

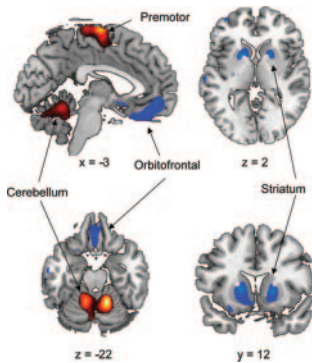


In Focus

Spotlight on the March 15 Issue

Robert A. Gross, MD, PhD, FAAN
Editor-in-Chief, *Neurology*®

Abnormal metabolic brain networks in Tourette syndrome



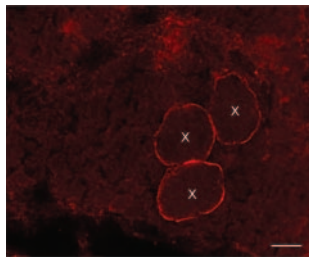
This study measured regional brain metabolism with FDG PET in persons with Tourette syndrome. Tics and obsessive-compulsive behaviors were characterized by alterations in specific brain networks rather than in isolated brain regions. Functional imaging could be valuable for Tourette syndrome diagnosis and clinical trials.

See p. 944

From editorialist Katie Kompolti: "Neuroimaging studies have consistently demonstrated the involvement of specific brain regions in TS. The present study attempts to capture the dynamic covariance of all these regions in real time."

See p. 938

Loss of sarcolemmal nNOS is common in acquired and inherited neuromuscular disorders



Many neuromuscular conditions are associated with impaired mobility, atrophy, and muscle degeneration. Immunofluorescence was used to evaluate 161 patient muscle biopsies and mouse models of catabolic stress; these revealed mislocalization

of sarcolemmal nNOS associated with impaired mobility. Assessment of nNOS localization may represent a new diagnostic tool for patients with neuromuscular disorders.

See p. 960; Editorial, p. 940

Early recognition of poor prognosis in Guillain-Barré syndrome

Data collected prospectively from a cohort of 397 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome were used to identify risk factors in univariable and multivariable logistic regression models. Using this clinical prediction model early in the course of the disease accurately predicted the first 6 months' outcome.

See p. 968

Identification of risk factors for autism spectrum disorders in tuberous sclerosis complex

The authors analyzed clinical, genetic, EEG, and MRI data to create a logistic regression model in 103 patients with tuberous sclerosis complex, 40% of whom had an autism spectrum disorder. Interictal epileptiform activity in localized areas of the developing brain may contribute to the high prevalence of autism in tuberous sclerosis complex.

See p. 981

Delirium in the acute phase after stroke: Incidence, risk factors, and outcome

In this prospective cohort study among 527 patients after stroke, delirium occurred in 11.8%. Delirium was independently associated with cognitive decline, infection, stroke localization and severity, and brain atrophy. Patients with delirium had a worse outcome with regard to duration of hospitalization, mortality, and functional abilities.

See p. 993

Poststroke depression and treatment effects on functional outcomes

In a cohort of 174 patients with poststroke depression (PSD), baseline depression severity and depression improvement were related to improved functional status 12 weeks later; depression severity was an independent predictor of function. It is essential for PSD to be identified and treated due to its high symptom burden and association with other negative health and social outcomes.

See p. 1000

VIEWS & REVIEWS

Classification of primary progressive aphasia and its variants

This review provides a classification of primary progressive aphasia and its 3 main variants, so as to improve the uniformity of case reporting and the reliability of research results.

See p. 1006; Editorial, p. 942

NB: As the Green Journal continues to celebrate 60 years of publishing, check out our third Resident & Fellow Mystery Case: "A rare cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage" (see p. e43). Go back to January of this year to listen to the podcasts with Dr. Oliver Sacks; a review of his book, *The Mind's Eye*, appears this week (see p. 1027). Just point your browser to <http://www.neurology.org>.

Podcasts can be accessed at www.neurology.org

Neurology[®]

Spotlight on the March 15 Issue

Robert A. Gross

Neurology 2011;76;937

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182117eb1

This information is current as of March 14, 2011

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/76/11/937.full>

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise>

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright Copyright © 2011 by AAN Enterprises, Inc.. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

