



XXXI CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIFP

Dove andranno le neuroscienze
nei prossimi 10 anni

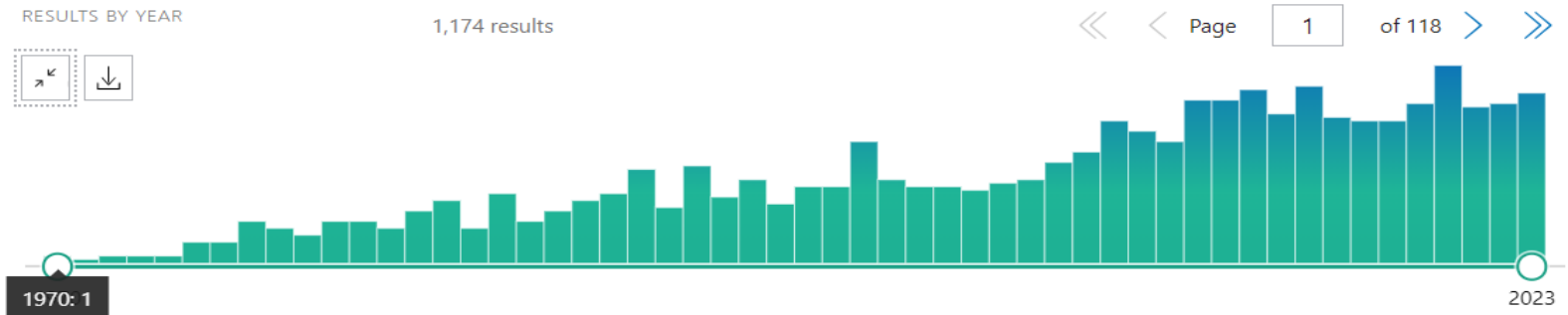
Neurophysiological methodologies and diagnosis

Marina de Tommaso (Bari)

EEG ERP: molta ricerca, poca clinica. Nell'emicrania non esistono biomarcatori

PubMed logo and search bar containing 'EEG and migraine'. Buttons for 'Advanced', 'Create alert', 'Create RSS', and 'Search' are visible. Below the search bar are buttons for 'Save', 'Email', and 'Send to', along with sorting options set to 'Most recent' and 'Display options'.

2 M. DE TOMMASO



Article Highlights

- Clinical indications for EEG in migraine are limited to rare cases with suspected headache or aura symptoms of epileptic origin.
- The absence of evident EEG changes during aura could suggest the complexity of cortical spreading depression (CSD) propagation in migraine.
- Quantitative analysis of spectral power revealed fluctuating behavior, especially in the posterior alpha rhythm, dependent on the timing of the migraine attack.
- EEG frequency changes under repetitive visual stimulation, are different among migraine with and without aura and controls.
- The application of functional connectivity methods to spontaneous and stimulated EEG, emphasize the complexity of migraine as an 'oscillopathy'.
- The graph theory applied to EEG and magnetoencephalography data, describes peculiar neuronal network functional connections in migraine with aura.

European Journal of Neurology 2004, 11: 217-224

EFNS TASK FORCE/CME ARTICLE

Neurophysiological tests and neuroimaging procedures in non-acute headache: guidelines and recommendations

G. Sandrini^a, L. Friberg^b, W. Jänig^c, R. Jensen^d, D. Russell^e, M. Sanchez del Rio^f, T. Sand^g, J. Schoenen^h, M. van Buchemⁱ and J. G. van Dijk^j

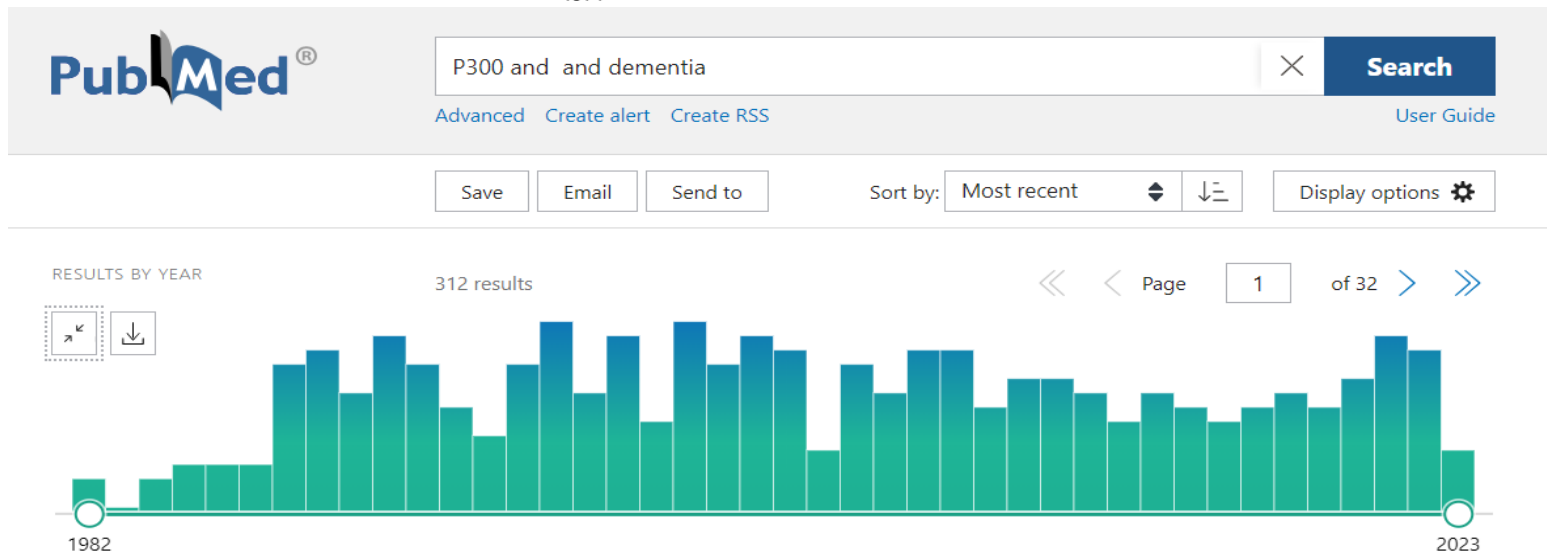
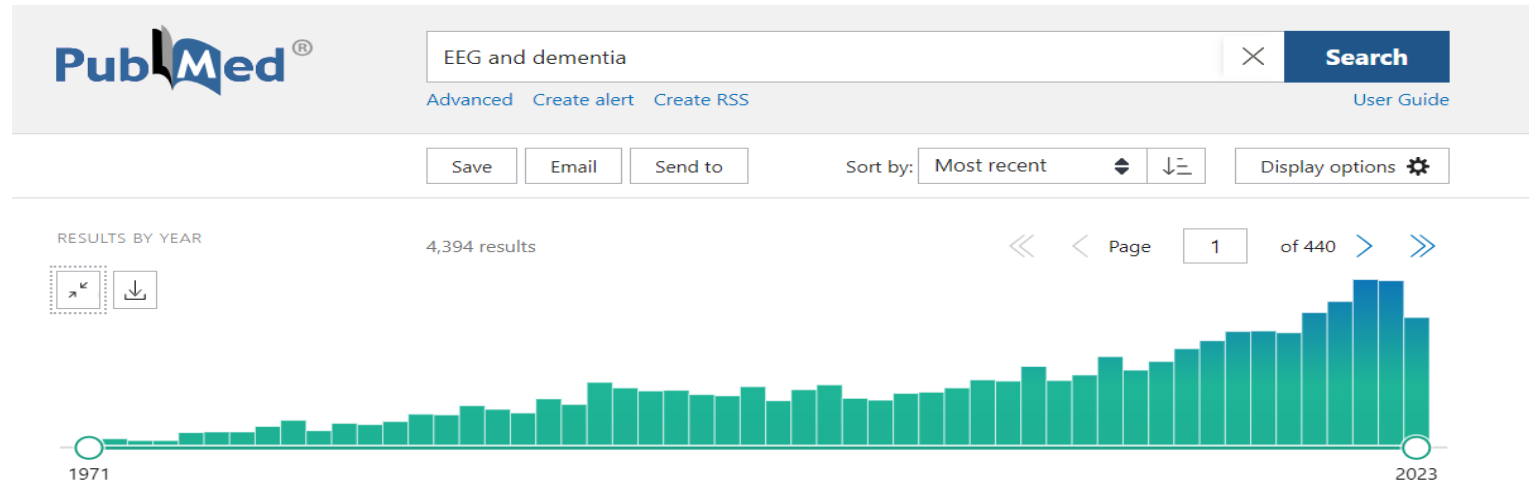
- 1 Interictal electroencephalography (EEG) is not routinely indicated in the diagnostic evaluation of headache patients. Interictal EEG is, however, indicated if the clinical history suggests a possible diagnosis of epilepsy (differential diagnosis). Ictal EEG could be useful in certain patients suffering from hemiplegic and basilar migraine.
- 2 Recording of *evoked potentials* is not recommended for the diagnosis of headache disorders.

Utilità dell'EEG standard nella demenza

- Esclusione di sottotipi di demenza su base non degenerativa
- Patterns EEG in veglia e sonno in sottotipi di demenza su base degenerativa
- Epilessia ad esordio tardivo ovvero manifestazioni epilettiche nella demenza su base degenerativa

EEG ERP: molta ricerca, poca clinica?

Demenza e biomarcatori.....



Biomarcatori e demenza

TABLE 2 Delphi panelists' profiles

Biomarker frequency of use and type of assessment	n of responders *	Estimation of monthly cases % Median (Range) (±IQR)	Frequency of use, % of responders' answers †				
			Never	Rarely	Moderately	Frequently	Always
MRI	15	60-100 100 (8)	7%			93%	
Traditional qualitative reporting	15	0-100 50 (100)	27%	13%	13%		47%
Visual rating scales	15	0-100 100 (50)	7%	20%	7%		67%
Hippocampal volumetry	15	0-100 5 (38)	40%		20%	20%	20%
FDG-PET	13	0-95 30 (55)	8%	23%	38%	15%	15%
Traditional qualitative reporting	13	0-100 40 (95)	15%	15%	23%	8%	38%
Semi-quantitative metrics	13	0-80 0 (0)		77%		15%	8%
Voxel-based assessment	13	0-100 1 (30)	46%	15%	15%		23%
Amyloid PET	13	0-30 5 (10)	31%		54%		15%
Traditional qualitative reporting	13	0-100 10 (100)	31%	23%	8%		38%
Semi-quantitative metrics	13	0-100 0 (10)		54%		23%	8%
Voxel-based assessment	13	0-100 0 (0)		77%		8%	15%
CSF biomarkers	11	5-80 60 (48)	9%	36%		36%	18%
tau PET	13	0-60 0 (0)		77%		15%	8%
Traditional qualitative reporting	13	0-100 0 (0)		85%			15%
Semi-quantitative metrics	13	0-100 0 (0)		92%			8%
EEG	12	0-90 5 (18)	42%		33%	8%	8%
Traditional qualitative reporting	12	0-100 5 (68)	42%		17%	8%	8%
Quantitative metrics	12	0-10 0 (3)		75%			25%
Polysomnography	13	0-20 4(5)	30%		60%		10%
DaT SPECT/PET	13	0-30 5(5)	8%		69%		23%
Traditional qualitative reporting	13	3-100 5 (55)		62%		8%	8%
Semi-quantitative assessment	13	0-100 3 (20)		46%		23%	15%
MIBG cardiac scintigraphy	12	0-5 0 (1)		52%			38%
Traditional qualitative reporting	12	0-100 0 (16)		58%		17%	8%
Semi-quantitative assessment	10	0-100 0 (11)		67%		8%	8%

*not responders were due to questions not pertinent.

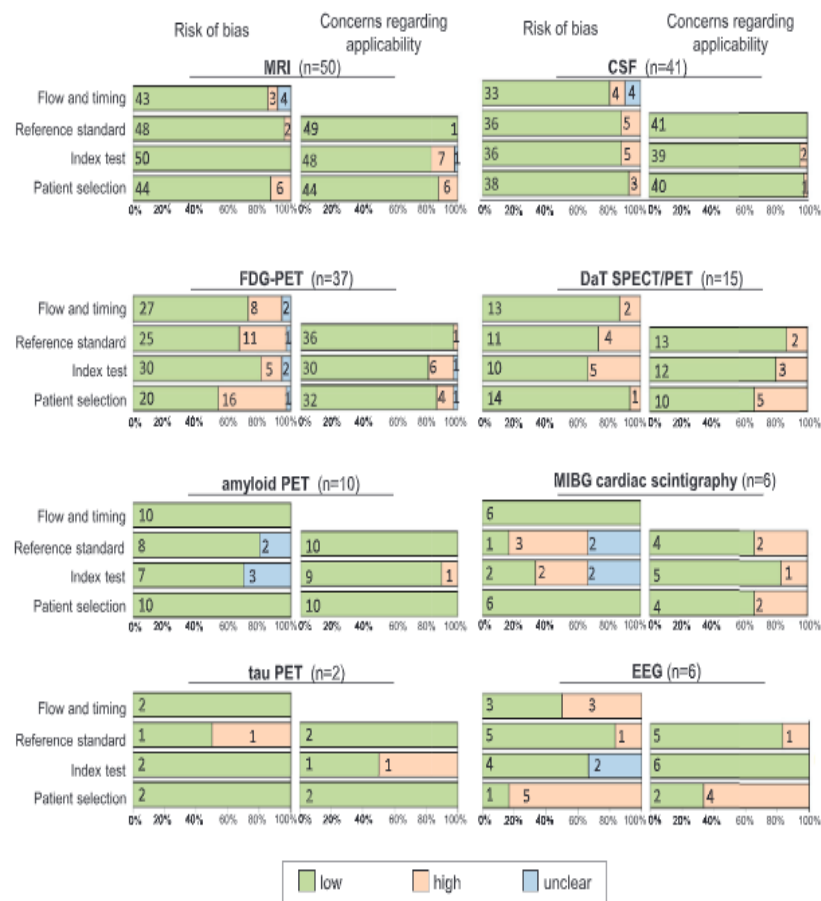


FIGURE 2 Systematic review of the literature: quality assessment according to the QUADAS-2 criteria. The methodological quality of scientific articles was assessed for each biomarker according to the QUADAS-2 criteria. The QUADAS-2 consists of four key domains covering patient selection, index test, reference standard, and patients flow through the study and timing of the index test(s) and reference standard ("flow and timing"). Each domain is assessed in terms of the risk of bias and the first three are also assessed in terms of concerns regarding applicability in the routine clinical context. Bar graphs summarize the number and percentage of articles with low, high or unclear ratings in each domain. For each study of test accuracy, the QUADAS-II evaluates whether the biomarker (i.e., index test): (1) was interpreted knowing the result of the gold standard (diagnosis at FU or pathology) or the reference standard (biomarker-based diagnosis or clinical diagnosis) and (2) it was quantified using standard metrics and avoiding recursive methodology.

Nessun uso di tecniche avanzate di EEG quantitativo nella pratica clinica



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/clinph



Review

Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: the role of biomarkers including advanced EEG signal analysis. Report from the IFCN-sponsored panel of experts



P.M. Rossini^a, R. Di Iorio^{b,*}, F. Vecchio^c, M. Anfossi^d, C. Babiloni^{e,f}, M. Bozzali^{g,h}, A.C. Bruni^d, S.F. Cappa^{ij}, J. Escudero^k, F.J. Fraga^l, P. Giannakopoulos^m, B. Guntekin^{n,o}, G. Logroscino^p, C. Marra^q, F. Miraglia^c, F. Panza^p, F. Tecchio^r, A. Pascual-Leone^s, B. Dubois^{t,u}

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P.M. Rossini et al. / Clinical Neurophysiology 131 (2020) 1287–1310

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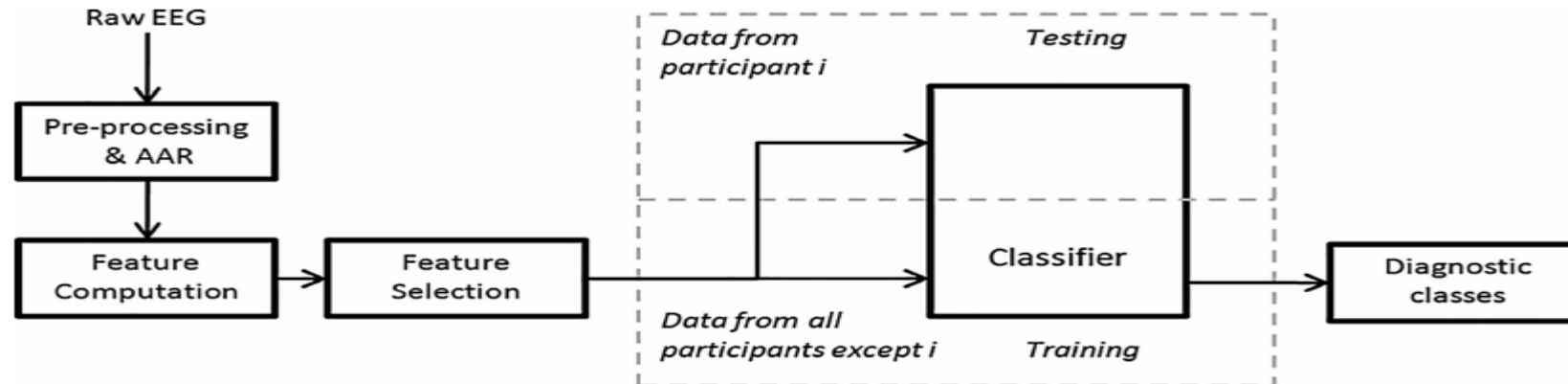
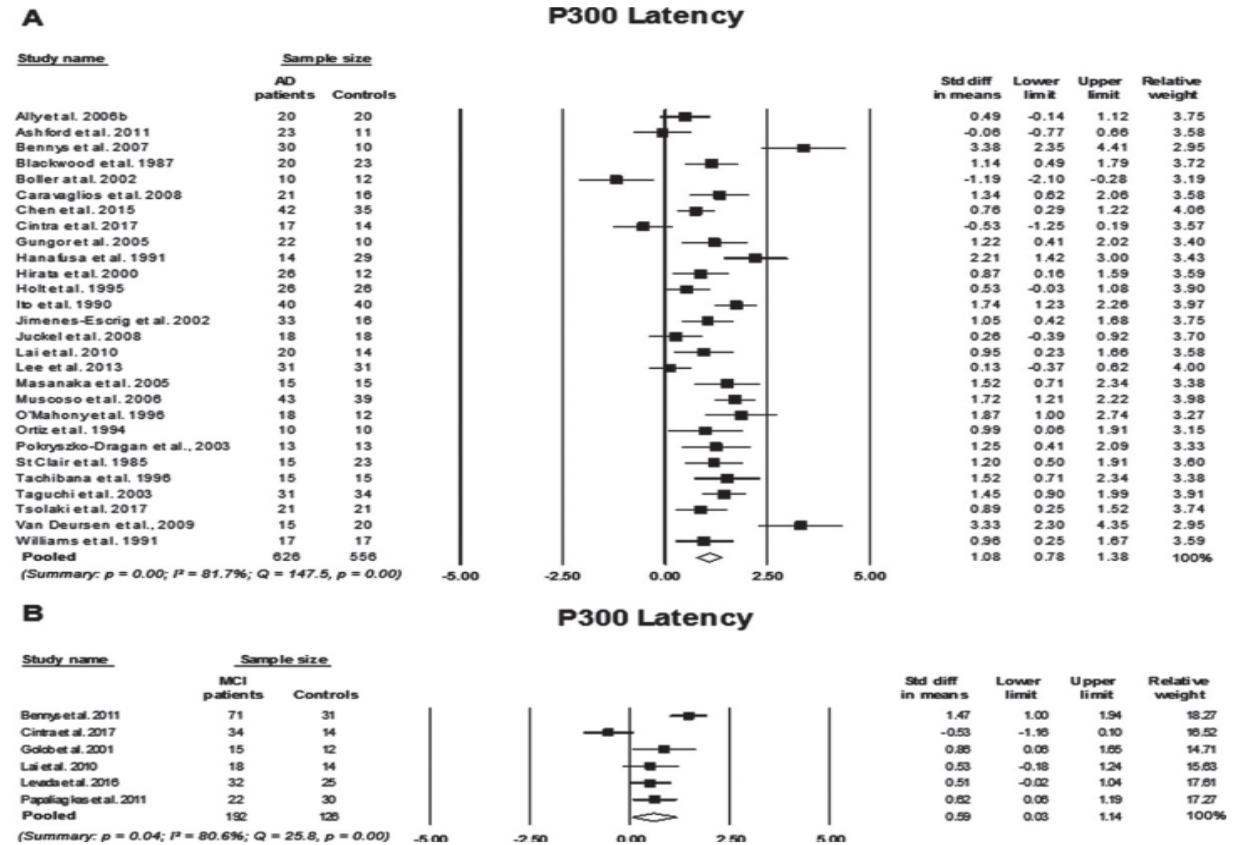


Fig. 3. Scheme of an automated electroencephalography (EEG)-based Alzheimer's Disease (AD) diagnosis system in the cross-validation leave-one-subject-out paradigm (Cassani et al., 2014). AAR: automated artifact removal.

Perché non usare la P300 nella valutazione cognitiva di routine?

Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 84 (2021) 419–448
DOI 10.3233/JAD-210556
IOS Press



Neurol Sci (2020) 41:2711–2735

Advantages and limits The main limit to the use of P300 in basic research as well as in clinical studies is the inter-subject latency/amplitude variability, due to a number of biological determinants, which demand consideration from the researchers. Non-cerebral artifacts are another source of concern, mostly for clinical populations (Table 1).

Fig. 6. (Continued)

Società Italiana di Psicofisiologia e Neuroscienze Cognitive (SIPF)

<https://www.sipf.it/>

Discussione Inter-Societaria sul documento in bozza dal titolo “LINEA GUIDA: Diagnosi e trattamento di demenze e Mild Cognitive Impairment” del COMITATO TECNICO-SCIENTIFICO (CTS) dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (versione di ottobre 2023)

Altri test

Elettroencefalografia (EEG)

Un solo studio valutava l'accuratezza dell'EEG in 372 partecipanti (Engedal 2015) riportando, con affidabilità moderata, una sensibilità di 0,70 e una specificità di 0,40 rispetto alla diagnosi clinica.

Si conferma l'indicazione a non raccomandare l'uso dell'EEG in quanto non fornisce informazioni diagnostiche significative per la diagnosi di AD, in studi di alta qualità.

MIOCARICA CON ...-I-VIIBG in relazione alla non assoluta accuratezza dei test.

La valutazione delle prove relative alla performance diagnostica dell'EEG rispetto alla diagnosi clinica di DLB ha mostrato in uno studio di qualità moderata, buona sensibilità ma scarsa specificità. Già nelle LG NICE è stata commentata la relativa utilità dell'esame, soprattutto in quanto l'accuratezza migliore si è rilevata in studi che utilizzavano metodiche EEGrafiche che richiedevano un'elaborazione complessa dei risultati mediante un algoritmo; questa condizione non sarebbe riproducibile nella normale pratica clinica. Non sono di contro disponibili prove che riguardino l'utilizzo dell'EEG con analisi qualitativa, utilizzato di consuetudine nella pratica clinica del SSN.

- PANEL DI ESPERTI
- Battista Petronilla, psicologo
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- **Chiari Annalisa, neurologo**
- **Corbo Massimo, neurologo**
- **Costa Alfredo, neurologo**
- Cotelli Maria, neuropsicologo
- Dodich Alessandra, psicologo
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- **Sorbi Sandro, neurologo**

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