CEREBRAL CIRCULATION - COGNITION AND BEHAVIOR

Official Journal of The International Society of Vascular Behavioural and Cognitive Disorders

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Cerebral Circulation - Cognition & Behavior (CCCB) is a peer-reviewed open access journal that publishes articles relevant to the progress and understanding of vascular dementia and Alzheimer disease. An online-only journal, CCCB considers original papers and review articles in clinical, experimental and basic science research. CCCB welcomes submissions in the fields of vascular cognitive disorders, vascular cognitive impairment, vascular dementia, vascular depression, cerebral blood flow, aging and cognition, cerebrovascular factors to degenerative dementia.

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- Advances in fluid biomarkers for diagnostic purposes and in the pathogenesis of vascular cognitive disorders
- Basic and clinical research on the role of sleep and glymphatic circulation in vascular and degenerative forms of dementia
- Clinical studies on the multiple manifestations of vascular cognitive disorders
- Studies on executive function in vascular dementia
- Development of bedside tests and correlations with imaging methods
- Animal models of amyloid angiopathy and other models relevant to vascular dementia
- Controlled clinical trials of more effective treatments for vascular dementia and its neuropsychiatric complications
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
Cerebral Circulation - Cognition and Behavior (CCCB) is a peer-reviewed, online-only, open access journal considering original papers and review articles in clinical, experimental and basic science research relevant to the progress and understanding of Vascular Dementia and Alzheimer disease, including the fields of Vascular Cognitive Disorders, Vascular Cognitive Impairment, Vascular Dementia, Vascular Depression, Cerebral Blood Flow, Aging and Cognition, Cerebrovascular Factors to Degenerative Dementia, in particular the following areas: Population-based studies on the epidemiological distribution and risk factors for vascular dementia. Public Health aspects for planning and implementation of prevention programs in vascular dementia at population level. Correlation studies (neurology, psychiatry, psychology, imaging and neuropathology) dealing with cognitive effects of large-vessel strokes (multi-infarct dementia, and small-vessel pathology, including lacunar strokes and incomplete white matter ischemia). Studies on the effects of hypoperfusion due to heart disease or circulatory disturbances. Advances in brain imaging in the pathogenesis of vascular dementia. Basic and clinical research on the role of vascular factors in Alzheimer disease, Lewy body dementia and other degenerative forms of dementia. Clinical studies on the multiple manifestations of vascular cognitive disorders including alterations in motor function and cognitive domains, speech deficits, mood changes, pseudobulbar palsy, urinary symptoms, parkinsonian features and gait. Studies on executive function in vascular dementia. Development of bedside tests and correlations with functional MRI (fMRI) and other imaging methods (PET, dtMRI). Papers will be welcome in the numerous areas of subspecialty in neurology, psychiatry, geriatrics, psychology, cardiology and physiology that will provide future information on the delineation of the clinical profile and pathogenetic mechanisms of vascular dementia. Of particular importance for neuropsychiatry and neurology are the anatomical cerebral circuits and neurotransmitter networks that underline manifestations such as depression, apathy and personality changes so commonly observed in vascular dementia. The field of genetics has made substantial contributions to vascular dementia with the discovery of CADASIL, an autosomal dominant form of vascular dementia linked to mutations on the Notch 3 gene. Familial forms of cerebral amyloid angiopathies are being studied. The study of animal models of amyloid angiopathy and other models relevant to vascular dementia. Controlled clinical trials are important for the adequate treatment of patients with vascular cognitive disorders. VaD has been found to respond to pentoxifylline, nimodipine, memantine and recently to the cholinesterase inhibitors. Future studies should provide more effective treatments for vascular dementia and its neuropsychiatric complications. CCCB welcomes papers providing results of these trials. Finally, the prevention of VaD is an achievable goal by decreasing vascular risk factors, lowering the risk of stroke (primary prevention) and the possibility of recurrent stroke (secondary prevention). Study of the role played by traditional and newer risk factors and mechanisms of control will include areas of study such as hypertension, metabolism, lipids, endocrinology, dietetics, nutrition, diabetes, cardiology, cardiovascular surgery.

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