In this issue

Research Article

**Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Childhood Epilepsy**

Published On: August 25, 2016 | Pages: 004 - 006

Author(s): Randula Ranawaka*, Kosala Karunaratne, DSG Mettananda

Introduction: Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a recognized cause of learning impairment in children. Several studies have shown that there is an increased prevalence of ADHD in children with epilepsy. ...

Review Article

**Cytoprotection in Multiple Sclerosis and Ischemic Stroke with C-Phycocyanin and Phycocyanobilin**

Published On: December 30, 2016 | Pages: 017 - 021

Author(s): Giselle Pentón-Rol*, Javier Marín-Prida and Eduardo Pentón-Arias

Cytoprotection in human diseases can be achieved by avoiding and ameliorating tissue damage or by restoring the homeostatic balance either as a local or a systemic defense response. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and Ischemic Stroke (IS) although being different central nervous system diseases, have common pathogenic aspects such as a deregulated inflammatory response, a tox ...

Review Article

**Current Pathogenetic Concepts of Vascular Cognitive Impairment**
The term vascular cognitive impairment designates a heterogeneous group of disorders ranging from mild cognitive impairment to full-blown dementia - vascular dementia - resulting from cerebrovascular lesions involving various brain areas. Current clinical criteria show moderate sensitivity (50-56%) and variable specificity (range 64-98%).

Orbital Meningoencephalocele Due to Extraventricular Neurocytoma: Case Report

Extraventricular Neurocytoma (EVN) is a rare primary tumor of Central Nervous System (CNS). To date, no cases have been reported in International Literature, about EVN associated to meningoencephalocele as manifestation of subacute increased intracranial pressure.

Cerebral Microbleeds in a Small Cohort of Patients with First Ever Lacunar Stroke. A 3Tesla MRI Longitudinal Case Series

Background: High resolution imaging may help detect early development of cerebral microbleeds (CMB) and clarify mechanisms of small vessel disease (SVD).