# Article information:

Increased level of FAM19A5 is associated with cerebral small vessel disease and leads to a better outcome - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8916029/>

# Article summary:

1. This study aimed to explore the association between FAM19A5 and cerebral small vessel disease (cSVD).

2. The results showed that FAM19A5 was highly expressed in the RSSI group and positively correlated with cerebral infarction volume, total MRI cSVD burden, white matter hyperintensity, and enlarged perivascular space.

3. Higher FAM19A5 levels were associated with better outcomes in RSSI patients.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides a detailed description of the research methods used, including the number of participants involved, the type of data collected, and the statistical analysis performed. The authors also provide a comprehensive discussion of their findings and their implications for clinical practice. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. First, the sample size is relatively small which may limit the generalizability of the results. Second, there is no mention of any potential confounding factors such as age or gender which could have influenced the results. Third, there is no discussion of any possible risks associated with increased levels of FAM19A5 or how this might affect patient outcomes. Finally, while the authors discuss their findings in terms of improved outcomes for RSSI patients with higher levels of FAM19A5, they do not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally which could lead to a one-sided reporting bias.

# Topics for further research:

* RSSI patient outcomes
* FAM19A5 and confounding factors
* Risks associated with increased FAM19A5 levels
* Generalizability of RSSI research
* Counterarguments to RSSI research findings
* Reporting bias in RSSI research

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4ce25f4a91c41ebd84348e0e90c9cb32>