An Open Letter to All Member Societies of the WFN

Dear Member Society,

At this time of what we all hope is the peaking of the COVID-19 crisis, I write to assure you that the WFN remains functioning normally with none of the trustees, staff, or executives physically affected. We trust that this continues and ask that if any member society is affected adversely in any way that they think we should be aware of, or that we might be able to assist, then please contact the London Office.

For those of you who have been following our Facebook or Twitter feeds or the information on the WFN website or in the WFN newsletter, World Neurology, you will have noticed that the WFN had planned this year to ramp up its visibility, the promotion of brain health, neurological disorders do not become subsumed by the COVID-19 crisis and the response to it. In addition to providing our full support for the battle with COVID-19 by governments, their health services, institutions and hospitals, we also owe our patients with neurological disorders our reassurance and our vigilance.

Most importantly, drug supply chains, access to medicines and pre-emptive information to those receiving neuro-immunological and other treatments, as to where to find the most appropriate and up-to-date information, will be invaluable to patients in jurisdictions where such services are already fragile. Most of the major neurological disease organizations and national and regional neurological organizations have done these preparations or are making them so it may just be a matter of ensuring the information pertinent to certain member societies is available. Fortunately, COVID-19 appears not to be neurotropic, and although there has been some earlier discussion on this in the literature, there has been no firm evidence to change this view.

In closing, I wish all member societies, their individual members and their families, and above all, our patients, safe passage through this pandemic.

William Carroll
WFN President

2020 WFN Status Report: Where Are We?

Following the end of 2019, highlighted by the successful World Congress of Neurology (WCN) in Dubai and a productive two-day strategy meeting just completed in mid January in London, it seems appropriate to review where the WFN now stands as we move into 2020. I make no apology to those who read these columns regularly and who will have noted a similar theme for the first issue of 2019.

This report will cover a number of initiatives in which the WFN is now engaged as well as some future plans. It is important that the WFN membership is kept informed as to what the WFN is doing and why. It will be apparent to those who read this report that each initiative is closely interlinked with the others.

I will list the current endeavors and then expand on each. Before doing so, it is worth emphasizing that these are all directed to the core mission of the WFN, which is to “foster quality neurology and brain health worldwide.”

Visibility

This is a useful, overarching term used in respect of the WFN to enhance its recognition at a number of different levels. It is a means to facilitate the influence of the WFN. Within the world in which we now live, visibility and recognition are essential to reaching key targets, such as the WHO and global regional and national policymakers as well as civil society.

Such visibility and recognition that...
the WFN seeks benefits all associated organizations from the Global Neurological Alliance (GNA), through the regional WFN organizations serving the six WFN regions and of course the member societies and individual neurologists within those member societies.

To do this, the WFN has been in attendance at all important neurological meetings, such as the American Academy of Neurology (AAN), the European Academy of Neurology (EAN), and the PanArab Union of Neurological Societies (PAUNS) major member society meetings during 2019 and plans more WFN exposure at these in 2020. The WFN is delighted to again join with a key global organization from the GNA, as it did in 2019 with the International Headache Society (IHS), for World Brain Day (WBD). This year’s WBD will be undertaken in partnership with the International Parkinson’s Disease and Movement Disorders Society (IPD and MDS) and promoted again with Yakety Yak, the media partner from 2019. The collaborative effort spearheaded by Yakety Yak proved to be outstandingly effective (overall reach estimated in excess of 50 million). In 2020, in 2019, WBD will be a campaign lasting several months and culminate in the IPD and MDS Congress Sept. 13-17 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By allying this campaign with that for the importance of Brain Health, the WFN also hopes to increase its effective reach beyond the previous effort, again to the benefit of all.

As most would know, WBD is the annual partner of the WFN’s highest profile educational event, the biennial World Congress of Neurology (WCN). Plans are nearing completion for the promotion of the XXV WCN, which promises to be a highly successful event.

Oct. 3-7, 2021, in Rome.

Finally, the WFN trustees agreed during the London strategy meeting in January that the WFN Specialty Groups would be encouraged to both promote their specialty and the WFN and so further assist in the improved visibility of the WFN. (See Specialty Groups section on page 4.)

Inequalities of Access, Neurological Non-Communicable Disorders (nNCDs) and the Global Burden of Neurological Disorders

No matter how one looks at this, the topic is fundamental to our raison d’être.

We have made a great start. We have concentrated on Africa and the Sub-Saharan region in particular, following the lead of Johan Aarli in 2006. We now have four active teaching centers in operation in Africa: two each in Francophone and anglophone Africa. These address the critical shortage of neurologists in parts of Africa. There are other countries and regions with similar personnel issues and yet others who are inadequately resourced with infrastructure, diagnostic facilities, and access to pharmaceuticals to combat the growing burden of neurological disorders and consequent financial impact. In an attempt to approach these problems rationally, the WFN requires the information on which to base the relative needs. Consequently, it has begun to collate a registry of “needs.” The registry is to be formed by a modest survey completed by member societies from which it is planned to develop strategies to assist groups of countries with common inequities. It is likely that such plans will involve targeted advocacy campaigns in conjunction with the relevant regional WFN organizations to effect the change in the allocation of national resources. The data provided by the survey will aid this approach particularly for the argument for jurisdictions to re-evaluate the prioritization of their resources to meet the growing burden of nNCDs.

Closer Collaboration With the WHO

Although the WFN enjoys the status of being a non-state actor in official relations with the WHO and contributes regularly to the discussion of issues aligned with those of the WFN, its voice when heard is interpreted from the WHO perspective. The WFN therefore is seeking approaches that the WHO can accommodate to aid more rapid and targeted realization of the common goal of reducing inequities of access to quality neurological care within the broader WHO policy framework.

The WFN has regularly supported the longstanding WHO initiative on epilepsy together with the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) and provides significant impetus to the longstanding campaign the ILAE has conducted to have epilepsy considered a public health imperative and the adoption of coordinated care campaigns. The WFN acknowledges the hard work done by the ILAE; Prof. Samuel Wiebe, its president; the Russian Federation; and Dr. Alla Guehkt, WFN trustee.

William M. Carroll
WFN president
The Norwegian Brain Council Targets Brain Health

The WFN continues to prosecute the importance of brain health and is pleased with the modest acknowledgement of this in the recent restructuring of the WFN Mental Health and Substance Use department.

On the matter of brain health in general, the WFN is broadening the World Brain Day campaign to incorporate brain health, as mentioned above.

Global Neurology Alliance

The WFN continues to regard this group as an essential player in the promotion of brain health and for more targeted initiatives as they arise. The WFN is pleased to be able to provide a focal point for the Global Neurology Alliance (GNA) and plans to hold information updates at each of the AAN (Toronto) and EAN (Paris) meetings this year.

Educational Activities

This year, the more overt activities will be the World Brain Day (WBD) and planning for the 2021 World Congress of Neurology (WCN). Both of these are key educational events but are also essential elements to the visibility of the WFN. As I mentioned, in the 2019 WBD campaign, the total cumulative potential reach was more than 50 million. For the WCN in Dubai, the estimates for press coverage and social media were even greater. Some of these were detailed in my last President’s Column.

In addition, our educational training program continues. All African training positions have been allocated trainees for 2020, and the annual teaching course organized by the EAN and supported by the WFN, AAN, African Academy of Neurology (AFAN), and others will take place Sept. 23-25 in Kampala, Uganda.

WFN grants for 12-month incubator type research will again be offered for sums up to (USD) $25,000. Junior Traveling fellowships are also offered again (see WFN website), and the number of department visits available has been increased by the addition of more member society departments.
Like most neurologists, I had always known about Queen Square as a mecca for neurology, and I got the opportunity to see it in action when I did a fellowship in London 1975-1976 with David Marsden. At that time, Marsden was at the Institute of Psychiatry in Denmark Hill, but I would go to the clinical demonstrations at Queen Square on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I paid my 10p, sat in the back, and observed the master clinicians.

McDonald Critchley examined a patient with alesxis without agraphia and tried to determine whether she had lost her aesthetic abilities. M.J. (Sean) McArdle dazzled me with a 20-minute differential diagnosis of a “dropped index finger” that he observed on physical examination. A nice introduction. Later on, after Marsden moved to Queen Square, I became a frequent visitor. So, as many others, Queen Square has been part of my education. How did it get to be the center of British neurology and have so many achievements?

I was excited to see the book by Simon Shorvon and Alastair Compston. It is a book about the place, the people, and how they related. There are long sections about the important neurologists, but the authors decided not to discuss in detail those persons still alive (leaving later historians to clarify their roles). A bit disappointing, but understandable. The book is meticulous in detail, well researched, and can certainly become a valuable historical reference, but also a nice introduction. Later on, after Marsden ran the lab at the beginning along with George Dawson. The latter got interested in somatosensory evoked potentials, discovered the giant SEP in cortico myoclonus, and then invented the averager to record these potentials with better signal-to-noise ratio.

The book is well illustrated, including the hospital building at various ages including architectural designs, and, of course, the people. There is a painting of Johanna Chandler and other early principals and photos of those in more modern times. A number are standard headshots or the groups of doctors or nurses, but there are some more interesting ones too, like that of Roger Gilliatt as the best man at the wedding of Princess Margaret and Anthony Armstrong-Jones, and the young Ian McDonald in the evoked potential laboratory.

The book is recommended highly as a valuable historical reference, but also for some entertaining reading about the history of neurology, many important neurologists, and the interesting place where they worked.

Book Review: Queen Square: A History of the National Hospital and Its Institute of Neurology
By Simon Shorvon and Alastair Compston, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2019

Reviewed by Mark Hallett, MD, DM(Phm)

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**FROM THE EDITORS**

**BY STEVEN L. LEWIS, MD, EDITOR,**
**AND WALTER STRUHAL, MD, CO-EDITOR**

We would like to welcome all neurologists from around the globe to this issue of World Neurology. First, we would like to wish you, your families, and your patients all the very best of health and safety in this time of the global pandemic.

This issue begins with the important message from the president of the World Federation of Neurology (WFN), Dr. William Carroll, to all our member societies and neurologists worldwide, with regard to the COVID-19 crisis. In Dr. Carroll’s adjoining President’s Column, he also reviews the current status of the many activities and plans for the WFN, and in another adjoining column, reports on the recent successes with regard to the WFN’s activities with the World Health Organization (WHO).

It has been a while since a book review has been featured in World Neurology, and we are so pleased that this section has returned with the thoughtful and colorful review by Dr. Mark Hallett (a previous editor of World Neurology) on the book recently published on the history of the National Hospital and the Institute of Neurology at Queen Square written by Drs. Simon Shorov and Alastair Compton. In addition, Dr. John England, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Neurological Sciences (JNS), provides his Editor’s Update of an important special issue of JNS devoted to opiate addiction.

Dr. Serefnur Ozturk reports on a recent “In the Region” session at the Turkish Neurological Society Annual Neurology Congress that was focused on Women in Neurology. Dr. R.S. Jain provides his report of the many activities surrounding World Stroke Day that were held in Jaipur, India. Drs. Marina Alpaizade and Gia Tomadze describe the recent activities of the WFNs Special Interest Group on Neurosonology held in Tbilisi Georgia.

Drs. Niks Erik Gilsus, Auid Kvelabein, and Anette Storstein report on the structure and many important activities and accomplishments of the Norwegian Brain Council.

This issue also features several reports from trainees who participated in department visits with WFN partner societies and hospitals in Austria, Canada, and Germany, with wonderful descriptions of their experiences and great appreciation to their hosts. In this issue’s History section, curated by Dr. Peter Koehler, Dr. Egle Sakalauskaite-Juodeikiene describes the history and debunking of a fascinating “disease” that had neurologic and multisystem manifestations, and the sociocultural factors and biases that underlied the belief in the existence of this condition at the time.

Finally, this issue announces calls for nominations for the next open position for Elected Trustee of the WFN and the mechanisms for nomination for this important position.

In closing, we would like to reiterate our wishes to all for safety and health for you, your families, colleagues, and patients in this remarkable and trying time. For global neurology-related COVID-19 resources and information, please refer to the new page on our website: www.wfneurology.org/covid-19-and-world-neurology. Please also be on the lookout for additional links and resources on the WFN website to freely and widely available eLearning materials that will be of increasing importance and relevance in this time of social distancing.

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**WFN TEACHING COURSE IN TBILISI, GEORGIA**

Clinical Diagnosis of Brain Death and Neurosonology

Meeting discussed use of transcranial Doppler ultrasonography as an ancillary test for brain death clinical diagnosis

**BY MARINA ALPAIZADE, MD, AND GIA TOMADZE, MD**

The Neurosonology Specialty Group (NSG) of the WFN, formerly known as Neurosonology Applied Research Group, is dedicated to the promotion of science and research as well as of education and training in the field of ultrasonic techniques and its clinical utilization. Therefore, international cooperation and the dissemination of scientific information within the field of neurosonology is part of NSG WFN activities.

On Oct. 19, 2019, the Georgian Association of Transplantology and Georgian Chapter of NSG in cooperation with NSG WFN organized a one-day workshop dedicated to transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasonography utilization as an ancillary test for confirmation of the clinical diagnosis of brain death. Among the faculty were Prof. Gia Tomadze, MD, PhD, chair of the surgery department at Tbilisi State Medical University; Prof. Marina Janelidze, MD, chair of the neurology department, Tbilisi State Medical University; Prof. Marina Alpaizade, president of the Georgian Chapter of NSG WFN; and Alexander Razumovsky, PhD, FAHA, secretary of the NSG WFN.

This one-day course was designed for individuals who are interested in performing and interpreting TCD studies specifically related to clinical yield of TCD for confirmation of the clinical diagnosis of brain death. The faculty discussed current clinical guidelines for death confirmation, potential false positive or false negative clinical cases, and reasons when use of ancillary tests for brain death confirmation could be inappropriate. In addition, discussion also focused on cultural and religious barriers that are often limiting procedures for organ donation and requirements to streamline processes for organ transplants. Finally, the clinical value of TCD for confirmation of total cerebral blood flow cessation in the patient with a clinical diagnosis of brain death was debated in detail.

The next NSG WFN accredited course will take place April 3-5, 2020, during the European Society of Neurosonology and Cerebral Hemodynamics in Belgrade, Serbia.
**Plica Polonica Through the Centuries**

**the Most “Horrible, Incurable, and Unsightly”**

**BY EGLĖ SAKALAUSKAITĖ–JUODEIKIENĖ, MD, PHD**

“Plica polonica is an endemic disease of Poland, Tartary, and neighboring countries. It begins with a long-lasting nervous-rheumatic ailment and progresses to the formation of uncombed and filthy hair plaits in hairy parts of the body, especially the head,” wrote Joseph Frank (1771-1842), professor of clinical medicine at Vilnius University, in his textbook *Praxeos medicæ universæ praecipua* in 1815.

Approximately 900 articles, doctoral dissertations, and treatises on *plica polonica* were published up to the 19th century. Laurentius Starnigelius was probably the first who mentioned the phenomenon of *plica polonica* in his *Epistola ad Academiam Paduanam de plica* (Padua, 1599). In the Baroque epoch, various treatises on *plica polonica* came from Basel (for example, *Dissertatio de plica* by Michael Gehler, 1601), Paris (*Epistola ad Academiam Polonis* by M. Jacobus Cousinot, 1606), Venice (*Ergo plica epidemica Polonis* by Michael Gehler, 1601), Paris (*De plica medicæ universæ praecipua* published in 1818, cutting of *plica polonica* was stated to be a promotional factor for developing apoplexy. Moreover, *plica* was believed to destroy the patient, causing ulcerations, inflammation, spasms, seizures, headaches, insomnia, temporary blindness, deafness, and myriad other aches and diseases. This was because the disease was assumed to circulate in the blood and thus exist throughout the body. *Plica polonica*, called “a national plague, a result of chronic contagions and local conditions,” was discussed as a unique disease in J. Frank’s *Mémére*. The disease, according to J. Frank, “is disastrous for the current population; furthermore, it will harm the future generations.” J. Frank assumed that *plica* involves not only the hair but also other parts of the body: carcinomatous ulcers erode the patient’s skin, bones decay, noses bend, eyes, and ears begin to fear light and sounds, insomnia lasts for months, exacerbating patients’ torments, and “finally, convulsions begin, a patient becomes delirious,” several years pass and death comes, “with rare exceptions” warned the author.

Of J. Frank’s patients was Countess Josephine Przedziacka, a young, gallant, and divorced lady, who arrived in Vilnius and became completely exhausted. “I was sure that it was *plica* and tried to promote entanglement of the hair (…). *Plica* was formed and thus her sufferings reduced, and she even gained some weight.” Although the patient was happy about her recovery, she complained of not being able to arrange her hair. “The countess begged me to cut off her *plica*. I strictly forbade it while the *plica* had not been fully spread and separated.” However, the countess returned to Minsk, and “one doctor gave her more pleasant advice. The *plica* was cut off, and the woman soon died.”

In 1804, J. Frank described his other patient Count Joseph Mostowski, whose hypochondria was thought to be caused by *plica polonica*. The count was “witty, highly educated, a great talker, if he did not talk about his ailments (…), there were medicines around his bed like in a pharmacy.” The count lived near the eastern Prussian border, frequently contributed and committed to the WFN. A nominee should be a member of a financial WFN member society, have a national and international reputation, made contributions to neurology, and contributed and committed to the WFN. Submit the name(s) of the individual(s) in question, together with a signed statement of confirmation of their willingness to stand for election, a brief Curriculum Vitae (a single type-written page), and evidence of support from their member society.

Address the nomination documents to the Chair of the Nominating Committee, all of which should reach the London Secretariat office no later than May 1, 2020. Nominations made after this deadline must be supported by a minimum of five WFN member societies, be accompanied by the same statement for World Neurology, Curriculum Vitae, and be received by the London office before Aug. 9, 2020. Electronic format is preferred.

Email nominations to: info@wfneurology.org or mail them to: World Federation of Neurology, Chester House, Fulham Green, 81-83 Fulham High St., London SW6 3JA, United Kingdom.
crossing it to consult local physicians. When Prussian revenue officers became suspicious and searched his carriage, instead of finding contraband, they found containers with pus, which the count kept for the Prussian physicians’ examination. “This trifle proved that I was faced with the most genuine hypochondria; moreover, I thought that his brain was affected by the hidden plica” concluded J. Frank.

**Multiorgan Disease**

Many physicians were interested in the phenomenon of plica polonica. For example, a physician from Volhynia Carolus Kazakowski (1797-1867) in his *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-practica de plicae Polonae in varias, praeter pilos, corporis humani partes vi et eftus*, defended in 1821 in Vilnius University, associated this condition with a number of pathologies: diseases of the skin, bones, muscles, blood vessels, the heart, lungs, reproductive, and nervous systems. Patients with plica complained of headache, experienced vertigo and epileptic seizures. Syncopes, sleep disorders (insomnia, nightmares), diseases of the spinal cord, and paralysis were also frequently observed, according to the authority. Patients complained of hallucinations and experienced melancholy, mania, and hypochondria. Moreover, the “sensation instruments” were also impaired.

Patients with plica suffered from abnormal lacrimation, eye pain, corneal lesions, hypopyon, cataracts, amaurosis, and immobility of the extraocular muscles. Hearing pathology such as lesions, hypopyon, cataracts, amaurosis, melancholy, mania, and hypochondria. Moreover, the “sensation instruments” were also impaired.

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Another 19th century physician, Ludwiczus Knothe from Podolia, was convinced that individuals from certain age groups (maturity, senescence) had higher risk for plica entanglement. Furthermore, patients from some social classes (villagers, beggars) and Jews were reported to have a higher chance of developing plica polonica. Unhealthy environmental conditions (swampy or flooded lands, contact with sulphur vapors and metals) were believed to provoke plica. Sadness, anxiety, resentment, and horror were assumed to predispose patients to plica polonica.

L. Knothe also discussed whether plica was a contagious or congenital disease and disputed plica’s association with syphilis, leprosy, arthritis, and lymphatic system diseases in his *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-practica de plicae*, published and defended in 1830 in Vilnius university. The treatment of plica polonica was broadly discussed by L. Knothe. “Cleanliness is very important: Simple baths or baths with sulphur or potassium [salts] should be recommended,” advised the author. However, “various eye diseases, limb contractures, urinary retention, even madness occur if plica is cut off too early,” he warned. Various symptoms and concomitant diseases associated with plica should also be cured: “Headaches could be treated with patches of burgundy pitch and condensed jimsonweed juice mixed with moderate amounts of sulphur,” "Pain in extremities should be lessened by taking baths and using an extraction of aconite, sulphur, and antimony.

L. Knothe noted that mercury preparations are “very efficacious” for treating ulcers, impetigo, chronic inflammations, and nervous diseases related to plica polonica. “Various patches that cause skin blistersing, mustard plasters, or ointments in the nuchal region could be applied for the patient.” Finally, mature plica (almost naturally separated from the scalp, when signs of new hair growth are seen) can be cut off without any harm to the patient.

**Slow Death of Disease**

Another physician Henryk Dobrzycki (1843-1914), a graduate of the Surgical Medical Academy in Warsaw, published a treatise *O kolonie pszczoł plica polonica zwany* (“On, plain, commonly called plica polonica”) in 1877. H. Dobrzycki performed an analysis of the literature and demonstrated that plica polonica is not a disease, but a result of “obscenity, prejudice, and lack of hygiene.”

H. Dobrzycki stated, “Plica polonica is not a disease per se,” furthermore, this “disease” could be found where prejudice, obscenity, and dirtiness flourish.

According to the author, “Civilization and plica polonica cannot coexist.” However, explaining everything to the common folk (that it is only a question of hygiene) is like proving that “the Earth goes around the sun, and not vice versa.” H. Dobrzycki participated in a contest organized by the Vilnius Medical Society and in 1876 received an award for the best treatise on plica polonica. Eventually, the question of whether plica is a disease was finally closed in the Vilnius region.

However, plica polonica was called “a disease of the most remarkable kind, the most menacing and most curious phenomenon,” which “generally begins with the most troublesome symptoms – affections of the head, eyes, skin, etc.” in the textbook *The Human Hair: Its Structure, Growth, Diseases, and Their Treatment* by the German physician Hermann Beigel (1830-1879), published in London in 1869. Some dermatologists asserted that plica was nothing but eczema capitis with seborrhoea and dirt, “but this is not probable,” as it was described in the fifth edition of *Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine* by Henry Harshorne (1823-1887), published in 1881 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Moreover, plica polonica was called “the most horrible, incurable” disease, “rendering its victim an object as hideous to behold as the lepers of the East,” that made its appearance in London, “brought over by the traders in false hair from Poland” in the *News Items chapter* in the 43rd volume of *The Saint Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* in 1882. Plica polonica was also described as a term applied to a peculiar matted, felted condition of the hair observed chiefly among Poles in *Practical Dermatology* by Bernard Wolff, published in 1906 in Chicago, Illinois. Besides, plica polonica was titled as “the unsightly disease of matted hair” in *An Introduction to the History of Medicine* by Fielding H. Garrison (1870-1935), published in 1913.

As a contrast, there were some 19th- and 20th-century authors who described plica polonica as a result of the lack of cleanliness combined with pediculosis. There is good reason to believe that the affection termed plica polonica is nothing more than a combination of filth, lice, and entanglement or felting of the hair,” suggested John Syer Bristowe (1827-1895) in *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Medicine*, published in 1884 in London. Plica polonica was referred to as a “condition than a disease” in *A Practical Treatise on The Diseases of the Hair and Scalp*, written by George Thomas Jackson (1852-1916) in 1892 in New York. In the *Growth thesis* by Francis Eustace Cronzak (1874-1955), awarded by the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in the United States in 1897, the prognosis of plica was mentioned to be “of the best, inasmuch as it is not a disease.”

Today, we cannot find plica polonica in the *International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)*, and the phenomenon of plica could be explained by lack of hygiene, pediculosis, and pyoderma in the hairy parts of the body. However, until the end of the 19th century in European cities, plica polonica was believed to be a multiorgan disease, involving the skin and its appendages and associated with a number of chronic diseases, including those of the nervous system.

In many cultures, hair plays an important role in the development of social constructs about the body, and hairstyles convey powerful messages about a person’s beliefs, morality, gender roles, sexual orientation, and even religion, political views, and socio-economic status.

The symbolic power of the human hair could be traced back from biblical times: Samson, mentioned in the Book of Judges, had superhuman abilities to kill a lion, to slay an entire army, or to destroy a temple with his bare hands; however, after his hair was cut off, Samson’s powers were gone, and he was imprisoned by the Philistines. Cutting one’s hair symbolizes a defeat, humiliation, or punishment.

In Nazi Germany, the government’s social control of Jews included the forced cutting of the hair. Therefore, it is worth remembering that even though hair is a biological phenomenon, it also has social, religious, and personal meanings.

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**Additional Reading:**


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Eglė Sakalaskaitė-Juodkaite is a neurologist at the Vilnius University Hospital Santaros klinikos, Lithuania.

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**Image 3.** The title page of L. Knothe’s doctoral thesis, published in 1830. Vilnius University library, Rare Book department.

**Image 4.** Depiction of *plica polonica* case in H. Dobrzycki’s tractate, published in 1877. Vilnius University library, Rare Book department.
My stay in Salzburg was one full of rich memories, both socially, culturally, and professionally. My thanks go to the Prof. Eugen Trinka, Drs. Slaven Pikija, Giorgi, Matthias, Nelel Bubel, Andreea Toma, Ivan Uradnicek, Eirini Mylonaki, and many more for easing my understanding, and sometimes translating the scientific presentations in a predominantly German language.
Montreal Neurological Institute, Canada

BY MARÍA EUGENIA BRISENO GODÍNEZ

I am a resident of neurology at the National Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery in Mexico City. I had the privilege to be selected for the WFN Department Visit Program 2019 in Canada. I did an observership for a month in the Montreal Neurological Institute. There, I chose to be in the two services that interest me the most as a training neurologist: epilepsy and neuromuscular.

The first two weeks I was under the tutoring of Dr. Kobayashi, who not only was kind but also shared her knowledge about the treatment of patients with epilepsy. This allowed me to spend some time in the epilepsy monitoring unit; there I saw how important it is for the management and diagnosis of the patient to have the right infrastructure.

During the last two weeks, Dr. Massie accepted me in the neuromuscular unit. There, I was impressed when I saw how the ALS clinic was organized; every patient attended there receives an amazing multidisciplinary care that impacts positively on their life quality. This example of care made me feel really motivated.

In conclusion, this experience was valuable to me, because it allowed me to see and learn how neurology is practiced in a place with all of the resources. It represented a life example that will improve my knowledge as a future neurologist and the way I will treat patients in my country.

This opportunity was mind opening and for sure will be for future residents. There is nothing but gratitude to this kind of program and to the people who made it possible.

Editor’s Update

BY JOHN D. ENGLAND, MD

The Journal of the Neurological Sciences is publishing a series of articles in a two-part Special Issue on “Addiction Medicine.” The editor for this Special Issue is Dr. Mark S. Gold, a world-renowned psychiatrist and addiction medicine expert.

Substance abuse and drug addiction are a major unmet public health problem. A major part of this problem is the “opioid epidemic.” However, alcohol and other substances are also major contributors to this significant public health burden.

The magnitude and scope of these issues mandate that all health care providers and public health officials be better informed about the recognition and treatment of patients with substance use disorders. As part of our journal’s mission to inform and educate readers about significant public health issues in neurology and psychiatry, we are publishing the first of a two-part Special Issue on “Addiction Medicine.”

The authors of these articles are all world experts on a particular aspect of “Addiction Medicine.” Topics range from basic neuroscience to clinical diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders and addiction.

We hope that these articles will provide readers with a better and more complete understanding of the current state of “Addiction Medicine.” The first part of this Special Issue is accessible via the website for the Journal of the Neurological Sciences or the link via ScienceDirect.

John D. England, MD, is editor-in-chief of the Journal of the Neurological Sciences, the official journal of the WFN.
A Special Session of the Turkish Annual Neurology Congress

BY PROF. SEREFNUR OZTURK

Traditional “In The Region” sessions during the annual neurology congresses have focused on a variety of subjects for more than 10 years. Many of the subjects have been explored with the contributions of delegates from countries that are in collaboration with the Turkish Neurological Society during The Turkish Annual Neurology Congress. “Women and Neurology” was the focus for this year.

Session Chairs Prof. Aksel Siva and Prof. Serefnur Ozturk, president of the Turkish Neurological Society, explained the mission of this session. Prof. Siva said the collaboration in the region with the neighbor countries is important to understand the problems and to improve solutions. Delegates of the neighbor countries are invited as speakers in “In the Region” sessions by the Turkish Neurological Society every year.

The topics of women as manpower in neurology as well as neurological disorders in women were discussed by the invited speakers. Gender-specific disorders in the region were evaluated by the delegates, and potential solutions were suggested.

Prof. Ozturk explained the current situation of manpower in neurology. She said the rate of female neurologists in Turkey is 51%. For residents, this rate is higher (33% male residents versus 65% female residents). The directors of the neurology departments consist of 56% female and 44% male directors. Neurological disorders in women must be considered as a special group of the common disorders, and differences between countries must be evaluated in the region. It was suggested that immigrant women are an increasingly vulnerable group of this population and must be cared for with a special system by the health ministry.

Prof. Vida Damarin (Croatia), Prof. Anita Arsovska (Macedonia), Prof. Nune Yeghiazaryan (Ermenia), Prof. Gennarina Arabia (Italy), Prof. Anna Lebedeva (Russia), and Prof. Ahmad Khalifa (Qatar) reported the manpower rates in neurology for their countries. The epidemiological distribution of neurological disorders in women were discussed by the invited speakers. Cerebrovascular diseases, migraine and other headaches, and multiple sclerosis were more prevalent disorders in women in the region, and risk factors were also significantly higher in women, according to the presentations.

This special meeting highlighted the importance of future collaboration to increase the quality of life in women with neurological disorders in countries that share similar conditions, cultures, and lifestyles.

Prof. Serefnur Ozturk is the president of the Turkish Neurological Society, Selcuk University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Neurology in Konya, Turkey.

DEPARTMENT VISIT REPORT

Frankfurt, Germany

BY DR. MERIEM AOUI

Thanks to the World Federation of Neurology (WFN) for the German department visit grant, I have spent four weeks in the department of Prof. Helmuth Steinmetz in the Goethe University Johann Wolfgang Hospital in Frankfurt.

During my stay, I trained for two weeks in the comprehensive stroke care unit (20 beds) and for another two weeks in the epilepsy video-EEG-monitoring unit (8 beds).

In my hospital, where I am a resident in my fourth year, we don’t have a stroke unit, and thus we refer these patients to other hospitals with stroke units. We also don’t have video-EEG monitoring. Therefore, it was a great opportunity for me to acquire knowledge and skills in acute stroke management and vascular secondary prevention as well as complex epilepsy differential diagnoses and presurgical workup to select patients who are candidates to undergo surgery for refractory epilepsy.

Prof. Steinmetz and his team were nice and friendly, and although the language was a bit difficult for me, they were so kind to explain to me. Thanks to the team, I have learned novel skills and knowledge to bring home and also had friendships that will last hopefully a lifetime.

Frankfurt is a beautiful and prosperous city. One can spend one’s free time in numerous parks, museums, or especially near the Main river.

I highly recommend my colleagues to apply for these grants, and I am very thankful for this opportunity.

Dr. Meriem Aoufi is a resident in her fourth year at the EHS Ben Aknoun, Algiers, Algeria.
It is always a Herculean task to educate the illiterate in large numbers with limited resources in the biggest and most prestigious government medical college institution of the state like ours. Two posters on World Stroke Day were released by Hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan State Shri Ashok Gehlot.

An exhibition for public education was organized by the Department of Neurology and was inaugurated by Principal Prof. Dr. Sudhir Bhandari and Medical Superintendent Prof. Dr. D.S. Meena.

The posters were prepared in Hindi (the local language) with photographs explaining types, causes, risk factors, treatment, and prevention of stroke. They were displayed in a big Registration Waiting Hall of the OPD block involving more than 10,000 patients every day.

There was a continuous display on eight big hanging TV screens in the hall as well.

Brain models were displayed for better understanding by the general public. Pamphlets and folders in simple Hindi providing information about various aspects of stroke were also distributed. All of this was nicely covered by the media. News was published Oct. 30, Nov. 2, and Nov. 4, 2019, in the leading Hindi newspaper of the state “Rajasthan Patrika.” TV channels also covered this public awareness event.

We have a Cardio Neuro Medicine Centre (CNM) located in the emergency department with availability of a neurologist and cardiologist 24 x 7 to deal with acute stroke especially for thrombolysis during the therapeutic window period. We also have a well equipped DSA lab with facility for all types of neurointerventional procedures including stenting and coiling.

This activity was also beneficial in sensitizing postgraduate students of medicine and neurology handling stroke cases especially in view of the upcoming Stroke ICU in our institution.