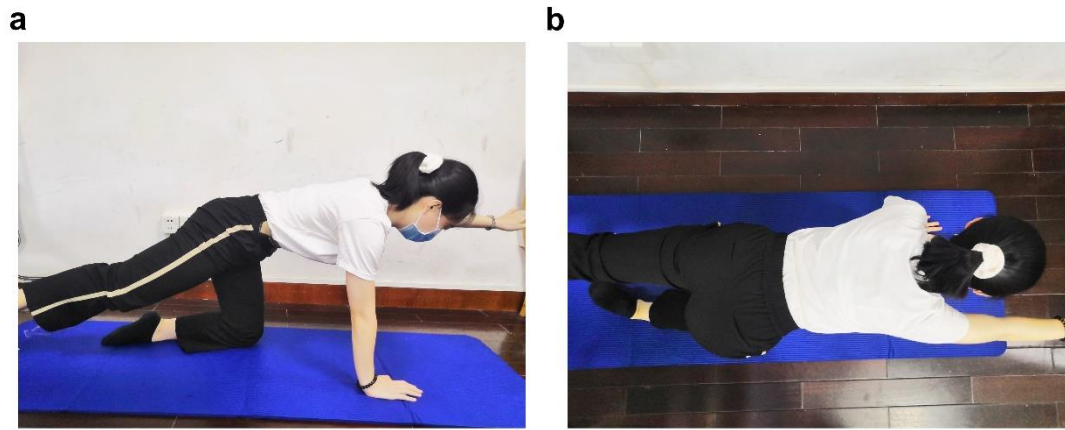


Fig.3. Bird-dog exercise of core muscle training (CMT). **a** Side view; **b** Top view. Each lasted for 10 s and was repeated 10 times on each side, with 3 sets and a 30-s rest in between.