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Book Reviews: Maximum of 1000 words in length. Include name and affiliations, a title for the review, the author(s)/editor(s), title, publisher, date of publication, number of pages and price. For consideration, e-mail jins@cambridge.org.

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**Preclinical Detection of Brain Disorders: Implications for Early Intervention and Prevention**

In recent years, significant advances have been made in the area of preclinical detection of brain disorders. Studies on early detection of these conditions have significantly improved understanding of etiology and diagnosis and opened new avenues for management. Presymptomatic detection is also essential to the development of effective intervention strategies as it provides a window for preventing/delaying onset or reducing severity.

Investigators are invited to submit empirical papers for a special issue of *JINS* to be published in 2016. The issue will present findings that exemplify key methodological advances for preclinical detection of a variety of neurological, neurodevelopmental, and neuropsychiatric conditions. Papers focusing on genetic detection, phenotypic characterization using cognitive and/or imaging methods, biomarker effectiveness, and data mining techniques are particularly sought. Papers focusing on ethical considerations in the clinical and research use of preclinical prediction strategies are welcome. Submitted empirical papers are encouraged to provide substantive integrative and synthetic summaries of the current status of preclinical detection methodologies and future directions for the field.

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Deadline for submission is January 15, 2016
Call for Papers

Special Issue of JINS:

Motor Cognition in Health and Brain Disorders:
Understanding Neurocognitive Mechanisms and Plasticity

Motor cognition refers to the representation of action and its associated cognitive processes. The field can be traced back to pioneering work of Lashley, Jeannerod, Rizzolatti, Goodale, Georgopoulos, and others who sought to understand how basic mechanisms that control bodily movement are selected, assembled and represented in the brain, whether the action is performed or not. The richness of the field today can be appreciated by the scope of scientific inquiries that stand to unravel the cerebral mechanisms of action plans, reaching and grasping, motor affordances, action semantics, action understanding and joint action, motor imagery, and movement sequencing and coordination. This exciting research has advanced understandings of disorders such as optic ataxia, utilization behavior, apraxia, Parkinson’s and Huntington’s disease, autism spectrum disorders, and developmental coordination disorder, to name just a few. Highly translational research findings have further brought about the development of new treatment strategies for the rehabilitation of motor impairments, ranging from the use of motor imagery during gait recovery after cerebral injury to the use of neurostimulation to improve movements in acquired and degenerative brain disease. Cutting-edge developments of cognitive-based neural prostheses for paralyzed patients also stem from basic science research in motor cognition. JINS wishes to highlight the research on action representation and its neural underpinnings in a special issue on motor cognition.

Investigators are invited to submit empirical papers for a special issue of JINS to be published in the second half of 2016. The issue will present innovative empirical findings related to human motor cognition in normal functioning and in developmental, neurological, and neuropsychiatric disorders, both adult and pediatric. Research papers are encouraged that explore mechanisms of motor cognition using behavioral methodologies, neurostimulation, and/or neuroimaging. Translational research investigating the use of interventional strategies (e.g., motor imagery, rhythmic cueing or music therapy, cognitive training, neurostimulation) for motor rehabilitation is also of strong interest.

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### Improved Cardiorespiratory Fitness Is Associated with Increased Cortical Thickness in Mild Cognitive Impairment

**Authors:** K. Reiter, K.A. Nielsen, T.J. Smith, L.R. Weiss, A.J. Alifi, and J.C. Smith

### Aerobic and Cognitive Exercise (ACE) Pilot Study for Older Adults: Executive Function Improves with Cognitive Challenge While Exergaming

**Authors:** N. Barcelos, N. Shah, K. Cohen, M.J. Hogan, E. Mulkerin, P.J. Arciero, B.D. Cohen, A.F. Kramer, and C. Anderson-Hanley

### Physical Activity Is Positively Associated with Episodic Memory in Aging

**Authors:** S.M. Hayes, M.L. Alosco, J.P. Hayes, M. Cadden, K.M. Peterson, K. Allsup, D.E. Forman, R.A. Sperling, and M. Verfaellie

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### Age Moderates the Association of Aerobic Exercise with Initial Learning of an Online Task Requiring Cognitive Control

**Authors:** P.J. O’Connor, P.D. Tomporowski, and R.K. Dishman

### Association between Lifetime Physical Activity and Cognitive Functioning in Middle-Aged and Older Community Dwelling Adults: Results from the Brain in Motion Study


### Influence of Physical Activity on Human Sensory Long-Term Potentiation

**Authors:** N. Smallwood, M.J. Spriggs, C.S. Thompson, C.C. Wu, J.P. Hamm, D. Moreau, and I.J. Kirk

### Cardiorespiratory Fitness Attenuates the Influence of Amyloid on Cognition


### Daily Physical Activity Is Associated with Subcortical Brain Volume and Cognition in Heart Failure

**Authors:** M.L. Alosco, A.M. Brickman, M.B. Spitznagel, L.H. Sweet, R. Josephson, E.Y. Griffith, A. Narkhede, J. Hughes, and J. Gunstad

### Physical Activity as Protective Factor against Dementia: A Prospective Population-Based Study (NEDICES)

**Authors:** S. Llamas-Velasco, I. Cantador, A. Villarejo-Galende, D. Lora-Poblos, and F. Bermejo-Pareja

### Prefrontal and Hippocampal Brain Volume Deficits: Role of Low Physical Activity on Brain Plasticity in First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients

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### Physical Activity Affects Brain Integrity in HIV + Individuals

**Authors:** M. Ortega, L.M. Baker, F. Vaida, R. Paul, B. Basco, and B.M. Ances