



## FOREWORD



**M**ore than ten years have elapsed since Arielle Crespel and Philippe Gélisse published the first edition of their EEG Atlas. It has been widely distributed, both in its French and in its English editions, and has remained a standard in many EEG labs around the world, as a practical guide and help for all those involved, especially EEG technicians and young neurophysiologists. This modern standard has gone out of print, and there was pressure, from many sides, for a new, updated edition. Here it is.

The authors rely on their extensive experience with the daily use of the EEG in clinical practice, in the setting of a reference, very active EEG lab, where the procedure is used for diagnostic and monitoring purposes in all its indications. There is a beginning, in the practice of EEG, that is often neglected: the good practices in the recording procedure, the detection of the numerous normal variants. All this is treated, in-depth, in the first volume of the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of this atlas. There is of course a focus on epilepsy and the numerous pitfalls in its diagnosis, first and foremost because epilepsy is nowadays the main indication of EEG.

The authors have chosen not to insist on the special procedures used in highly specialized settings, such as intracranial recordings, or fusion procedures. This English-language edition complies with the international recording speed standard at 30 mm/sec. It covers both childhood and adult features, because there are indeed only slight age-related differences in the practical management of the EEG techniques. The high quality of iconography and accompanying legends will, I hope, ensure that a high level of technicity and reliability of the EEG – still often considered to be more “art” than “science” – will prevail among the new generations who lay their hands on this precious, useful, energy- and cost-effective procedure.

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