The challenge of crafting policy for do-it-yourself brain stimulation
Nicholas S Fitz, Peter B Reiner

ABSTRACT
Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a simple means of brain stimulation, possesses a trifecta of appealing features: it is relatively safe, relatively inexpensive and relatively effective. It is also relatively easy to obtain a device and the do-it-yourself (DIY) community has become galvanised by reports that tDCS can be used as an all-purpose cognitive enhancer. We provide practical recommendations designed to guide balanced discourse, propagate norms of safe use and stimulate dialogue between the DIY community and regulatory authorities. We call on all stakeholders—regulators, scientists and the DIY community—to share in crafting policy proposals that ensure public safety while supporting DIY innovation.

ETHICS OF DIY TDCS
Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a simple means of brain stimulation, has a trifecta of appealing features: it is relatively safe, relatively inexpensive and relatively effective as both treatment and as an all-purpose cognitive enhancer. The technique is simple yet elegant. A device sends a small current (∼2 mA) to a set of saline soaked pads that sit on the outside of one’s head, and this current modulates the membrane polarity of neurons and axons within a penumbra of underlying neural tissue. The modest size of the current seems to have little effect on excitable membranes that are quiescent. However, if there is ongoing electrical activity, the change in membrane potential wrought by tDCS can facilitate either excitation or inhibition in a use-dependent manner.

The range of indications for which tDCS has been explored is substantial. In the clinical realm, investigators are evaluating its use as a tool to modify the brains of healthy humans. It seems that many normal functions—working memory, numerical competence, risk-taking behaviour and more—can be either enhanced or enfeebled by tDCS. Much as functional MRI has fuelled a revolution in measuring brain activity, tDCS seems poised to radically change our ability to manipulate brain activity in living humans. Neither technique has the resolution necessary to capture the complex spatiotemporal dynamics of the brain. Nevertheless, both are being used to help patients and healthy humans alike. The pharmacological status of the brain can have a meaningful effect on the outcome of tDCS—efficacy and access—simultaneously give rise to its peril. The modest cost of purchasing or building one’s own personal tDCS device has fuelled much interest within the DIY community.

DIY tDCS devices are inexpensive and generally safe. However, they may lack the safety features of commercial devices, and it is relatively easy to obtain a device. The do-it-yourself (DIY) community has become galvanised by reports that tDCS can be used as an all-purpose cognitive enhancer. We provide practical recommendations designed to guide balanced discourse, propagate norms of safe use and stimulate dialogue between the DIY community and regulatory authorities. We call on all stakeholders—regulators, scientists and the DIY community—to share in crafting policy proposals that ensure public safety while supporting DIY innovation.

Configuration of the device is flexible
The placement of electrodes is crucial to obtaining reliable effects. An obvious problem is that of configuration of the device. Other problems include the risk of current leakage, risk of overheating and risk of injury. The DIY community has taken a variety of approaches to solving these problems. However, it is essential that the DIY community work closely with regulatory authorities to ensure that the devices are safe and effective.

Reversing polarity can impair function
Reversing the polarity of the electrodes may be ineffective in producing enhancement and may also result in impairment. Reversing polarity can impair function. Reversing polarity may result in impairment.

Stimulation can interact with extant treatment
The pharmacological status of the brain can have a meaningful effect on the outcome of tDCS and the variety of psychoactive agents that home users may employ is legion.
Effects may be long lasting
While tDCS has been lauded for inducing only transient changes in the brain, studies have reported effects lasting for months. The concern is that users may cause long-lasting effects in their underlying neurobiology, including unintended and undesirable effects, which may be difficult to reverse.

We call on scientists and journalists who extol the promise of this new technology to balance their enthusiasm with more than a cursory discussion of the potential perils of tDCS. We think it prudent for those communicating the science to reflect upon the impact of value-laden words that they employ. A key example is the regular description of tDCS as non-invasive. Although the electrodes do not penetrate the brain, the electrical current must do so, as otherwise it would have no effect on neural function. Thus, tDCS is minimally invasive in some meaningful sense. Yet the technically correct descriptor ‘non-invasive’ carries substantial rhetorical power with regard to safety, an issue that is particularly relevant when considering DIY users. We recommend that those writing about tDCS recognise that their readership reaches beyond scientists and that their choice of words may have unexpected consequences.

DEVELOP ROBUST SAFETY STANDARDS
Although tDCS appears to be safe, the absence of obvious side effects is not evidence that the technique is unequivocally benign. We draw particular attention to the observation that if tDCS can modify intended neural functions, it may also modify unintended functions. In principle, tDCS may produce occult effects unseen in overt changes in cognitive function, yet may be of significance. An example of this phenomenon can be seen in studies in which tDCS stimulation of the posterior parietal cortex enhanced numerical competence, but it was only when automaticity was measured after such stimulation that a deficit was noted. Thus, the deficit, by definition, was an occult effect until specifically examined. Most worrisome, since it is well established that short-term changes in brain plasticity can morph into long-term changes, there is no fundamental reason why tDCS will not result in longlasting changes in the brain. The possibility of untoward sequelae of unwise use of tDCS—as might occur in DIY users—makes this of more than academic concern. We call on medical practitioners to put a premium on carefully designed long-term studies

ENGAGE AND REGULATE
In the USA and the European Union, devices marketed for tDCS are not covered by the existing regulatory framework. For example, recent Food and Drug Administration guidance states that, ‘there is no regulation for therapeutic tDCS’, and recent EU legislation, while less explicit about tDCS, similarly provides no regulation of tDCS devices. Although tDCS may come under regulatory purview in the future, tDCS devices are already being sold to the public in the USA, and appear poised to be sold in the EU. Given that the myriad applications of tDCS are fairly new, the absence of regulation is understandable. Now that tDCS devices and kits are being sold to the public, regulation is needed.

Crafting regulatory policy for DIY tDCS is challenging. First, the utility of tDCS is not strictly defined. Depending upon the specific spatial and electrical parameters employed, different cognitive functions may be modified, granting the user considerable control over critical details. Enacting regulation to cover unforeseen eventualities may be impractical. Second, the primary objective of home users is cognitive enhancement, and the regulatory authorities are not well equipped to grapple with the enhancement debate. This challenge may be tempered in the future by integrating ethical analysis into regulatory deliberations. Finally, regulating DIY tDCS is not a zero-sum game. Levying onerous requirements on DIY users may drive the work further underground to the benefit of none, while ignoring home experimentation shirks governmental responsibility to properly educate and respond to its citizens.

A responsible path forward is suggested by the approach taken to DIY by synthetic biologists (DIY BIO). In this instance, the recommendations of the National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity spurned traditional regulatory practice in favour of open communication and education. The government opted to ‘promote positive motives for participation in amateur biology and stigmatise negative ones,’ in order to develop a culture of responsibility by DIY BIO practitioners. They then went on to create public events and conferences that prioritised direct participation in biosafety education. This strategy does not abnegate responsibility but rather offers an opportunity to gain insight into the motives of the community, allowing both groups to be better able to respond to unexpected situations.

Of course, the risk of success by DIY BIO enthusiasts is low: the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues concluded that technical and financial challenges are too high to develop a new organism. For DIY tDCS, the technical and financial challenges are modest and the likelihood of buying or building a functional device is high. Critics worry that unchecked home experimentation all but guarantees disaster. Yet classic regulatory oversight requires careful consideration of thorny issues, which are unlikely to be quickly settled. In such an interregnum, experts should have discussions with DIY practitioners in an effort to develop an ethos of responsible use. We call on all stakeholders—regulators, scientists and the DIY community itself to bring forth proposals that protect the community at large while simultaneously fostering the intellectual freedom and innovation that the DIY world champions so heartily.

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