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The 6th Neurological Intensive Care Symposium, which included four courses (Ultrasound in Neurological Intensive Care, Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Nursing in Neurological Intensive Care, and Nutrition in Neurology), two satellite symposiums, and six scientific meetings, was held between October 15-18th in Marmaris. The symposium had 234 attendants and 45 posters were presented during its course.

The first presymposium course was Nursery in Neurological Intensive Care. Seventy-eight nurses, all with support of the Turkish Neurological Society, attended the course in which discussions were held on topics such as evaluation and nursing in neurological intensive care, and common intensive care infections. Two courses ran parallel to the symposium, Ultrasound in Neurological Intensive Care and Advanced Cardiac Life Support, which received great attention from psychiatry residents and specialists owing to the theoretical and practical contents. The last course was on nutrition, which has undeniable importance in practices of intensive care and neurology. An interactive discussion of problems we face in nutrition was very beneficial for increasing its awareness amongst neurologists.

Two colleagues from abroad honored this symposium. Alejandro A. Rabinstein MD, Director of the Neurological Sciences Intensive Care Unit at Mayo Clinic (Rochester, MN, USA) made a detailed presentation on central fever, which is a common problem in intensive care units and challenges physicians

with its diagnosis and treatment. His second talk focused on basic treatment principles of cerebellar ischemia and hemorrhages, which require close follow-up in the intensive care unit. The second visiting speaker was Fabio Silvio Taccone MD, from Universite Libre de Bruxelles in Belgium, who works in the intensive care unit of Hospital Erasme. Taccone MD, gave an interesting and informative presentation on multimodal imaging for patients in neurological intensive care and explained how clues obtained by it may shed light on complex physiopathologic processes and guide treatment. His second talk was on sepsis and he stressed that sepsis should be closely followed by neurologists and intensive care unit workers because of its acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system.

In other meetings held by authors who work in several intensive care units in Turkey, common neurologic and systemic diseases seen in intensive care units were discussed in detail. Meetings on mechanical ventilation, which has become an integral part of intensive care practice and interventional neurology and cannot be separated from intensive care, also received great attention.

This successful symposium and its growing number of participants once again showed the importance of neurologic intensive care units. The development and proliferation of this concept, which has a great scientific base, is our greatest wish. We want to acknowledge all our sponsors, the Turkish Neurological Society in particular, who contributed to this symposium, and all our guests and participants.