

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Aug 9, 2026

Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator

RRID:SCR_018001

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator (RRID:SCR_018001)

Resource Information

URL: <https://digitimer.com/products/human-neurophysiology/peripheral-stimulators-2/ds5-isolated-bipolar-constant-current-stimulator-clinical-product/>

Proper Citation: Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator (RRID:SCR_018001)

Description: Stimulator allows computer control of stimulus amplitude and timing parameters. Designed to speed up and enhance human peripheral nerve diagnostics by facilitating semi-automated nerve excitability tests. It also has roles in wider aspects of clinical neurophysiology research, including psychological, vestibular system and nociceptive testing. CE marked medical device under European Medical Device Regulation.

Resource Type: instrument resource

Keywords: Medical, device, stimulator, computer control, timing parameter, human peripheral nerve, diagnostic, excitability test, clinical neurophysiology

Specification URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SciCrunch/RRID-Instruments/main/PDF/SCR_018001.pdf

Resource Name: Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator

Resource ID: SCR_018001

Alternate URLs: <https://www.digitimer.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/ds5.pdf>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080338+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T190112+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator.

No alerts have been found for Digimeter: DS5 Isolated Bipolar Current Stimulator.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [kravitz2](#) .

Forster C, et al. (2025) Pre-stimulus beta power mediates explicit and implicit perceptual biases in distinct cortical areas. Communications psychology, 3(1), 93.