The changes they saw with miglustat treatment, which are mirrored by alterations to ocular motor function, are encouraging and suggest that noninvasive techniques such as DTI and measurement of ocular-motor function will be useful adjuncts to the monitoring of illness progression and treatment response. With some of our adult patients currently undergoing miglustat treatment and significantly improving over 6 and 12 months’ treatment in ocular-motor function (Abel et al., personal communication), we hope to further add to the findings of Scheel et al.

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The Causative Classification of Stroke system: An international reliability and optimization study

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