WORLD NEUROLOGY

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGY

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JAPAN FOUNDATION FOR NEUROSCIENCE SUPPORTS 'WORLD NEUROLOGY'

The WFN is delighted to announce that the Japan Foundation for Neuroscience and Mental Health has made a substantial grant to the Federation to fund the production and distribution of its newsletter, ***World Neurology***. We are very grateful for this generous contribution which will help safeguard our prime means of communication with the 24,000 or so individual neurologists worldwide who belong to the 90 national neurological societies that comprise our membership. By way of background on the JFNMH, here are a few brief notes on the Foundation's eight-year history.

In 1986, the Japanese government, recognising the growing importance of the impact of mental, nervous system and muscle disorders on current and future society, established the National Hospital for Mental, Nervous and Muscle Disorders. It was to be an advanced national medical centre on the model of the National Cancer and Cardiovascular Centre, which has as its mission the provision of the most advanced medical treatment, the promotion of state-of-the-art research, and specialist training.

But it was soon acknowledged that government institutions alone could not do all that was required to make substantive progress in these fields; and so it was that in September 1995, in response to requests from researchers, patients, and patients' families, the Japan Foundation for Neuroscience and Mental Health was created with the full support of companies and institutions involved in this area and with the aim of contributing significantly to the improvement of public health and welfare.

Dr Eijiro Satoyoshi serves the Foundation as President, and Dr. Kiyohisa Takahashi, a psychiatrist, takes care of the office management in his capacity as Chairman. Based in Tokyo, the Foundation has the following functions and roles to support various activities conducted by researchers, technicians, other front line medical workers, and patients and their families:

WFN President Jun Kimura, Trustees, officials and Council of Delegates at Sydney Convention Centre for the Planning Meeting, (July 5-6, 2003) of 2005 World Congress of Neurology

1. Supporting Investigation and Research: publicly advertised support for original investigation and research carried out by young researchers. **2.** Supporting International Scientific Exchange: programmes to dispatch Japanese researchers overseas, or to invite overseas researchers to visit Japan, etc. **3.** Supporting Scientific Meetings: organizing and promoting international congresses and research meetings held in Japan **4.** Sponsoring Medical Education: training of young researchers, scientists, medical workers, etc. **5.** Publicity Work: disseminating information (knowledge) of mental and neurological disorders through publications.

As a charitable, non profit organization, the WFN shares the same vision as the Japan Foundation for Neuroscience and Mental Health and is happy to draw to the attention of all neurologists the splendid work done by them. The WFN would also like to express the hope that our collaboration will be ongoing and mutually beneficial.

ALSO IN THE ISSUE:

- Editorial
- President's Column
- WFN CME Programe
- WFN Publication & Website Committee Report
- WFN Junior Travelling Fellowship Reports
- Regional News
- Book Reviews & Calendar

WORLD
NEUROLOGY

The Newsletter of the World Federation of Neurology

Volume 18, Number 3, September 2003

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EDITORIAL

World Neurology is the voice of the World Federation of Neurology, helping to provide its membership with updated information; but the printing and mailing of a quarterly newsletter has been a major area of expenditure for the Federation. The magnificent grant from the Japan Foundation for Neuroscience towards the production and distribution costs of *'World Neurology'* will be a great help in this respect. The Japan Foundation has recognized a need to make common cause with the WFN by supporting this publication for the ultimate aim of relieving the neurological burden in society, which is one of the WFN's major goals, particularly in the developing countries. The training of physicians from these countries too is an ongoing priority for the Federation and the funds saved through the Japan Foundation's generosity can now be diverted towards the training and education of physicians/neurologists in these underprivileged parts of the world, and for research purposes. It is hoped that this relationship between the WFN and the Japan Foundation will be a long lasting affair and credit for this wonderful association between the two goes to President Jun Kimura, Dr. Eijiro Satoyoshi and Dr. Kiyohisa Takahashi, who deserve our appreciation and gratitude.

The Planning Meeting for the XVIIIth World Congress of Neurology in 2005 and the Council of Delegates meeting took place in Sydney in July 2003. They were very important sessions. The World Congress is expected to be a great success in this beautiful city. The arrangements being made by the local organizers of this Congress are first rate and the scientific programme promises to be superb. An added attraction is the proximity to the city centre of the Sydney Convention Centre, which has excellent facilities.

Jun Kimura has given brief accounts of what transpired at Sydney in his President's Column. Apart from the Council of Delegates meeting and a combined meeting with local organizers, there were also some other important meetings. A separate report, on the meeting of the Publications and Website Committee, appears in this issue. The other important meeting held in Sydney was of the Structure and Functions Committee chaired by Julien Bogousslavsky. This Committee is considering in detail the future management of WFN affairs—whether by a continuation of the London Office at 12 Chandos Street or through the engagement of a professional association management company with the prospect of better management and proper fundraising—and the pros and cons were fully discussed. A number of proposals have been received from professional organizations and have been scrutinized and analyzed, particularly with regard to the financial implications and possible benefits. It will take some further discussion before the final proposal is handed over to the WFN Trustees.

WFN Structure and Functions Committee Meeting at Sydney. Left to right: Roberto E. Sica (Argentina), Frank M. Yatsu (USA), Michael Donaghy (UK), Jagjit S. Chopra (India), and Chairman Julien Bogousslavsky (Switzerland)

The six-monthly report on the WFN's CME programme makes exciting reading. This programme is proving fruitful and, as one of the most successful WFN programmes, is being expanded. Many countries are reaping the benefits and the comments from the participating countries are self-explanatory. Those who are managing the programme under the leadership of Ted Munsat deserve a great deal of praise for their efforts to provide educational materials to those in need.

The short manuscript in this issue on the pathogenesis of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease shows the latest developments in our understanding of this disease. We are grateful to the authors of this article for accepting our invitation to submit this contribution.

The Seattle-based Allen Institute for Brain Sciences is a leader in the efforts to pinpoint the genes responsible for building and operating the human brain. The genome of the common mouse is akin to the human genome, which contains about 30,000 genes. Strange when we look at it but finding genes in mice which control the development and functions of the brain may help researchers to pursue studies on the treatment of neurological diseases by experimenting with drugs on mice. Paul G. Allen has remarked that, "if we can understand gene expression in the brain, we can learn so much about neurological diseases and the genetic component of human behaviour, like emotions". The team is trying to identify the genes which are active in different regions of the brain, a very difficult undertaking since an estimated two thirds of mouse and human genomes play some functions in brain activity. It is hoped that the efforts of this team of researchers will succeed in the gene expression map of the brain. It will help scientists to detect neuronal functions which become affected in neurological and mental disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The Brain Atlas expected from the Allen Institute will be different from others. The latter are based on brain scans and not on the gene expression maps being charted by Allen Institute workers.

Is the long term use of mobile phones a health hazard, particularly for the brain? This question is being asked in this scientific world in which technical advances have become an essential part of life. It is predicted that 20-60 percent of the energy emitted from a mobile phone is absorbed by the user's head, heating up the brain's structures. It has been shown that the rate of deaths from brain cancer among hand-held phone users is higher than those who use non-hand-held phones. Brain tumours develop more on the side of the head to which the person held his phone, with most tumours being acoustic neuromas. Mobile phone radiation can also destroy brain cells, which may lead to early Alzheimer's disease. It is said that pre-adolescent children are potentially more at risk. Perhaps a long term scientific study is necessary to prove or disprove these observations of the health hazards from mobile phones, but in the meantime the increasing use of mobile phones amongst schoolchildren needs to be curtailed before we know the final outcome of this study.

Jagjit S. Chopra, FRCP. PhD
Editor-in-Chief

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

We held the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on July 6th in conjunction with the planning meeting for the World Congress of Neurology (WCN) 2005, which was hosted by the local organizers in Sydney.

The planning meeting went as well as expected thanks to the meticulous preparation by William Carroll, Congress President, Geoffrey Donnan, Congress Chair, Samuel Berkovic, Chair of Scientific Program, Stephen M. Davis, Chair of Education, John Morris, Chair of Local Organizing, and other dedicated members of the local Organizing Committee. Roger Rosenberg, Chair of the WFN Research Committee, and Chris Kennard, Secretary-General of WCN 2001 held in London, coordinated the joint effort representing the WFN members of the Organizing Committee. In this report, I will not dwell on the progress we have made in planning the WCN 2005, except to say that I was impressed by the effort and determination to develop a highest caliber scientific program and the most interesting social events, which should attract a large number of participants to Sydney on November 5-11, 2005.

Keith Newton, our Administrator, with the help of Susan Bilger, spent an enormous amount of time in organizing the AGM, which is now required under the Companies Acts. We were so concerned that the SARS scare and the fear of global violence might prevent international travels that Keith had a contingency plan to meet at Helsinki if Sydney failed. Thus, I am particularly pleased to report that the AGM also went well to the satisfaction of all national delegates who participated. We were able to achieve a quorum for the Council of Delegates (COD) meeting, which was attended by 18 national delegates carrying 15 proxies given to the participants of their choice. I would like to highlight the main topics of discussion, and describe a perspective from my vantage point. A full report will shortly appear in the Web if you are interested in a more detailed account.

According to the Articles of Association, which dictate our procedural principles, one of the three Elected Trustees must retire at each AGM, the longest in office retiring first. An Elected Trustee so retiring may be reelected. As all three Trustees were elected simultaneously in London during the WCN 2001, the choice was made by drawing lots for Dr. William Carroll from Australia to retire this year. In the election conducted at the beginning of COD, he was re-elected as a Trustee out of five equally deserving candidates. I am happy to have him on board to maintain a close tie with the Australian Neurological Association in our joint project to organize the most successful WCN 2005 in Sydney.

WFN President, Trustees and officials at Council of Delegates meeting at Sydney—July 6, 2003. Left to Right: Marianne de Visser, Julien Bogousslavsky, Johan Aarli, Jun Kimura (President), Richard Godwin-Austen, William Carroll, Keith Newton, Susan Bilger.

Dr. Michael Donaghy, on behalf of the Association of British Neurologists, made two separate but related motions regarding the role of the Nominating Committee and the election process: 1) All candidates proposed as officers and trustees should be directly elected by the delegates on the basis of single transferable voting, and 2) Two of the three elected trustees should be nominated from the current body of national delegates.

Dr. Frank Yatsu, former chair of the Nominating Committee, attended the AGM to represent the current chair, Dr. Thomas Brandt, who was unable to participate. He explained to the COD the reasons why the Nominating Committee was formed and how it was operated. Both motions were then discussed at length before a call for questions, which resulted in an overwhelming number of votes against the motions. The spirit of the proposals, however, was well taken and supported by the Trustees, who will make concerted efforts to make the process more transparent, publicizing the rules of the deliberations and the selection criteria for all those concerned.

A question was raised on how the members of the Nominating Committee were selected. Like any other committee appointments, the president solicits nominations from different sources to prepare a geographically balanced slate based on the candidate's prior experience and interest as well as past record of excellence. All appointments are eventually approved by the Officers and Trustees as well as the Chairmen of the respective committees. Unlike the ordinary committees often chaired by one of the Trustees for close liaison with the managing directors, the Nominating Committee, once appointed, functions independently with no input from either the Officers or Trustees to avoid any real or perceived conflict of interest. The proceedings and decisions are held in private to avoid any outside pressures or influences.

The person in charge of the WFN accounts departed our auditors without properly notifying his successor of the date of the AGM and the need to produce the figures in good time. Consequently we experienced a major problem with timely preparation of the accounts of the Federation for the last fiscal year covering January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. They managed to complete the work in a draft form, which Richard Godwin-Austen, Secretary-Treasurer General, presented to the COD, detailing various insufficiencies in the statements. The delegates gave the draft a tentative approval with the condition that the final audit be circulated amongst the national member societies as soon as the work is completed. Given the unsatisfactory state of affairs with the financial report, the appointment of auditors for the current year has still to

be finally confirmed.

Dr. Roberto Sica, as chair of the Membership Committee, recommended that the COD accept the Mongolian Association for Neurology as a new member of WFN. The motion was carried unanimously. I wish to be the first to welcome Professor D. Baasanjav and 40 neurologists from Mongolia as the 90th member society, and look forward to developing a mutually beneficial affiliation.

I should mention in passing that the Membership Committee has also been negotiating with the Chinese Neurological Society that wishes to be affiliated with the WFN. There was a cause for optimism at the time of the Vancouver AGM last year with the anticipation that a formal application could be made in time for this year's COD. We have tentatively agreed to honor Taiwan's existing membership and to additionally recognize the Chinese Neurological Society and Hong Kong Neurological Society as the national and regional representation respectively. We have discussed the possibility of giving a single vote to each society considering that Hong Kong is regarded as the Special Administrative Region as it was when it belonged to the UK.

In September 2002, I visited with Dr. Chen, the President of the Chinese Neurological Society, to discuss the details of their constitution and remaining concerns regarding the Taiwan Neurological Society and Hong Kong Neurological Society. We also explored various options to resolve another major issue relating to the amount of dues that the Chinese Society would be asked to pay. While I was contemplating a second visit to Beijing earlier this year to finalize the agreement, I was saddened to learn that Professor Chen had passed away. With her demise, we were unable to proceed with the anticipated arrangement to formally seek China's entry to the WFN this year. The Membership Committee, now chaired by Dr. Marianne deVisser after the retirement of Dr. Roberto Sica, will renew the negotiation, which has been pending because of the SARS crisis. We certainly hope to bring the Chinese Neurological Society into the Federation, although we firmly adhere to the traditional position to remain absolutely free of international politics.

Dr. Johan Aarli, the First Vice President and Chair of the Public Relations and WHO Committee, led the discussion regarding the role of the regional vice presidents (RVP), which is poorly defined at the moment. Of the five RVPs elected in 2001, Drs. Carlos Chouza (Pan-American), Dr. Leontino Battistin (European), Dr. Jin Soo Kim (Asian Oceanian) participated in the discussion. Dr. Najoua Miladi (Pan-African), and Dr. Saleh Al Deeb (Pan-Arab) were unable to attend the meeting. Except for the role on the Editorial Advisory Board of ***World Neurology*** under the editorship of Jagjit Chopra, the RVPs have no formal functions within the WFN. A consensus emerged that the RVPs should have a much stronger basis to truly represent the respective regions. To establish this practice, we need to have a more formalized relationship with each of the five regional groups. The RVPs should also serve as the contact for the regional WHO offices to identify the needs unique to the region for prevention of neurological disorders and for dissemination of pertinent information. The fundamental aim was to make the WFN integrated and closely knit. We cannot radically alter the function of RVPs half way in their term, but, after further deliberation among the Trustees, we hope to present newly defined functions of RVPs for approval of the COD at the AGM in 2004 so that those elected or appointed in 2005 will have a more clearly defined role.

Meeting of Trustees, Officials, Regional Vice Presidents and Editor World Neurology at Sydney—July 5, 2003

Dr. Richard Godwin-Austen discussed the new concept of regional congresses that would take place in the intervening years between the World Congress of Neurology at four-year intervals. In essence, the Federation offers its support to a regional organization or national society to hold joint regional congresses on the basis of combined planning and sharing of a profit realized. This does not apply to the regional organizations or national societies who are already arranging their own independent meeting successfully. It is aimed to help less affluent regions that might have a great difficulty in hosting scientific meetings on their own. These conferences should develop scientific programs highlighting the topics of special concern to that particular area. Bids are now being invited from regional or national societies. Any local organizers interested in this arrangement should initially discuss the plan with the respective RVP before contacting the London office for further instruction.

Mainly for logistic reasons, only a few committees met in Sydney. These include Publications and Website Committee, chaired by Francois Boller, and Structure and Function Committee under the direction of Julien Bogousslavsky. In the interest of time, we compressed the oral presentation from various committees at the COD meeting. To complement the report, an excerpt from ***World Neurology*** was circulated to detail the activities of each committee. I will not reiterate the report, which is made available on the website for your perusal. All in all, I am happy with the progress each committee has made during the past two years. Major advances have been achieved but we have the potential to move even further.

After the Sydney conference, I attended the 25th annual meeting of the Colombian Association of Neurology under the able direction of Professor

Opening Ceremony (left to right) Gustavo Pradilla—President Organizing Committee VI Colombian Congress of Neurology, Alvaro Beltran—President Universidad Industrial de Santander, Manuel Uribe—President Neurological Association, Jun Kimura—President World Federation of Neurology, Carlos S. Uribe—Ex-President Colombian Neurological Association.

Gustavo Pradilla, on August 7-9, 2003. This most successful congress dealt with an appropriate mixture of various neurological disciplines covered by a number of local and international faculties. All sessions were conducted in Spanish with simultaneous translation for foreign speakers. I was happy to see many old friends and get acquainted with new ones in Bucaramanga. The quadrennial WCN, now scheduled for November 5-11, 2005 in Sydney, serves as a most effective venue for presenting scientific achievements and interacting with delegates of varied backgrounds. We would like to have a large number of participants from different corners of the world. Unfortunately, however, not everyone can attend such an international meeting because of fiscal and logistic constraints. Thus, the WFN is committed to work closely with regional and national groups in all parts of the world to improve communication with member societies. As such, local meetings, like the one organized in Colombia, play an equally important role for the mission of the WFN in advancing neuroscience and clinical practice, which may be unique to the area.

Jun Kimura, MD
President, WFN

WFN CME PROGRAM

Six-monthly report: February 2003 - August 2003

The fifth mailing of ***Continuum*** of the titles "Acute Stroke Management", "Emergency Neurology", and "Headache Update", took place on 17 July 2003 to 28 countries. As usual demand for the journals continues to outstrip supply. Members are looking forward to studying the new titles, acknowledging their shipments with comments such as "truly excellent" (Uruguay) and "fantastic" (Cuba).

1. Participants—Twenty eight countries are involved in the program at present. Eastern European countries continue to participate very enthusiastically and return regular feedback on courses. Bulgaria and Romania submitted their first evaluation forms early in the year, and received almost 80 certificates of participation between them. Turkey, Serbia & Montenegro (Yugoslavia), Slovenia and Lithuania are also regular contributors. However, comments have also been received from countries that have not previously returned feedback including Guatemala and Syria. If certificates of participation are taken as a measure of members' increased activity, the program can clearly be seen to be expanding. To date, nearly 600 certificates have been awarded, which exceeds the number for the whole of 2002.

1.i. New members—Since the last report Argentina, Bangladesh and Mexico have joined the program under the coordination of Dr Federico Pelli, Dr Shariful Islam Sohel and Dr Lilia Nunez Orozco respectively. All have shown enthusiasm in organising the program in their countries. Bangladesh joined the program just prior to the July mailing. Innovatively for the CME program, the coordinator, Dr Sohel, and the Bangladesh Society of Neurology, held a press conference introducing the program to the medical community on 18 August 2003. They have also distributed copies of ***Continuum,*** and printed evaluation forms and discussion group guidelines. With two national societies, Guatemala is now viewed as two separate countries for purposes of the program. Dr Luis Salguero remains coordinator for the ***Asociacion Guatemaltecan de Neurologia*** (Guatemala 1), while Dr Henry Stokes is coordinator for the ***Asociacion Guatemaltecan de Ciencias Neurologicas*** (Guatemala 2).

1.ii Russia—In addition to coordinating the program in Russia, Professor Alla Guekht, has also agreed to organise the program in countries of the former Soviet Union, Estonia and Azerbaijan for example. She will canvass these countries at the All-Russian Society of Neurologists in Moscow during September. This adds to her already heavy workload, and of course also places extra demand upon supplies of ***Continuum.*** Russia has a very active program, and extracts from a report by Professor Guekht are given below with her permission. The report demonstrates the excellent use being made of ***Continuum,*** its positive reception in Russia, and the success of the program with a coordinator of the enthusiasm and organisational skill of Professor Guekht.

1. iii Request for Increase in Donation of *Continuum*—It is unusual for countries' requirements for ***Continuum*** to be met from the current donation of 200 copies of each Continuum title at the twice-yearly mailings. Demand increases for what is considered by recipients to be a very valuable learning resource. This, coupled with the fact that Professor Guekht is assuming the coordination of former states of the Soviet Union, led us to make a request to the AAN to extend their already generous donation of 200 copies per title, to 300 copies. This request was made via Andrea Weiss in

Destination Australia—Convention Centre for XVIIIth World Congress of Neurology, Sydney, 2005

June for consideration by the Editorial Board.

1. iv Non-participating countries— Although each country's activity within the program is routinely monitored, a detailed review of each country's activity is undertaken every six months. The latest review in May resulted in Poland, South Africa and Morocco being suspended from the program for the time being. We had received very little response to our communications, and they had not returned evaluation forms on the courses they had been sent for a very long time, if at all. However, as usual, should they provide feedback at a later date and wish to re-join the program, they will be welcomed.

2. Feedback—The system of circulating feedback to members of ***Continuum*** faculties continues, with comment from evaluation forms being forwarded to Andrea Weiss for circulation to the faculties concerned.

Comments on ***Continuum*** continue to be very positive and individuals constantly emphasise the relevance of the information for their neurological practice. All courses are much appreciated, and a range of comments from the evaluation forms on various courses, follows for your information and interest.

PARTICIPANTS' COMMENTS

Course: Tumours of the Brain and Spinal Cord—"This course was excellent in adding new information about the therapeutic approach for brain and spinal cord tumours ... and broadened our mind in genetics as a tool for early diagnosis and management." (Egypt). "The course was very beneficial in adding much about the diagnostic outlines on the genetic basis, and also therapeutic outlines " it added much to our management experience of tumours of the brain and spinal cord." (Egypt). "I like the case reports and the neuro-imaging in the text. New information for me was the chapter on molecular biology." (Czech Republic). "These study group programmes should be continued. They are very useful for me." (Turkey). "The content is very instructive and appropriate for our practice." (Tunisia)

Course: Learning Disabilities—"The study is very interesting, full of information that improves my knowledge about learning disabilities. I liked it very much..." (Romania). "The content was very well systematised and very easy to apply in our everyday practice, and of great interest to us as there are tests we didn't use very frequently til now. We found as very interesting the case descriptions. May be a video/CD-ROM presenting some cases and the appropriate tests could be very useful for us." (Romania). "The course was interesting... the material was far from our knowledge and really we have not enough experience with dealing with such items, so the course was so fruitful and we thank you for sharing us your knowledge." (Syria).

Course: Tropical Neurology—"Both the material in the book as well as endeavour of participants is of extremely high quality. This course helped us in enhancing the knowledge in this important, but sometimes neglected segment of neurology. Overall, rating of this course is extraordinary." (Yugoslavia). "I read each chapter of ***Tropical Neurology*** with great interest. I was especially interested in the chapter "Strokes in the Tropics". Along with reading this material during the summer, which was very hot in my town in Serbia (40ºC), I treated the patient who developed postapartal venous thrombosis. Thus, this material significantly helped me in establishing the diagnosis." (Yugoslavia)

Course: Disorders of Cognitive Function—"Probably the best Continuum course. Very picturesque, inspiring and interesting. I also liked the practical approach." (Slovenia). "The book is very well written and full of useful examples and illustrations. The accompanying video is very informative and shows additional aspects which are not easily presented in a text format." (Slovenia). "We were all impressed with excellent case studies and we agreed that it is the best way for illustration of cognitive and behavioural impairment." (Yugoslavia). "The functional anatomy is difficult to understand, but good, basic information The mental evaluation is excellent and it will be translated for clinical use. The patient management problems and appendices were very informative." (Guatemala 1). "The concept is discussed in a concise and practical format. The information is useful in everyday neurological practice." (Guatemala 2)

Course: Infectious Diseases—"There is a lot of useful information for clinical practice, some to refresh pre-existing knowledge and some to learn about it, The authors of ***Continuum*** courses produced an excellent and comprehensive coverage of nervous system infections that is easy to read and understand." (Yugoslavia)

Course: Iatrogenic Neurology—"I learnt a lot of things in iatrogenic neurology of which I had limited knowledge. I participated in giving lectures on the topics. It was a great pleasure." (Sri Lanka). "Very good overall rating. Excellent coverage on drug induced movement disorders, complication of anti-epileptic drugs, and complications of chemotherapy/radiotherapy." (Sri Lanka). "Content, excellent. Fulfilled a vacuum of knowl-

edge." (Guatemala 1).

Course: Sleep Disorders—"Case presentations, very helpful. Approach to diagnosis and treatment, very useful. Insomnia description, too short. Emphasis on paediatric sleep disorders, excellent. Appendices, excellent!!" (Guatemala 1). "The content was excellent and useful for me as a clinical neurologist" the depth of the topics covered is neurologically very educational. When going through the references and bibliography, we feel it is up to date." (Guatemala 2)

Course: Neuroimmunology—"Pathophysiological aspects of diseases were thoroughly done with vast essential knowledge being given. A little more clinical orientation might make this venture perfect. Thank you." (Sri Lanka).

NB: Although these are all positive comments, they are nevertheless truly representative of those received.

LIST OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guatemala(1), Guatemala(2), Honduras, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (Serbia).

Monica Brough
WFN CME Program Manager

WFN PUBLICATIONS AND WEBSITE COMMITTEE

A Report

A meeting of the Publications and Website Committee was held July 5, 2003 at the Regent (now Four Seasons) Hotel in Sydney in the context of a meeting held in preparation of the 2005 WCN.

The attendees included F Boller, Jun Kimura, Bill Carroll, Johan Aarli and Jagjit Chopra, as well as Keith Newton and Susan Bilger.

Two main topics were discussed: the web site and the Journals.

Once again we must congratulate Bento Garcia de Sousa on the nice job done for the upgrading and maintenance of the web. It was proposed that an actual contract be written and signed concerning his precise role. This will be prepared by FB with help from KN. Statistics are available for each segment of the website, but they should be more accessible than they are now. The proposal of having a separate (linked) page for each research group was approved. The question of a forum was resolved in favor of "public with restrictions". A considerable amount of discussion revolved around the related issue of obtaining e-mail addresses for WFN members. As of now the London office has around 1500 addresses. Two strategies will be pursued in order to get more. 1) All national delegates will be asked to send the mailing list of their national societies. 2) Dr Kimura will approach the new AAN President to see if WFN can get access to the AAN list. After this is done, the London office will coordinate with the Executive Director of AAN. 3) There should be a "guest book" for all those who consult the website with the possibility of having one's address not recorded. Since the web is now open, a brief questionnaire should be included in the guest book.

WFN Publications and Website Committee Meeting—Left to right: (Sitting) Johan Aarli, Jun Kimura, Bill Carroll, (Standing) Jagjit S. Chopra, Keith Newton and Committee Chairman François Boller

The following letter has been prepared and addressed to all **WFN** Delegates.

One of the recommendations that emerged from the recent World Congress Planning Meeting, held in Sydney, was that the WFN Central Office should collect the e-mail addresses of as many neurologists as possible worldwide so that we may improve both the effectiveness and rapidity of our communications with our members. I am therefore writing to ask you, as National Delegate, to please forward to the London Office all the addresses in your possession. Needless to say, they will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and be used only to distribute material of academic interest or information related to WFN business. It would also be most helpful if you could ask your colleagues and other contacts to do the same.

Journals

JNS—Again the issue of the revenues generated by the Journal was discussed. It was decided that there should be a meeting that included Elsevier, FB and the Secretary of the Finance Committee, Mark Hallett. One question to be clarified is the actual ownership of the Journal. The existing contract goes back to 1988 (under Dr Masland's Chairmanship) and the question of ownership is not specifically mentioned.

World Neurology (WN).
A major Japanese Foundation has expressed interest in supporting this WFN project and WN has been proposed for this purpose. One way to increase revenues is to ask the organizers of future meetings to include an announcement accompanied by a donation. This applies to bidders for future WCNs, but also to regional meetings which seek sponsorship from the WFN.

The Editorships of JNS and WN are up for renewal with the coming of a new Administration in 2005. A suitable search subcommittee will be put in place. The current Editors are eligible for renewal. Nothing is new concerning other Journals. In particular, no word has been received from Lippincott about ADAD.

François Boller, MD, PhD
Chairman Publications & Website Committee, Paris, France

WFN JUNIOR TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP REPORTS

I was nominated for 2002 GlaxoSmithKline Junior Travelling Fellowships to attend the 6th Congress of the European Federation of Neurological Societies in Vienna , Austria (October 26th-29th, 2002).

I am very sorry for such a long delay of my report. I am very grateful for the financial support given by the World Federation of Neurology, which made it possible for me to participate the congress. As my special field of interest concerns brain tumors, I participated in the work of neuro-oncology section. On the basis of my abstract 'Survival and prognostic factors of patients with brain glioma in Estonia' the Organizing Committee proposed me to have a short oral overview on this topic. This was my first presentation in such big and honorable congress so I tried to do my best. The presentation gave me a good experience and encouraged to continue my work in this field. Besides above-mentioned section I also participated in the lectures on cerebrovascular diseases, stroke treatment, multiple sclerosis, glioma treatment headache and others. Poster sessions gave me a good overview about several different field of neurology and were the best place for discussions and meetings with colleagues.

Especially, I liked the video-session of movement disorders where interesting cases were discussed. I enjoyed my stay in Vienna very much.

Aive Liigant,
Dept. of Neurology & Neurosurgery
University of Tartu 2 L. Punsepa St.
51014 Tartu, Estonia.

I attended the 7th Conference of the European Federation of Neurological Societies- at Helsinki from 30th Aug. to 2nd Sept. 2003. I am very much thankful to World Federation of Neurology to grant me the award of junior travelling fellowship in order to attend this great international conference I ever attended. I also presented a paper on epidemiological survey of epilepsy in a defined geographical area inside India and I got an award of poster prize.There were some interesting sessions like tournament of junior neurologist, quiz contests and teaching session of high academic quality. The satellite symposium organised by different pharmaceutical companies were also highly informative.More than 3200 delegates from the European countries and rest of the world attended this great congress and it was said that EFNS for the first time saw this massive gathering. The 8th congress of EFNS was declared to be held at Paris in Sept. 2004.

GP Burman,
Hissar, India

WINNERS OF THE WFN JUNIOR TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS 2003

Name	Country	Meeting
Tomislav Breitenfeld	Croatia	128th Annual Meeting of the American Neurological Association, San Francisco, USA October 19-22, 2003
Mercedes Bello Sanchez	Cuba	AAEM & IFCN Joint Meeting San Francisco, September 16-20, 2003
Ana Margarita Chong Medina	Cuba	AAEM & IFCN, Joint Meeting, San Francisco, September 16-20, 2003
Alexander Rousseaux Lafargue	Cuba	AAEM & IFCN, Joint Meeting, San Francisco, September 16-20, 2003
G.P. Burman	India	7th EFNS Congress, Helsinki, Finland, August 30-September 2, 2003
Achal K Srivastava	India	25th International Epilepsy Congress Lisbon, Portugal, October 12-16, 2003
Lodi Gogovska	Macedonia	7th EFNS Congress, Helsinki, Finland, August 30-September 2, 2003
Irena Dujmovic	Serbia & Montenegro	7th EFNS Congress, Helsinki, Finland, August 30-September 2, 2003
Ziad Adwan	Syria	56th AAN Meeting,, San Francisco, April 24-May 1, 2004

Neurofilament Light Mutations and the Pathogenesis of Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease

Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease is the most common hereditary neuropathy, affecting approximately 1 in 1,000 of the general population. A number of genes have been identified as harboring mutations in CMT patients, although additional chromosomal loci for which no genes have yet been identified have also been found. CMT is characterized by heterogeneity at both the clinical and the genetic levels. Mutations in different genes result in the same clinical phenotype, and different mutations in the same gene can also result in different phenotypes.

Recently, mutations in the neurofilament light gene (NFL) have been identified in CMT patients. Neurofilaments (VFs) are the main intermediate filament (IF) of post-mitotic neurons. There are three different neurofilament subunits, heavy (NFH), medium (NFM) and light (NFL) according to their molecular weight. Both NFL and NFM are very closely linked on chromosome 8p21, and their expression is coordinately regulated during development. NFH expression occurs later during development, after expression of NFL and NFM. Both in vitro biochemical data, as well as transient transfection experiments, have demonstrated that only NFL can self-assemble, while NFM need to form the core of the filament, with NFM and NFH responsible for the radial growth of the filaments. NFs have a tripartite structure, with a central a-helical coil-coiled rod domain and globular head and tail domains. The rod domain is critical for assembly of NFs, which starts with a dimerization step, followed by the formation of tetramers and subsequent higher order structures. In neurons, NF subunits are synthesized in the cytoplasm and transported to the axons. During their axonal transport NFs are phosphorylated, in the tail domains of NFH and NFM. Alterations in NFs have been identified in a number of neurological and neurodegenerative diseases. NF aggregation, mislocalization and aberrant axonal transport, have been described in Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, diabetic neuropathy, and toxic neuropathies, among others.

The first NFL mutation identified in CMT was a missense point mutation resulting in a Gln333Pro amino acid change. The Gln333 amino acid is located in the highly conserved region of the rod domain. Substitution for the Pro residue introduces a Pro-kink that destabilizes the a-helical coiled-coil. The second NFL mutation was a double missense point-mutation resulting in a Pro8Arg amino acid substitution in the head domain. The head domain of NFL has also been shown to be important for filament assembly, but the relative importance of individual amino acid residues is not known. The assembly of NFs has been shown to be regulated in part by phosphorylation of the head domain.

Recently published data has identified new mutations of the NFL gene in other CMT patients. The mutations are located in all three domains of the NFL gene. In the head domain of NFL new mutations identified are Glu7Lys, Pro8Gln, Pro8Leu, Pro22Ser, Pro22Thr, and Glu89Lys. It appears that the Pro8 and Pro22 amino acid residues may be mutational hotspots. Newly identified mutations in the rod domain of NFL are Asn97Ser and Ala148Val. Two additional mutations have been identified in the tail domain of NFL, Asp469Asn and deletion of Glu528 (delGlu528). The Asp469Asn amino acid change had been previously identified in a study searching for NF mutations in

ALS patients, but the amino acid change was identified in both ALS patients and controls, thus suggesting that it could be a polymorphism and not a real mutation. It is interesting to note that so far most of the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified in the NF genes are found in the non-helical tail domain of the NF subunits.

We have initially characterized the effects of the different NFL mutations on assembly of NFs using a heterologous transfection system in vitro. Both Pro8Arg and Gln333Pro mutant NFL resulted in the loss of the self-assembly capability of wild type human NFL [hNFL(wt)]. As it would be expected in the case of a disease with an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance, both mutations also disrupted wild-type NFL filaments. The two mutants had different effects on the assembly of heteropolymeric filaments composed of NFL and NFM. The Gln333Pro NFL mutant disrupted the assembly of NFL-NFM heterofilaments. Expression of this Gln333Pro mutant resulted in the formation of aggregates, in which NFM was found to co-localize. In contrast, co-expression of the Pro8Arg mutant with wild-type NFM resulted in the formation of filaments in most cells. However, these filaments were abnormal and had a high tendency to be very thick and bundled. The Asp469Asn hNFL variant behaved in all cases in a similar fashion as wild-type hNFL. Alterations in the NF network caused by NFL mutations could disrupt axonal transport. This mechanism is similar to that recently described for mutation of the kinesin motor protein KIF1Bb, a mutation linked with CMT2A. Disturbances in kinesin-driven anterograde transport, especially of synaptic vesicle precursors, are thought to be responsible for the development of neuropathy in CMT2A patients. Interestingly, mutations in another kinesin motor have been described in a family with hereditary spastic paraplegia.

In summary, different upstream alterations, such as mutations in motor-proteins or structural neuronal proteins, could lead to altered axonal transport, which could explain the similarities observed regarding the pathogenesis of the different types of CMT. Moreover, disruption of axonal transport is a good candidate as a common pathogenic mechanism in a number of neurological and neurodegenerative diseases.

R.P-O. was supported by a post-doctoral fellowship from the Charcot-Marie-Tooth Association (CMTA,2002),and is the Carolyn Redell CMTA Fellow (2003). Research in Dr. Liem's laboratory is supported by the National Institutes of Health.

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Yoshihara, T., Yamamoto, M., Hattori, N., Misu, K., Mori, K., Koike, H.,. Raul Perez-Olle and Ronald K.H. Liem.
Department of Pathology, Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons. New York, USA

NOTICE

Dear WFN member,

You are invited to participate in a web survey on the perceived quality of journals in clinical neurology. With the support of the World Federation of Neurology, we would like to target WFN members as our survey sample. We believe that your valuable opinion will represent the voice of neurologists worldwide. Your support will assist in the overall development of better programs to evaluate research performance in medicine and especially in clinical neurology.

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University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, Australia

New Regional Vice-President

Dr. Pedro Chana (Chile), New Regional Vice President, Pan American Region, to serve two years. This position was held for the previous two years by Dr. Carlos Chouza of Uruguay.

REGIONAL NEWS

7th Congress of the European Federation of Neurological Societies

The 7th Congress of the European Federation of Neurological Societies was held in Helsinki from **August 31 to September 2, 2003** under the patronage of Mrs. Tarja Halonen, President of the Republic of Finland, and the host was the Finnish Neurological Association. It was co-sponsored also by the World Federation of Neurology, represented by the First Vice President, Prof. Johan Aarli, and by the Vice President for Europe, Prof. Leontino Battistin. The Congress was chaired by the President of the EFNS, Prof. W.D. Heiss, and the local committee was chaired by Prof. J. Palo. On the first day there were 11 Teaching Courses on various aspects of the neurological diseases, attended by many young people, coming from all over Europe. The 3 days of the Congress were divided into Main Topics in the morning and Focused Workshops in the afternoon. On the first day the three Main Topics were: Primary vs. Secondary Prevention of Stroke; Mechanisms of Chronic Axonal Injury in Multiple Sclerosis; and Drug Development and Safety. On the second day the three main topics were: New Frontiers in Movement Disorders; Interventional Treatment of Refractory Epilepsy; and Genetics applied to Neurological Diseases. On the third day the three main topics were: Treatment of Dementia; Emerging Treatment in non-glial tumours; and Autonomic and sexual dysfunction.

In the afternoon there were fourteen Focused Workshops, with the following titles: Treatment of metabolic disorders, Assessment of Parkinson's disease in clinical practice, New imaging techniques to monitor brain tumour therapy, Practical approach to evaluation of patients with dementia, Molecular mechanisms of demyelination in hereditary neuropathies, Acute stroke treatment—Elements of care, Viral infections of the Nervous System, Benign Multiple Sclerosis, Clinical diagnosis of mitochondrial diseases, Neuro-Nuclear Medicine—New aspects in imaging, New neurological channelopathies, Systemic reviews in evidence-based neurology, White matter diseases: assessing the significance with neuroimaging, and Controversies in the treatment of stroke.

There were also some Special sessions; on Sunday, one was dedicated to Neuroethics, another one was a meeting of the European Association of Young Neurologists and Trainees. On the second day there was a special session on Music and Neurology, organized by a Special Interested Group, another was organized by the European Stroke Initiative and finally one was organized by the European Society for Clinical Neuropharmacology devoted to CNS drug action and gene expression. There were also other special sessions, one dedicated to the basal ganglia group, another one dedicated to the History of Neurology (Clifford Rose Lecture) and finally one dedicated to the Hyperbaric oxygenation program.

During the lunch time and also in the evening there were various Satellite Symposia dedicated to various aspects of therapy in CNS diseases and supported by educational grants from pharmaceutical companies.

The Congress was attended by almost 3500 neurologists coming from all over Europe but also from elsewhere and all the sessions were very well attended. There was also CME accreditation. Of particular relevance was the Opening Ceremony, held on Sunday August 31, in the late afternoon and opened by Professor W.D. Heiss with a memory of Dr. Friederike Tschabitscher, the executive director of the EFNS, who had died just one month before the Congress. All the audience stood for a minute's silence in memory of Mrs. Tschabitscher, known as Uschi. Prof. Dieter Heiss outlined the great relevance of the work done by Dr. Tschabitscher, for EFNS and proposed the institution in her memory of bursaries for young neurologists in the future. The ceremony was closed by a musical program, performed by the Helsinki Streams and also by a lecture by Prof. Jorma Palo of Helsinki, who gave a very nice satiric view of Finland in the past and in the present.

The Congress was very successful in all scientific sessions that were attended by many people, with outstanding presentations, and also in the social part, also quite nice, and very well organized by the local committee. The closing ceremony was excellent with an appointment in September 2004 in Paris for the 8th Congress of the European Federation of Neurological Societies.

Prof. Leontino Battistin
WFN Vice President for Europe

National Stroke Symposium

National Stroke Symposium was organized on February 2-3, 2002 by Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, India. This was the first regional stroke meeting organized in India for the year 2002 and was endorsed by the International Stroke Society. Eminent faculty from India and abroad (Singapore, USA, Italy), participated. The International Stroke Society was represented by Prof G. Lenzi and Prof PM Dalal. The response to the meeting was overwhelming, with about 300 delegates actively participating from all parts of India, most of whom expressed their interest in becoming members of the International Stroke Society. Topics discussed included, epidemiology, imaging, thrombolytic therapy, stroke units, strategies for primary and secondary prevention and role of surgical intervention in stroke. There was an open session, in which stroke issues specifically relevant in the Indian context were discussed. The need for having an Indian stroke association was felt. The ongoing ICASS (Indian Collaborative acute stroke study) project, its strengths and limitations were discussed at length. All in all, it was a highly successful meeting which highlighted the interest in stroke among the neurologists of India. The scientific proceedings of this meeting appeared in the form of a special stroke supplement of the December 2002, vol. 50 issue of Neurology India, official journal of Neurological Society of India, under the editorship of Dr Subhash Kaul, convener of National Stroke Symposium. The entire contents can be viewed at http: www.neurologyindia.com.

The Indian Stroke Association was formed in May 2002 and is still in its infancy with a membership of 40 neurologists. There are over two-dozen stroke units in the country with excellent facilities for care of acute stroke patients.

Dr. G. Arjundas (Chennai)
President, Indian Stroke Association

WFN TIE

One of the many success stories of the London World Congress was the launch of the new WFN silk tie, a reversal (blue 'Circle of Willis' on a red background) of the traditional tie worn by WFN members for a number of years now. For those who missed the opportunity to acquire this souvenir of this memorable Congress when in London or who could not attend WCN 2001, ties are available from the London Secretariat Office at the same price as the blue version £20.00 (U.S. $30.00); Ladies Scarves (blue only, 31x31 inches) are also available for £30.00 (US$50). Orders with payment to: WFN Secretariat, 12 Chandos Street, London W1G 9DR, UK.

BOOK REVIEWS

NINDS at 50-50 years of Brain Research

Editor:	Lewis P. Roland, M.D
ISBN :	1 888799 71 4
No. of Pages:	360
Price:	$44.95
Publication Date:	2003
Publishers :	Demos Medical Publishing —N.Y

An excellent monograph on the 50 years of history of National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. The Editor has explicitly described its birth and development, to become one of the most powerful Institutes in modern neurosciences with, to its credit, six Nobel laureates and five Lasker Award winners. The book is well written with numerous historical photographs to enrich its contents. There are short biographies of famous neuroscientists who were Directors of the Institute, including Richard L. Masland who was President of the World Federation of Neurology for 8 years. This volume should be a part of every Neuroinstitute's Library to inspire younger neuroscientists, not only to match but surpass the achievements of those who built this Institute.

Editor-in-Chief

Managing the Symptoms of Multiple Sclerosis

Editor:	Randall T. Schapiro M.D
ISBN :	1 888799 78 1 (Pbk)
No. of Pages:	198
Price:	$19.95
Publication Date:	2003
Publishers :	Demos

A very helpful book for those who treat multiple sclerosis patients. There is in depth discussion of the disease which is widespread throughout the world. The author has meticulously planned the four major parts in this book which are most appropriate and which give the total view of this ailment starting from Disease and its management, managing the various MS symptoms including movement and walking, care of bladder and bowel, speech and swallowing, sensory disturbances, and diet and nutrition in addition to medical therapy. The author is the director of a multiple sclerosis centre and his own observations, experience and clinical handling of such patients add first hand knowledge of this disease. The book is recommended for neurologists, general physicians, physiotherapists and postgraduate students.

Prof. S. Prabhakar
Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh - India

Fragments of Neurological History

Editor:	John M.S. Pearce
ISBN:	1 8609 43381 P274 H
No. of Pages:	633
Price:	£46.00
Publication Date:	April 2003
Publishers:	Imperial College Press

This book highlights the neurological history of almost all diseases of the nervous system: the first anatomical and neurophysiological phenomena recorded; the first scientific human cadaveric dissection by Herophilis and Erasistratus in 325-255 B.C.; and the revolutionary advances made by Vesalius (1514-1564). The 'coils' of the brain were first noted by Praxagoras (300 BC) and Erasistratus 260 BC who compared them with the coils of the intestine. Vesalius recognised focal epilepsy—preceding Hughlings Jackson—and described it as follows: 'arisen from an obstruction of the brain extending to those processes at the origin of nerves, a certain aura or vapour is always felt to be carried from the leg through the hip, then scapula, upward to head and then left leg'. The book gives a vivid description of the localization of functions, early neuroanatomy and neurophysiology. There are early descriptions of convulsions of the brain, fissure of Rolando and Sylvius, recognition of Erb, Westphal and tendon reflexes, Clark's column, Schwann cells, Wallerian degeneration and myelin, aphasia or aphenia, Paul Broca's description of aphasia etc. There are too historical descriptions of dementias, headache, epilepsy, CSF, stroke and vascular disease, ocular and cranial disorders. This volume also gives short biographies of those famous neuroscientists who recorded early symptoms and signs of neurological diseases in ancient times. It is a very interesting publication with lots of illustrations, photographs and quotations from early works. Students of neurology and neurophysicians will be thrilled to read it.

Editor-in-Chief

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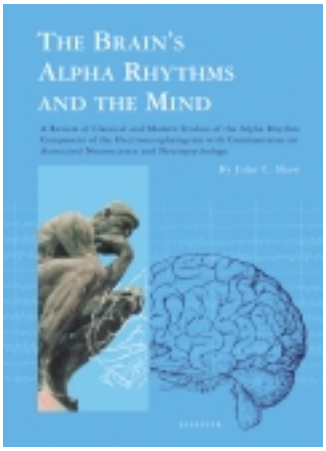
What's New in Neurology...

Special Product Highlight

The Brain's Alpha Rhythms

A review of classical and modern studies of the alpha rhythm component of the electoencephalogram with commentaries on associated neuroscience and neuropsychology



Edited by: J.C. Shaw

To the author's knowledge this book is the first to review the whole field of the Alpha rhythm component of the electroencephalogram (EEG). It reviews the classical studies from the 1930s through the 1980s when EEG research became dominated by event-related potential studies. Renewed interest in the alpha rhythm developed in the 1990s when neuronal oscillations became a major focus of interest in the neurophysiology of brain function. Many of the later studies of alpha activity that resulted from this development are fully documented in the book.

ISBN 0-444-51397-3, 380 pages

USD 135/Euro 135, hardbound

Pub date: June 2003

For a complete list of contents please visit the book's homepage on http://www.elsevier.com/locate/isbn/0444513973/

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American Epilepsy Society
5-10 December 2003, Boston, USA

We look forward to seeing you!

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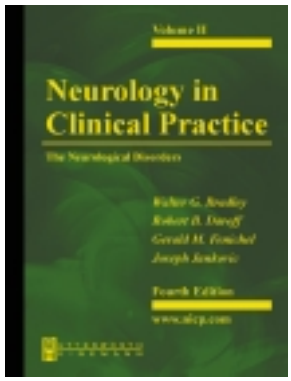

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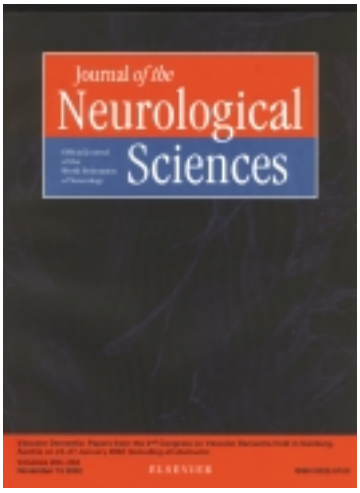

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`Lightning eye movements' (ocular myoclonus) by A. Atkin and Morris B. Bender, Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

Abstract

1. (1) Three patients showing rapid bursts of horizontal to-and-fro eye movements were studied.

2. (2) The burst pattern consisted of small conjugate saccades.

3. (3) Bursts most often occurred following horizontal gaze movements toward the more paretic or ataxic side of the patient's body, and the first movement of each burst was most often toward the less paretic side.

4. (4) All three of the patients showed some signs of dysfunction in the pontine paramedian zone; 2 of the 3 patients also showed evidence of pretectal lesions, and in both these patients the burst eye movements appeared to be closely associated with eye movements characteristic of pretectal dysfunction.

5. (5) Several other peculiarities of ocular movements, which may in some way be related to the `lightning eye movements', were noted in both patients with predominant pretectal involvement.

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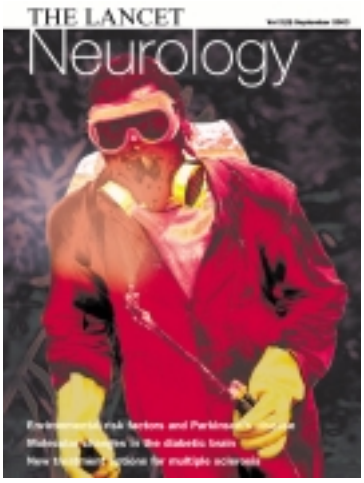

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CALENDAR

2003

7th Congress of the World Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology
2-5 November, 2003
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33rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience
8-12 November, 2003
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Contact: Society for Neuroscience, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 500, Washington DC 20036, USA
Tel: (202) 462-6688, Fax: (202) 462-9740, e-mail: info@sfn.org
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4th Asian Sleep Research Society Congress
20-23 November, 2003
Zhuhai, China
Contact: Congress Secretariat, Shanghai Inst. for Biol. Sci., Chinese Academy of Sci. Bd. 31-111, YueYang Road 319 Shanghai, 20031, China
Tel: 86-21-64336650/64335358, Fax: 86-21-64375762
e-mail: 4asrs2003@biosino.org,
Website: www.shisa-sleep.com/

11th Asian-Australasian Congress of Neurological Surgery
22-26 November, 2003
Singapore
Contact: 11th AACNS Secretariat, 302 Orchard Road, #16-04 Tong Building, Singapore 238862
Tel: (65) 6738 1871, Fax: (65) 6738 7691, e-mail: enquiries@aasns.com
Website: www.aasns.com/aacns

An International Conference on Neuropsychology: Recent Advances in the East and West
9-12 December, 2003
Hong Kong, China
Contact: Rm 309, Sino Building, Chung Chi College, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin - Tel: 852-2609-6648 ,
Fax: 852-2603-5019,
e-mail:
neuropsy_conf@psy.cuhk.edu.hk,
Website:
www.psy.cuhk.edu.hk/~aschan/lab.htm

European Charcot Foundation Symposium 2003
11-13 December 2003
Lisbon, Portugal
Contact: Ms. M. Friedrichs-Bosmans, European Charcot Foundation, Heiweg 97, 6533 PA Nijmegen, Netherlands
Tel: +31-24-3561954, Fax: +31-24-3540920
e-mail: info@charcot-ms.org,
Website: www.charcot-ms.org

2004

3rd Asian & Oceanian Myology Centre Annual Scientific Meeting
8-9 January, 2004
Singapore
Contact: The NNI Meeting Secretariat, National Neuroscience Institute, 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng, Singapore 308433, Republic of Singapore
Tel: +65-6357-7151/7608, Fax: +65-6256-4755
e-mail: nni_secretariat@ttsh.com.sg,
Website: www.nni.com.sg

II Conferencia Cientìfica de CIREN
24-27 February, 2004
Habana, Cuba
Contact: Centro Internacional de RestauraciÛn NeurolÛgica (CIREN) Evento RestauraciÛn NeurolÛgica 2004
Ave. 25 # 15805, 11300 Playa Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba,
Website: www.ciren.ws/rt2004

4th Conference of Neurology Santiago De Cuba, Cuba
2-4 March, 2004
Contact: Dr. Francisco Ruiz Miyares, President of the Organizing Committee
Calle 8 Nro.260 entre 7 y 9 Vista Alegre. Santiago de Cuba 90400, Cuba
Tel: 53-226 644288 / 53 226 642760
E-mail: fruiz@medired.scu.sld.cu

IV International Symposium on Coma and Death
9-12 March, 2004
Habana, Cuba
Contact: Dr. Calixto Machado, MD, Ph.D., President, Instituto de Neurologìa y Neurocirugìa, 29 y D, Vedado, Apartado Postal 4268, Ciudad de La Habana 10400
Tel.: 537-553022 Ext 218 , Fax: 537-228382
e-mail: braind@infomed.sld.cu
Or: Ms. Migdalia Luna Cisneros,Organizadora del Simposio, Palacio de Convenciones de La Habana
Tel: (537) 22-8382/21-9496, e-mail: migdalia@palco.cu
Website: www.sld.cu/eventos/comay-muerte/index.htm

2nd Mediterranean Congress of Neurology
2-4 April 2004,
Nicosia - Cyprus
Website: www.medneuro2004.com

5th International Prader-Willi Syndrome Scientific Workshop and Conference
9-12 April, 2004
Christchurch, New Zealand
Contact: PWS Conference Secretariat, The Conference Office, Centre for Continuing Education, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand
Tel: +64.3.364.2915, Fax: +64.3.364.2507
e-mail:
praderwilli@cont.canterbury.ac.nz
Website: www.pwsa-nz.co.nz/website_2004conf

VI International Congress on Headache in Children and Adolescents
21-25 April, 2004
Vienna, Austria
Contact: INTERPLAN, Congress, Meeting & Event Management AG Albert-Rosshaupter-Strasse 65, D-81369 M¸nchen, Germany
Tel: +49 / 89 / 54 82 34 15 , Fax: +49 / 89 / 54 82 34 43
e-mail:ichca04@i-plan.de, Website: www.i-plan.de/ichca