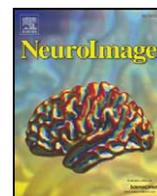




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1 Comments and Controversies

2 Latin American Brain Mapping Network (LABMAN)

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ABSTRACT

On March 8, 2008 in Havana, the Latin American Network for Brain Mapping (LABMAN) was created with participants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico. The focus of LABMAN is to promote neuroimaging and systems neuroscience in the region through the implementation of training and exchange programs, and to increase public awareness of the Latin American potential to contribute both to basic and applied research in human brain mapping.

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26 The Latin American Brain Mapping Network (LABMAN) was
27 launched at a workshop convened for this purpose in Havana, Cuba
28 on March 7–8, 2008. The initial core of this network was formed by
29 scientists from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico. Experts
30 from Germany and Canada acted at the meeting as external advisors.
31 The creation of LABMAN had been originally suggested at the
32 November 2006 “Latin American-UK Workshop on Neuroimaging”
33 chaired by Karl Friston and Pedro Valdés-Sosa. Encouragement and
34 financial support for the creation of LABMAN was provided by the
35 Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) as part of this
36 organization’s strategy for the introduction of novel technologies in
37 the region in a way designed to have an impact on primary health care
38 under conditions of scarce resources.

39 The primary goal of LABMAN is to promote the application of brain
40 mapping in Latin America. The LABMAN initiative will be based on the
41 coordinated exchange of software, data, personnel, training and joint
42 projects. The participants of the workshop recognized that the
43 introduction of neuroimaging in Latin America has lagged behind
44 the level achieved in other countries due to several factors including:

- 45 1. Lack of critical mass of trained specialists within any single country.
- 46 2. Insufficient public perception of the magnitude and public health
47 importance of brain disorders.

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3. Historical bias in the regions towards molecular and cellular
48 neuroscience with insufficient development of systems neu- 51
49 roscience research geared to serve as a bridge to clinical applications. 52
4. Unequal and sometimes sparse presence of equipment and
53 specialists with adequate training. 54
5. Limitations in coverage of health systems and public awareness. 55

This situation has already begun to change favorably as is reported
56 in the full description of the workshop available at <http://ijbem.k.hosei.ac.jp/2006-/volume10/number4/100407.pdf>. The paper includes
57 a description of the status of brain mapping in Latin American
58 countries. The formalization of LABMAN will accelerate this process by
59 acting as a catalyst for national programs. 61

The first LABMAN meeting was initiated by a lecture by Dr. Alan
62 Evans, from the Montreal Neurological Institute’s Brain Imaging Centre
63 (BIC) on the international human brain mapping (HBM) project with
64 emphasis on the creation of multimodal atlases for MRI and the
65 quantification of brain development. Each participating Latin American
66 country then presented a status report on neuroimaging efforts. The
67 workshop included a visit to one of the community sites of the Cuban
68 Brain Mapping Project, emphasizing the importance of translating brain
69 mapping research advances into the clinical setting. The meeting was
70 concluded with a general discussion on how to implement a regional
71 network. There was a strong consensus on the urgent need to develop
72 Human Brain Mapping in Latin America. Notwithstanding the above
73 difficulties the attendees felt that, given the scientific maturation of the
74 brain mapping field and the technical infrastructure now available, the 75

76 time was right to launch a coordinated multi-national effort that would
77 support and promote their individual national efforts. The immediate
78 LABMAN goals are therefore to:

- 79 • Train specialists in all major imaging techniques.
- 80 • Expedite the transfer of new scientific and technical knowledge
81 from abroad.
- 82 • Increase the scientific productivity of the region.
- 83 • Drastically increase the awareness of local governments, interna-
84 tional organizations and of the general public of brain mapping
85 results on potential.
- 86 • Organize multinational projects in areas of special relevance to the
87 region, e.g. nutrition, pediatric development, neurodegeneration.

88 To coordinate these efforts, a provisional council was established
89 with representatives from every participating country. It was also
90 decided to stimulate the creation of consortium-like groups for brain
91 mapping by every Latin American country. Dr. Pedro Valdés-Sosa,
92 vice-director of the Cuban Neuroscience Center, was elected as the
93 LABMAN Chairman.

The LABMAN initiative has already had a significant effect in the 94
region, acting synergistically with new national programs. Venezuela 95
will create in 2009 the national Center for Neurosciences with 96
assistance from Cuba. The LABMAN Project has already been discussed 97
with the highest levels of government of Brazil and Argentina and 98
steps are being taken to implement concrete programs. Joint projects 99
have been initiated between groups of countries (see full LABMAN 100
description). Nevertheless continuing effort must be expanded to fully 101
realize the ambitious goals. 102

An important decision made at the inaugural workshop was to 103
organize an annual LABMAN meeting. Moreover it was felt that 104
LABMAN should vigorously promote the hosting of an International 105
HBM meeting in the region sometime in the near future. A full report 106
of the LABMAN initiative was enthusiastically received at the Town 107
Hall meeting of the OHBM in 2008. While the LABMAN community is 108
now engaged in establishing internal collaborative projects, there is a 109
considerable interest in formalizing infrastructural links with estab- 110
lished brain mapping communities in Europe, North America and the 111
Pacific Rim. 112
113