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ENCEPH UK

Understanding and Improving the Outcome of Encephalitis



Prospective suspected encephalitis recruitment: Adults and Children

Welcome to the Autumn ENCEPH-UK/ UK-ChiMES Newsletter

It's almost been 12 months since we've started recruiting! We now have 45 hospitals in total recruiting both adults and children who have features consistent with suspected encephalitis (brain inflammation).

As you can see in the thermometer, we've recruited 324 towards our total of 960. Of these 123 are adults and 201 are children.*

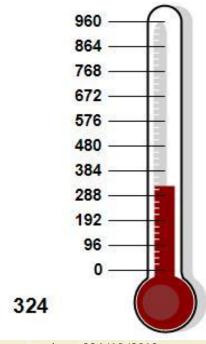
Save the Date!



18th November 2013 ECDC

www.ecdc.europa.eu

ENCEPHUK



.* as of 26/10/2013

ENCEPH-UK AUTUMN 2013

What does it involve?

Neuropsychology involves assessing a range of, functions such as memory, communication and problem-solving.

There are different methods available for identifying areas of neuropsychological problems.

A better understanding of the types of difficulties people are likely to present with after encephalitis is crucial in planning management of these problems and rehabilitation.

Neuropsychological research is key, because publishing data on the types of difficulty associated with specific diagnoses can inform practice and improve patient experience in turn.

Importantly, through exploring correlations between neuropsychological difficulties and impaired lesion site, the study of neuropsychological patients has also contributed significantly to our understanding of the brain.

Neuropsychology



The ENCEPH-UK neuropsychology sub-study

The ENCEPH-UK neuropsychology sub-study aims to understand the types of neuropsychological problems associated with different types of encephalitis.

Preliminary data has suggested that neuropsychological profiles after encephalitis affect a wide range of abilities (e.g. working memory, problem solving, general memory, and naming) and differ according to the cause of the inflammation.

Our aims

To better characterise neuropsychological problems after different types of encephalitis.

Our participants frequently report that very few people know about encephalitis and the neuropsychological problems experienced thereafter.

We hope that publishing data on the neuropsychological impact of encephalitis will improve understanding about these conditions, both for clinical staff and the general public.



