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Correction: New insights into the mechanisms of electroconvulsive therapy in treatment-resistant depression

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There was a mistake in **Figure 1** as published. Panel is currently labeled “Ischemic Stroke,” but it should correctly read “Functional Level”. The corrected **Figure 1** appears below.

The original version of this article has been updated.

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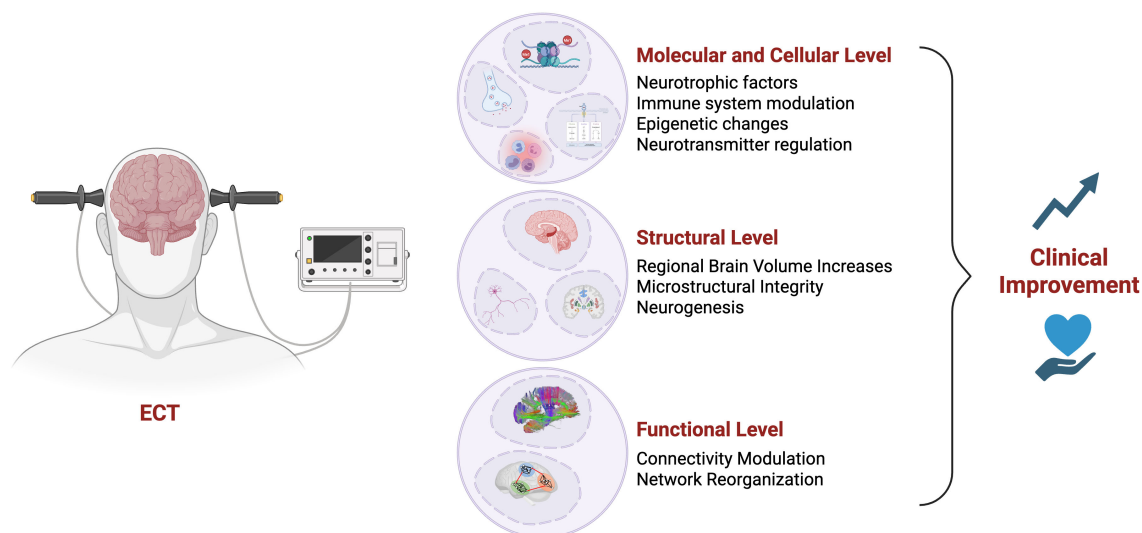


FIGURE 1

Mechanisms underlying electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)-induced clinical improvement. Schematic illustration summarizing the multilevel mechanisms through which electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) may lead to clinical improvement in individuals with treatment-resistant depression. At the molecular and cellular level, ECT enhances neurotrophic factor expression, modulates immune responses, induces epigenetic modifications, and regulates neurotransmitter systems. At the structural level, ECT has been associated with regional brain volume increases, improved microstructural integrity, and adult neurogenesis, particularly in the hippocampus. Finally, ECT influences functional connectivity and brain network organization. Together, these converging effects contribute to clinical improvement in depressive symptoms.