



In Focus

Spotlight on the August 25 Issue

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

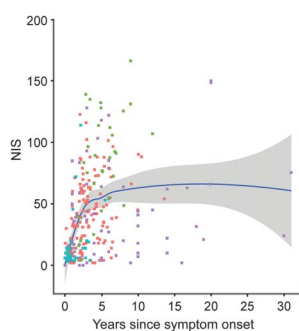


Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article investigating the *SQSTM1* splice site mutation in distal myopathy with rimmed vacuoles and another on PET imaging results of amyloid- β ¹¹C-Pittsburgh compound B from 2 randomized bapineuzumab phase 3 Alzheimer disease trials. Another featured article focuses on migraine and the risk of stroke in older adults.

ARTICLES

Rapid progression of familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy: A multinational natural history study



This study offers a worldwide perspective on familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy—its natural history, severity, and progression. In a population of 283 patients, there was an intercountry genotypic variation in the transthyretin mutation with an association between Neuropathy Impairment Scores, locomotion grip strength, and transthyretin genotype, with a rapid yearly neuropathic progression.

See p. 675

Standard chemoradiation for glioblastoma results in progressive brain volume loss

Understanding cancer therapy-associated neurotoxic adverse events is an important issue in oncology, and defining novel biomarkers of neurotoxicity is essential for developing neuroprotective strategies. Using longitudinal neuroimaging, the investigators identified progressive gray matter loss and expansion of ventricular volume in patients with glioblastoma treated with standard chemotherapy and fractionated brain irradiation.

See p. 683; Comment, p. 689

Statin treatment reduces the risk of poststroke seizures

Multivariable regression analyses were used to assess the relationship between statin use and poststroke seizures. This study showed that in patients with stroke, the early use of statins may reduce the risk of poststroke early-onset seizures and prevent the progression of initial poststroke seizures to chronic epilepsy.

See p. 701

From editorialists Siniscalchi & Mintzer: "...data obtained from this study support the use of statins in poststroke patients for reducing the risk of acute seizures, especially for preventing chronic epilepsy in those who have had an acute seizure."

See p. 661

Response to endovascular reperfusion is not time-dependent in patients with salvageable tissue

The authors evaluated whether time to treatment modified the effect of endovascular reperfusion in stroke patients with evidence of salvageable tissue on MRI. In 78 patients with the target mismatch profile, reperfusion was associated with increased odds of good functional outcome and attenuation of lesion growth; however, time to treatment did not modify these effects.

See p. 708

NB: "Animal extremists' threats to neurologic research continue: Neuroreality II," p. 730. To check out other Views & Reviews, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the NeuroImages discussing intracranial epithelioid hemangioendothelioma causing subacute loss of vision and myopia/heavy eye syndrome as a rare cause of horizontal diplopia. This week also includes a Humanities story titled "The key."

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