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## ENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN GENERAL PARESIS.\*

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The development and improvement in technique of encephalography<sup>1</sup> appears to offer an important and safe approach to the study of the character and degree of brain changes in general paresis. Patients with general paresis apparently are ideal subjects for this clinical procedure, especially as the unfavorable after effects of encephalography are not as marked as in other cases of intracranial pathology.

In using the method of encephalography to study cases of general paresis, we had the following objects in view:

1. To study the best method and technique for encephalography as well as the characteristic objective and subjective findings associated with this operation.
2. To see if there is a correlation between encephalographic findings and clinical findings in general paresis.
3. To make a comparison of encephalographic findings after non-specific therapy with studies made before non-specific therapy.
4. To use as a control, the encephalographic findings in committed, deteriorated cases of general paresis who have not responded to non-specific therapy, as well as studies in other organic brain diseases.

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