Primum non nocere

Stewart, William; Allinson, Kieren; Al-Sarraj, Safa; Bachmeier, Corbin; Barlow, Karen; Belli, Antonio; Burns, Mark P.; Carson, Alan; Crawford, Fiona; Dams-O’Connor, Kristen; Diaz-Arrastia, Ramon; Dixon, C. Edward; Edlow, Brian L.; Ferguson, Scott; Fischl, Bruce; Folkerth, Rebecca D.; Gentleman, Steve; Giza, Christopher C.; Grady, M. Sean; Helmy, Adel

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Primum non nocere: a call for balance when reporting on CTE

As clinicians and researchers in traumatic brain injury and neurodegeneration, we are concerned by the tone of reporting on chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) that has developed over the past decade, highlighted in an article in *The New York Times*.¹ Misleading reporting can have unintended, negative consequences and we call for balance from the medical and scientific communities and the media when communicating on issues related to CTE.

Contrary to common perception, the clinical syndrome of CTE has not yet been fully defined;² its prevalence is unknown, and the neuropathological diagnostic criteria are no more than preliminary.³ We have an incomplete understanding of the extent or distribution of pathology required to produce neurological dysfunction or to distinguish disease from healthy tissue, with the neuropathological changes of CTE reported in apparently asymptomatic individuals.⁴,⁵ Although commonly quoted, no consensus agreement has been reached on staging the severity of CTE pathology.

A single focus of the pathology implicated in CTE is not yet sufficient evidence to define disease.

Recognising limitations of the diagnostic process in human pathology, pathologists are careful to note that they are merely providing an opinion, and acknowledging that another pathologist might reasonably reach a different conclusion on the same case.⁵ In diagnoses where the criteria for assessment and reporting are established by broad consensus, the expectation is that variance in opinion is minimised. However, at this time, although CTE diagnostic criteria are far from established, discordance in opinions on individual cases is to be expected.⁶

Unfortunately, the uncertainties around the clinical syndrome and the pathological definition of CTE are not acknowledged adequately in much of the current research literature or related media reporting, which at times has resembled science by press conference.⁷ Too often an inaccurate impression is portrayed that CTE is clinically defined, its prevalence is high, and pathology evaluation is a simple positive or negative decision. This distorted reporting on CTE might have dire consequences. Specifically, individuals with potentially treatable conditions, such as depression or post-traumatic stress disorder, might make decisions on their future on the basis of a misplaced belief that their symptoms inevitably herald an untreatable, degenerative brain disease culminating in dementia.

We propose that the principle of first, to do no harm is used when communicating on CTE, whatever the platform. In particular, the many remaining uncertainties should always be acknowledged. Otherwise, the risk of doing harm is very real.

*A: Please declare any potential competing interests, and ensure these statements match your submitted ICMJE forms*


william.stewart@glasgow.ac.uk

Department of Neuropathology, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Glasgow G51 4TF, UK (WS); [A: Our affiliations require city and state for all entries. I have added these for most of your co-authors based in the USA and Aus. Please check they are correct.]

Department of Neuropathology, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Glasgow, UK (WS); Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK (WS); Department of Pathology, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, UK (A/E); [A: The affiliations in purple are all Cambridge University. It is our style to combine affiliations from the same institution.]


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*A: Please provide city and state.]

Department of Pediatrics and Neurosurgery, David Geffen School of Medicine and UCLA Mattel Children’s Hospital, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA (CCG); Division of Neurosurgery, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, UK (AH, PH); Department of Physical Medicine and