Spinal Cord (2014) 52, 859

www.nature.com/sc

EDITOR'S PAGE

Massive open online course on SCI for physiotherapists and students

JJ Wyndaele
Antwerp University Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium
E-mail: wyndaelejj@skynet.be

Dear *Spinal Cord* reader,

This is the last issue of Spinal Cord in 2014. From the editorial office we wish you a joyful end of the year and a start of 2015 full of good plans, personal happiness and satisfaction in your work. We hope to receive many nice reviews, outstanding research manuscripts, both animal and clinical. The field of spinal cord medicine has numerous different parts, all interesting and all challenging. To help make the content of the journal interesting nothing is possible without our outstanding group of reviewers. We are proud that so many authors put their trust in us to spread their messages in the SCI community.

We live in a period of serious changes throughout the world, throughout science with evolutions happening and achievements made we could only dream of two decades ago. There are promising years ahead.

This issue contains some excellent papers:

Review: Roosink and Mercier reviewed the virtual feedback for motor dysfunctions and (concomitant) pain rehabilitation after SCI. The results from literature generally report beneficial effects, but with evidence of low-level quality. Future work is needed to start closing the knowledge gaps using systematic and controlled multi-session interventions and by assessing the underlying mechanisms involved.

Animal research: Han *et al.* determined the therapeutic effects of a collagen scaffold-collagen binding complex on behavioral, electrophysiological and histological improvements in adult female beagle dogs with a complete spinal cord transection. They found an evident therapeutic effect by facilitating peripheral nerve infiltrating.

Sports/Physical training/Electrophysiology: Pelletier *et al.* assessed cross-community exercise equipment preferences after SCI. Arm-only exercise modes were perceived as safer than hybrid exercise modes. There were no differences between equipment types in physiological responses.

Gibbons *et al.* describe how individuals with tetraplegia are able to engage in a progressive program of Functional Electrical Stimulation-rowing. Future research examining FES-R training as an adjunctive therapy in people with tetraplegia is warranted. Meyns *et al.* found that improvement in gait is feasible with Body Weight Supported treadmill training even long after injury. Araújo *et al.* studied the interlimb reflexes in healthy and tetraplegic subjects. The results strongly suggest a different transmission, reinforcing the hypothesis of nerve regeneration after injury. Ekiz *et al.* report how 55% of SCI individuals in their studied group use inappropriate wheelchairs. Personally designed wheelchairs should be prescribed. Silver, in a letter to the editor, comments on the thermoregulatory responses in wheelchair tennis players (Veltmeijer MT *et al. Spinal Cord* 2014; 52: 373–377).

Sexuality: Courtois and Chavier studied premature ejaculation in men with lower lumbosacral SC lesions. Underlying mechanisms and clinical implications are discussed.

Education: Harvey *et al.* report on a massive open online course for which 3523 people from over 120 countries registered. 2527 joined the course Facebook group. The pre and post knowledge assessments are discussed. Liu *et al.* studied the 5 training cases from the International Standards for Neurological Classification of Spinal Cord. It permitted testing most but not all knowledge within the ISNCSCI. The missing knowledge should be included in an update of the training cases.

I hope you enjoy reading this Issue.

Spinal Cord (2014) **52,** 859; doi:10.1038/sc.2014.214