Editors’ choice
143  Highlights from this issue
      P Smith, G Fuller

Editorial
144  Training under the wing of many masters
      A Johnston

Reviews
147  The pharmacological treatment of acquired nystagmus
      A R Mehta, C Kennard
154  Acute symptomatic seizures
      R Powell, D J McLauchlan
166  Respiratory management of motor neurone disease: a review of current practice and new developments
      M K Rafiq, A R Proctor, C J McDermott, P J Shaw

Neuroimaging
177  Four eponyms in coma
      E F M Wijdicks

A patient who changed my practice
179  Stroke mimicking conversion disorder: two young women who put our feet back on the ground
      H A Booij, H L Hamburger, G J Jöbsis, E Y Beuerle, N D Kruyt

Neurological sign
182  Knee bobbing in Charcot–Marie–Tooth disease
      A M Rossor, S Murphy, M M Reilly
184  Paradoxical abdominal wall movement in bilateral diaphragmatic paralysis
      R Ahmed, S McNamara, S Gandevia, G M Halmagyi

What neurologists need to know
187  The fundamentals of electromyography
      R G Whittaker

Test yourself
195  Multiple cranial neuropathies: one diagnostic difficulty
      Z Iqbal, B D Michael, I Pomeroy, R Ali, M Wilson, U Wiesmann

A difficult case
199  Torsade de pointes in Kearns–Sayre syndrome
      S Wilmin, D De Bels, S Knecht, P Gottignies, M-D Gazagnes, J Devriendt

Letter
202  Prosopagnosia?
      C J Mumford

Carphology
204  Carphology by A Fo Ben

Desert island neurology
153  Practical Neurology
      P Smith
165  Reflections: The Strategy of Preventive Medicine
      C P Warlow

Cover image  Nerve cell trauma response. Fluorescent light micrograph of a section through a spinal cord affected by multiple sclerosis (MS). Reactive astrocytes and glial progenitor cells are producing the proteins GFAP (glial fibrillary acidic protein, green) and NG2 (red) respectively, in an attempt to repair the damaged nerve cells. Cell nuclei are dyed blue. MS is an autoimmune condition, in which the immune system attacks nerve cells, impairing their ability to relay signals efficiently.

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