Dear Colleagues,

Neuropsychiatric symptoms and disorders in neurodegenerative dementias are a group of heterogeneous clinical manifestations. Epidemiology and phenomenology are highly variable depending, among the others, on the specific diagnosis, type of assessment (i.e., dimensional/symptomatic and categorical/diagnostic), phase of the illness (i.e., premorbid, prodromal, advanced phases) and associated biomarkers and polytherapy. The extreme variability of treatment response and side effects that make the management of the neuropsychiatric phenomena associated with neurodegenerative dementias difficult are of the greatest importance.

To improve the predictability of treatment response and outcome and to find individual homogeneous clinical manifestations are unmet needs. Thus, personalized medicine should be used to achieve these aims, and studies using biomarkers of any type (neuroimaging, neuroinflammation, epigenetics, pharmacogenetics, pharmacoeigenomics, etc.) to increase homogeneity are highly welcome. Clinical studies aimed at improving the homogeneity of clinical manifestations (gender differences, clinical phenotypes, new methodologies of clinical assessment, etc) are also considered strong candidates for this Special Issue due to their intrinsic capability to increase biological coherence in individual groups within the framework of personalized medicine.

Original research reports, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, case reports, and perspective papers will be considered for publications.
Guest Editor name: Prof. Dr. Gianfranco Spalletta

Guest Editor

Keywords
Dementia; mild cognitive impairment; subjective cognitive complaint; neurodegeneration; risk factors; biomarkers; early diagnosis; treatment; neuropsychiatry; Alzheimer’s disease; frontotemporal dementia; Lewy body disease; Parkinson’s disease dementia; progressive supranuclear palsy; cortico-basal degeneration; mood disorder; depression; apathy; psychosis; anxiety; impulsivity; aggression; aberrant motor behavior.