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Editorial

Introducing "computational neurosurgery"

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Information technology (IT) is an important part of modern society, and hence, of neurosurgery. Our profession has always been a technical one, whether this meant a stereotactic apparatus, the operating microscope, spinal instrumentation, or recent advances in image-guided surgery. Modern neurosurgery embraces IT, and recent advances in this field can be applied for the benefit of our patients. As some examples, one can think of adaptive (or "closed loop") deep brain stimulation; capturing brain signals to control a robotic arm; or using a telemonitoring solution to acquire kinematic sensor data to prepare for or recover from spine surgery. For this to happen, it is mandatory that neurosurgeons and neuroscientists are aware of such recent advances and have a place to report and reflect on them.

field of "computational neuroscience" The has established itself as "the study of brain function in terms of the information processing properties of the structures that make up the nervous system." It is an interdisciplinary science that links the diverse fields of neuroscience, cognitive science, and psychology with electrical engineering, computer science, mathematics, and physics.^[4] As can be derived from this definition, this research field's primary focus is on fundamental underlying processes in the nervous system. As neurosurgeons, these are definitely relevant and interesting, but a gap may be perceived between fundamental neuroscience and daily clinical practice.

This supplement on "Computational Neurosurgery" is intended to bridge that gap. Surgical Neurology International publishes the latest developments in the field of neurosurgery and related clinical and basic neurosciences and discusses timely and controversial clinical, social, ethical, and political subjects related to the neurosciences for its readers worldwide. As a new supplement, SNI: Computational is dedicated to extend this philosophy to all IT related developments that are relevant for neurosurgeons and neuroscientists. This includes neurosurgical IT that is applied in the operating room (e.g., image-guided surgery, robotics, and augmented reality), e-learning (which includes simulation and virtual reality), and clinical data science in a broad context. In a broader context, "eHealth" - and its mobile companion "mHealth" - focuses directly on the patient and include topics such as telemonitoring, e-consulting, and self-care support. Besides the relevance of clinical data science in this context, a user-tailored approach is essential for a successful implementation of such solutions.

For those not familiar with the term, (clinical) data science refers to a mix of methodological knowledge, IT skills, and content expertise [Figure 1].^[1] A data scientist, which Harvard Business Review considered the "sexiest job of the 21th century,"[2] uses these skills to translate data into information. A part of this process is applying machine learning techniques (such as classification, regression, or clustering) to develop predictive models that - in a clinical context - can be used for decision support in the context of prognosis, diagnosis, or treatment. Such models can be

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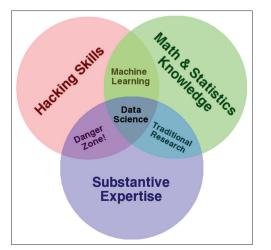


Figure 1: Data science Venn diagram by Drew Conway (reproduced with permission)

developed with small datasets or with very large datasets that can be referred to as "big data."

SNI: Computational is intended to cover all these topics as well as any topic that fits into this outline. The journal formatting adheres to the other SNI papers for consistency reasons. Programming code is welcomed as a supplement, which can be plain code files, interactive notebooks (such as the Jupyter project),^[3] or weblinks to a GitHub repository. Our editorial board consists of both neurosurgeons and researchers skilled in data science for a broad coverage of the topics mentioned before.

From now on we are accepting article submissions for *SNI: Computational.* Moreover, later this year we will start a series on the "fundamentals of clinical data science" targeting healthcare professionals. For any comments or suggestions, feel free to contact me at p.kubben@mumc.nl.

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