

Roger Barker is currently out of the country and not e-contactable. So, after a decade of helping him run this fine journal, finally I have been entrusted to write the editorial. (A thought immediately comes to mind: does anyone ever read the editorials? )

The article which I most enjoyed this month was written by the engineering-imaging-museum sociology collaboration of Quiroga, Dudley and Binnie. They compared the eye tracking behaviour of people viewing a famous painting (Ophelia by Millais) when seeing the original in the Tate Britain or when looking at a digital reproduction on a screen. The subtext is: is there any point to museums? Or could they all be replaced by large screens at home and the internet...read on to find the answer.

Required reading for anyone wishing to understand the emerging field of the synaptopathies is the review by Bayés and Grant (who – in the conference review section – is quoted as saying the brain “could break in so many ways”!). Pedersen and Larsen review the surprisingly few long-term cohorts of people with Parkinson’s disease, in which the CamPaign study (run by Roger Barker!) receives commendations for being the only one of five years’ duration. I am shocked; in my world of multiple sclerosis, there are at least three well-defined cohorts of patients going back to the early 1980s...what has the PD research community been doing? The ABNT contributions to the ACNR get better and better: this issue, Alty and Stanton review the potential implications of NHS reforms on training.

In the rehabilitation article, Sara Ajina and Geraint Rees revisit the area of blindsight, what this tells about the routes of visual processing and how this can be exploited for helping patients with hemianopia following strokes. This article illustrates how basic neuroscientific discoveries can filter down into clinical practice.

Simon Hickman, a long-time contributor to ACNR, has kindly pulled together a new series on neuro-ophthalmology. The opening salvo is from Haak, Clatworthy and Morland, with an account of fMRI in neuro-ophthalmology. Amazingly, they suggest that fMRI could be used to detect or monitor retinal lesions.

Finally, we have our usual sections of journal and book reviews. As TS Eliot said: “Some editors are failed writers, but so are most writers.” ♦



*Alasdair Coles, Co-Editor.*

*Alasdair Coles, Co-Editor,  
Email. Rachael@acnr.co.uk*