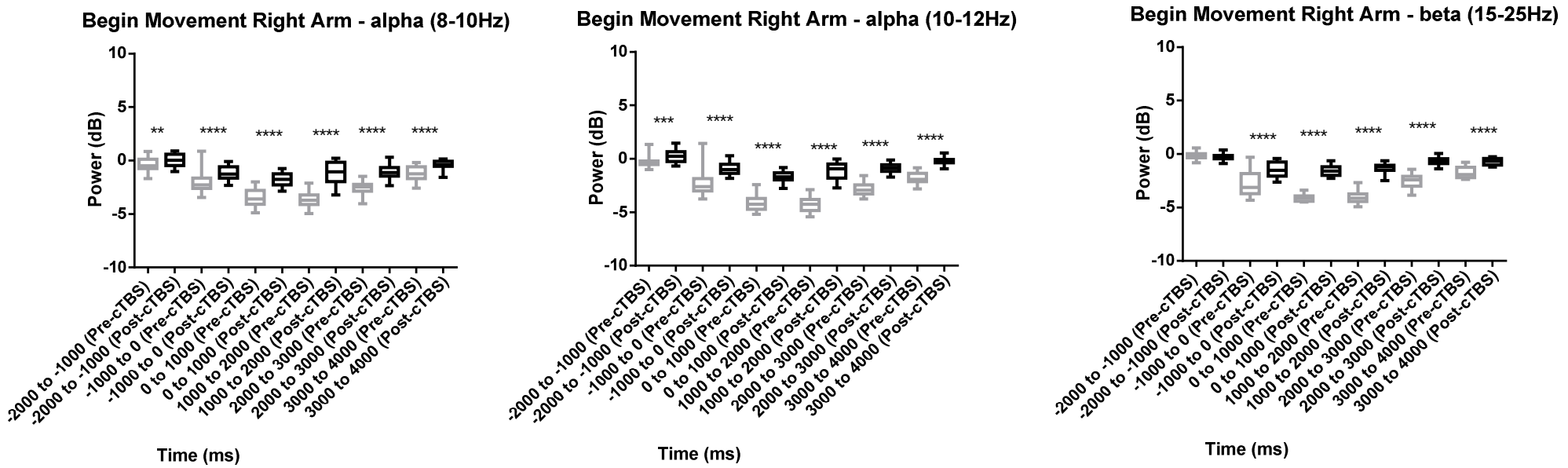

Figure A6. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere – Right arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

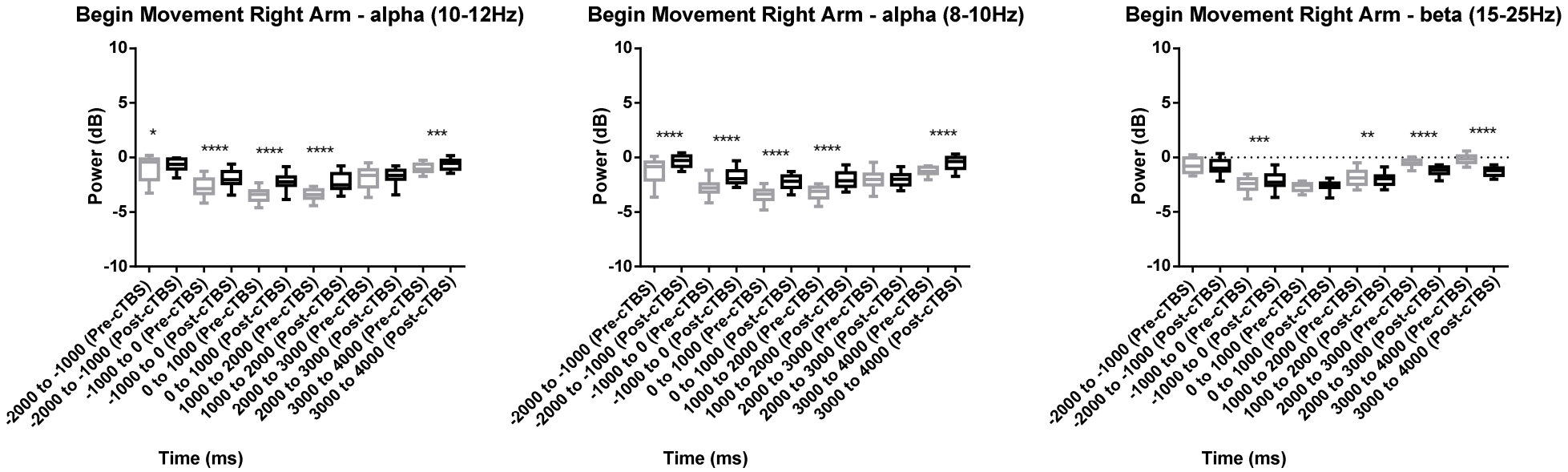

Figure A7. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere – Right arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

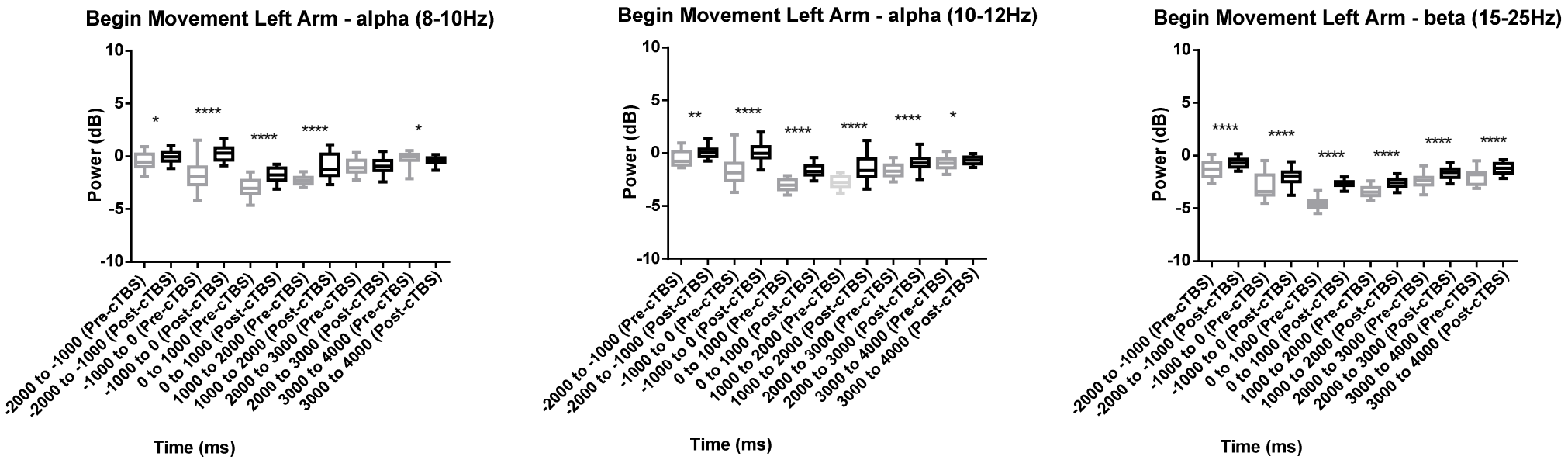

Figure A8. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere – Left arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

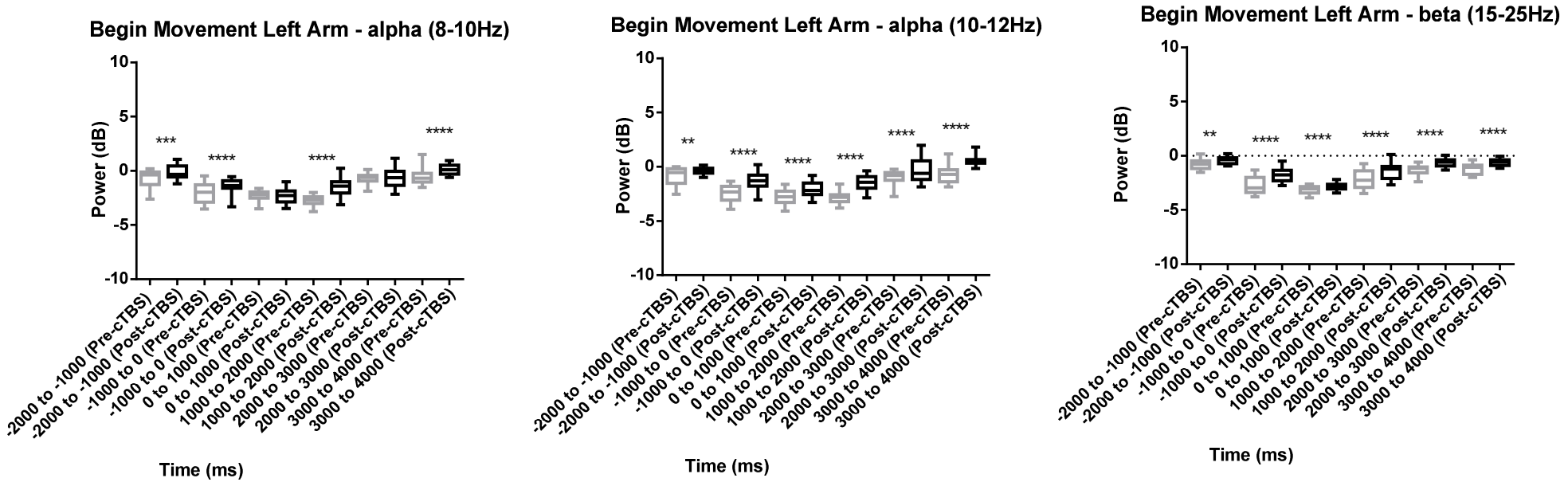

Figure A9. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere – Left arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

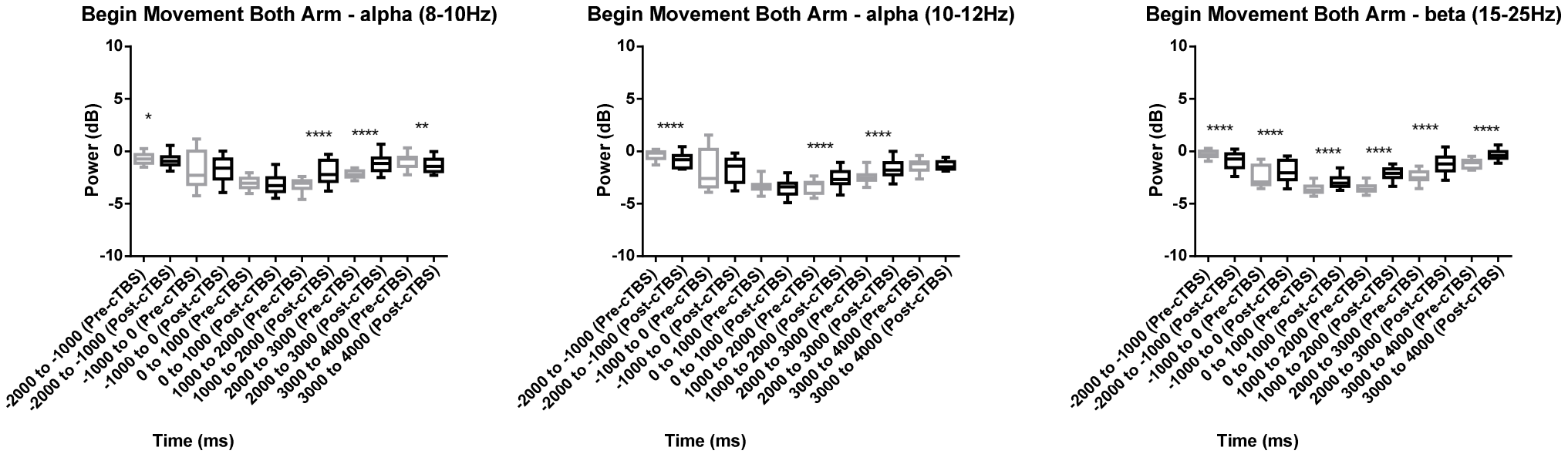

Figure A10. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere – Both arms elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

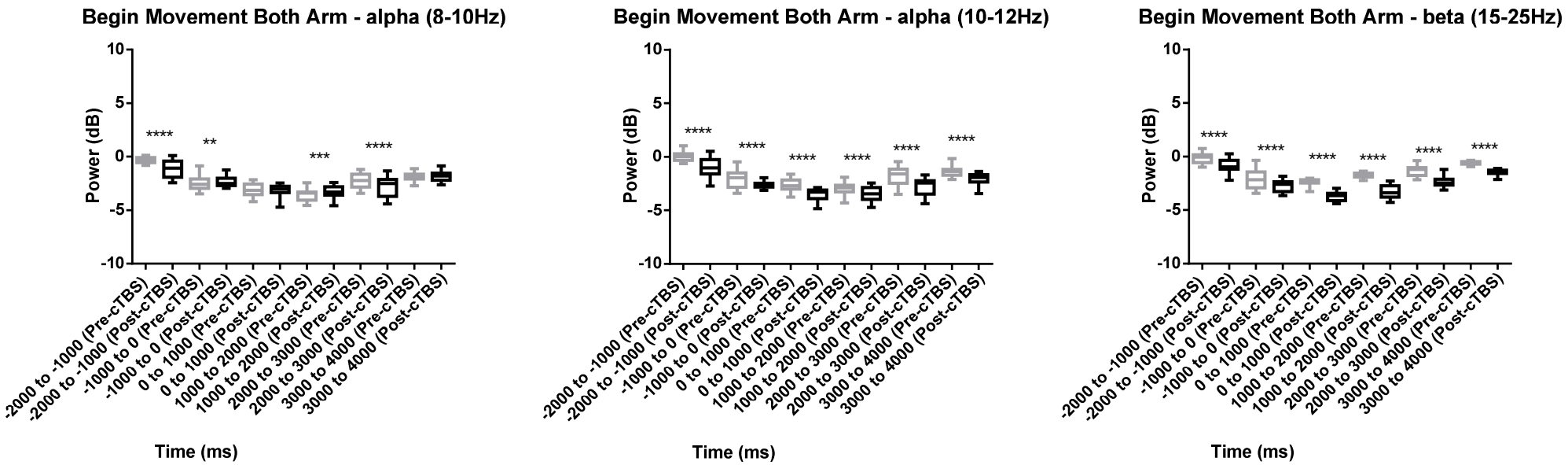

Figure A11. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere – Both arms elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

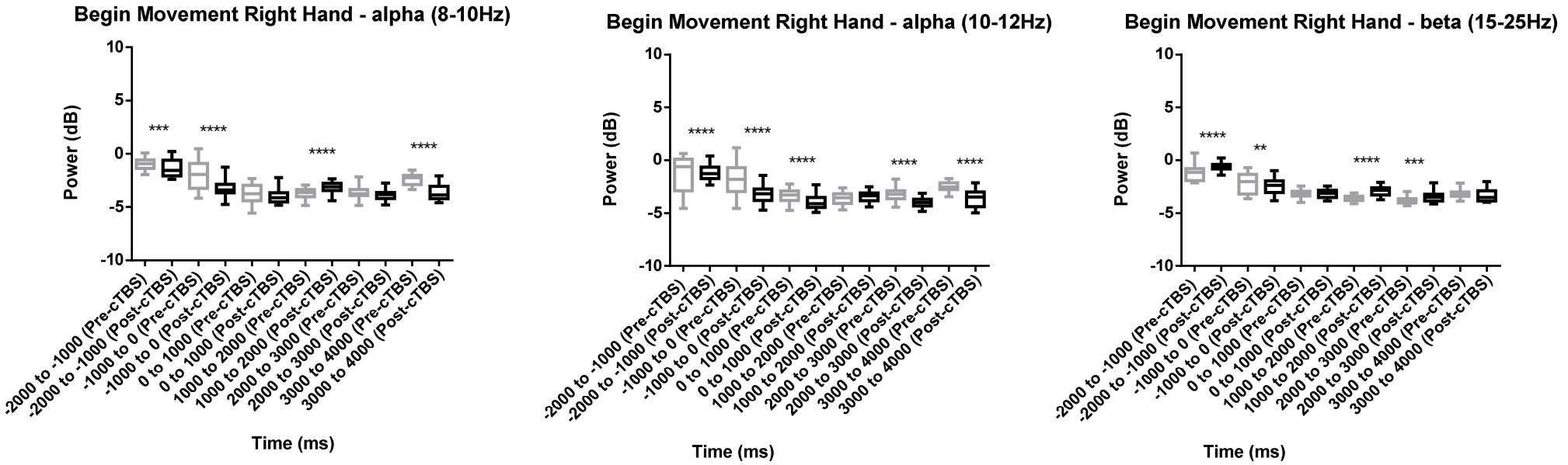

Figure A12. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere – Right hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

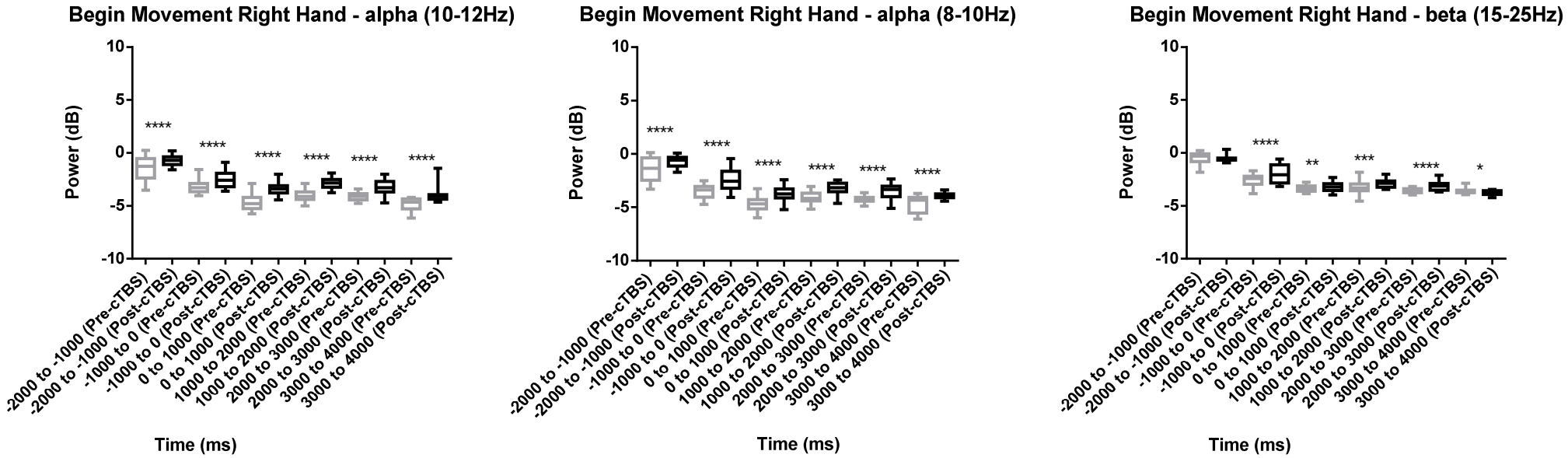

Figure A13. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere – Right hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

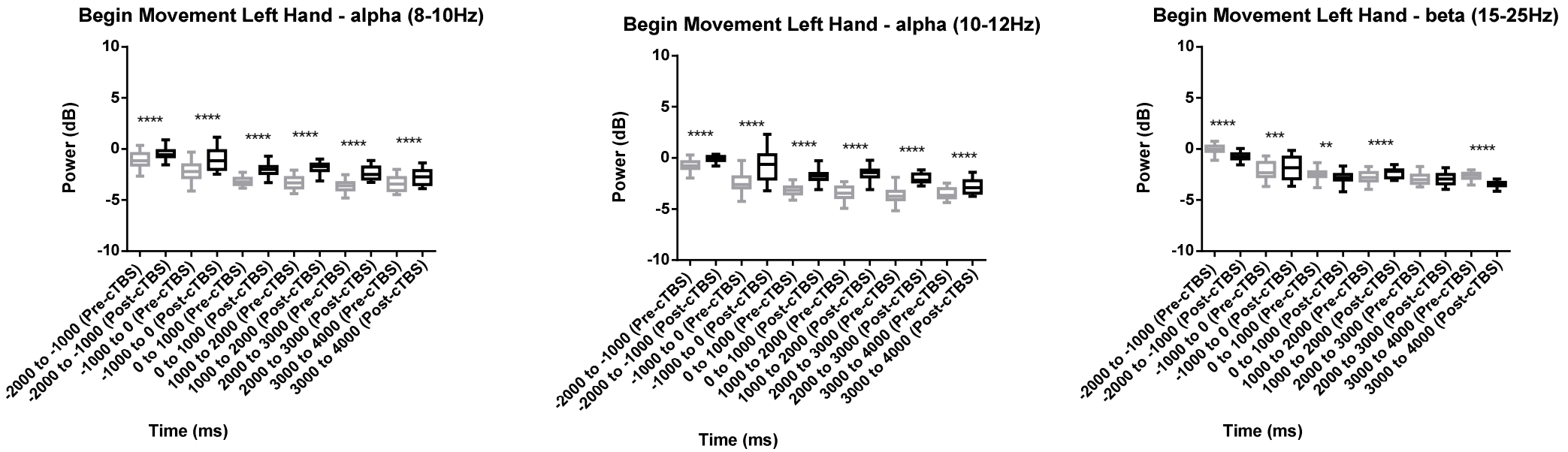

Figure A14. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere – Left hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

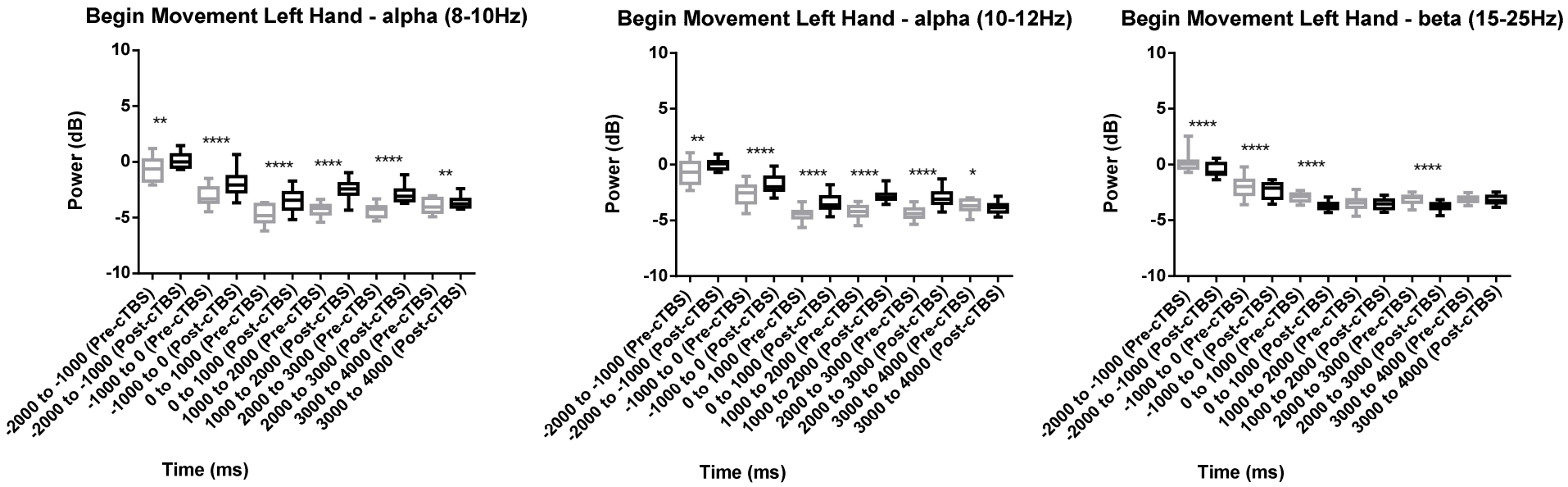

Figure A15. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere – Left hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

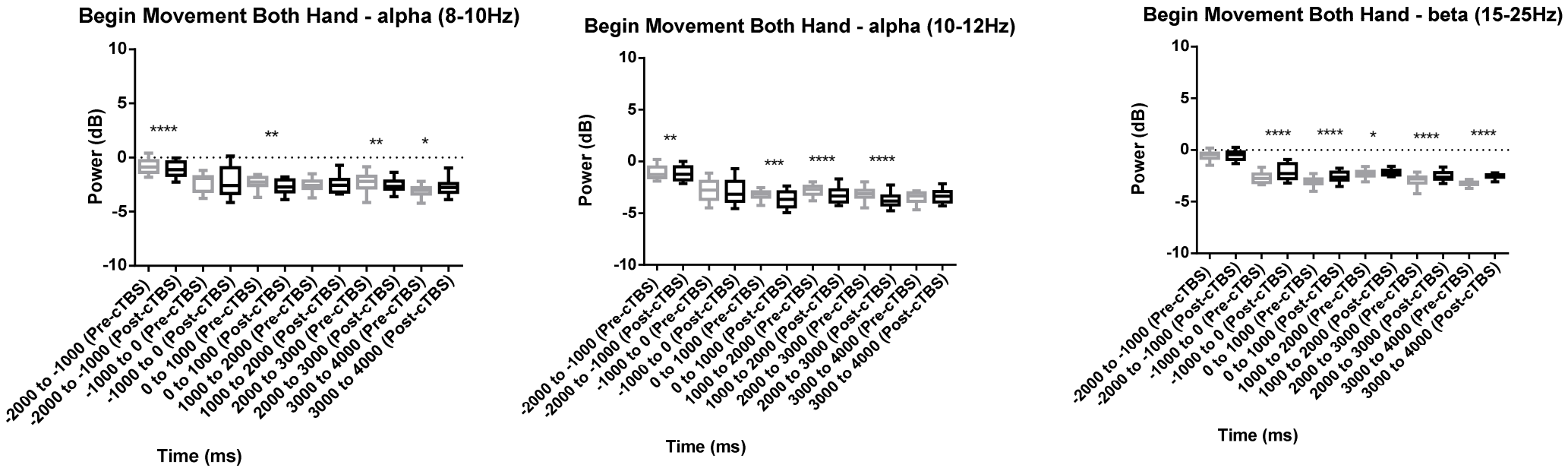

Figure A16. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the right hemisphere –Both hands opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

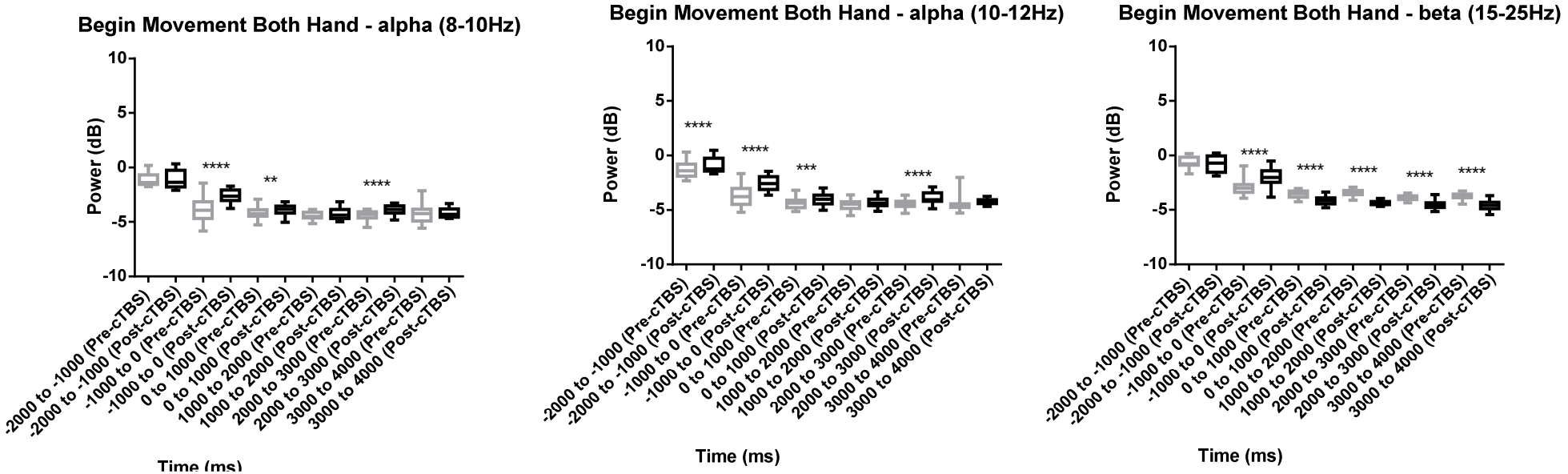

Figure A17. Quantification graphs for controls stimulated in the left hemisphere –Both hands opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

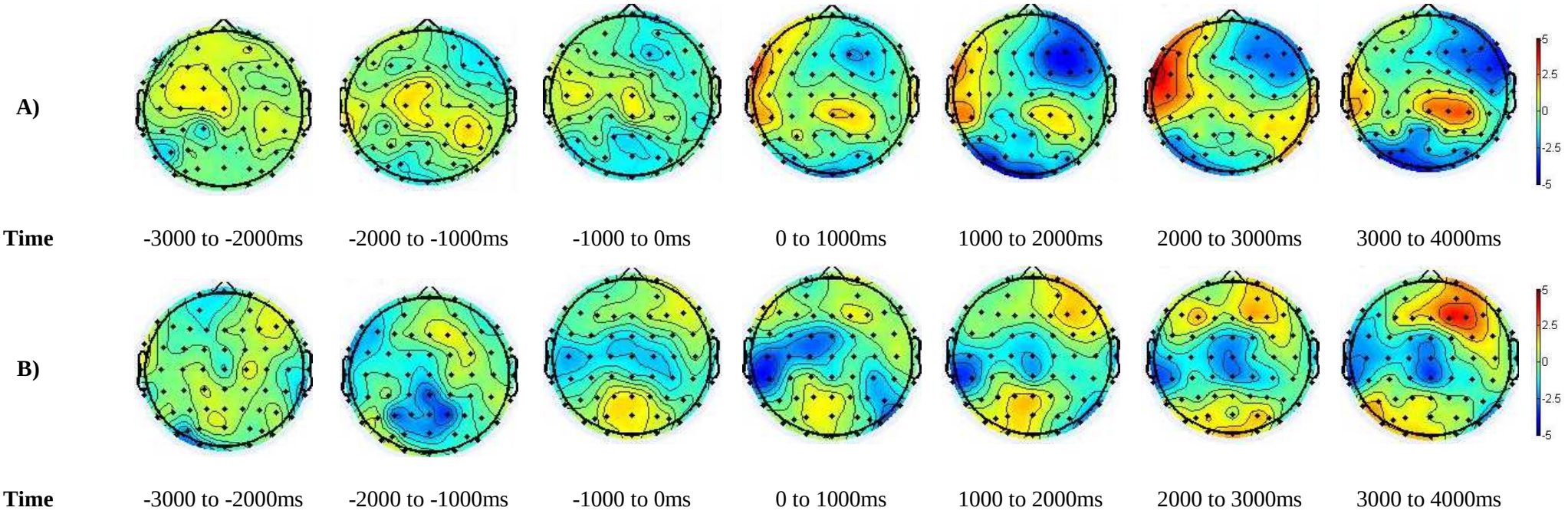

Figure A18. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

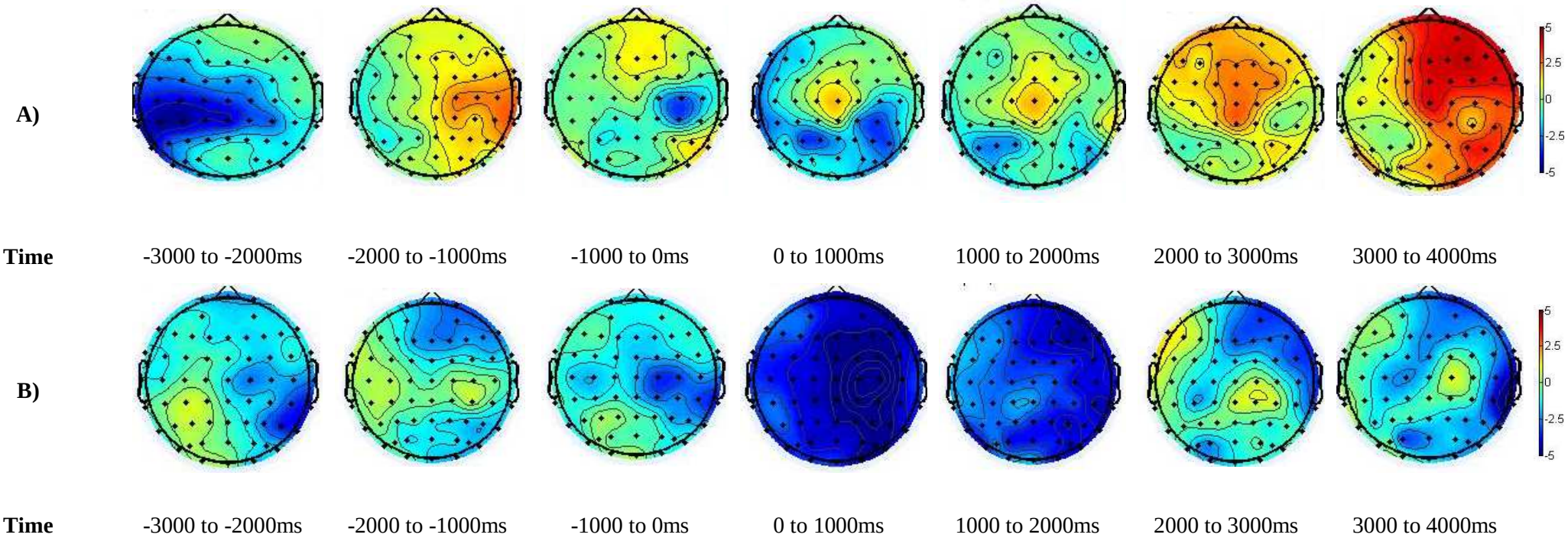

Figure A19. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

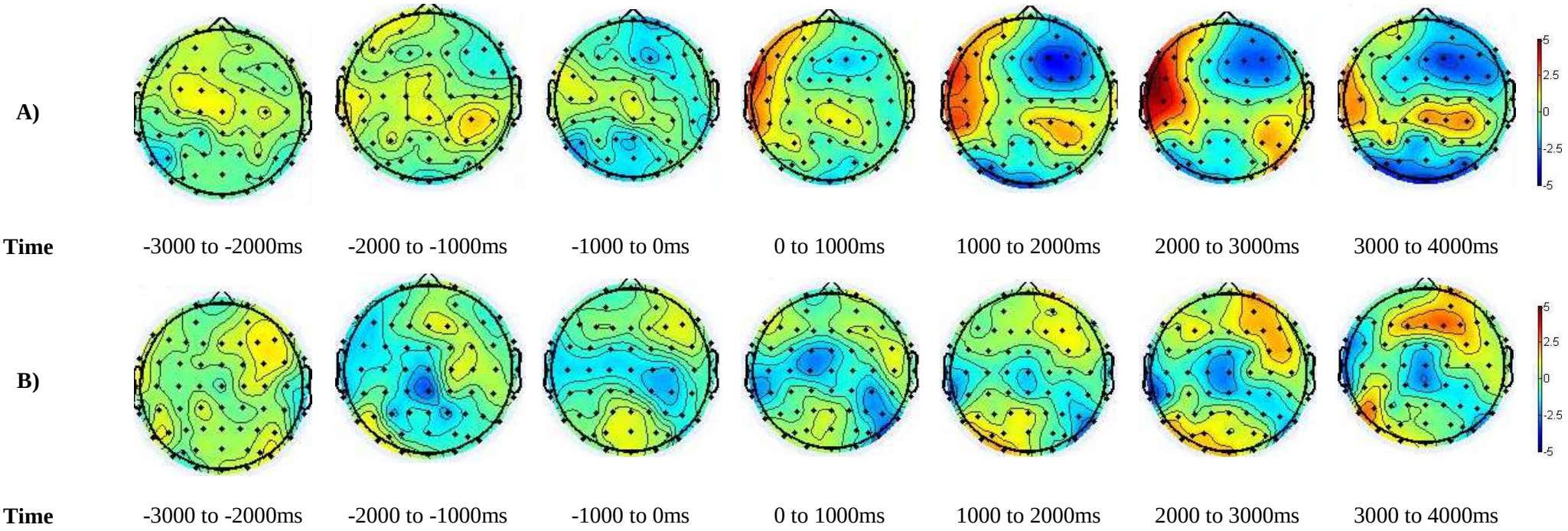

Figure A20. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

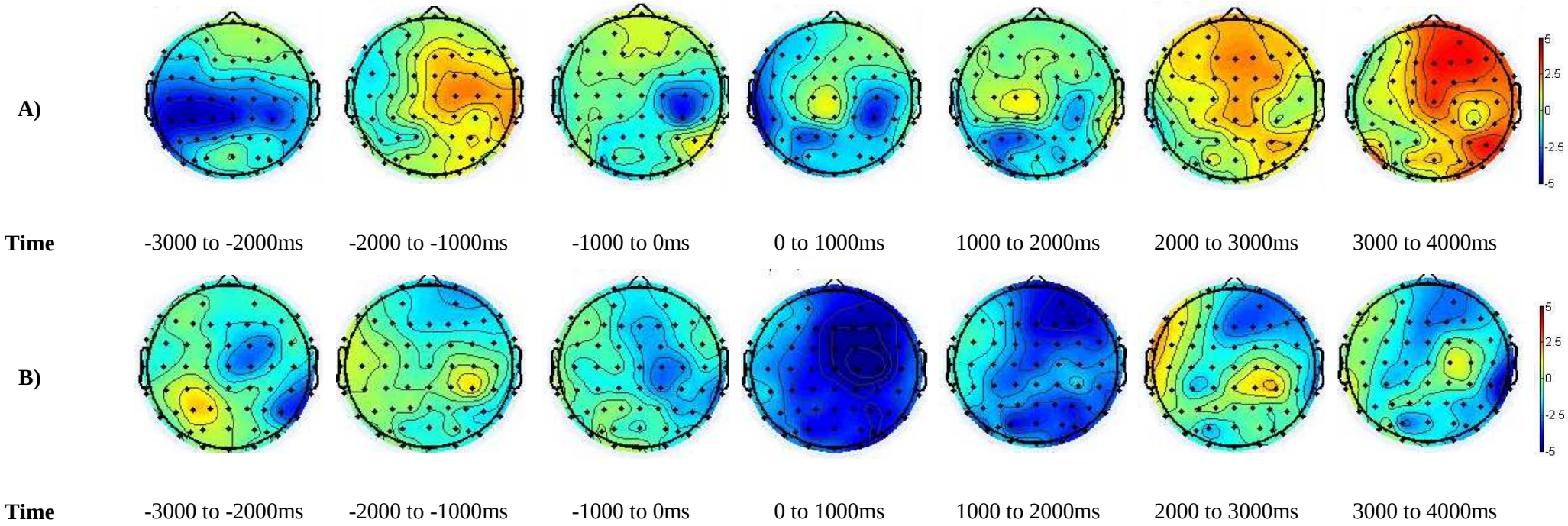

Figure A21. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

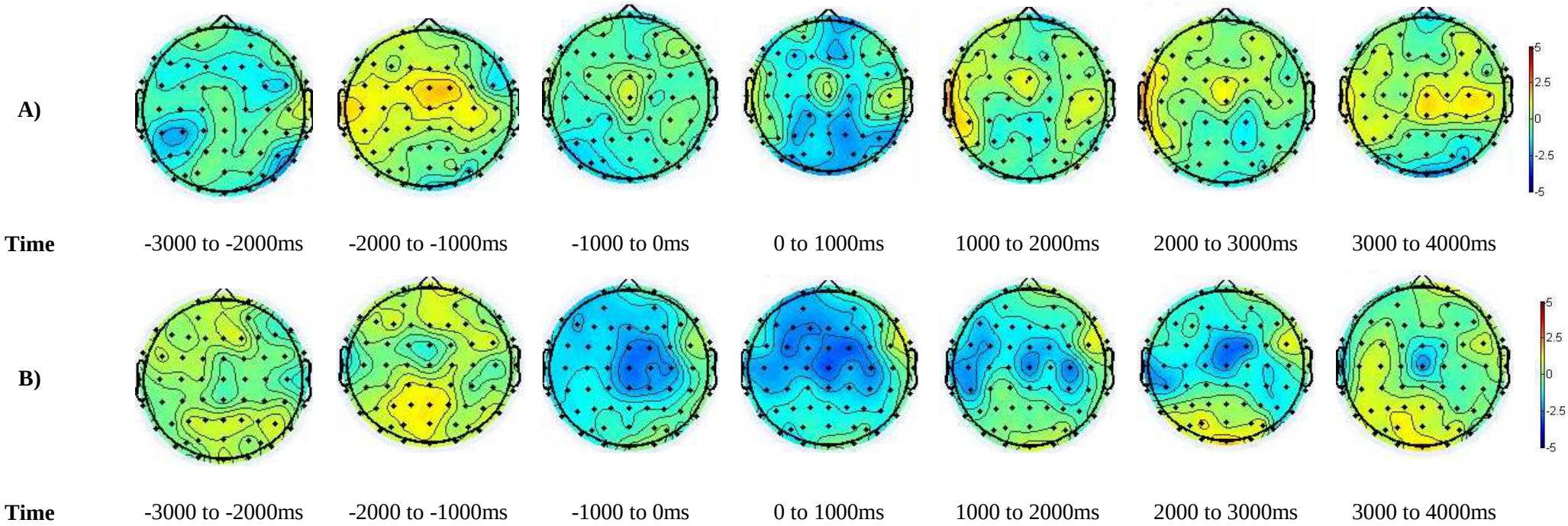

Figure A22. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

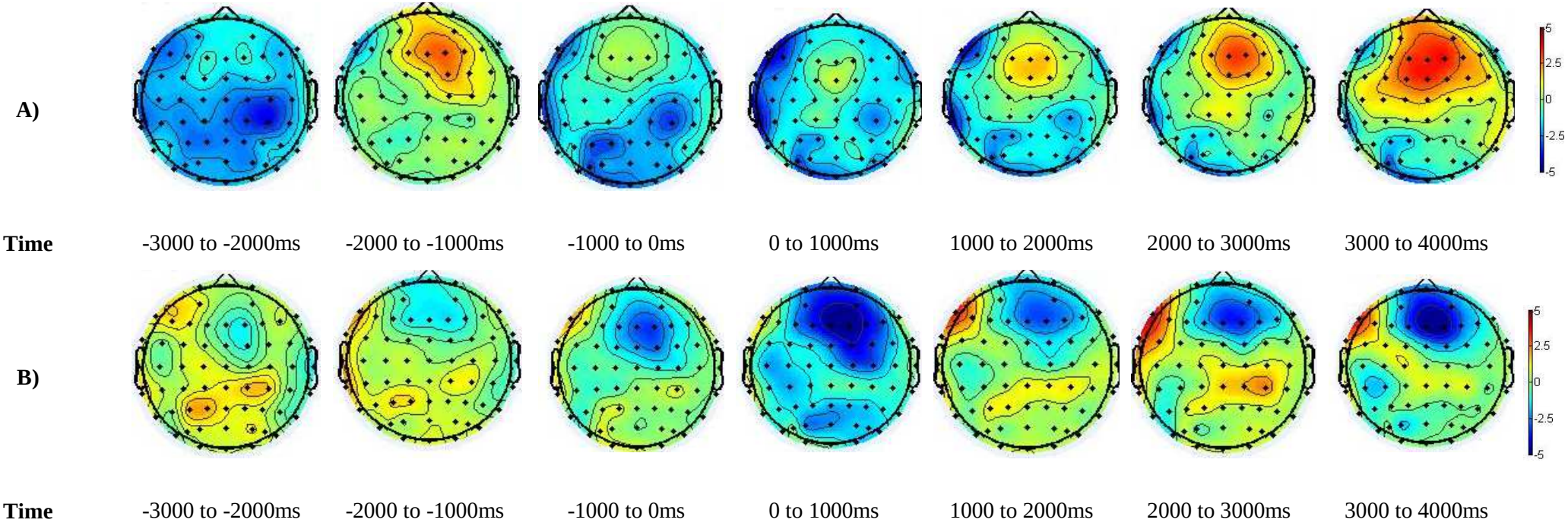

Figure A23. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with right arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

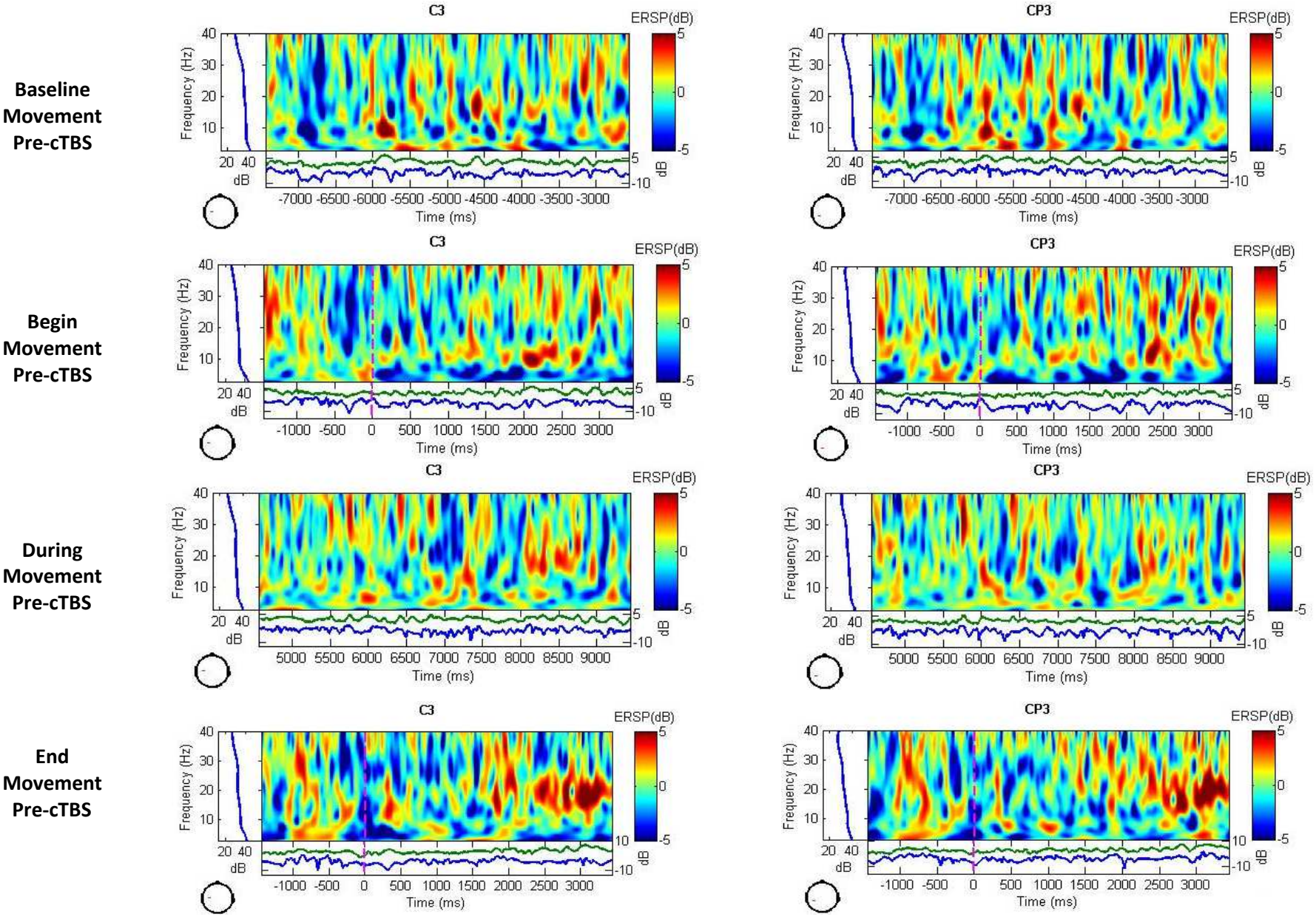

Figure A24. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right arm elevation before cTBS protocol.

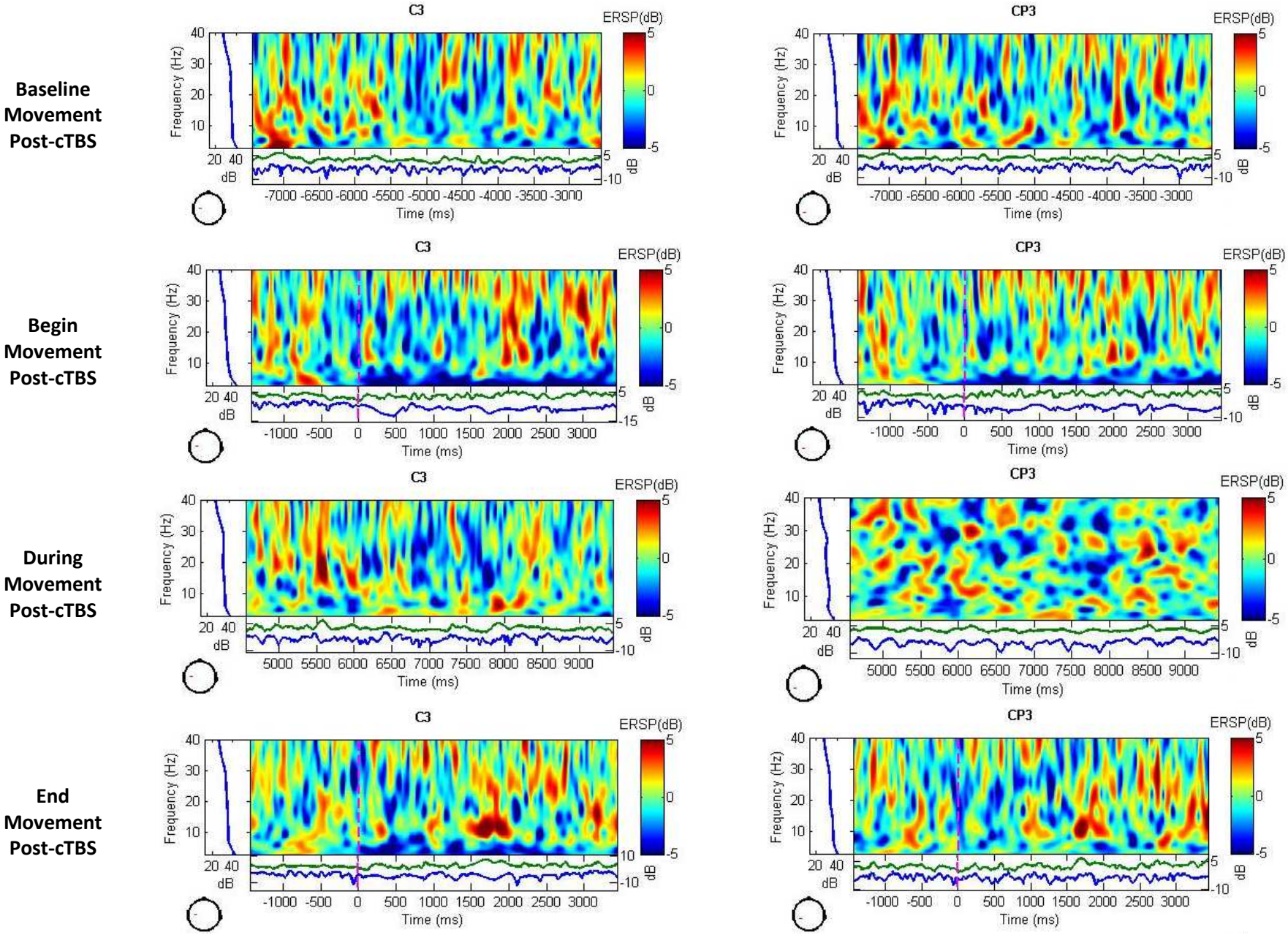

Figure A25. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right arm elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

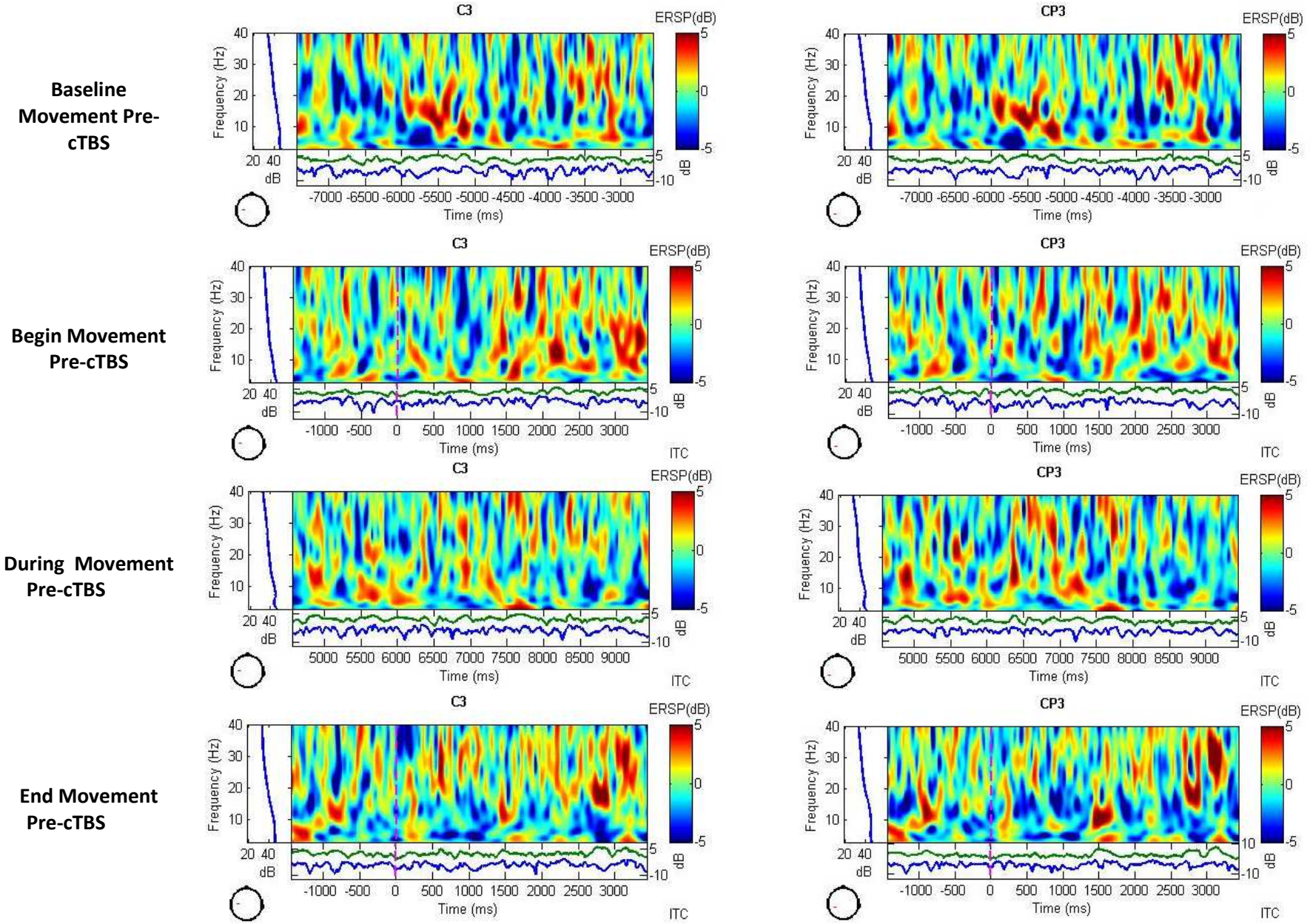

Figure A26. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right arm elevation before cTBS protocol.

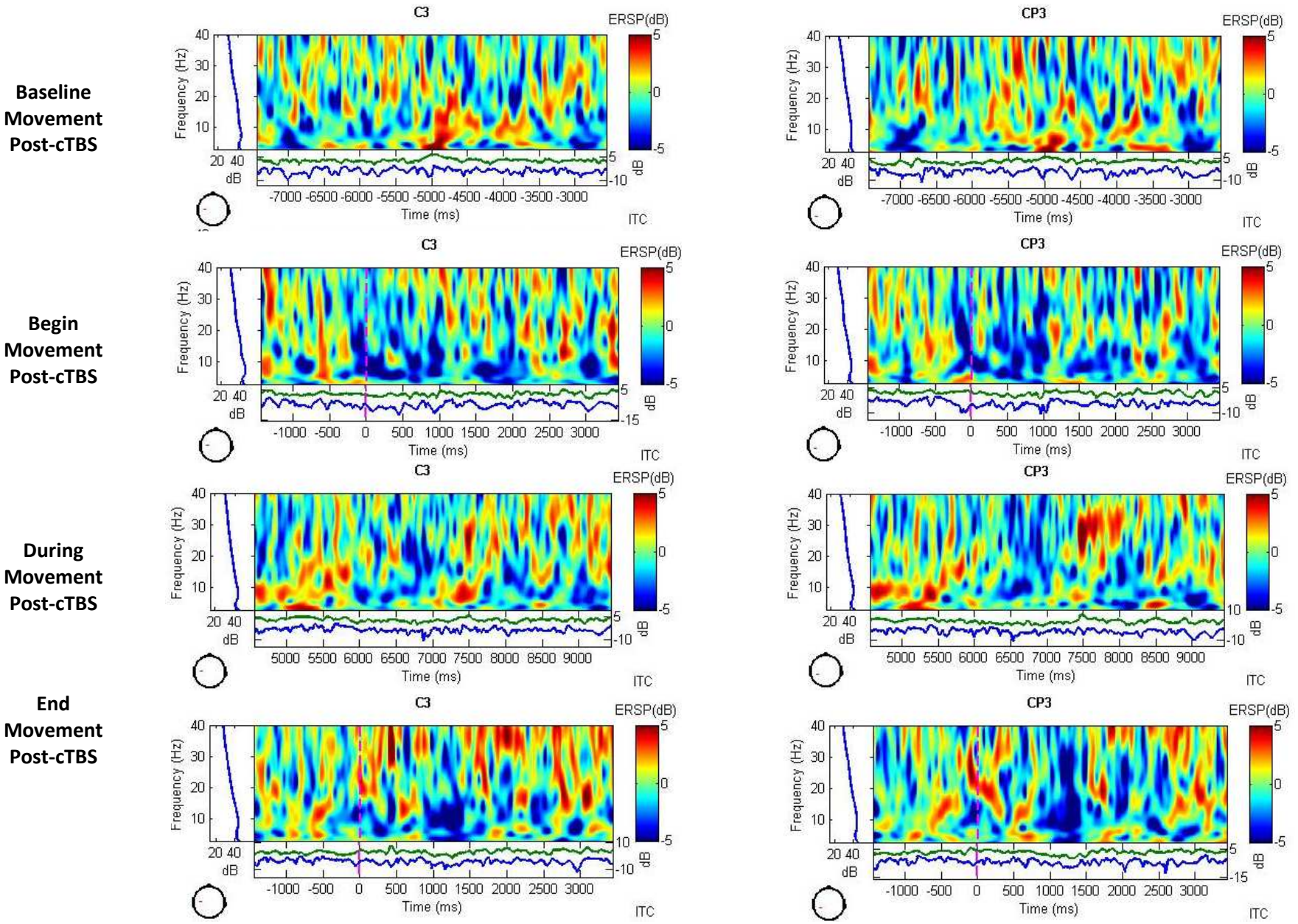

Figure A27. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right arm elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

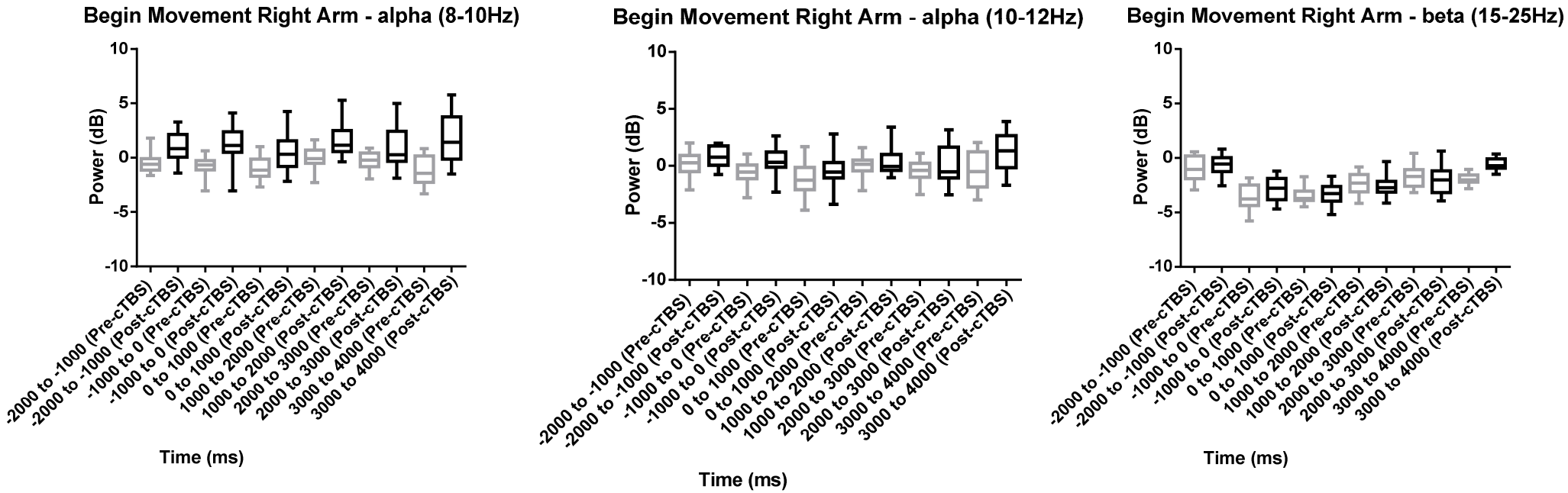

Figure A28. Quantification graphs for matched control - Right arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

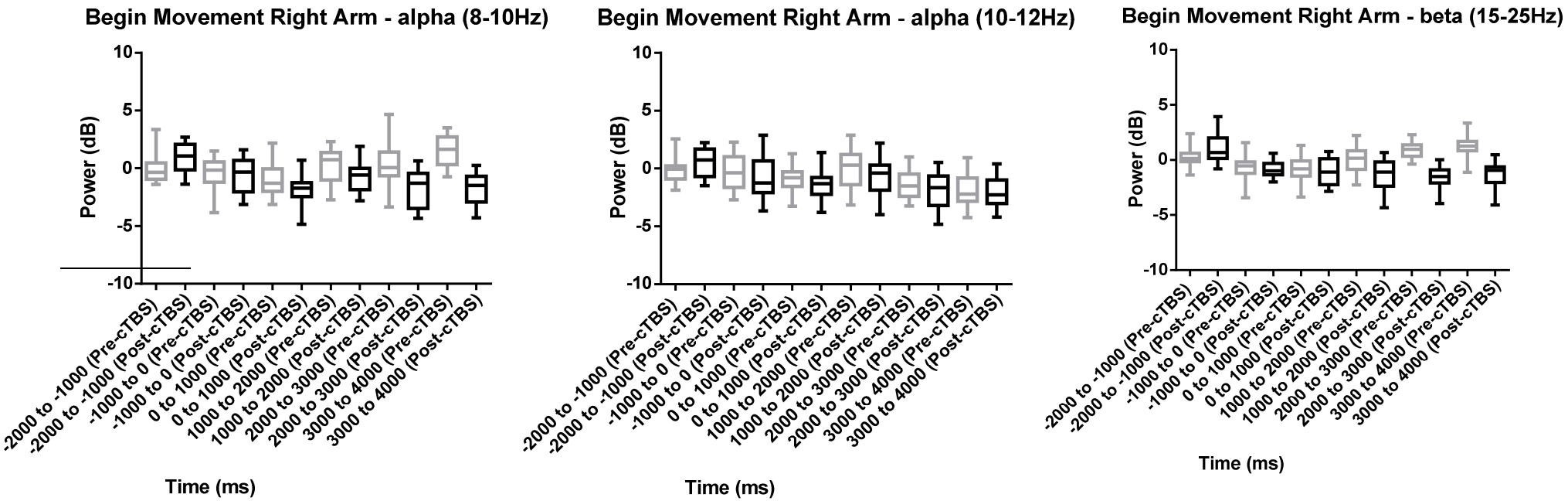

Figure A29. Quantification graphs for stroke patient - Right arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

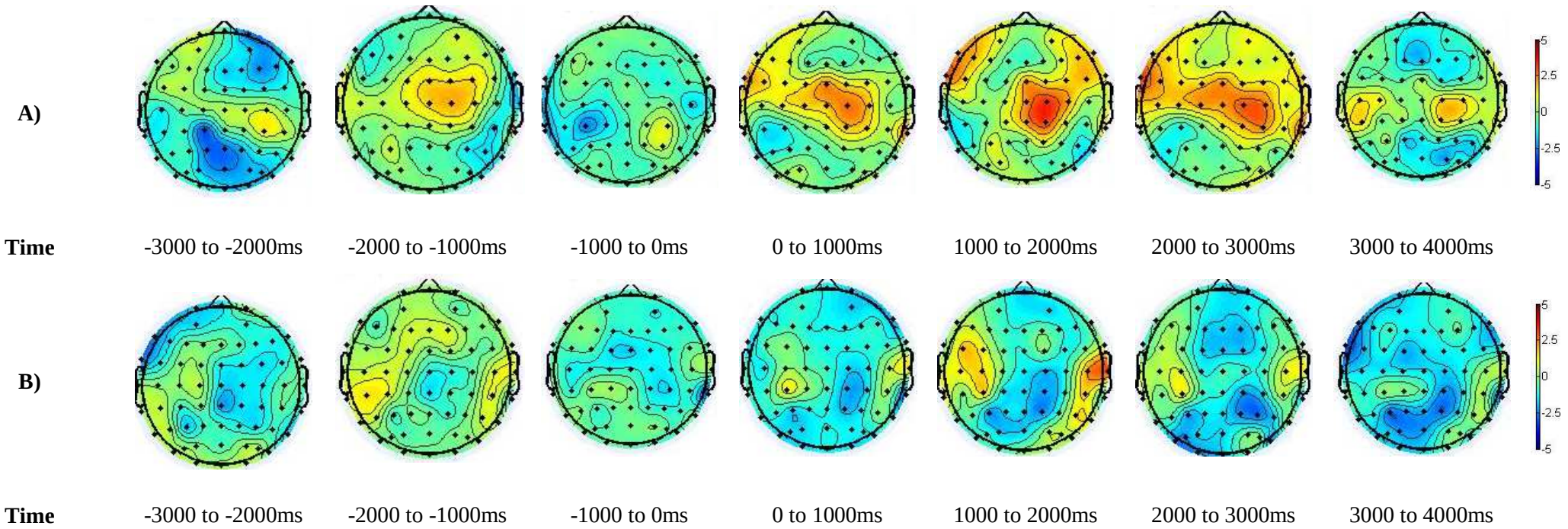

Figure A30. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

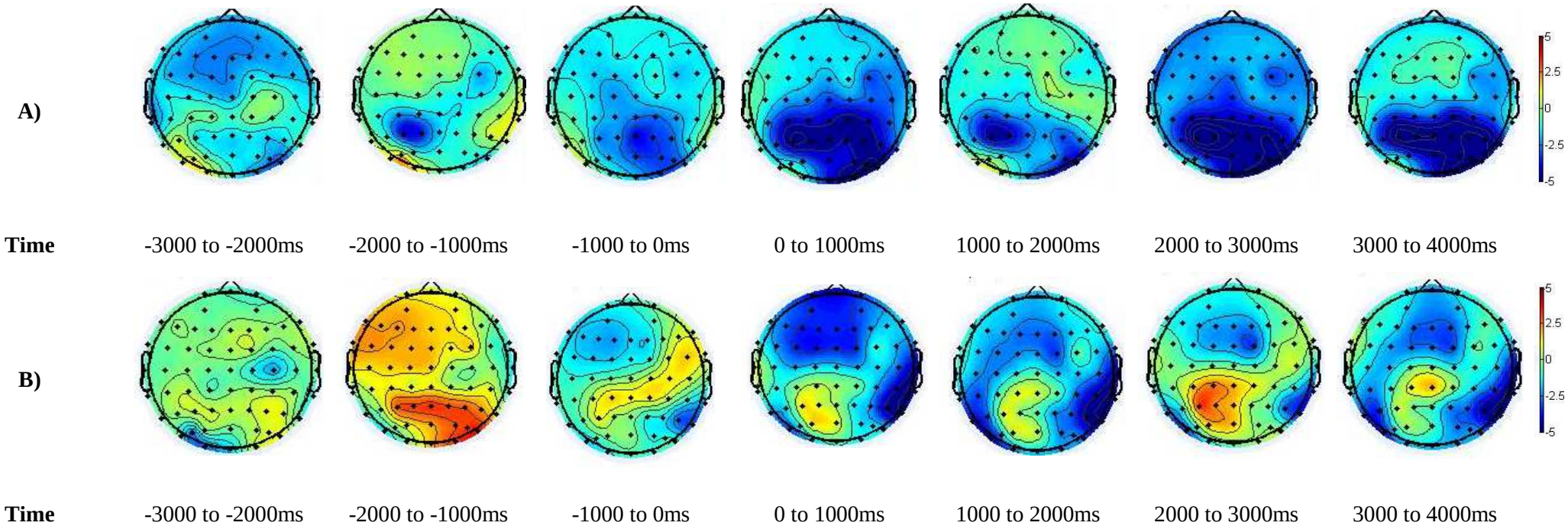

Figure A31. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

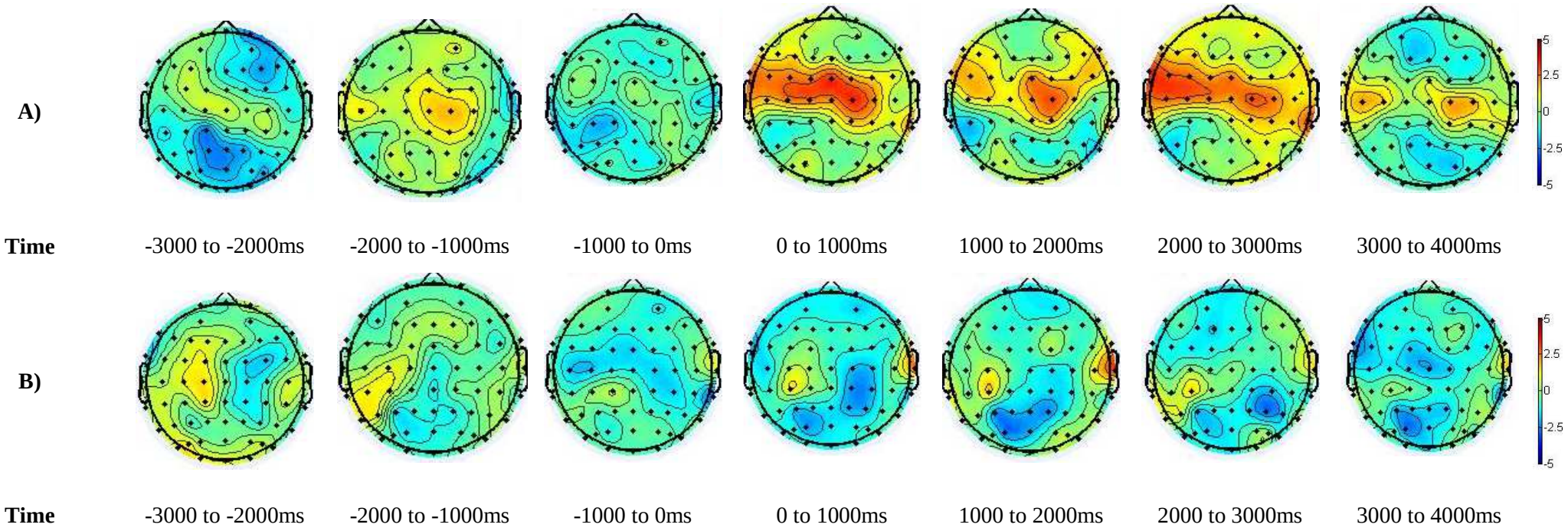

Figure A32. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

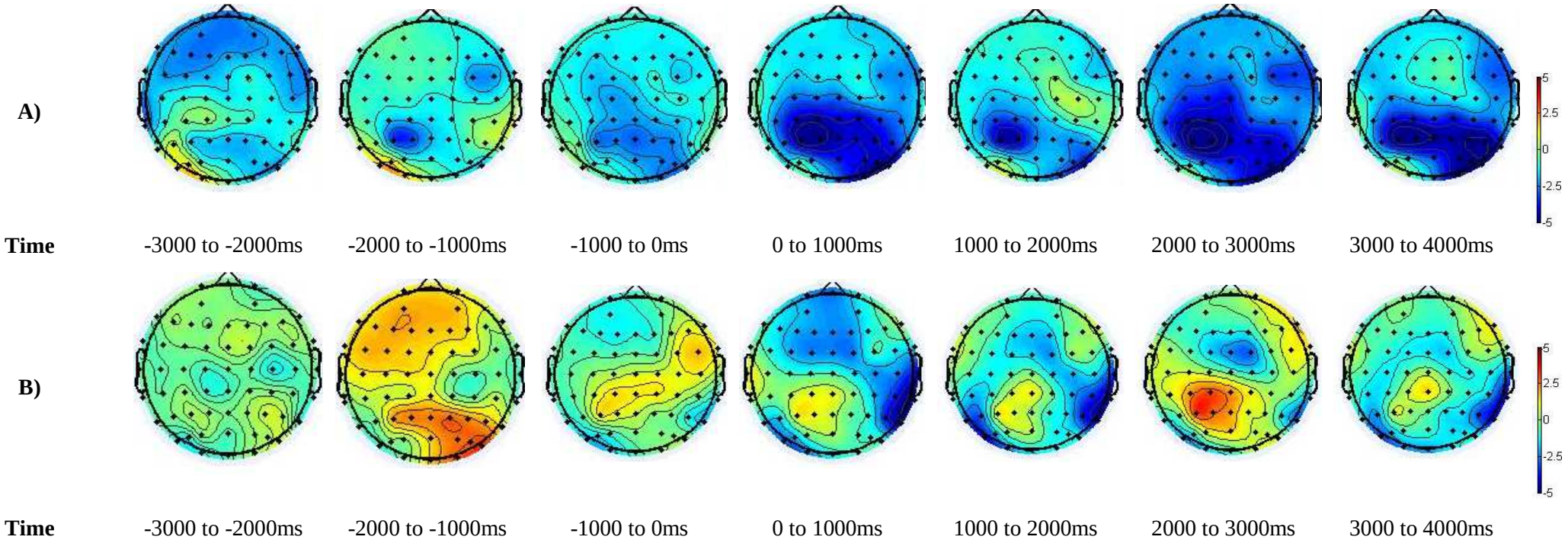

Figure A33. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

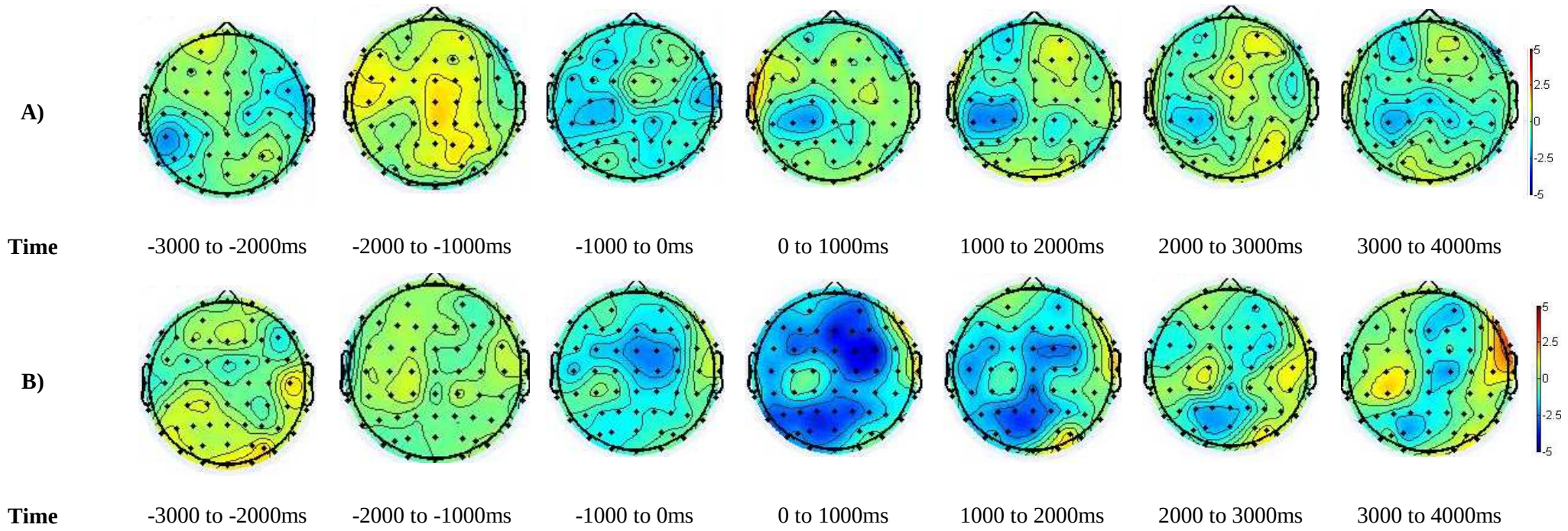

Figure A34. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

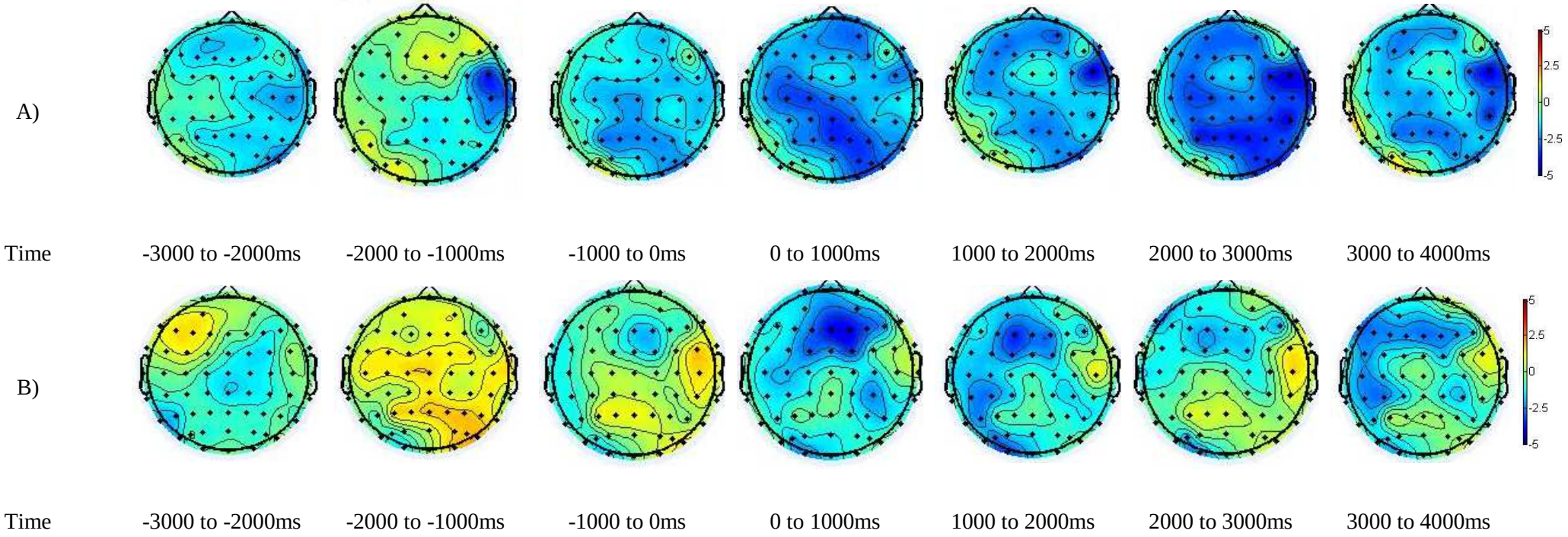

Figure A35. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with left arm elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

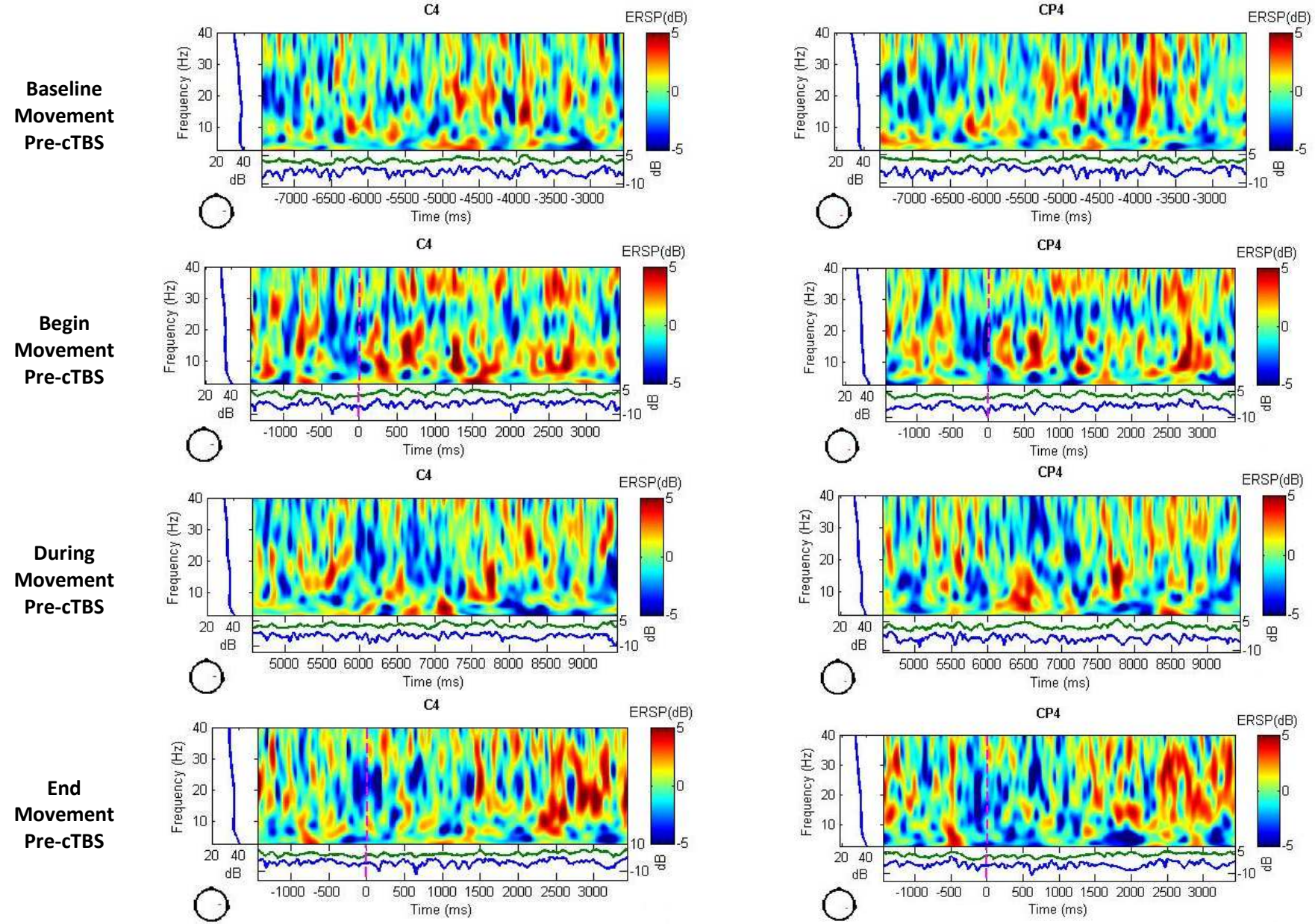

Figure A36. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left arm elevation before cTBS protocol.

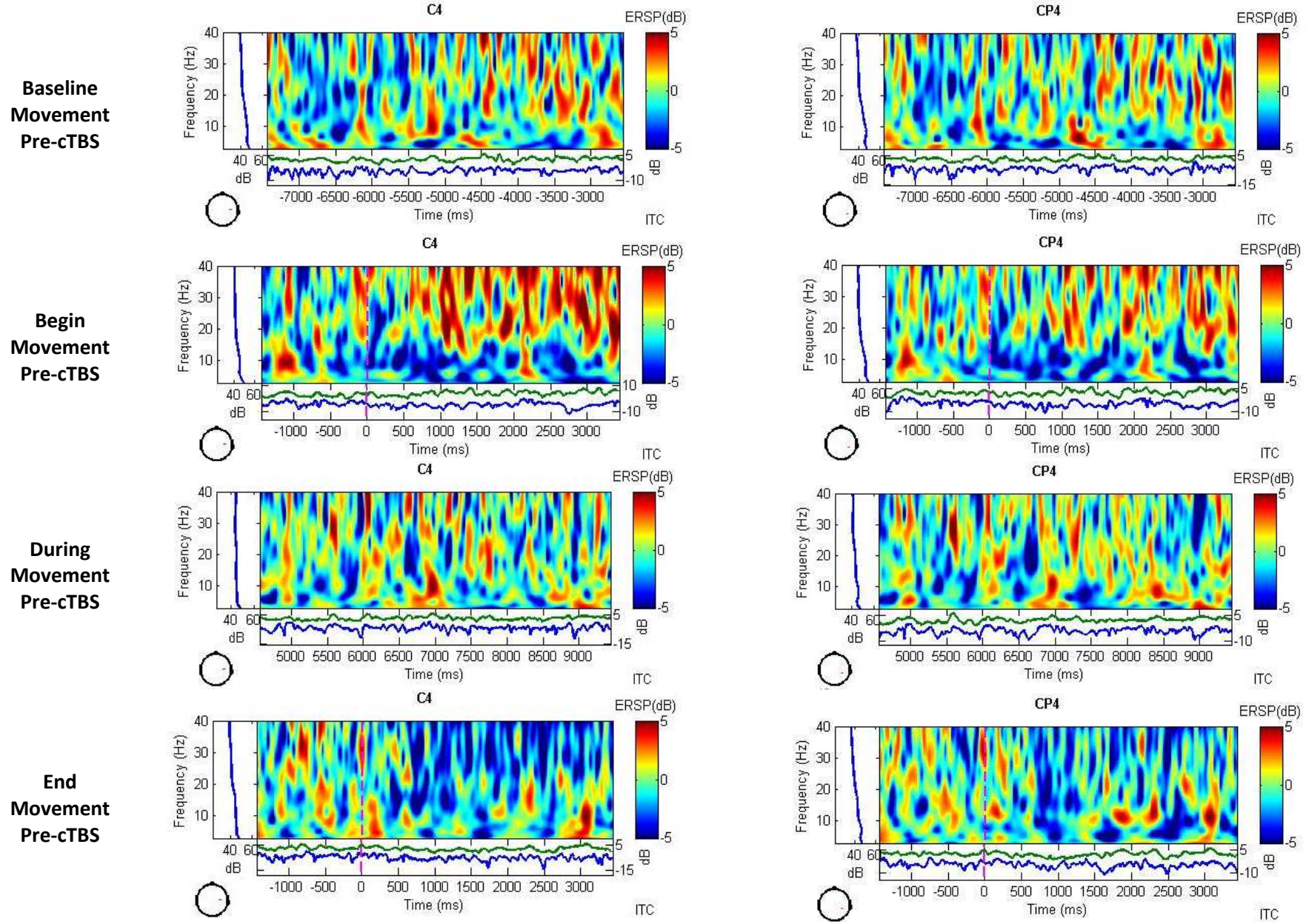

Figure A37. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left arm elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

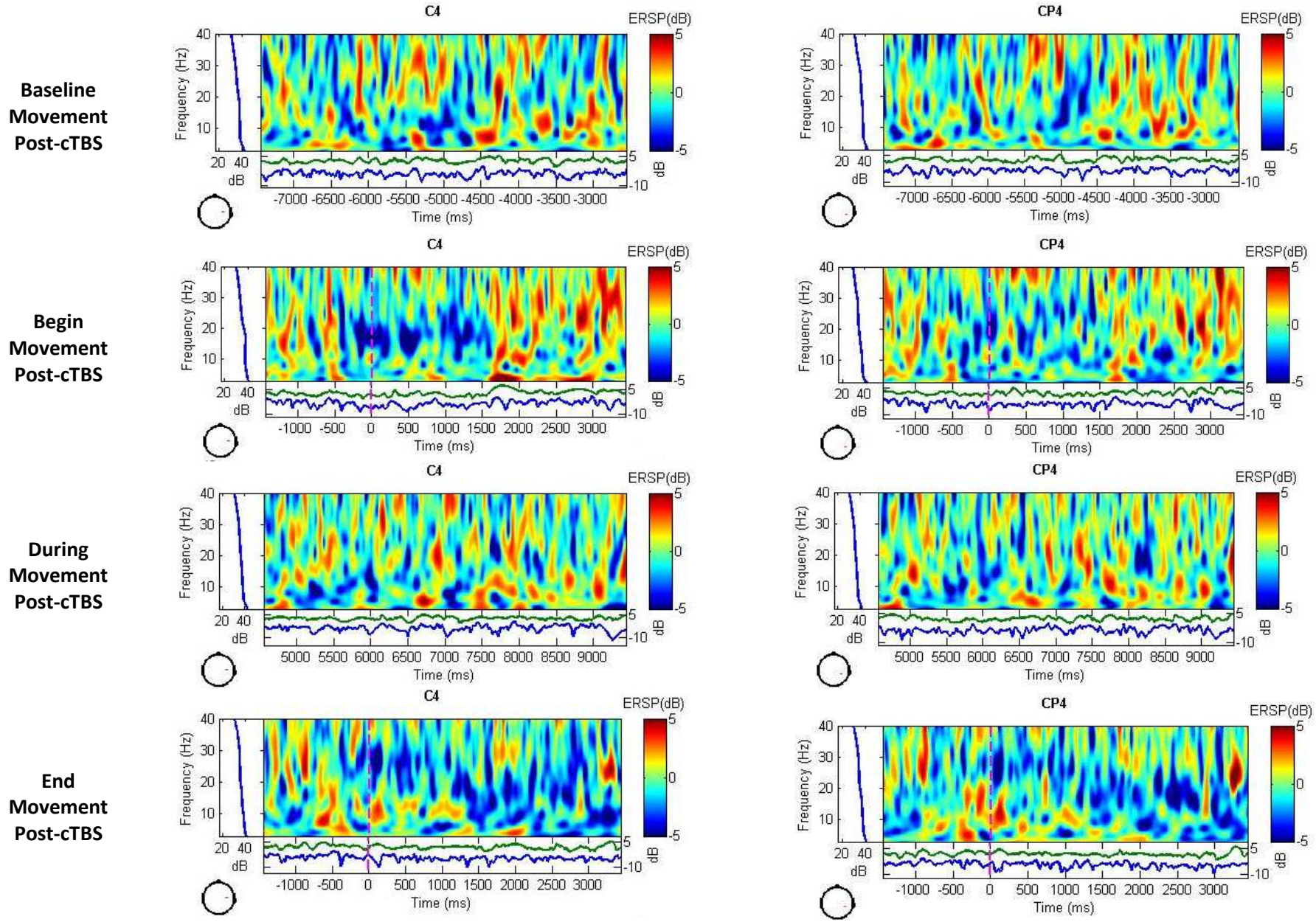

Figure 38. Time-frequency for stoke patient - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left arm elevation before cTBS protocol.

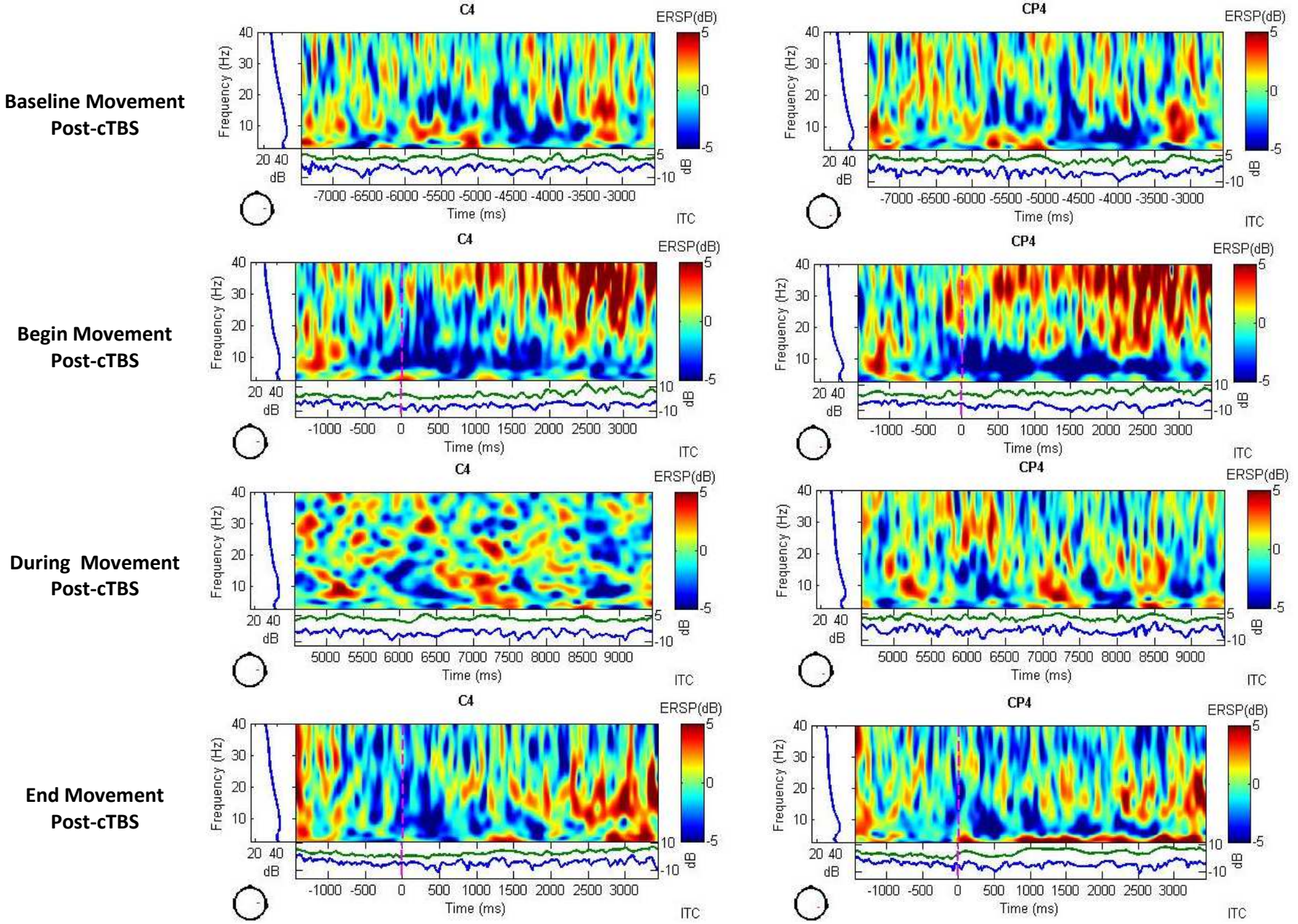

Figure A39. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left arm elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

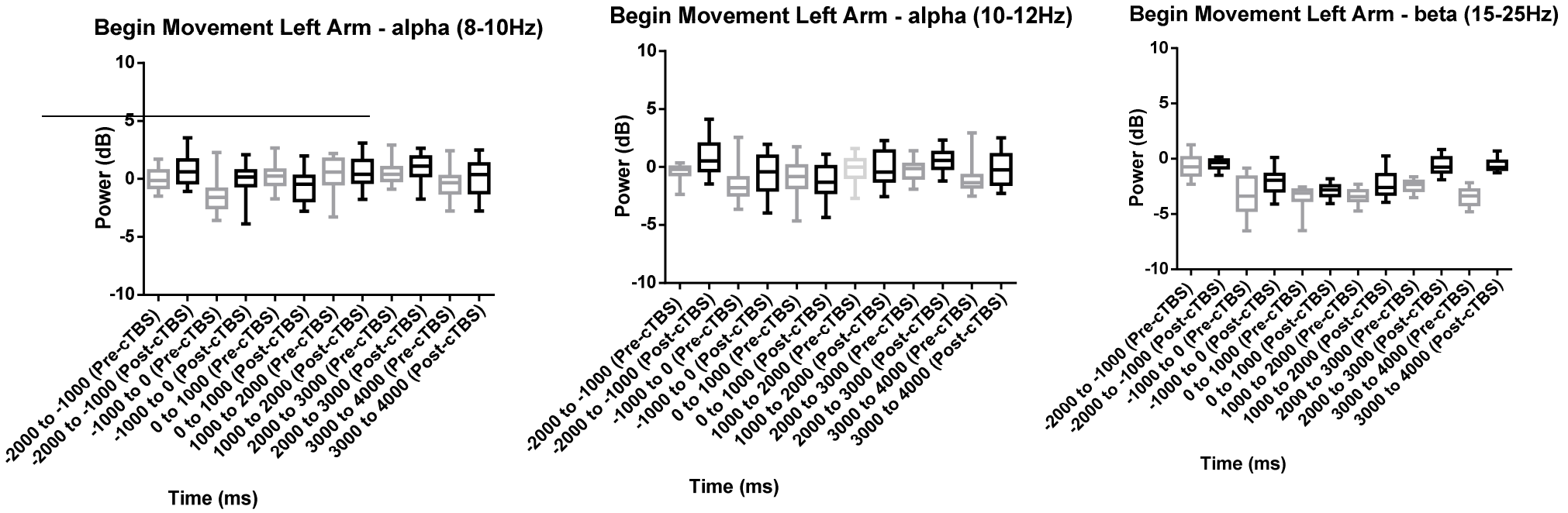

Figure A40. Quantification graphs for matched control - Left arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

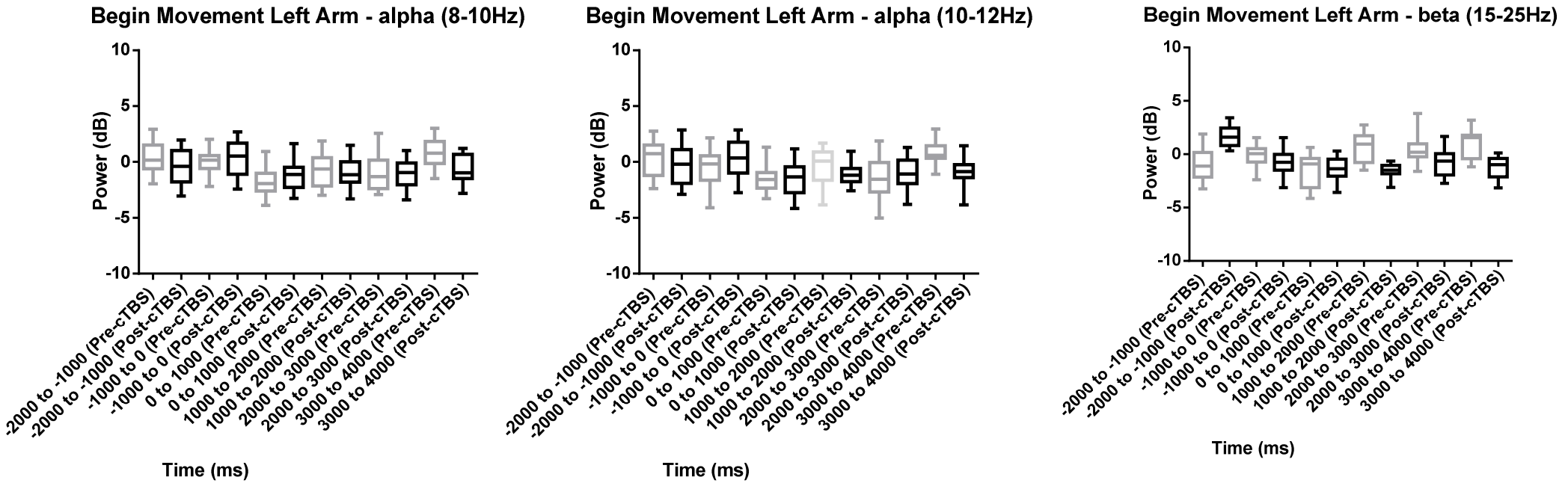

Figure A41. Quantification graphs for stroke patient - Left arm elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

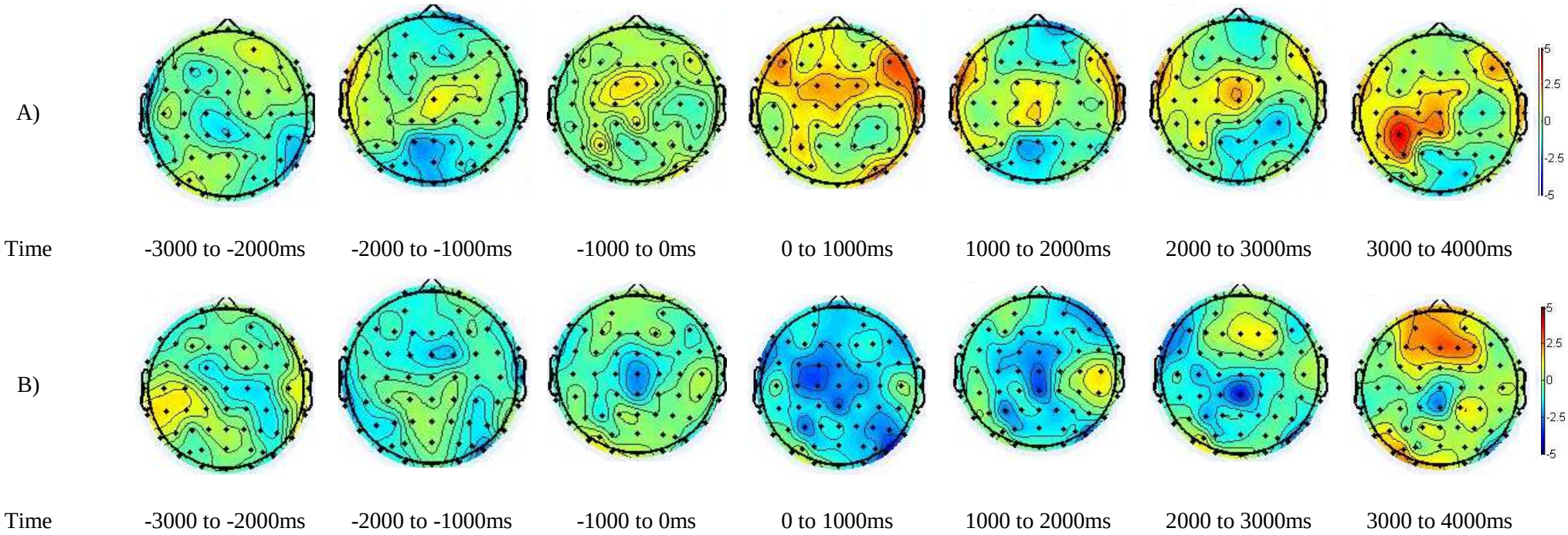

Figure A42. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

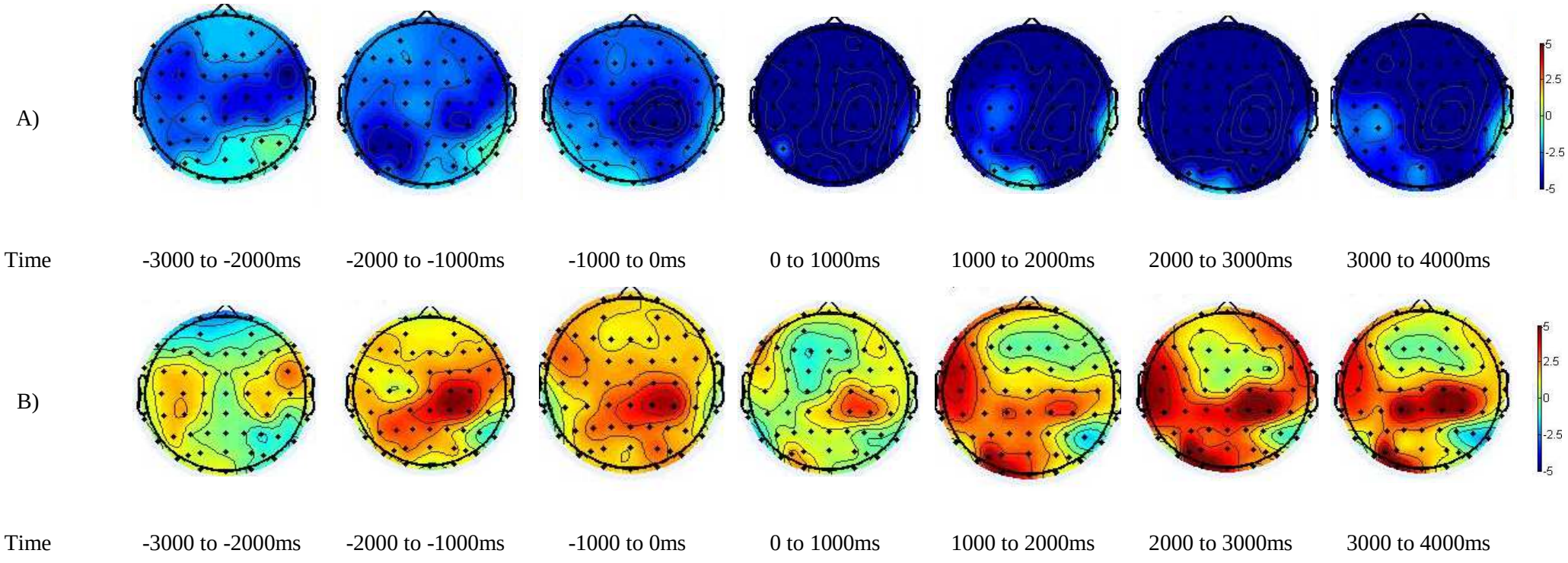

Figure A43. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Before cTBS stimulation. B) After cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

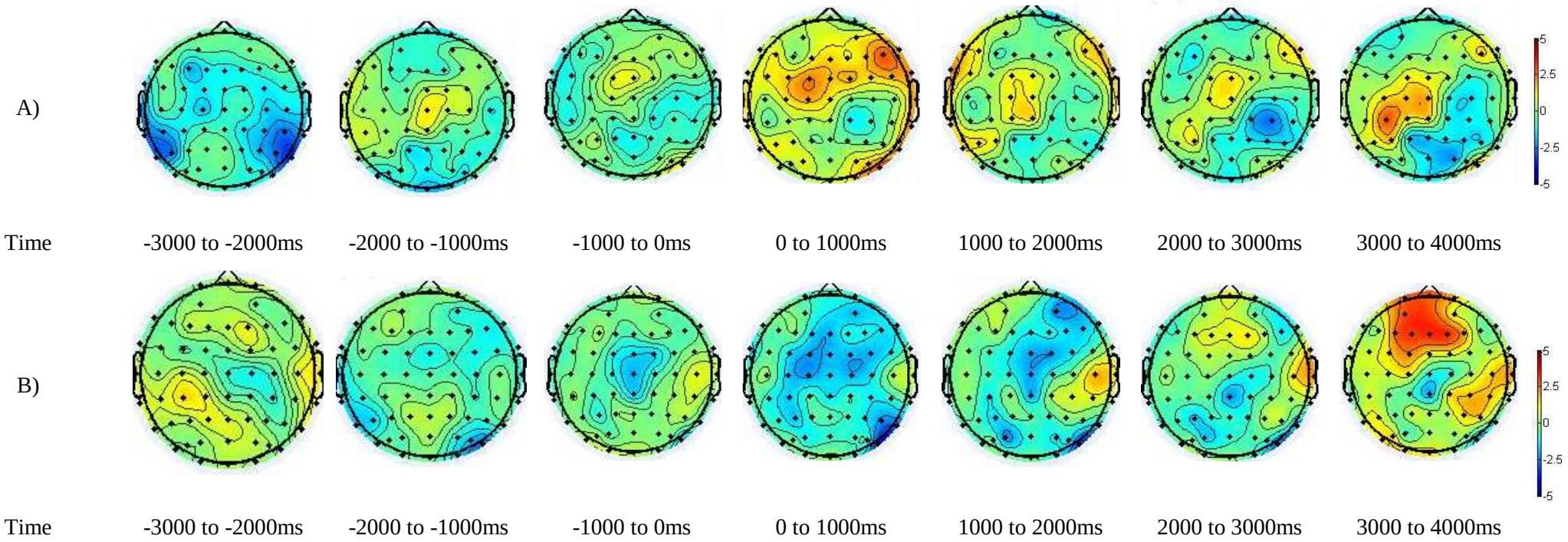

Figure A44. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

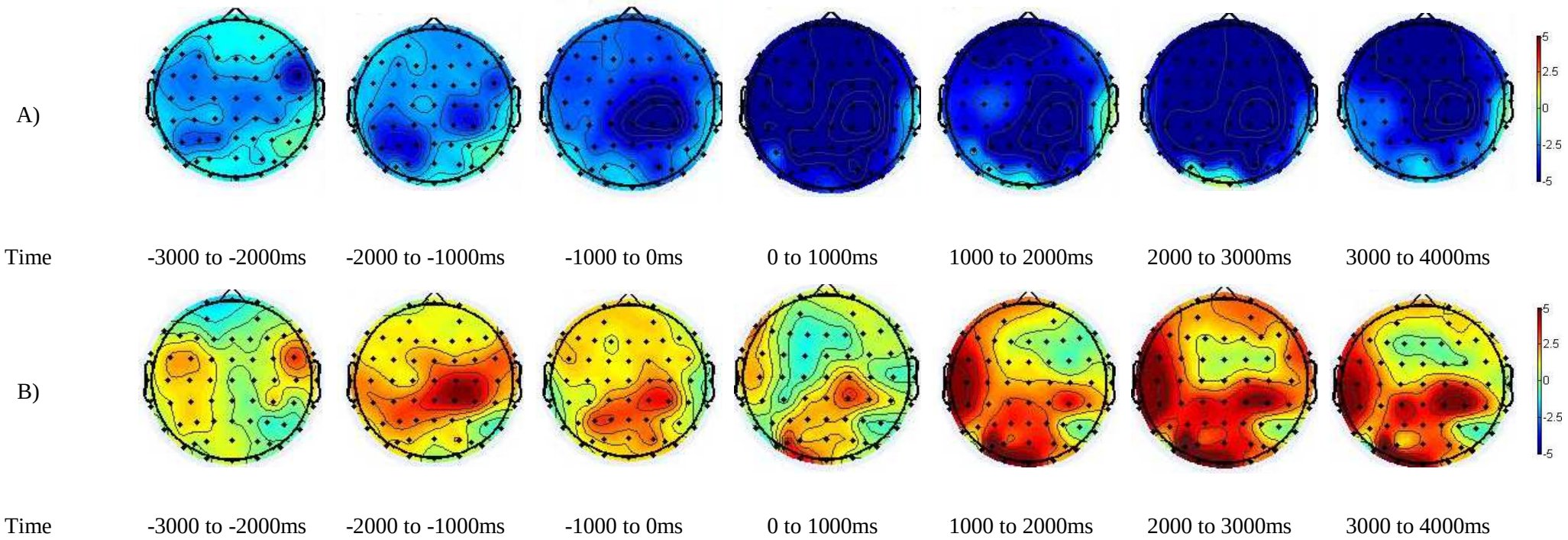

Figure A45. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

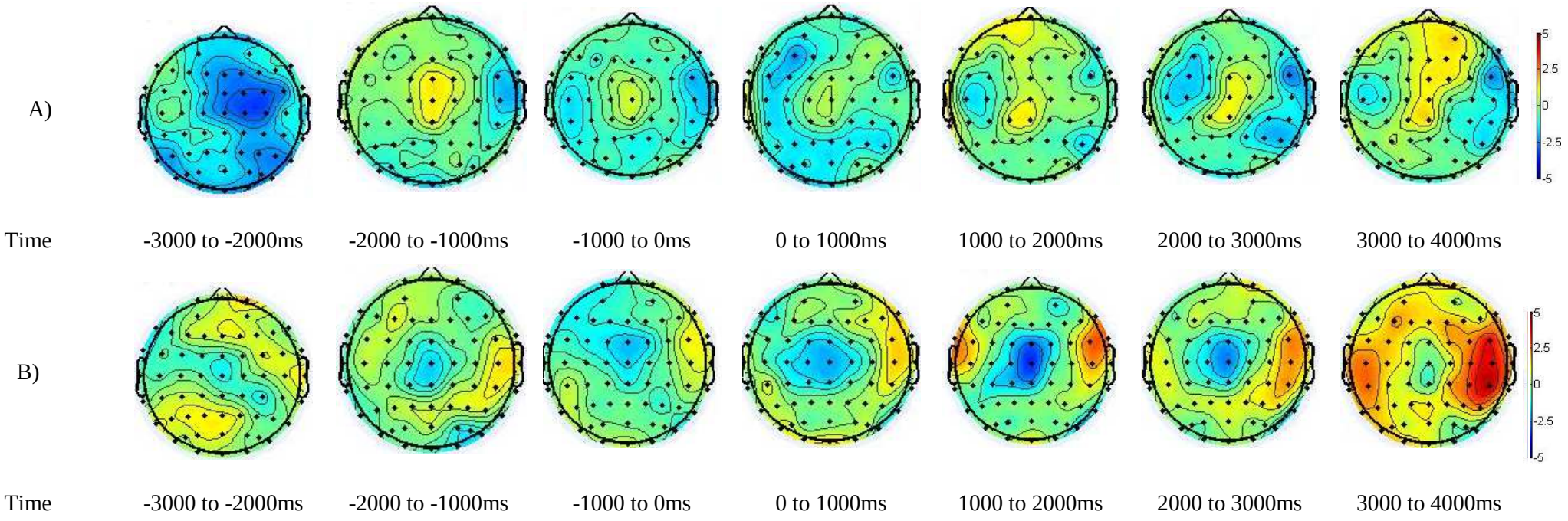

Figure A46. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

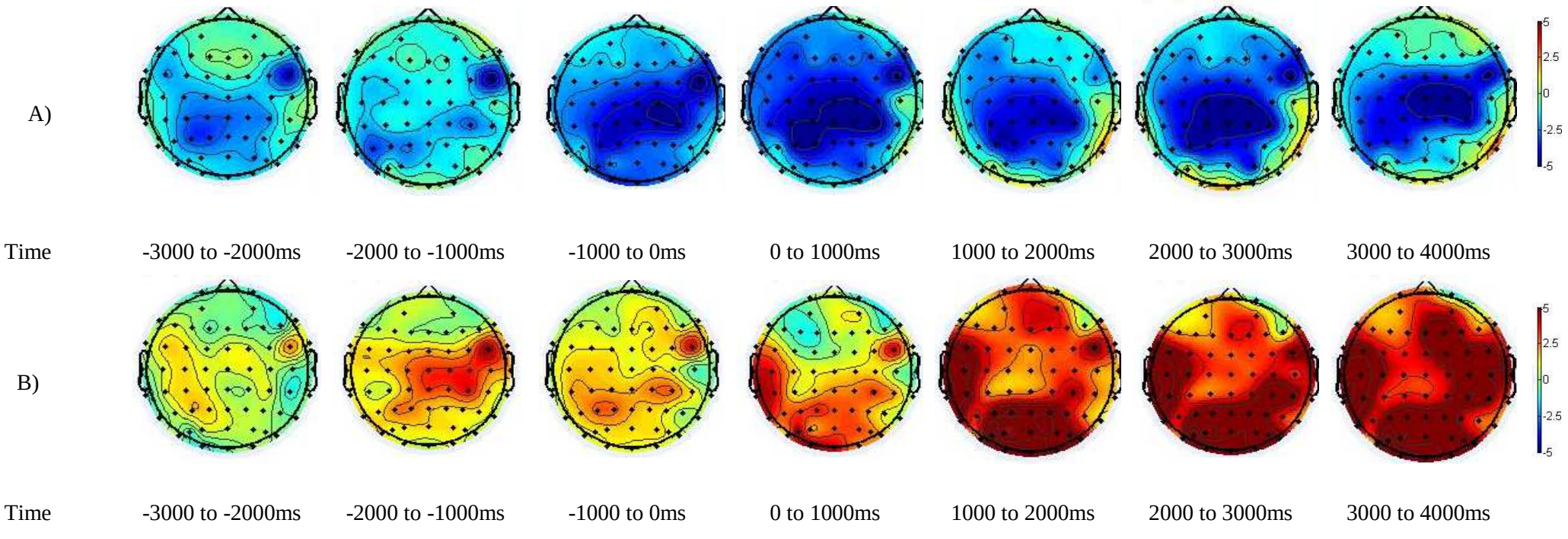

Figure A47. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with both arms elevation divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

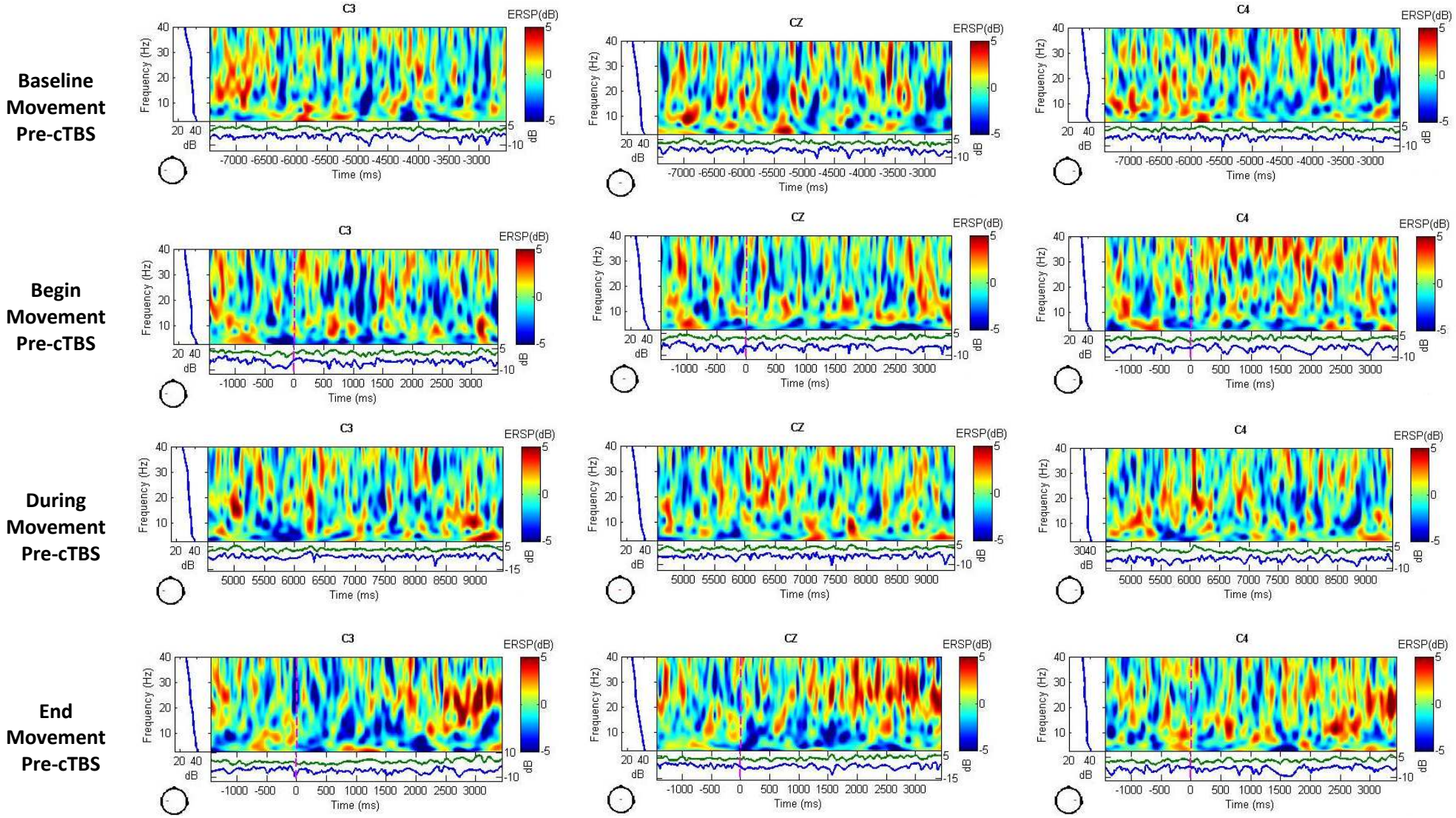

Figure A48. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both arms elevation before cTBS protocol.

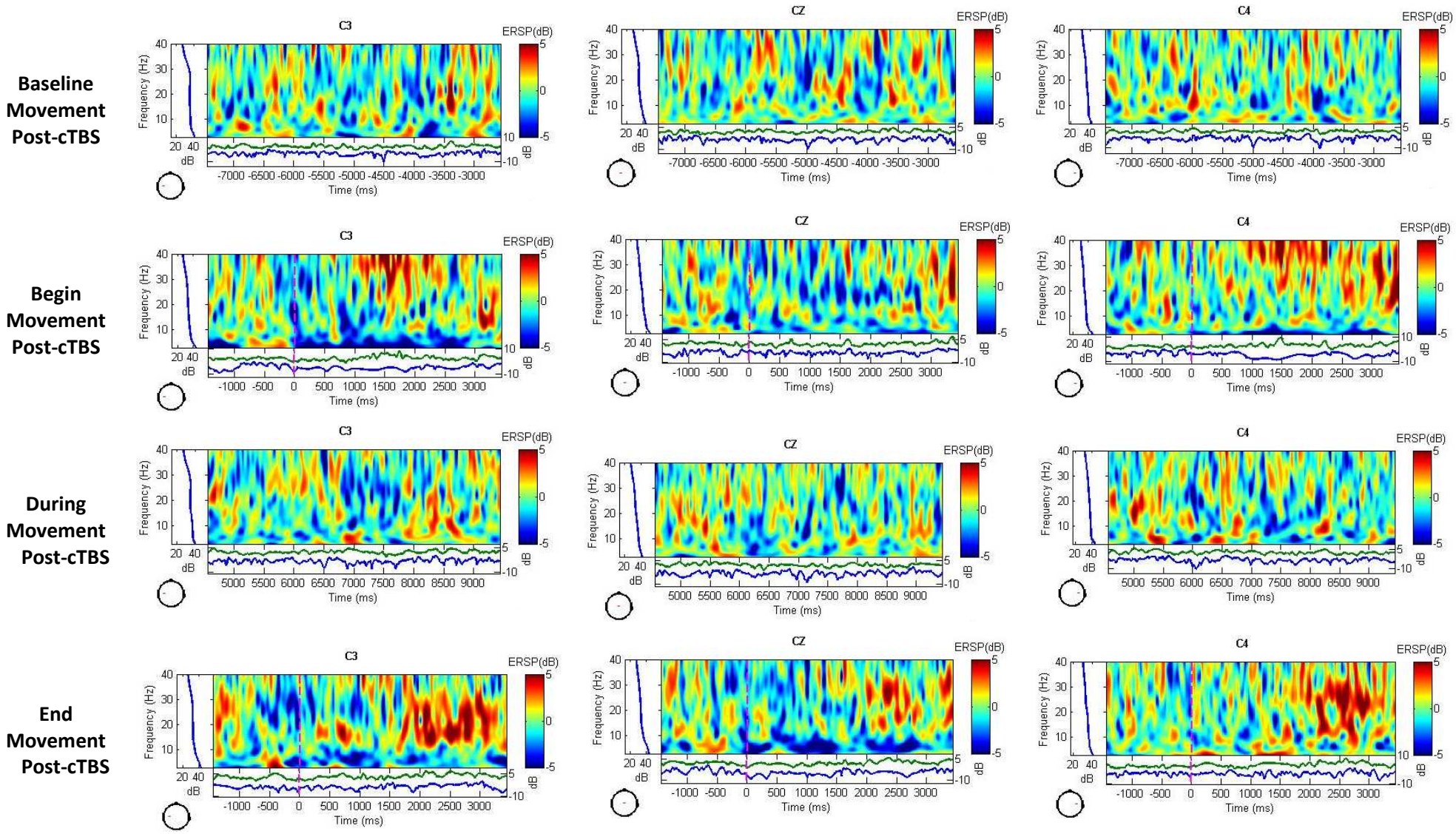

Figure A49. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both arms elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

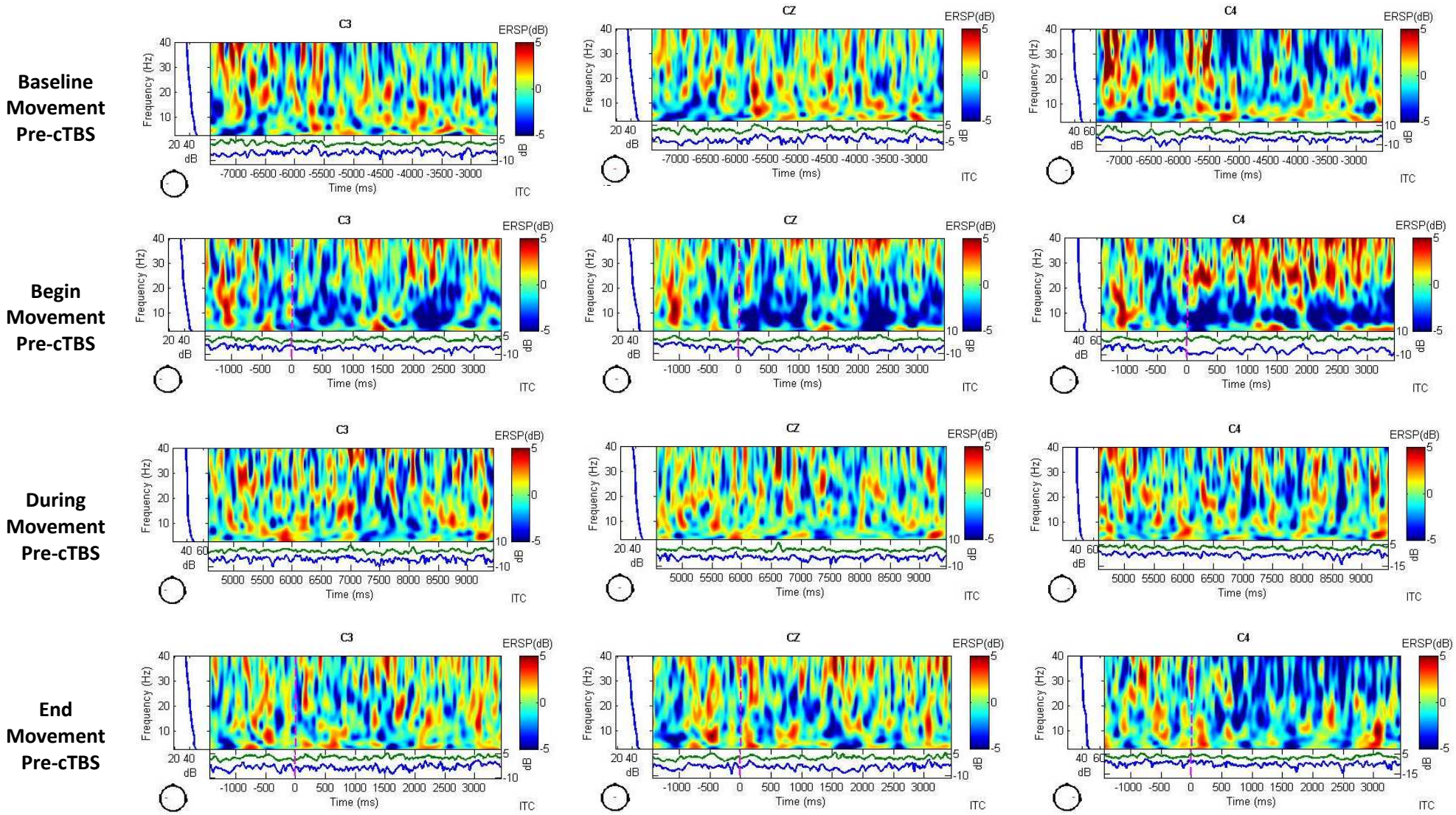

Figure A50. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both arms elevation before cTBS protocol.

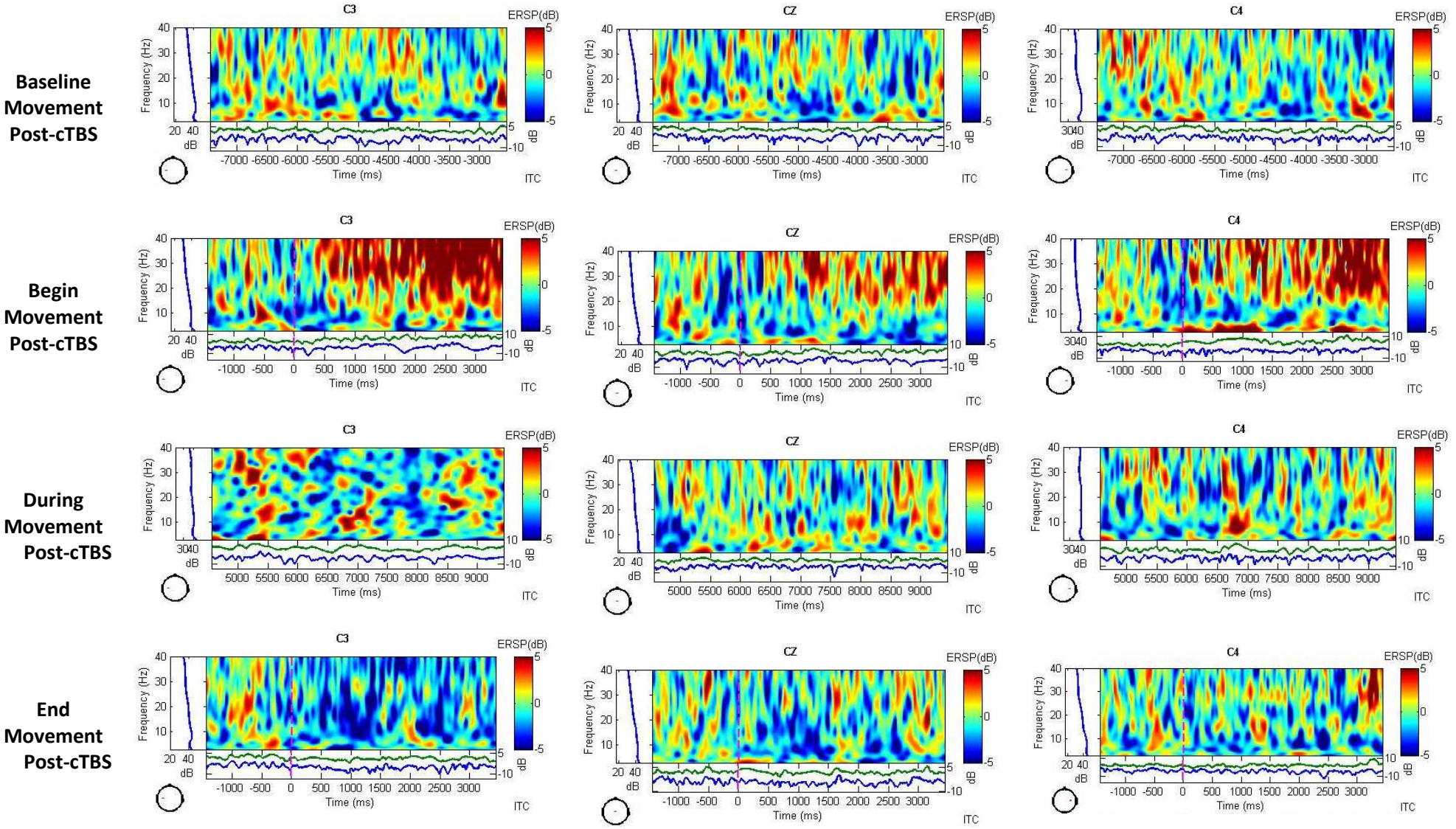

Figure A51. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both arms elevation after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

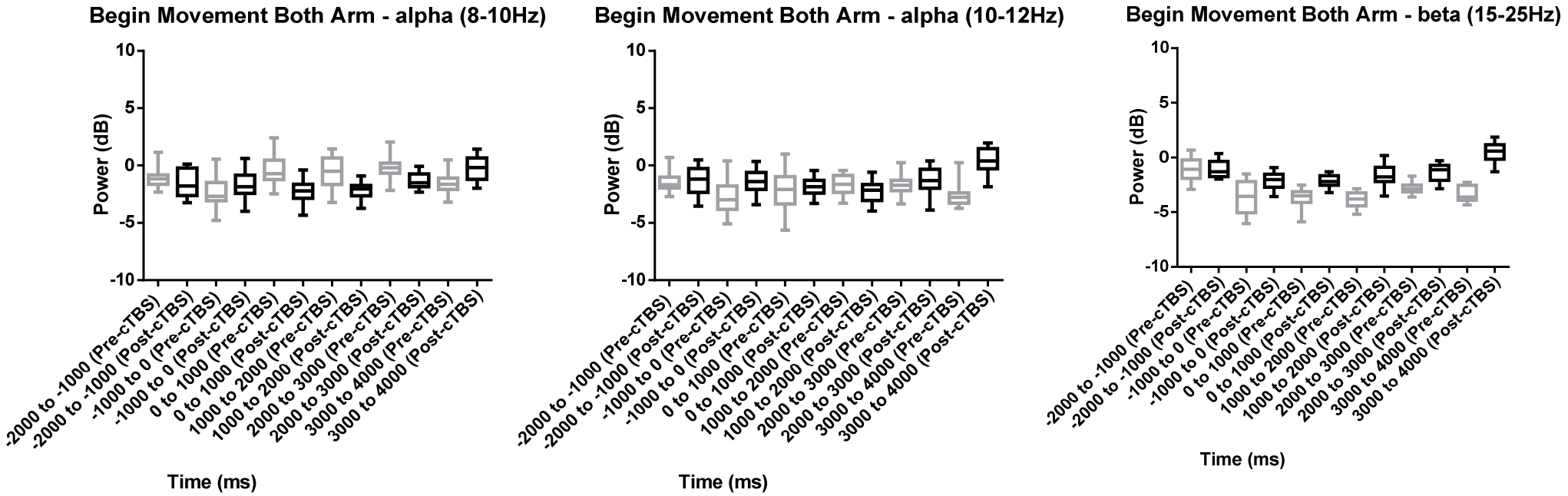

Figure A52. Quantification graphs for matched control - Both arms elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

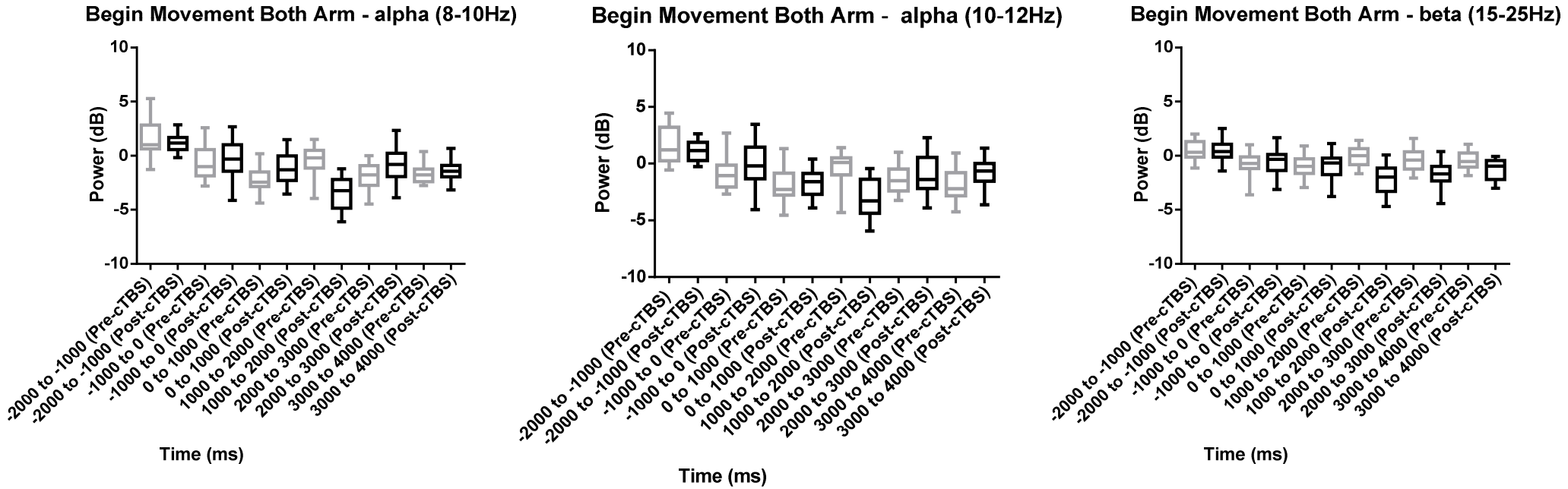

Figure A53. Quantification graphs for stroke patient - Both arms elevation assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

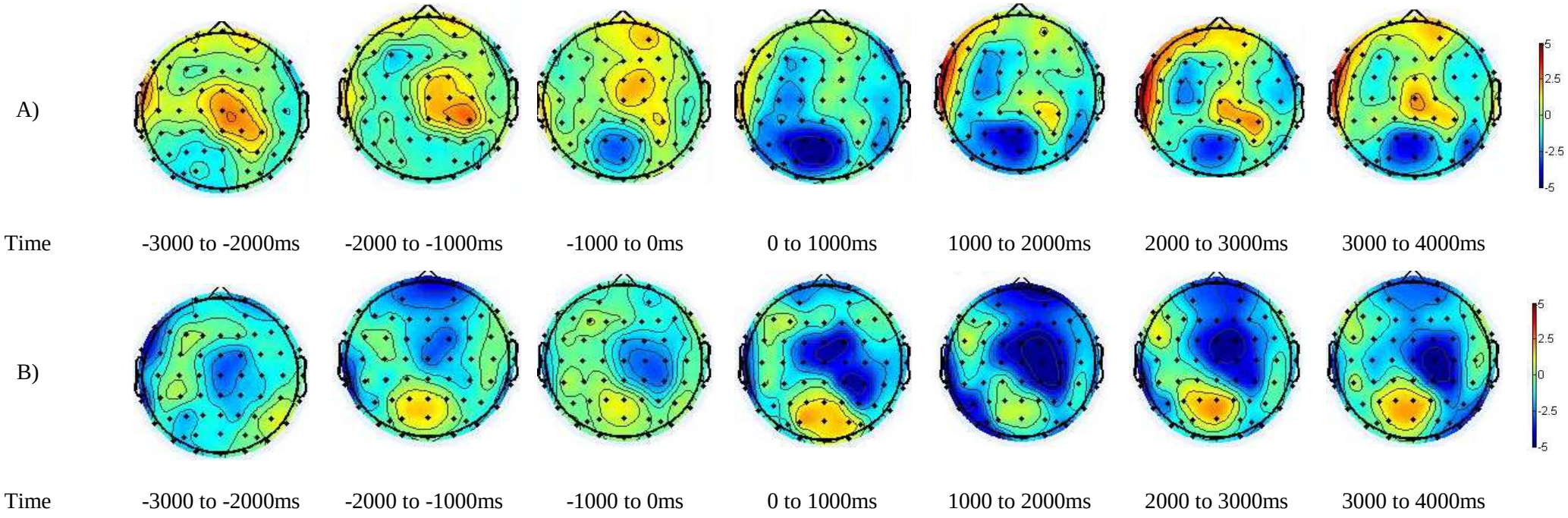

Figure A54. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

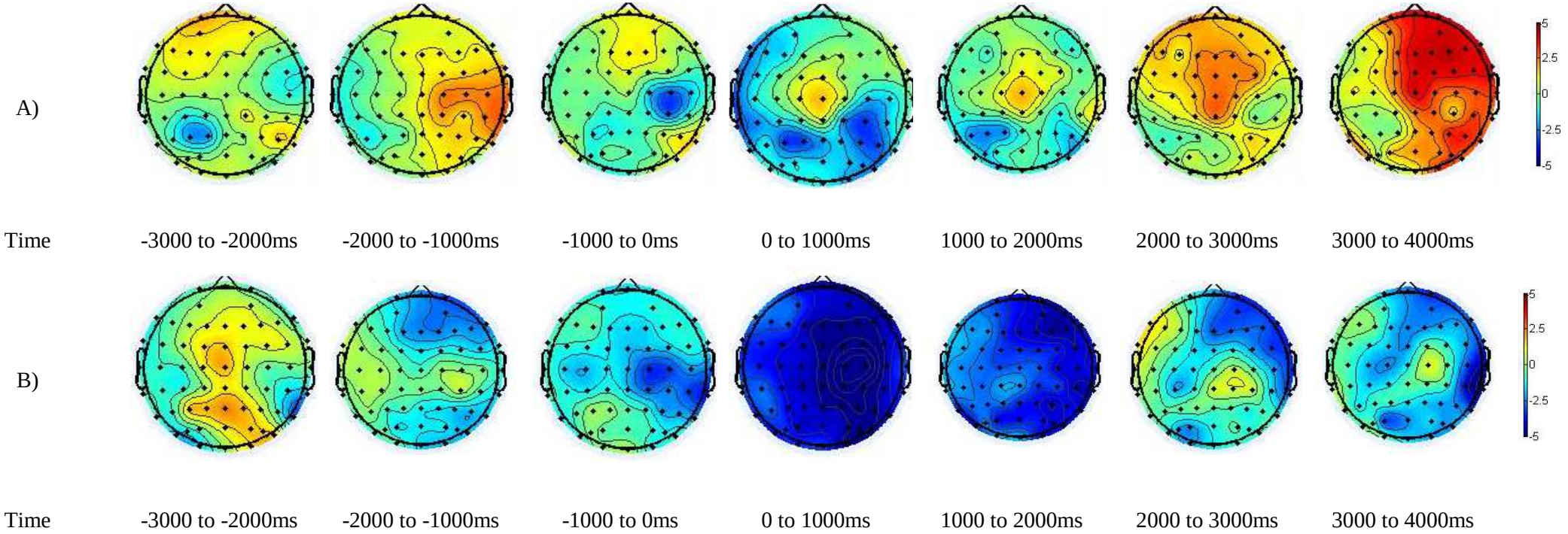

Figure A55. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

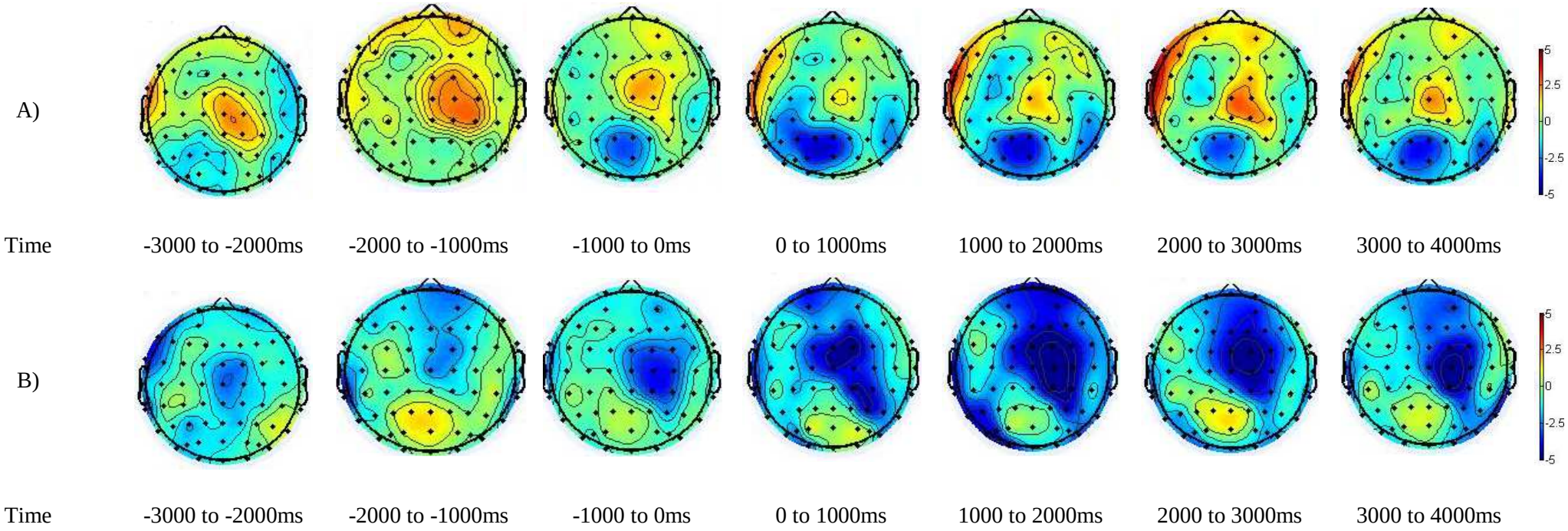

Figure A56. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

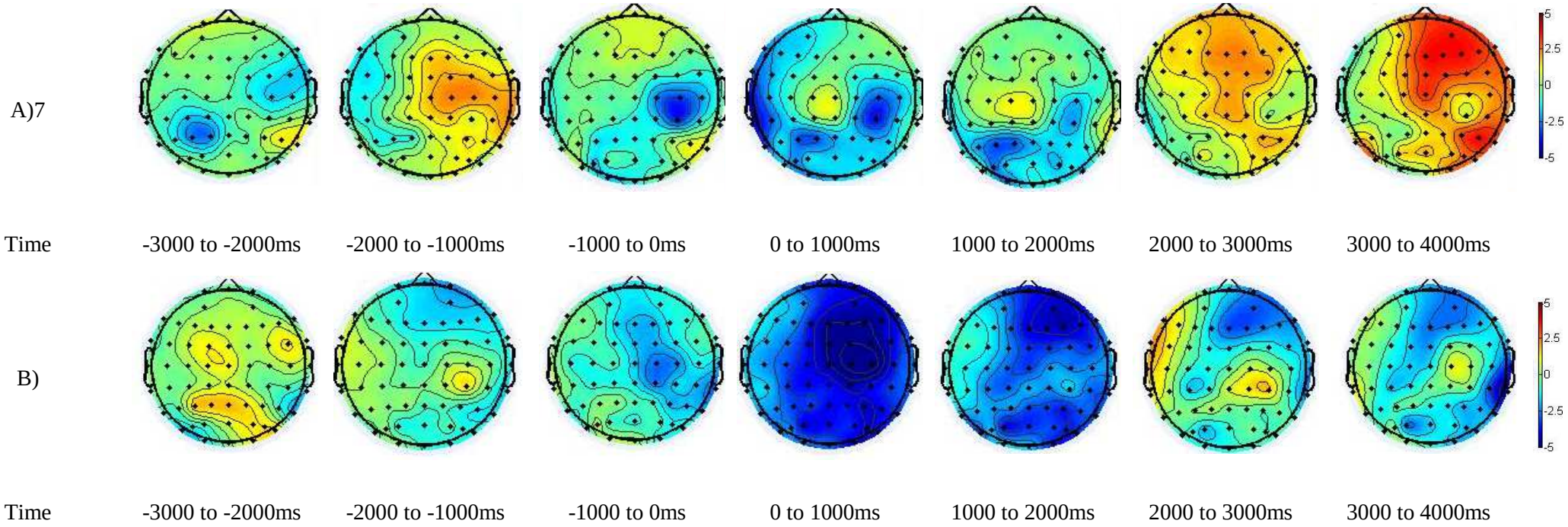

Figure A57. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

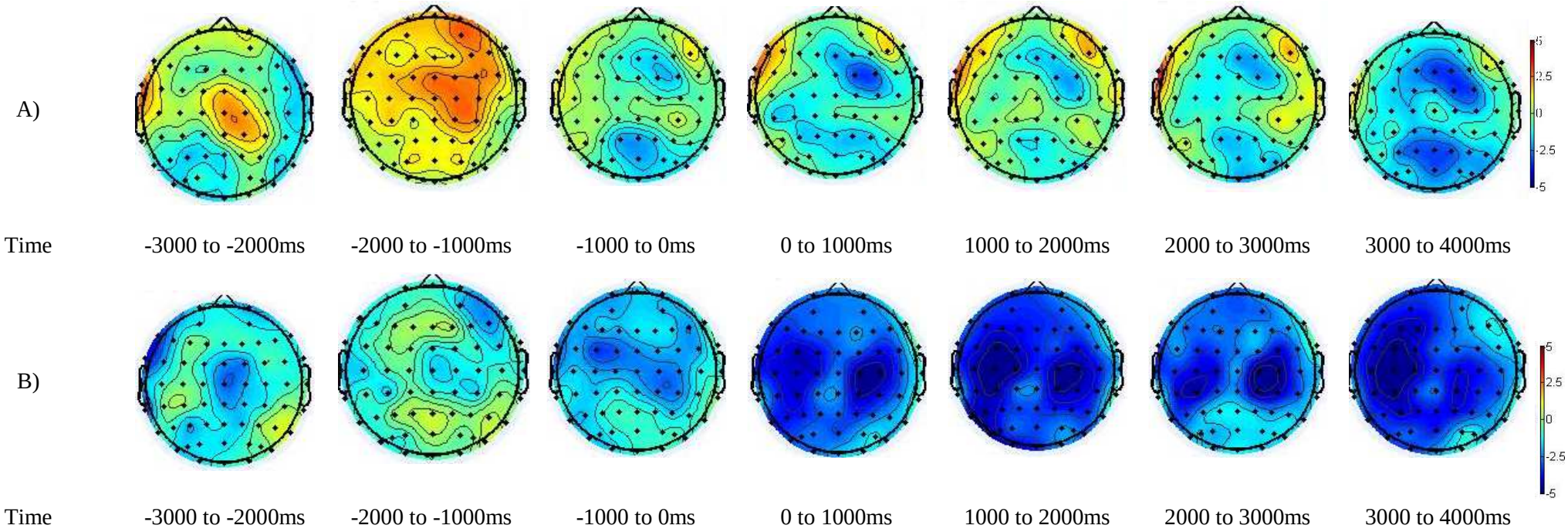

Figure A58. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

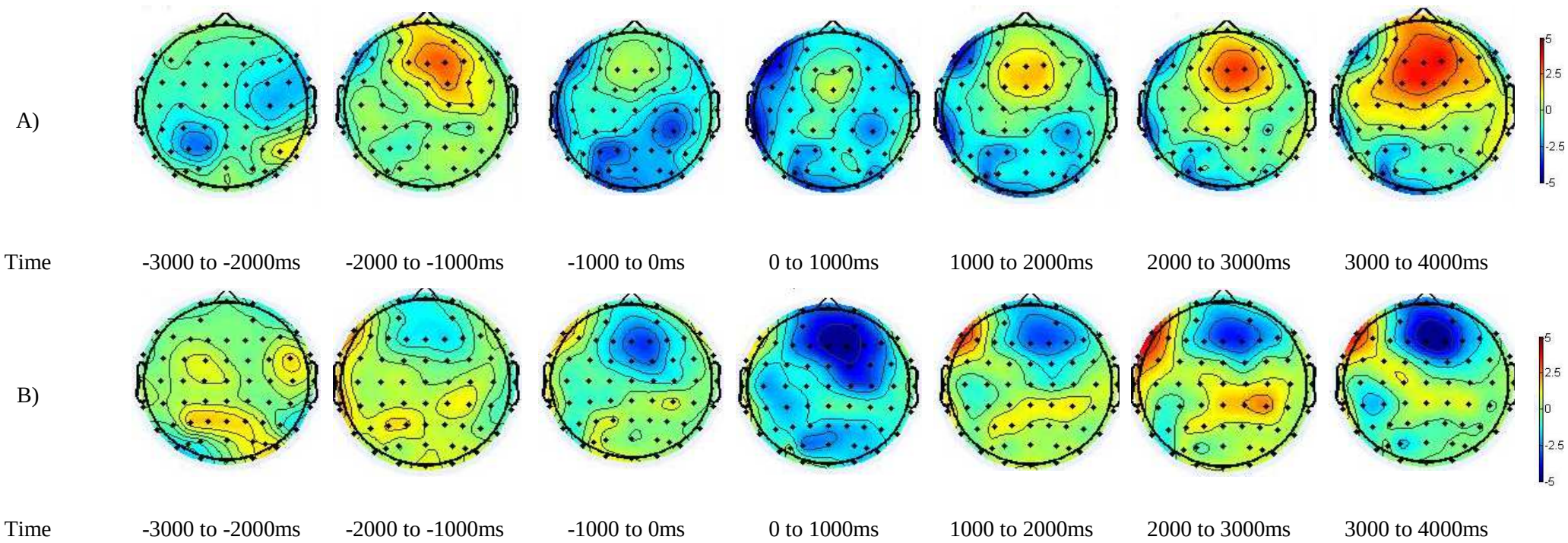

Figure A59. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with right thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

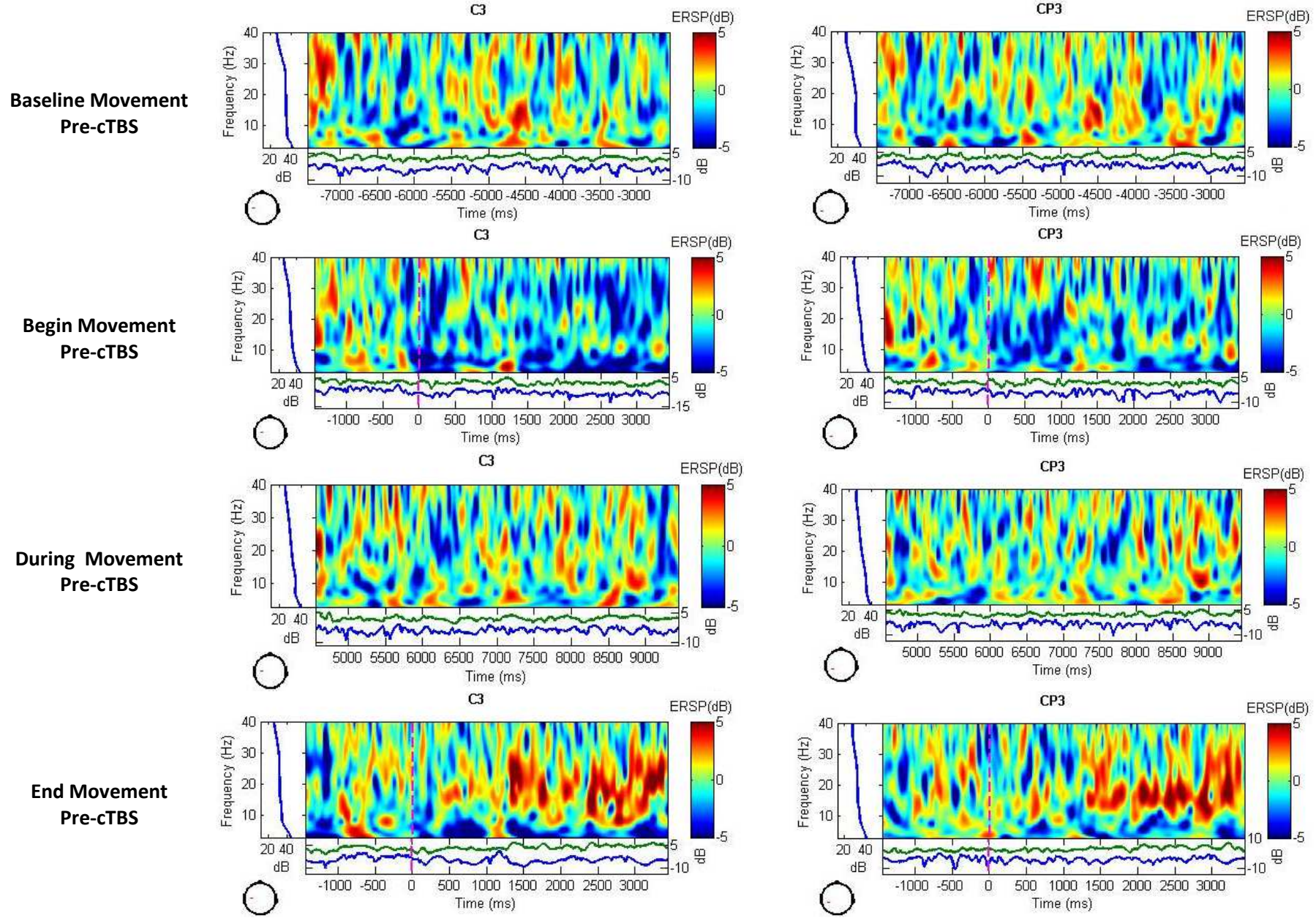

Figure A60. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right thumb opposition before cTBS protocol.

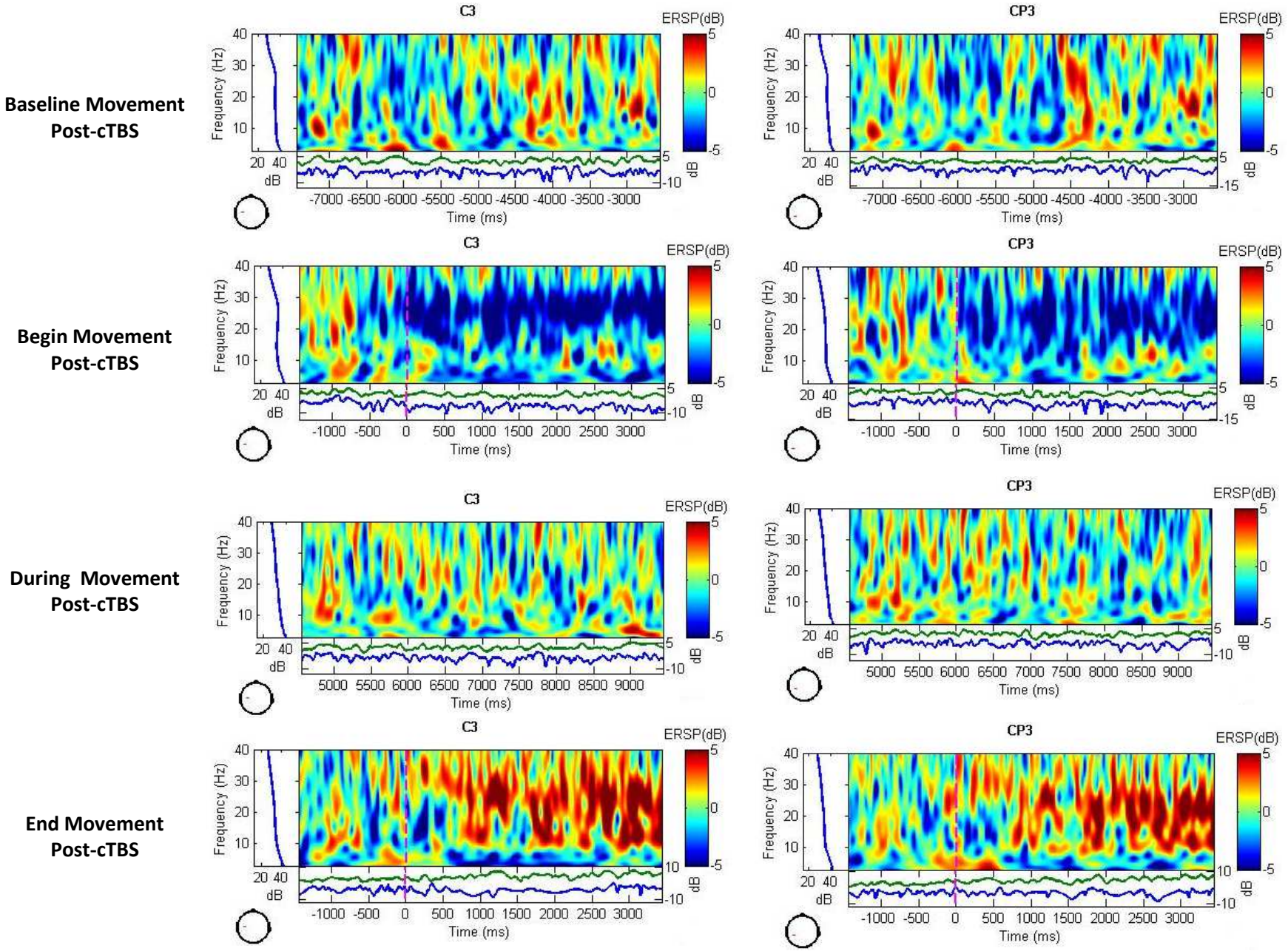

Figure A61. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right thumb opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

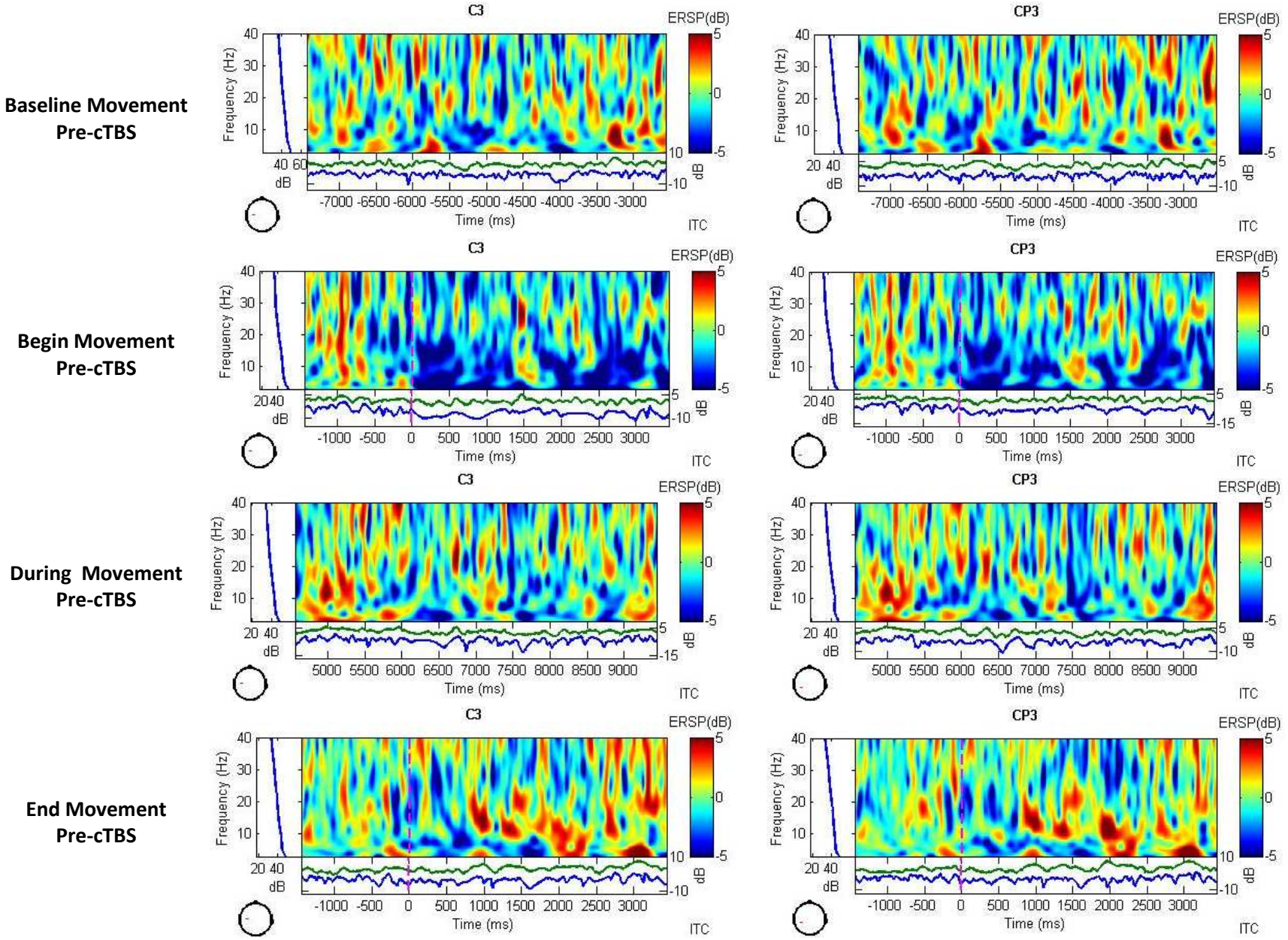

Figure A62. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right thumb opposition before cTBS protocol.

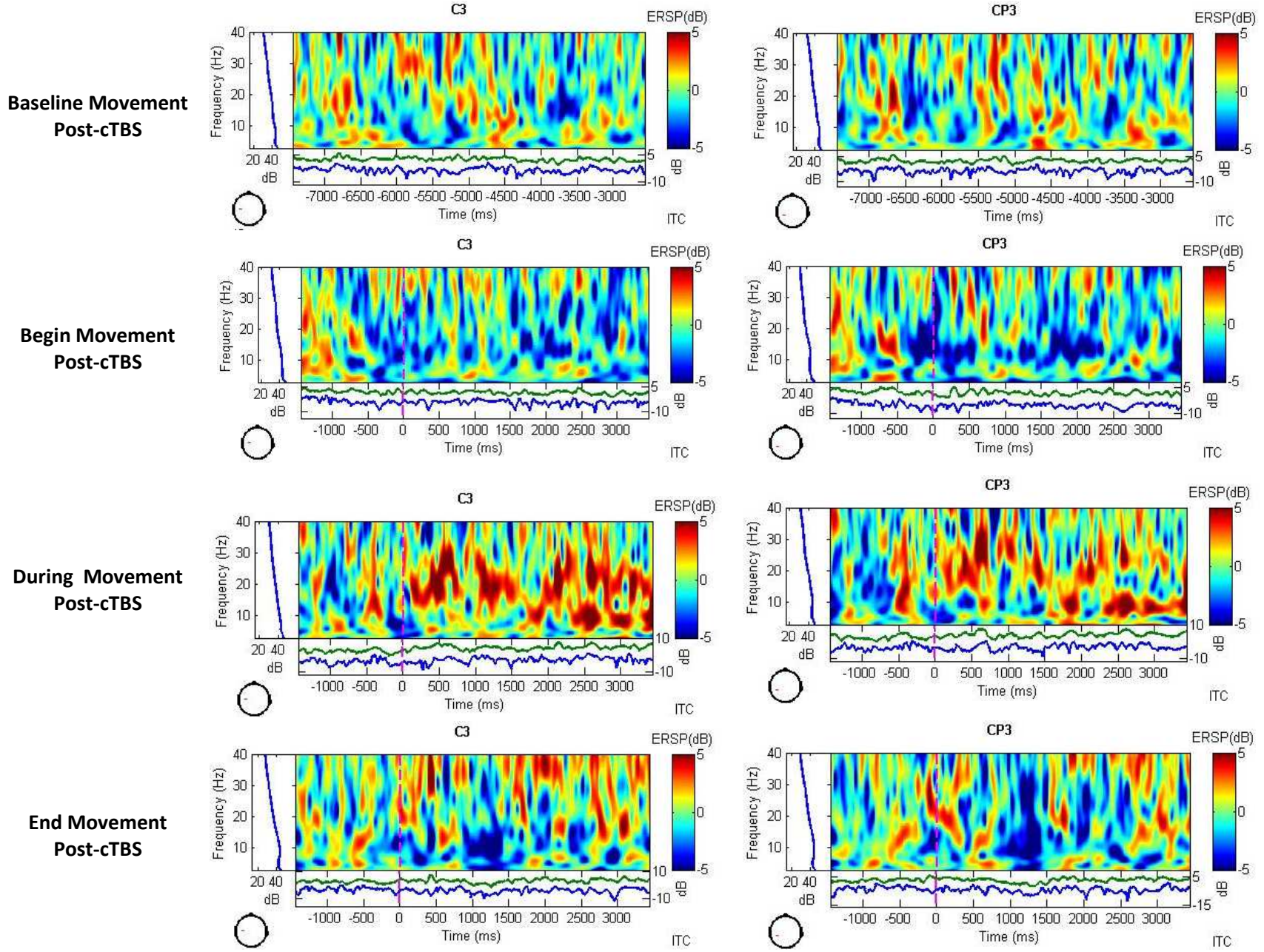

Figure A63. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3 and CP3 between 3-40Hz before, during and after right thumb opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

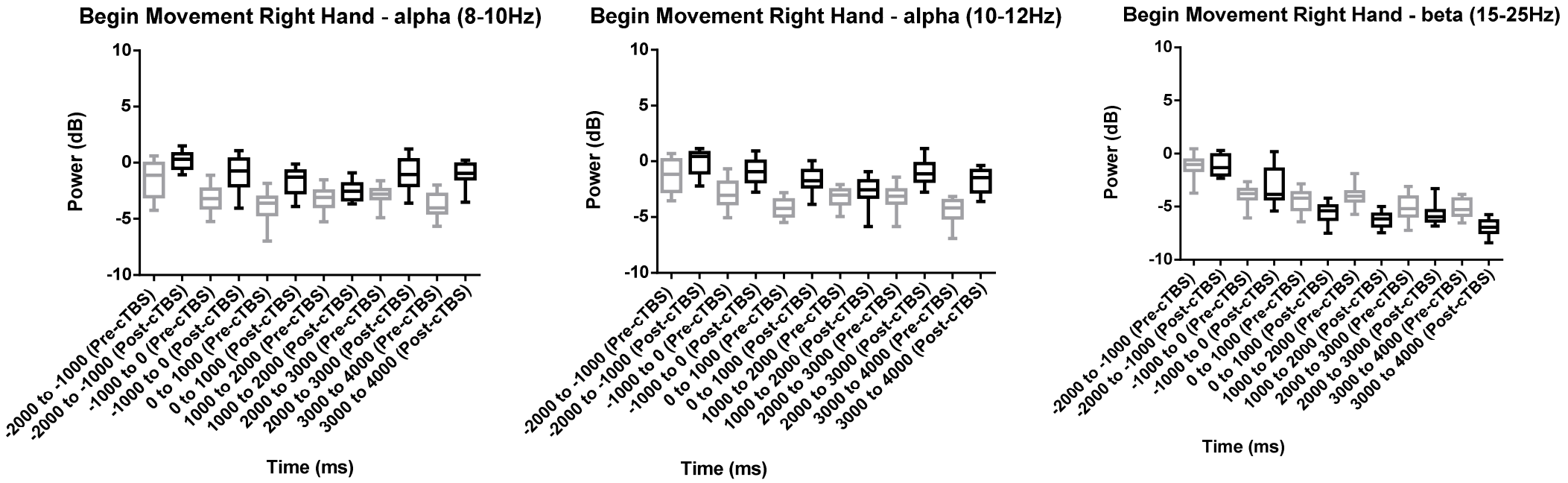

Figure A64. Quantification graphs for matched control - Right hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

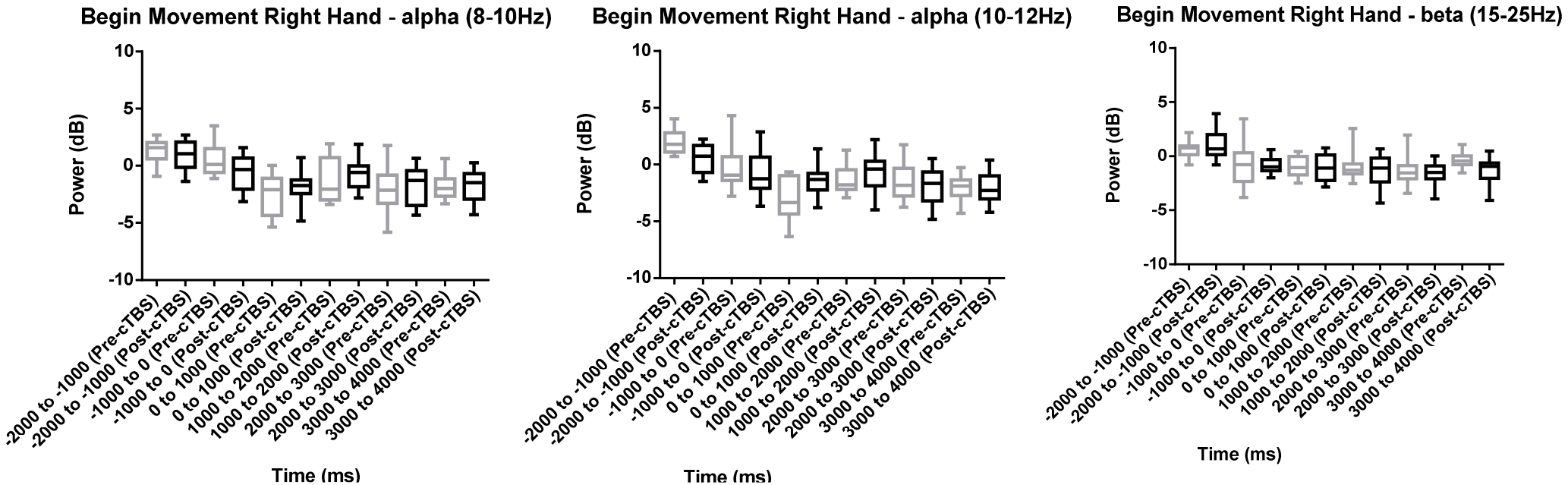

Figure A65. Quantification graphs for stroke patient - Right hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

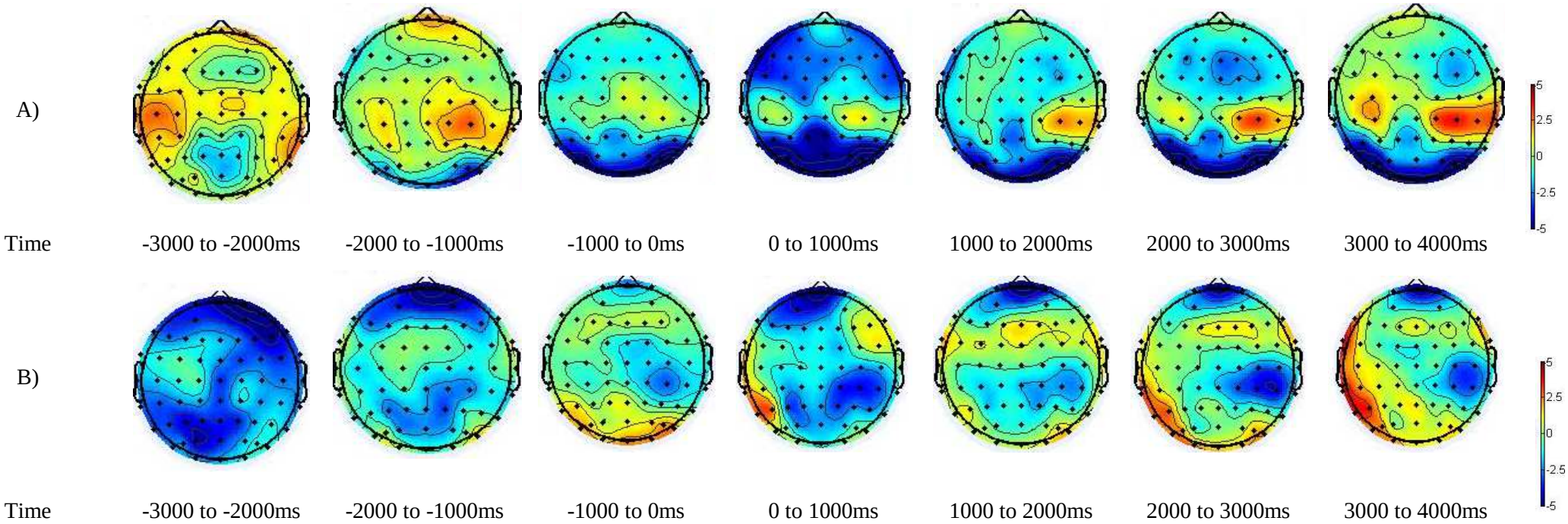

Figure A66. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

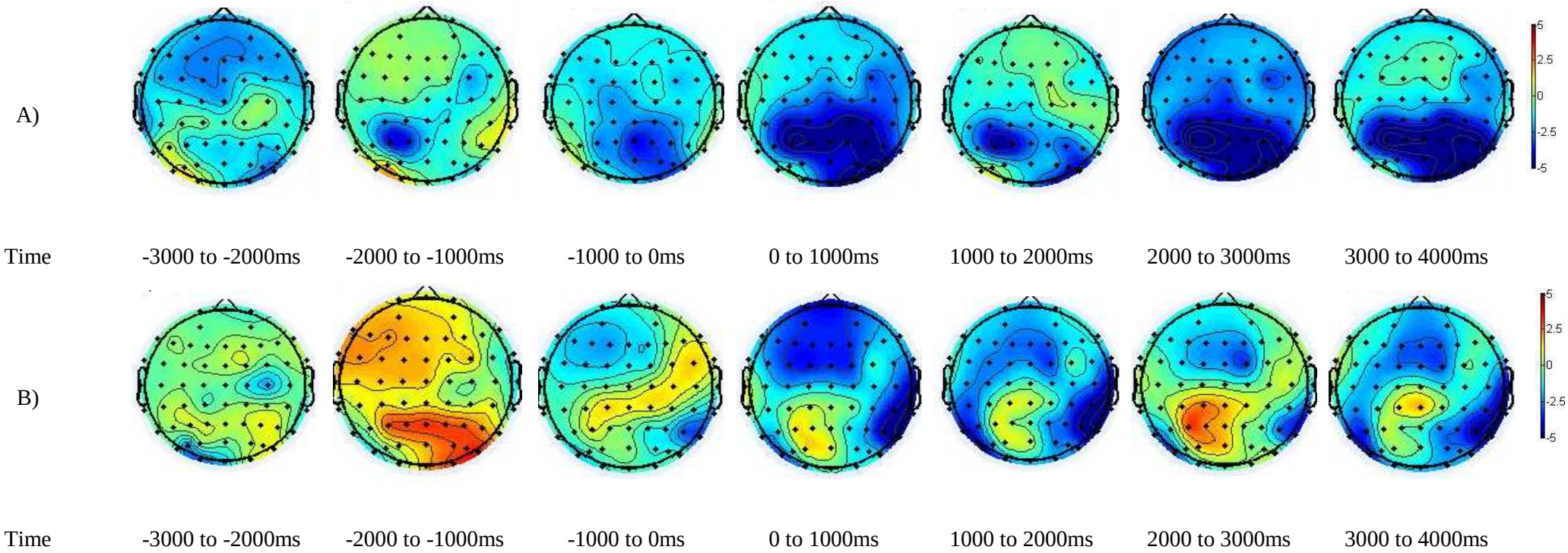

Figure A67. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

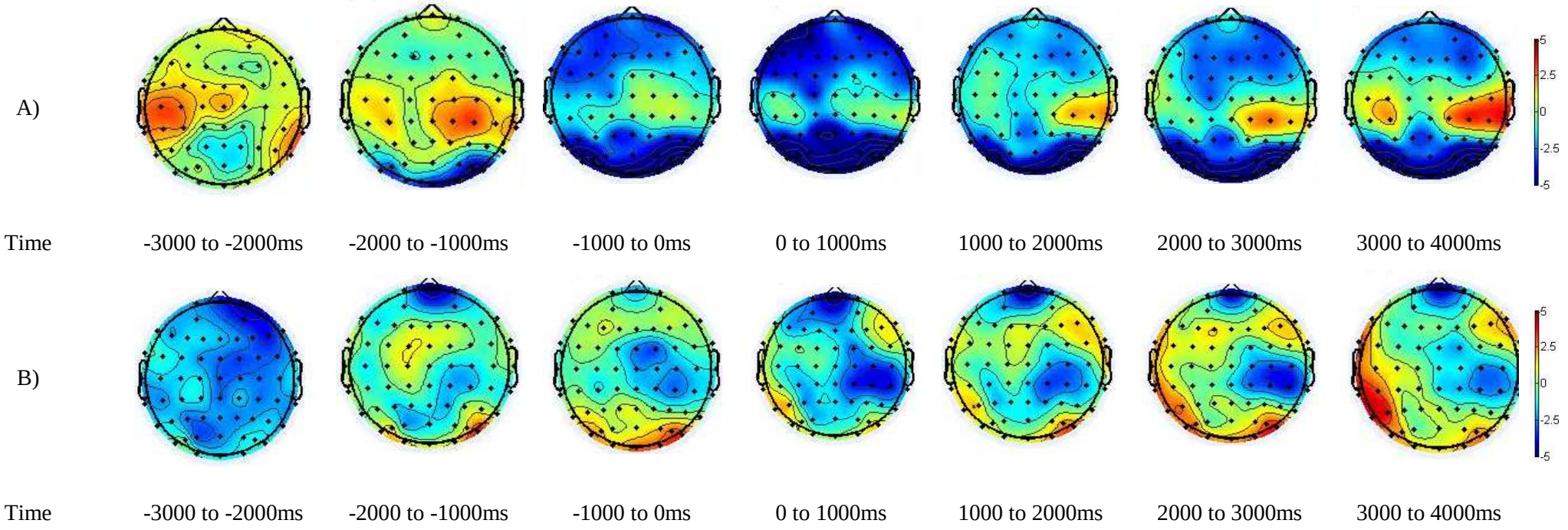

Figure A68. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

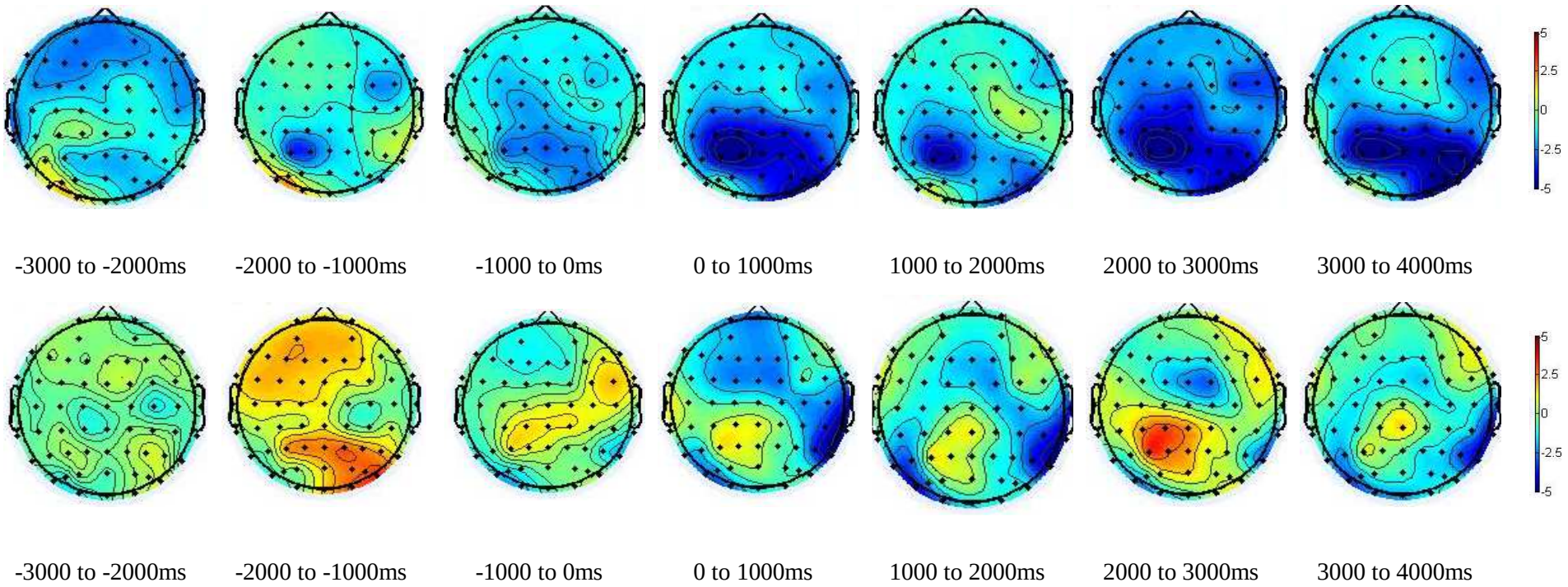

Figure A69. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

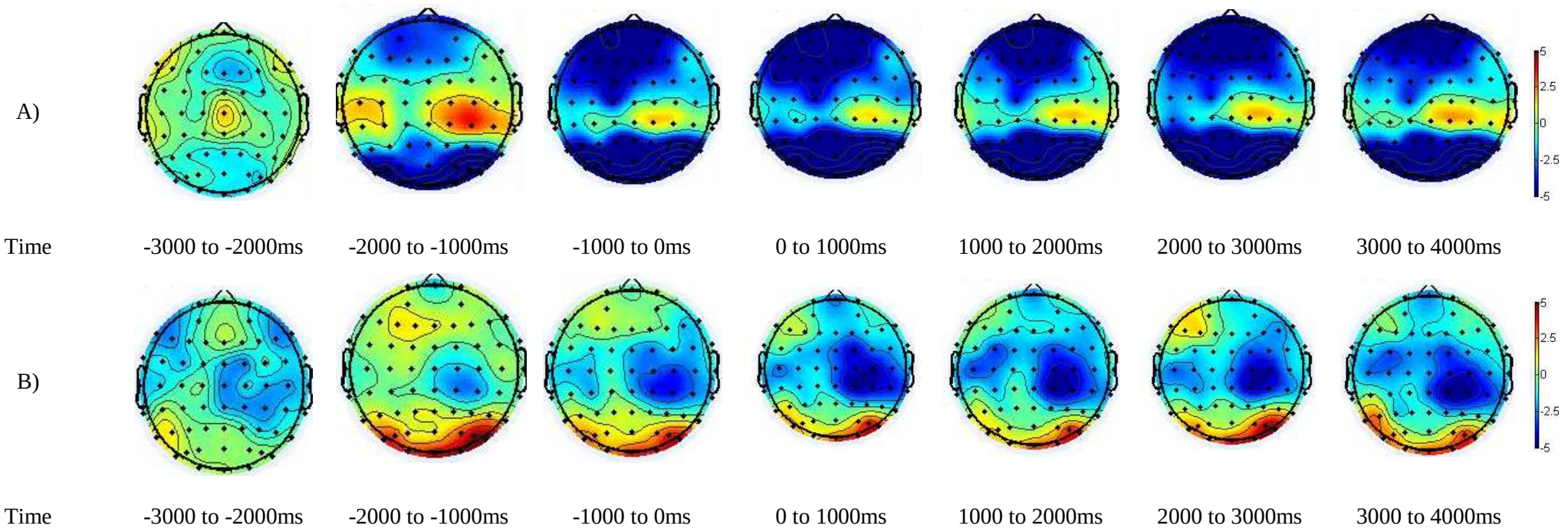

Figure A70. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

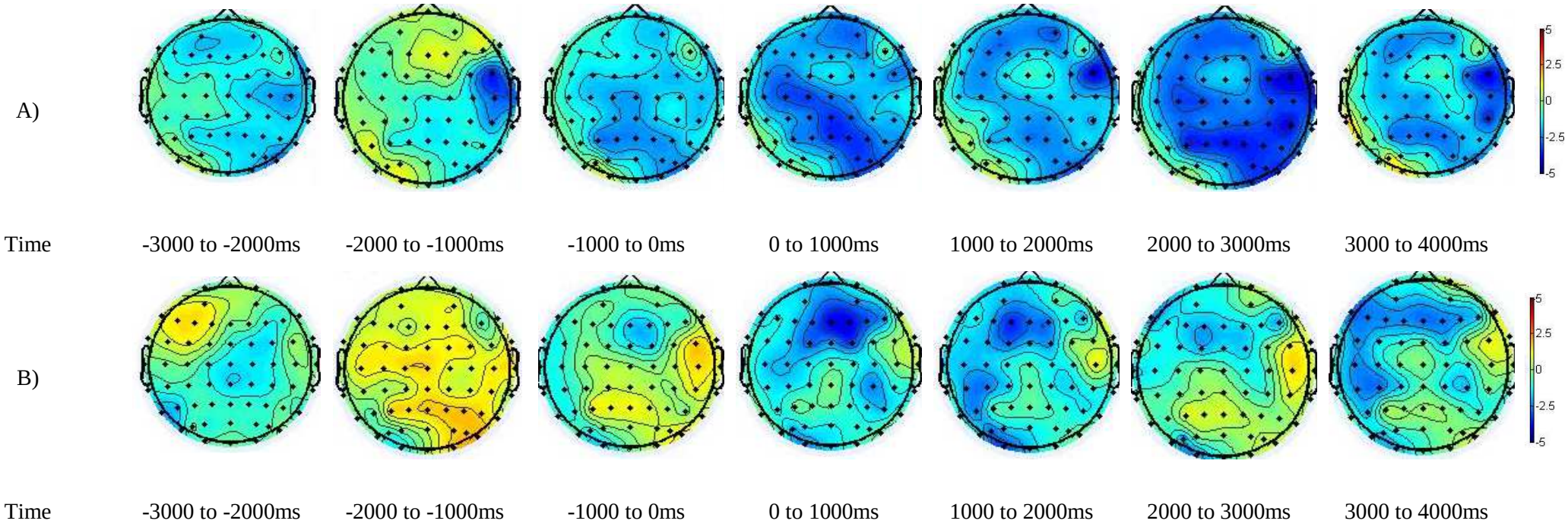

Figure A71. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with left thumb oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

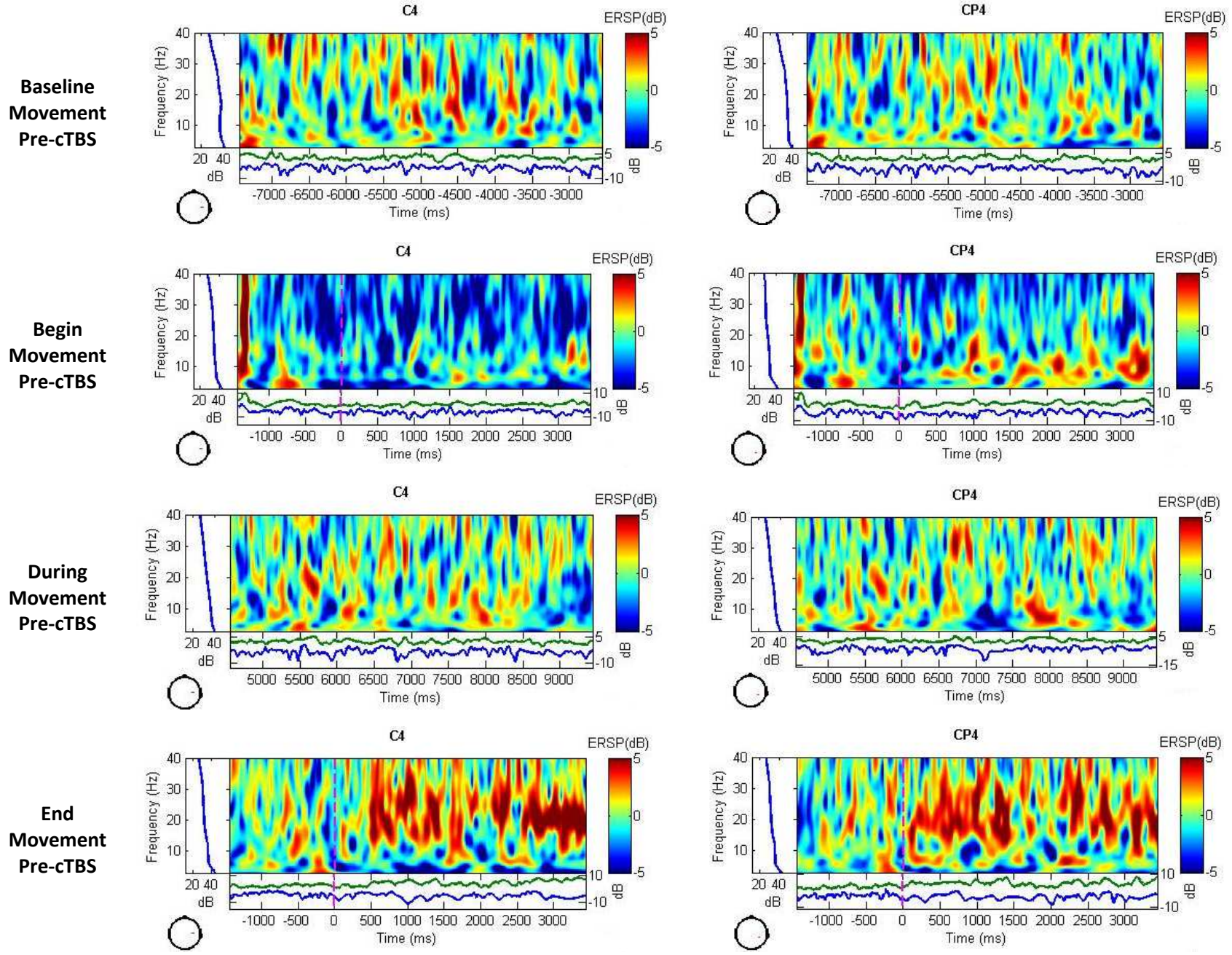

Figure A72. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left thumb opposition before cTBS protocol.

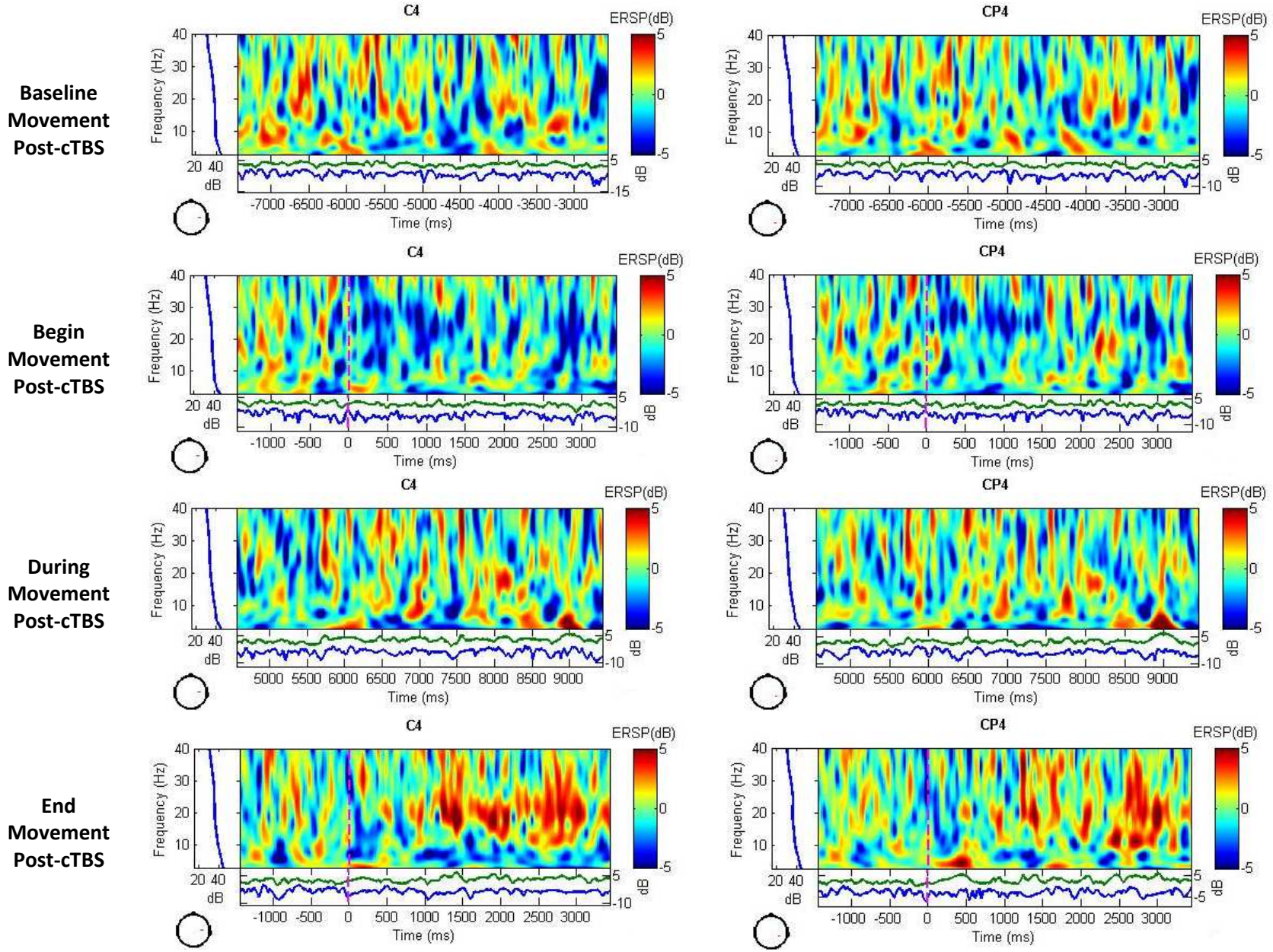

Figure A73. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left thumb opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

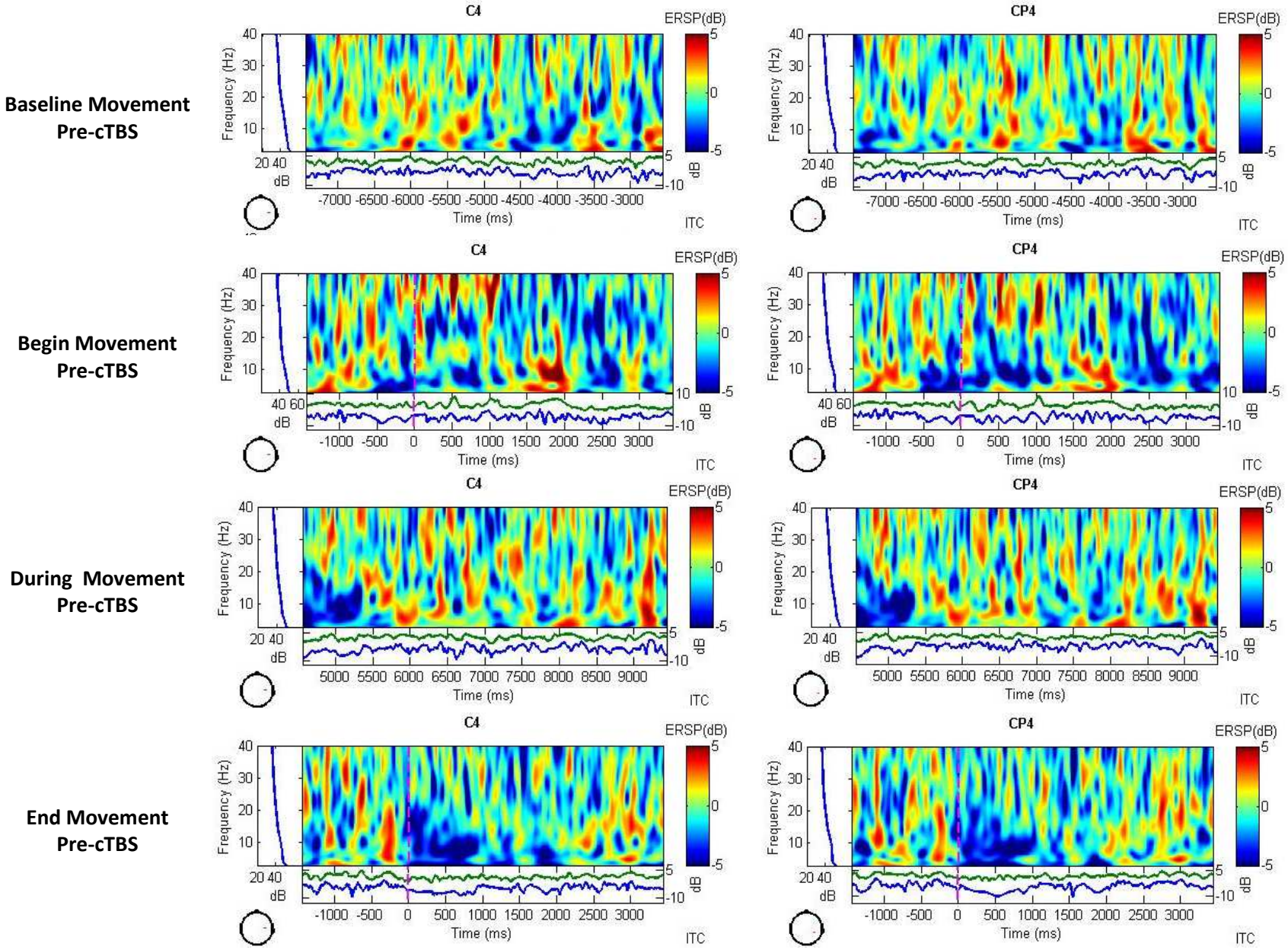

Figure A74. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left thumb opposition before cTBS protocol.

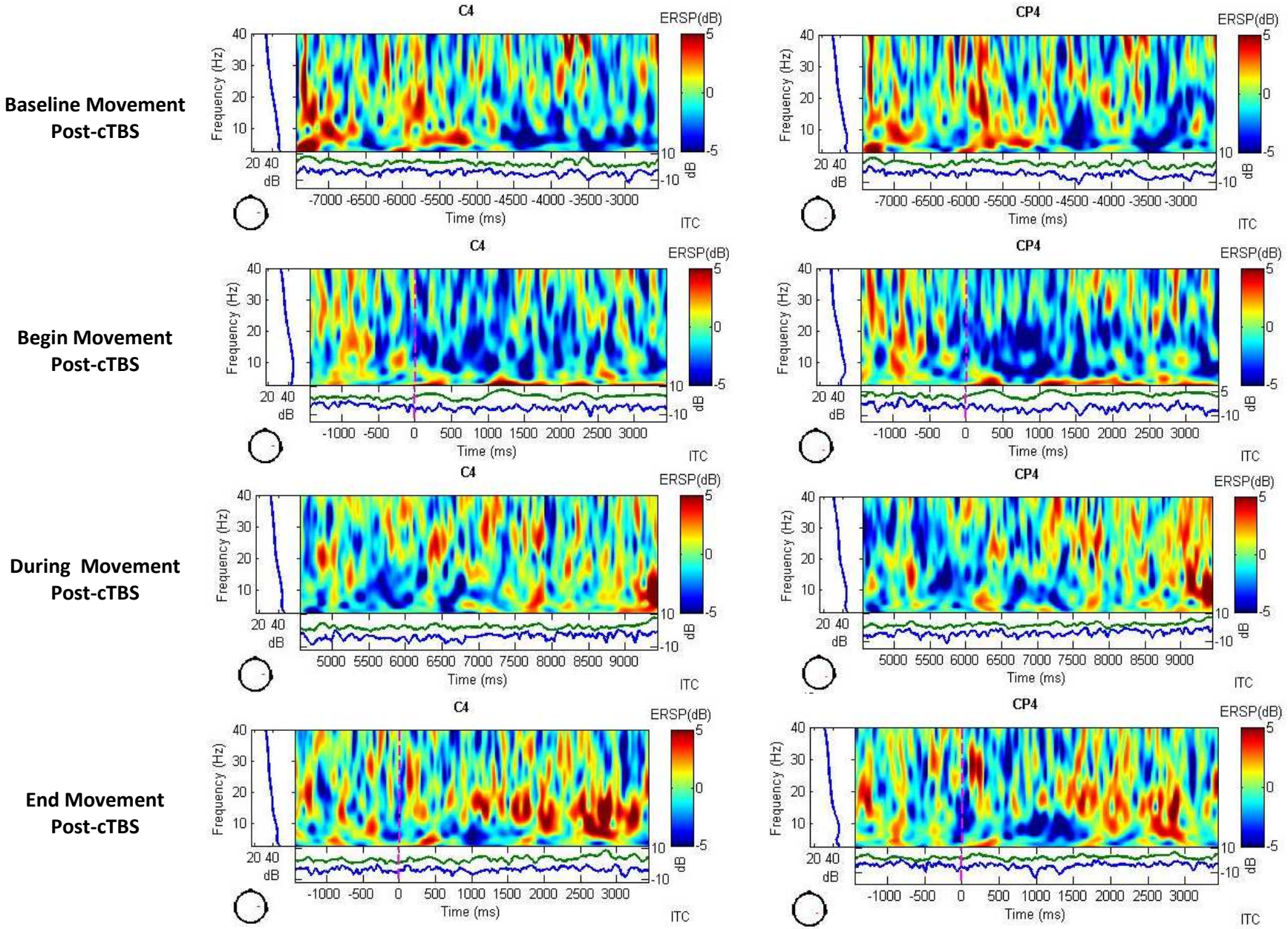

Figure A75. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C4 and CP4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after left thumb opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

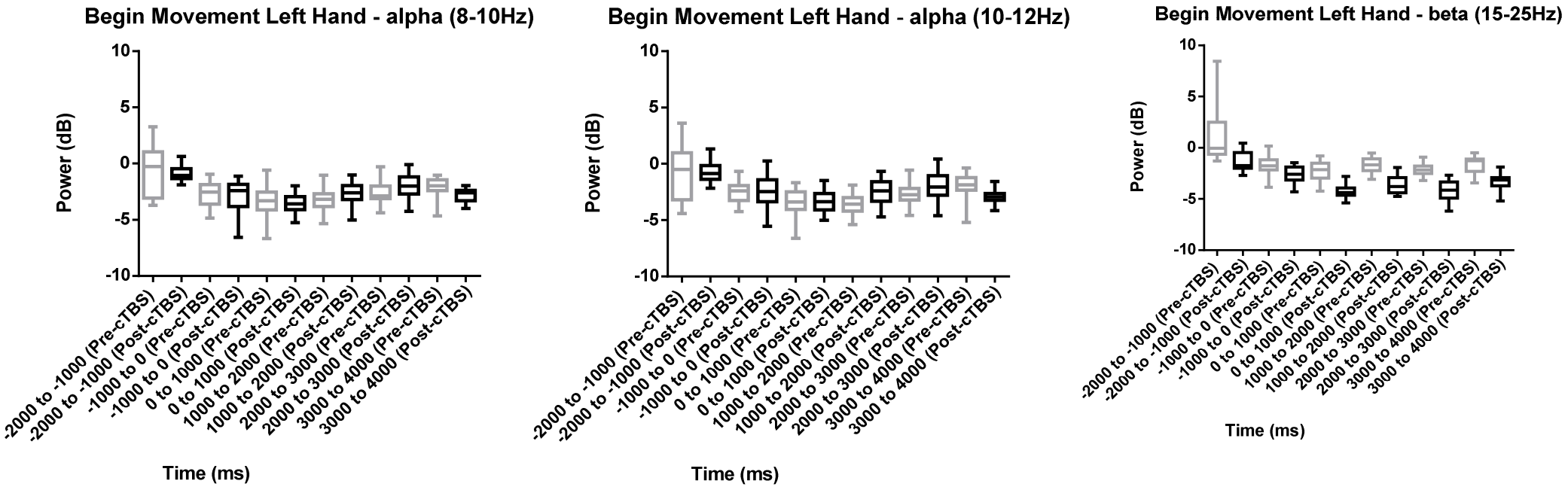

Figure A76. Quantification graphs for matched control – Left hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

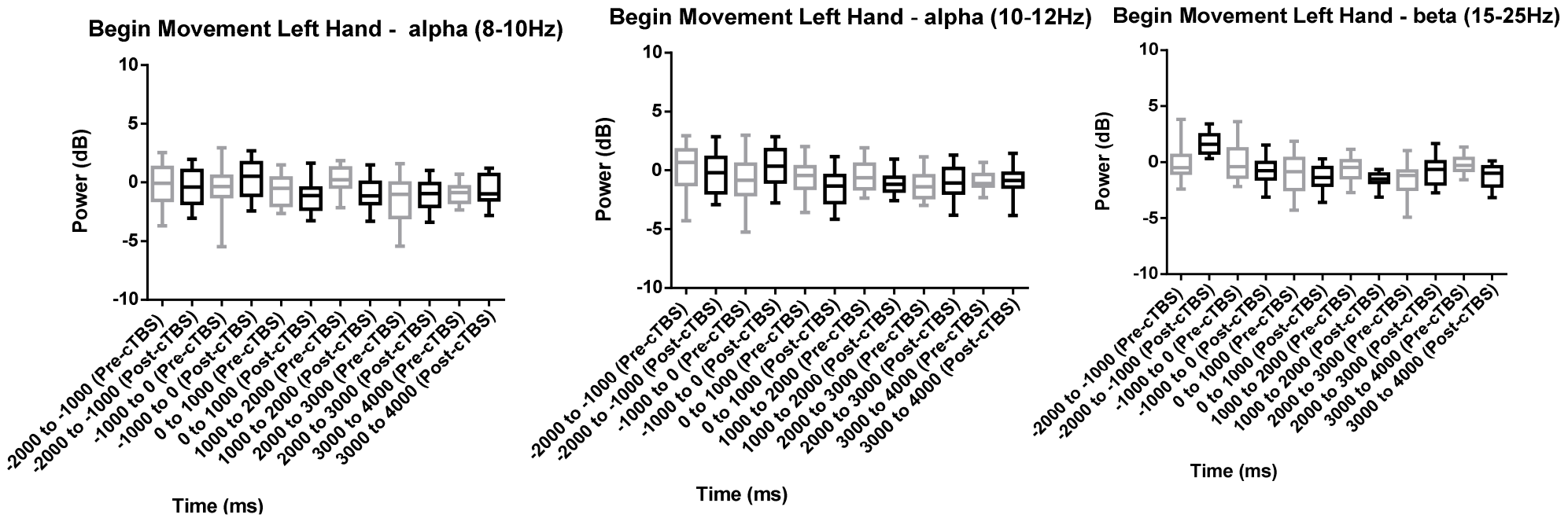

Figure A77. Quantification graphs for stroke patient – Left hand opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

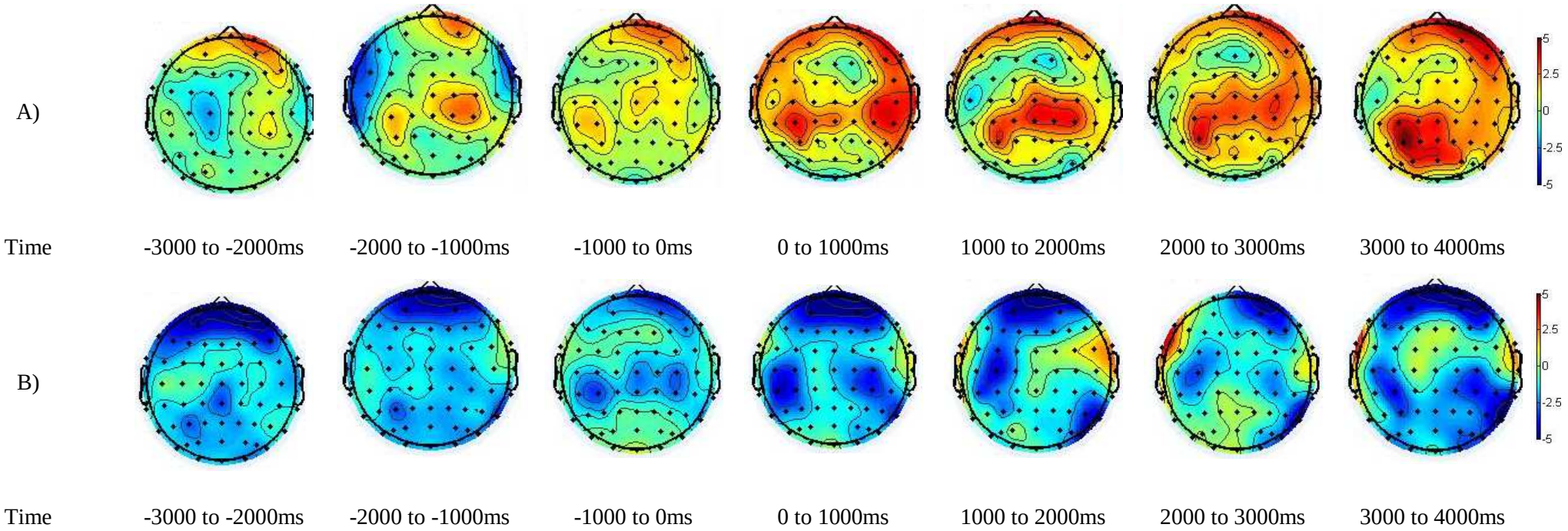

Figure A78. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

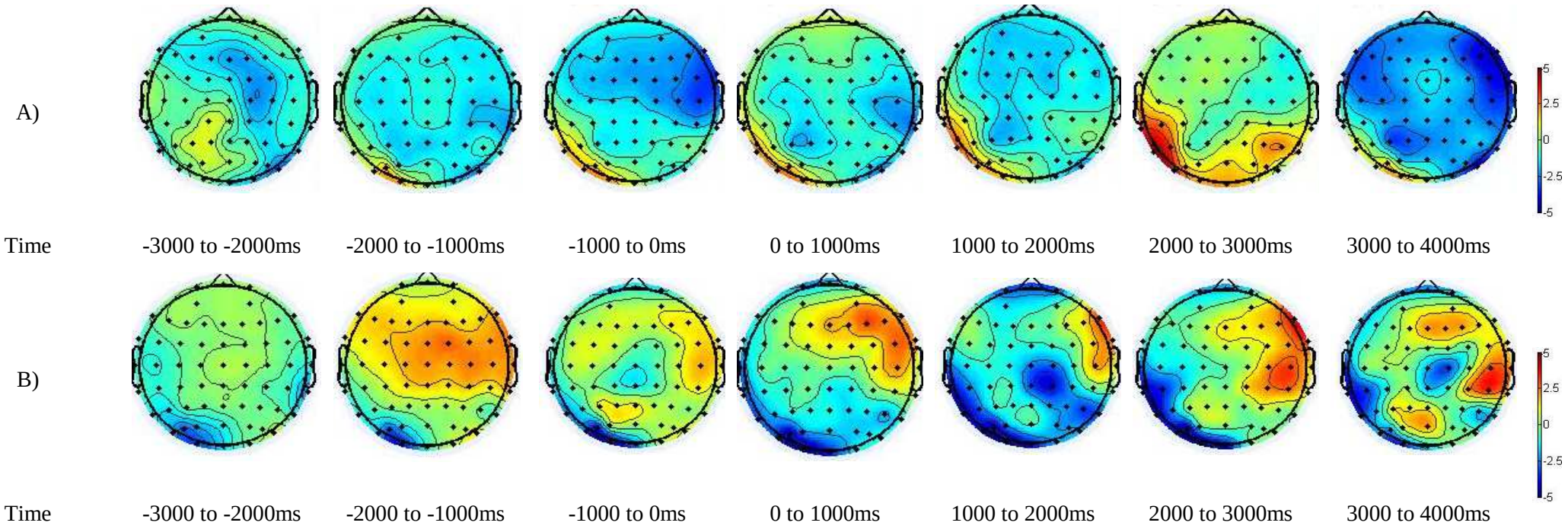

Figure A79. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (8-10Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

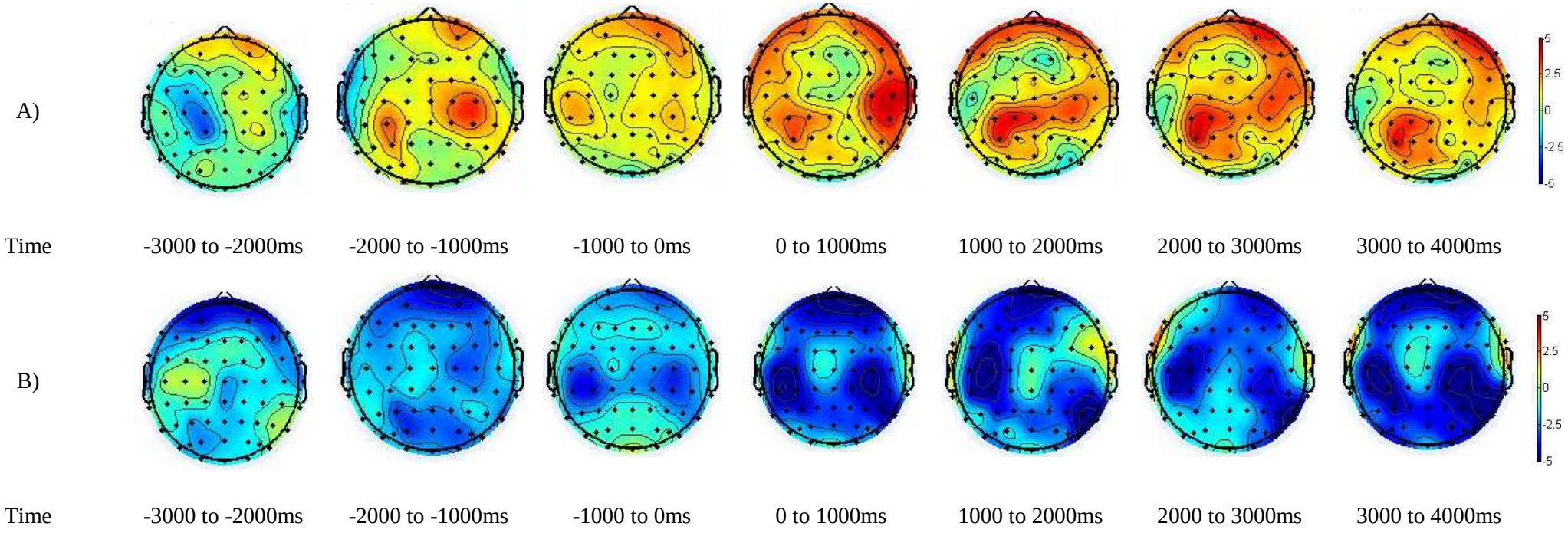

Figure A80. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

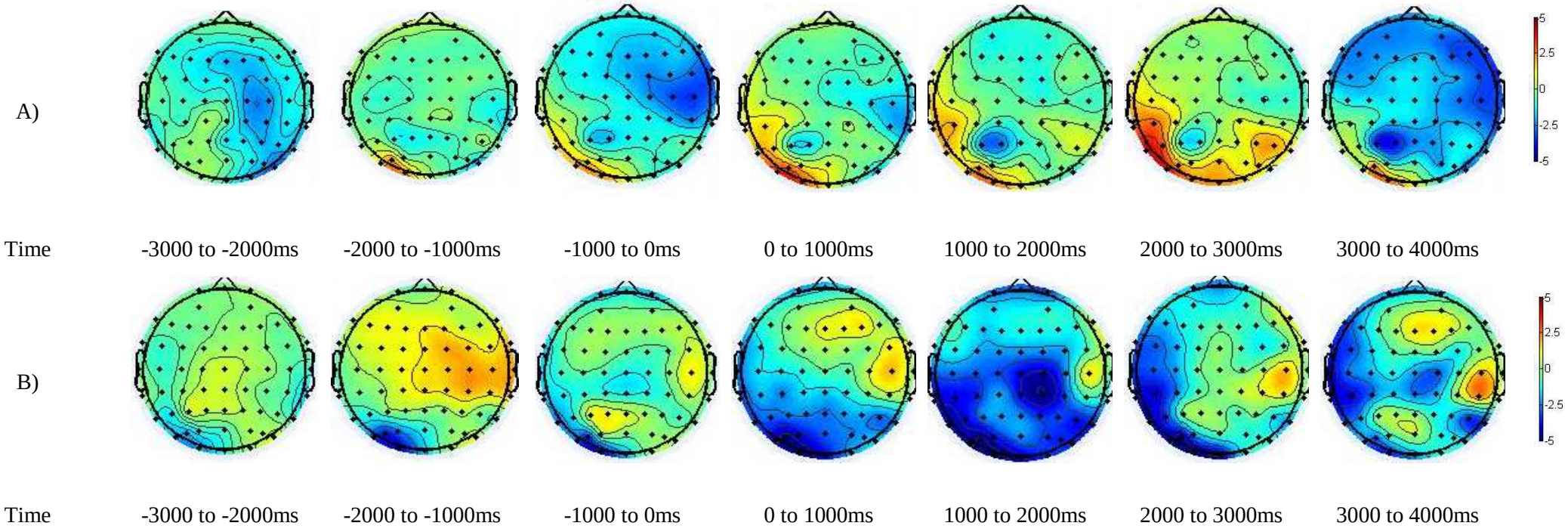

Figure A81. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the alpha band (10-12Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

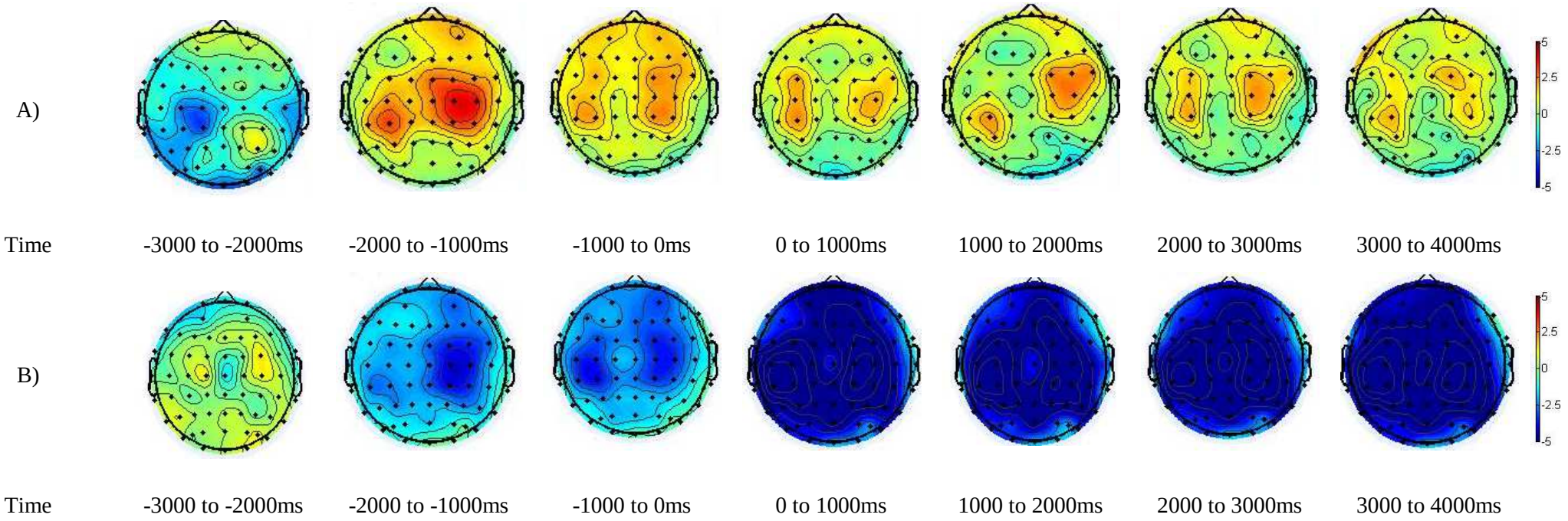

Figure A82. Topographic maps for matched control - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

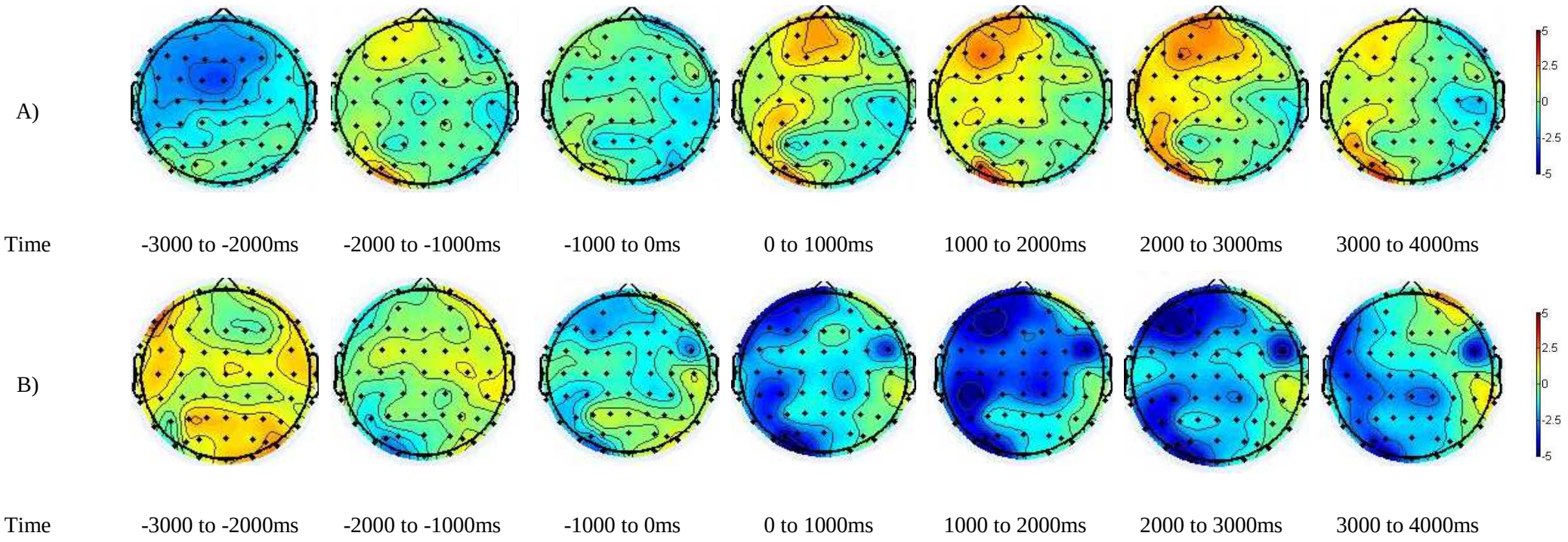

Figure A83. Topographic maps for stroke patient - The topographical distribution for the beta band (15-25Hz) in association with both thumbs oppostition divided in seven periods of 1000ms. A) Represents before cTBS stimulation. B) Represents after cTBS stimulation on the left hemisphere.

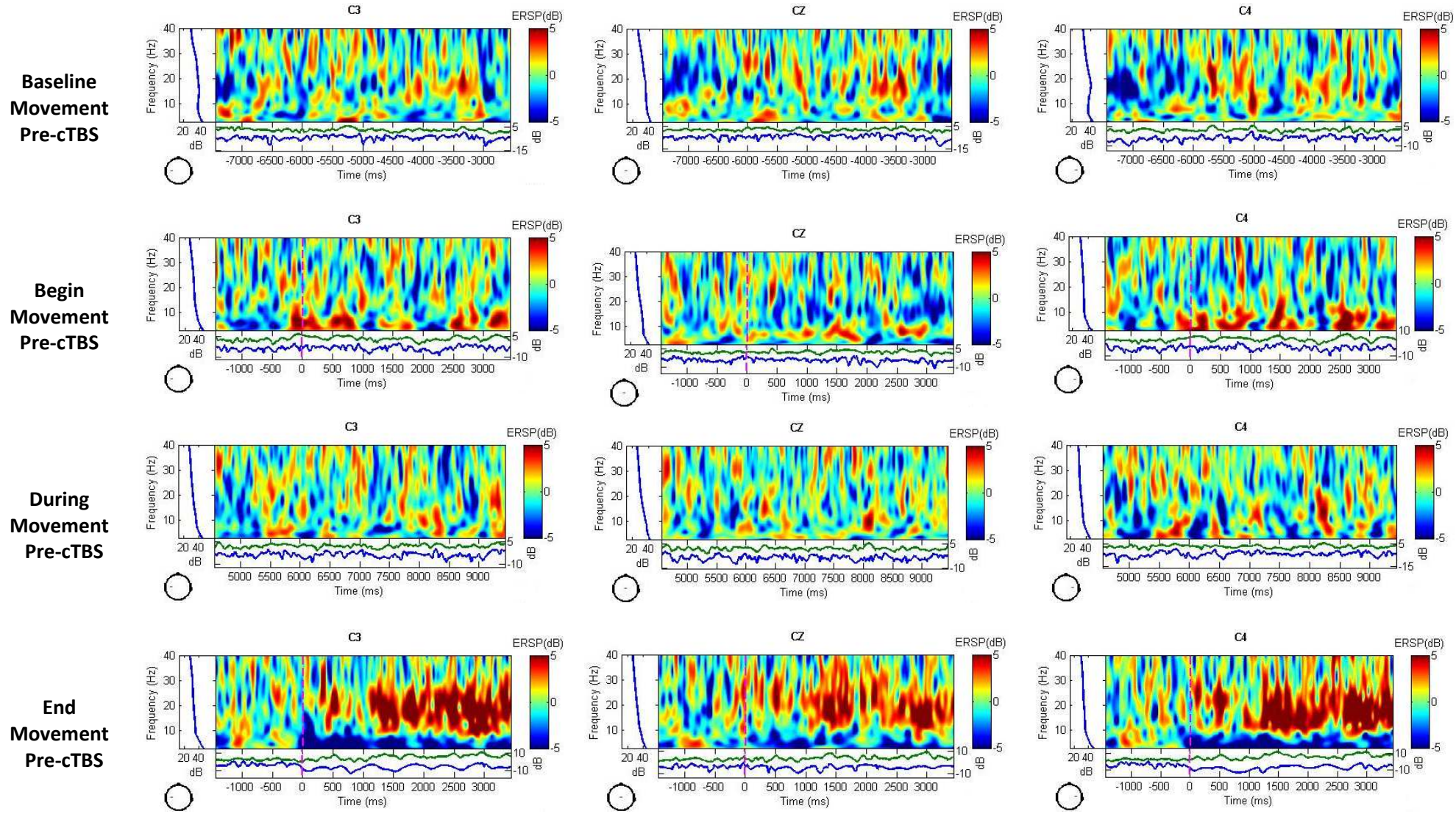

Figure A84. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both thumbs opposition before cTBS protocol.

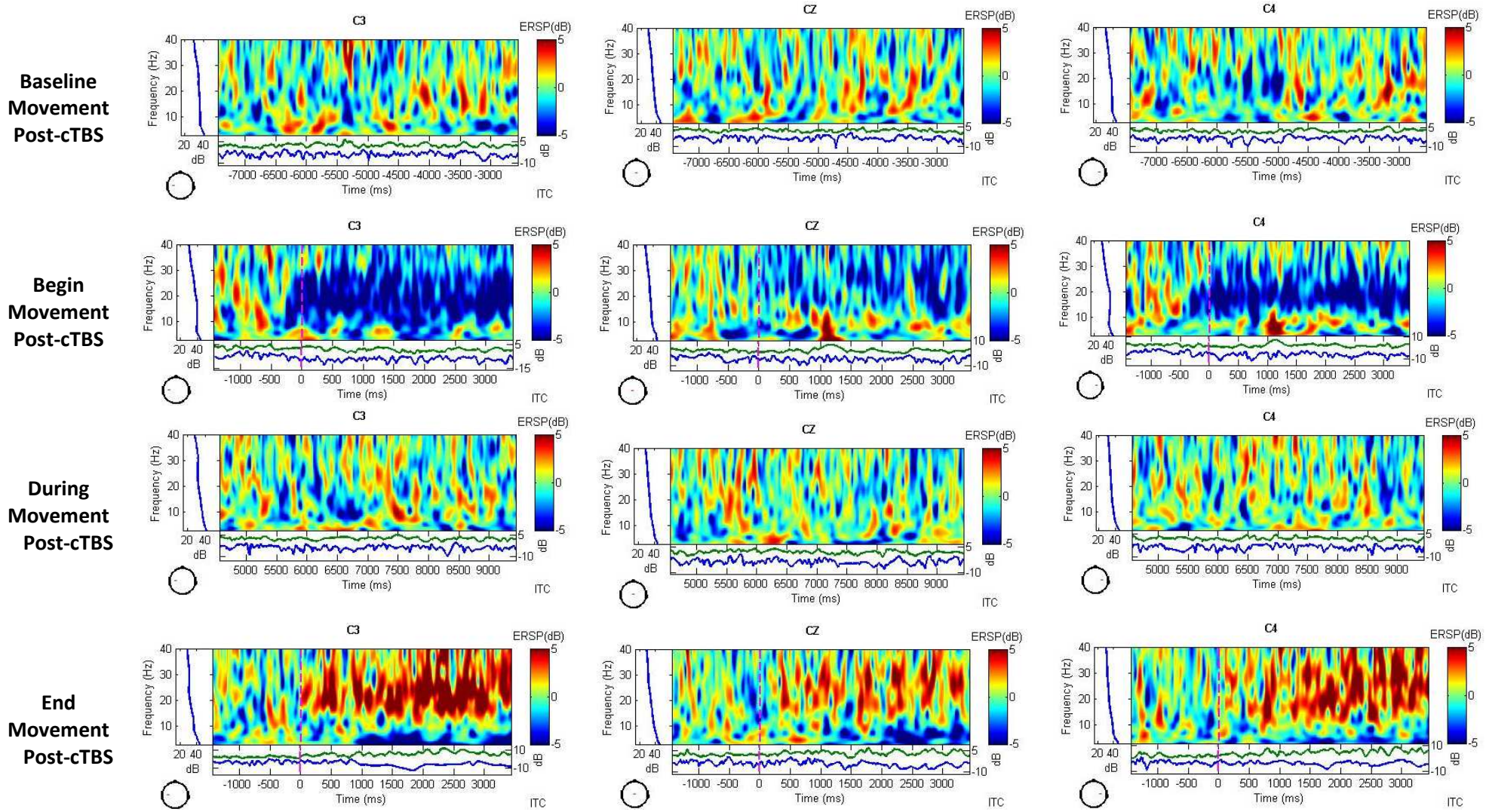

Figure A85. Time-frequency for matched control - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both thumbs opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

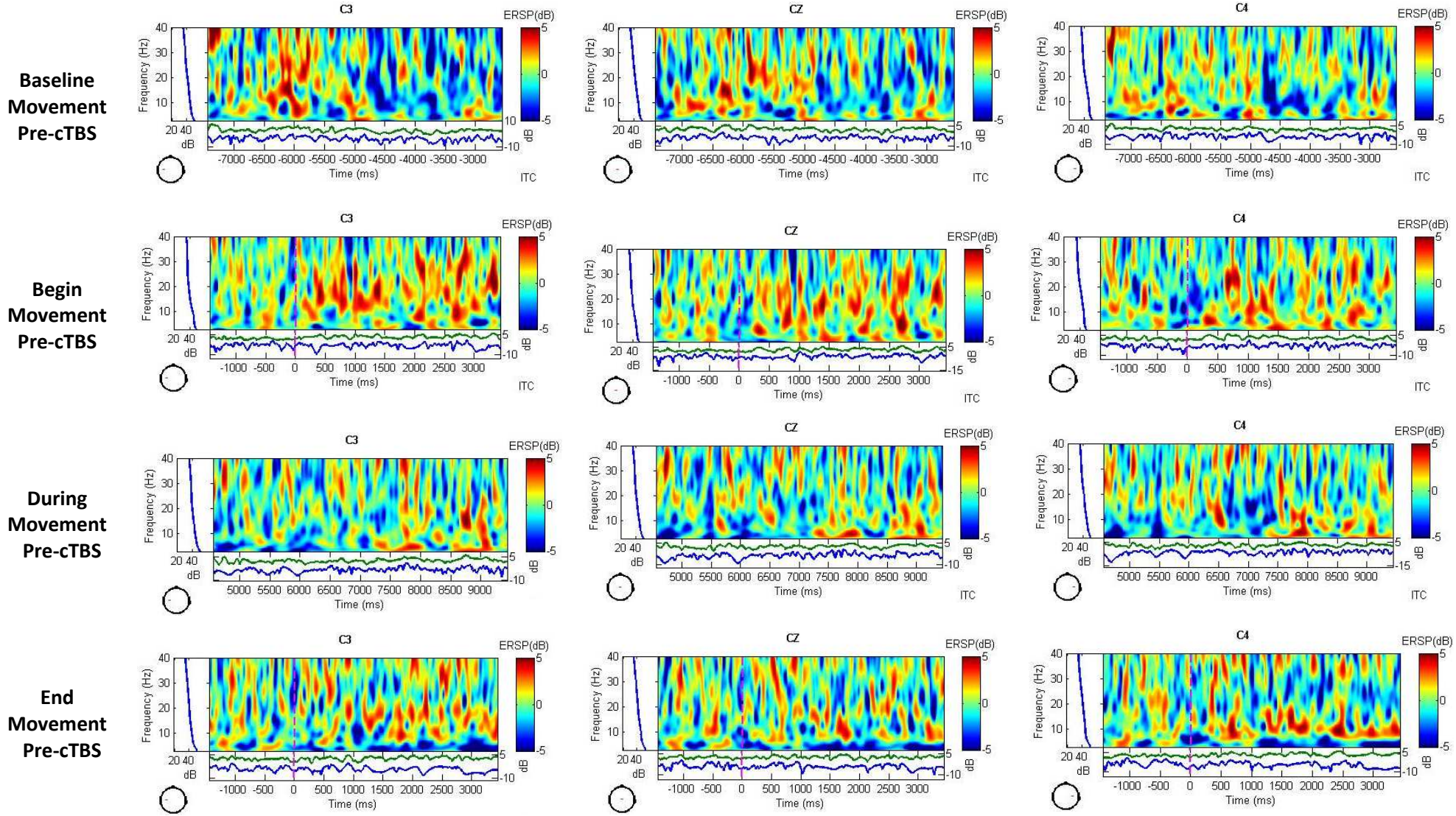

Figure A86. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both thumbs opposition before cTBS protocol.

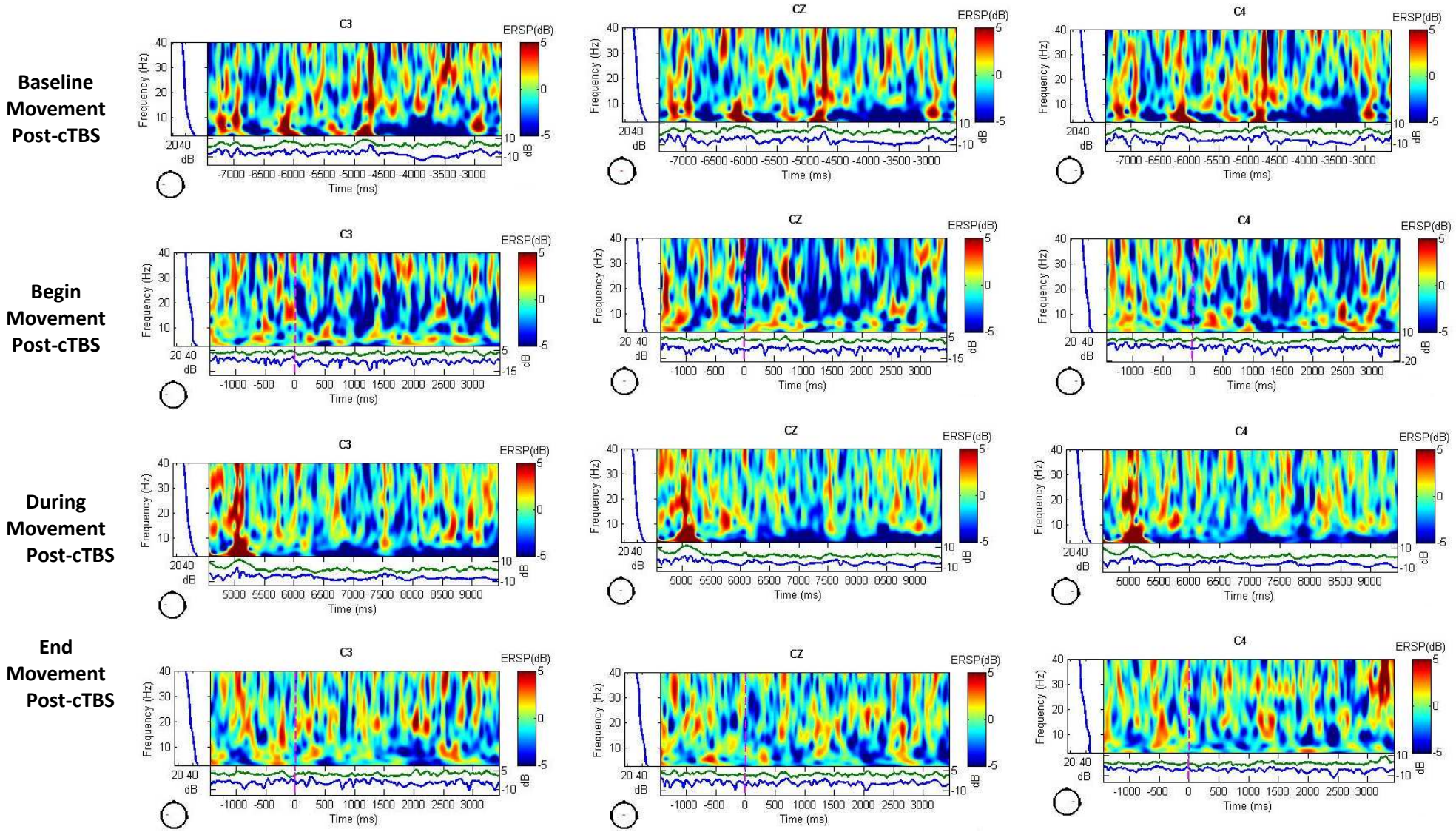

Figure A87. Time-frequency for stroke patient - channels C3, CZ and C4 between 3-40Hz before, during and after both thumbs opposition after cTBS protocol on the left hemisphere.

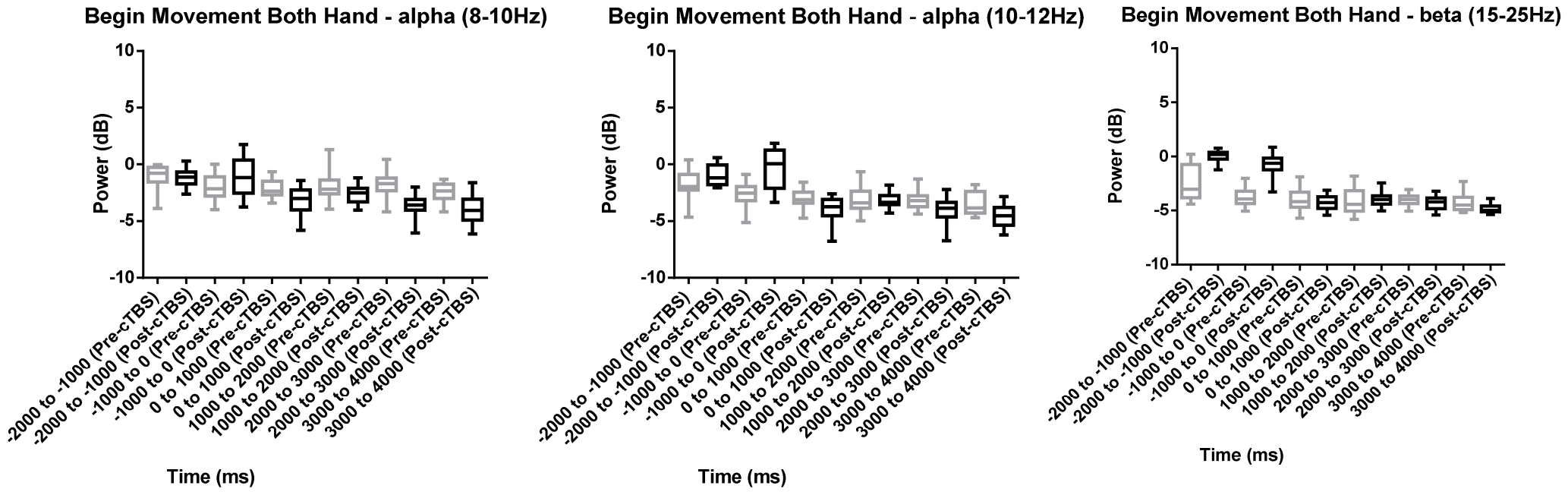

Figure A88. Quantification graphs for matched control – Both hands opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.

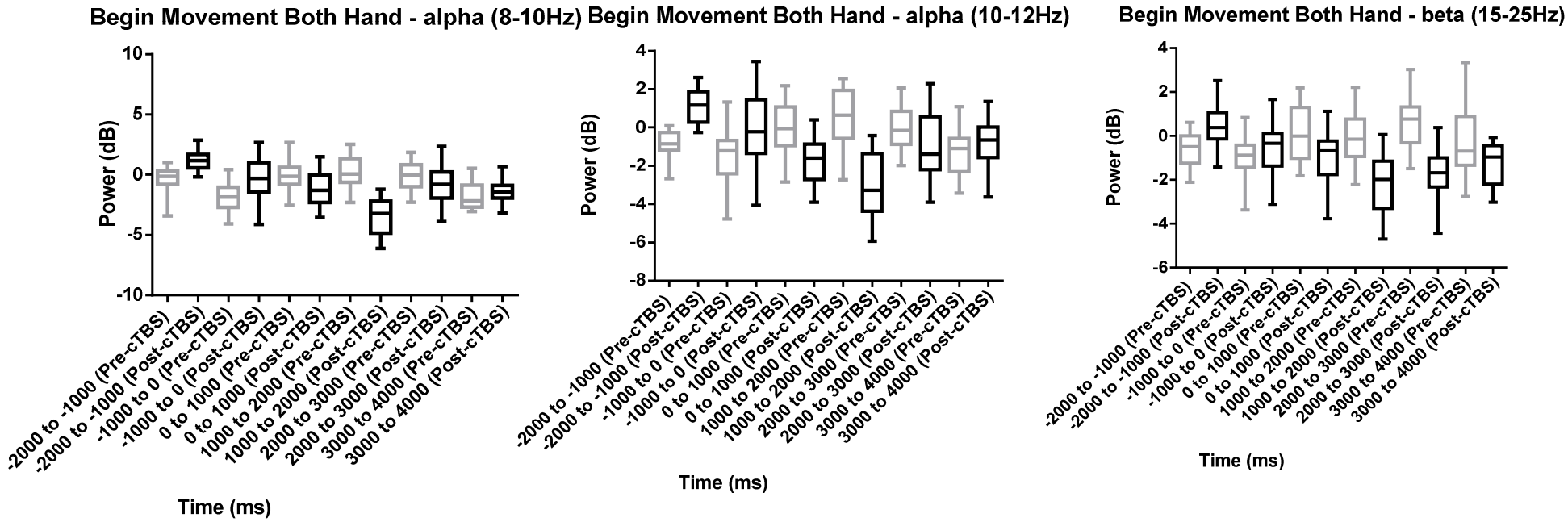

Figure A89. Quantification graphs for stroke patient – Both hands opposition assessing the power of lower alpha, higher alpha and beta in both conditions: pre-cTBS and post-cTBS.