Quantitative EEG, a technique for topographic display and analysis of brain electrophysiological data, has been proposed for use in the diagnosis of various neurological and psychiatric disorders. In this special issue the pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment for neurological and psychiatric disorders using quantitative EEG are described. Event-related synchronization and desynchronization of high-frequency EEG activity during a visual go/no-go paradigm are discussed in detail. Furthermore, integrating different aspects of resting brain activity, electroencephalographic findings in idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorders as well as the quantitative EEG analysis in patients with chronic hepatitis C treated with interferon-alpha are reviewed. Last but not least, topographic analysis of electroencephalographic changes during photic driving responses in patients with migraine and the emotional information processing related to the psychosomatic state evaluated by EEG and ELORETA are presented. This special issue is essential reading for neuropharmacologists, neurologists, physiologists and psychiatrists interested in quantitative EEG.

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- Preface: Kinoshita, T.; Hirata, K.
- Quantitative Electroencephalographic Analysis in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C Treated with Interferon-a: A Review Article: Morita, A.

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The fifth revised edition of this highly successful book presents the most extensive enhancement since *Using and Understanding Medical Statistics* was first published 30 years ago. Without question, the single greatest change has been the inclusion of source code, together with selected output, for the award-winning, open-source, statistical package known as R. This innovation has enabled the authors to de-emphasize formulae and calculations, and let software do all of the ‘heavy lifting’.

This edition also introduces readers to several graphical statistical tools, such as Q-Q plots to check normality, residual plots for multiple regression models, funnel plots to detect publication bias in a meta-analysis and Bland-Altman plots for assessing agreement in clinical measurements. New examples that better serve the expository goals have been added to a half-dozen chapters. In addition, there are new sections describing exact confidence bands for the Kaplan-Meier estimator, as well as negative binomial and zero-inflated Poisson regression models for over-dispersed count data.

The end result is not only an excellent introduction to medical statistics, but also an invaluable reference for every discerning reader of medical research literature.

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