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Neuroepidemiology is a peer-reviewed international journal that publishes manuscripts on all aspects of epidemiology of neurological disorders, including clinical trials and systematic reviews. Its primary focus is on chronic and acute neurological disorders of major importance to clinical medicine, public health, and health care delivery. The journal encourages the use of epidemiology in a multidisciplinary approach to the understanding of neurological disease distribution and determinants of frequency in human populations. The journal also welcomes manuscripts dealing with methodological issues in neuroepidemiological studies. Fast-track evaluation and publication will be secured by online submission, evaluation, and prompt decision, as well as by fast on-line publication of accepted manuscripts, followed by their hard-copy publication.

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The hippocampus is one of the most intriguing structures of the human brain. Damage to this part causes symptoms ranging from transient disorders accompanied by tiny lesions to severely debilitating cognitive disorders with marked tissue loss. This publication provides a predominantly clinical approach to the complex workings of the hippocampus from different perspectives, ranging from basic principles to specific diseases. The first part of the book summarizes current knowledge regarding the structure and physiology of the hippocampus and establishes the ties to basic neuroscience. The second part deals with the function and assessment of the human hippocampus, including memory function, neuropsychological measures, and conventional and functional imaging studies. The chapters of the third part are devoted to the hippocampus in neurological disorders, e.g. the interaction between stress and memory function, and the pathological conditions of common as well as selected rare neurological diseases affecting the hippocampus. The book is highly recommended to clinical neurologists who wish to gain a broad understanding of this complex and fascinating organ in terms of basic principles, modern imaging findings, and specific diseases.
Diagnostic ultrasound has become an elementary tool for evaluating cerebrovascular diseases and plays a prominent role in routine clinical practice. Many publications attempt to cover the continuous progress of its diagnostic and even therapeutic applications. However, the impact ultrasound has made in recent years in the fields of animal studies and human research is less well known. This publication provides an overview on exciting current attempts in neurological diseases, ranging from experimental approaches to established imaging modes ready to be incorporated into the routine of daily practice. The first part of the book concentrates on basic principles of neurosonology and focuses on contrast imaging, specific ultrasound contrast agents and safety aspects. The following chapters deal with different vascular ultrasound applications, allowing an optimized characterization of atherosclerotic disease and monitoring of cerebral autoregulation. In addition, the role of parenchymal ultrasound imaging in cerebrovascular diseases and movement disorders is illustrated. The final chapters look at promising new therapeutic approaches implementing ultrasound although they are still no more than experimental. The book can be highly recommended to clinical neurologists with good knowledge in clinical ultrasound who wish to gain a compact and updated insight into the plethora of capabilities of neurosonology in the future.
Hysteria is probably the condition which best illustrates the tight connection between neurology and psychiatry. While it has been known since antiquity, its renewed studies during the 19th century were mainly due to the work of Jean-Martin Charcot and his school in Paris. This publication focuses on these early developments, in which immediate followers of Charcot, including Babinski, Freud, Janet, Richer, and Gilles de la Tourette were involved. Hysteria is commonly considered as a condition that often leads to spectacular manifestations (e.g. convulsions, palsies), although both structural and functional imaging data confirm the absence of consistent and reproducible structural lesions. While numerous hypotheses have tried to explain the occurrence of this striking phenomenon, the precise nosology and pathophysiology of hysteria remain elusive.

This volume offers an enthralling and informative read for neurologists, psychiatrists, and psychologists, as well as for general physicians, historians, and everyone interested in the developments of one of the most intriguing conditions in medicine.

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A rapidly-growing field, stroke and cerebrovascular research is unique in that it involves a variety of specialties such as neurology, internal medicine, surgery, radiology, epidemiology, cardiology, hematology, psychology and rehabilitation. Cerebrovascular Diseases is an international forum which meets the growing need for sophisticated, up-to-date scientific information on clinical data, diagnostic testing, and therapeutic issues, dealing with all aspects of stroke and cerebrovascular diseases. It contains original contributions, reviews of selected topics and clinical investigative studies, recent meeting reports and work-in-progress as well as discussions on controversial issues. All aspects related to clinical advances are considered, while purely experimental work appears if directly relevant to clinical issues.

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