



In Focus

Spotlight on the September 6 Issue

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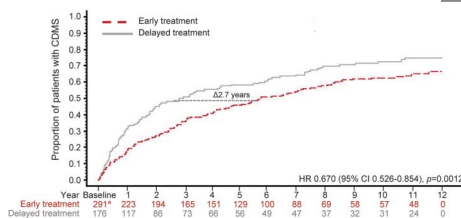


Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article assessing stroke outcomes after use of antithrombotics within 24 hours of recanalization treatment and another investigating whether the C9orf72 expansion mutation in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis was associated with unique demographic and clinical features. A featured article determined the incidence of parkinsonism in community-dwelling older adults who do not have Parkinson disease.

ARTICLES

The 11-year long-term follow-up study from the randomized BENEFIT CIS trial OPEN ▲



The authors assessed outcomes for patients treated with interferon- β -1b immediately after clinically isolated syndrome.

Their findings provide evidence that earlier treatment, compared to delayed treatment, prolonged the time to clinically definite multiple sclerosis in clinically isolated syndrome.

See p. 978

From editorialists Healy and Weinshenker: "Furthermore, with many new therapeutic options for multiple sclerosis, obtaining comparable long-term outcome information on patients treated with several different agents at different points following diagnosis will be necessary to determine the best practices for managing recently diagnosed patients at what is emerging to be a critical point in their disease course."

See p. 970

The value of transesophageal echocardiography for embolic strokes of undetermined source 📖

The authors found that half of patients with embolic stroke of undetermined source had abnormal findings on transesophageal echocardiography. These findings suggest that this diagnostic strategy may have a decisive effect on treatment for patients with embolic strokes of undetermined source.

See p. 988, Editorial p. 972

Retinal microvasculature and white matter microstructure: The Rotterdam Study

This study provides new insights into causes of damage to brain white matter. The authors used retinal imaging to visualize small arterioles and venules and diffusion tensor imaging to visualize brain white matter microstructure. Their findings showed that both narrower arterioles and wider venules were associated with more microstructural damage of the white matter.

See p. 1003

Sirolimus for epilepsy in children with tuberous sclerosis complex: A randomized controlled trial ▲

The investigators found a 41% decrease in seizure frequency compared to the standard care period in 23 children with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC), and a 61% seizure reduction in 14 children that managed to reach the target trough level. Targeted treatment aimed at underlying molecular causes of seizures is the next step in improving the outlook of patients with intractable seizures.

See p. 1011

From editorialist Steven Sparagana: "Overwater and coauthors are to be commended for their careful and diligent study. It is important for patients with TSC, their families, and their health care providers to be aware of both the negative and positive information regarding epilepsy treatment to enhance their decisions regarding optimal therapies."

See p. 974

NB: "Designing the reader's journal," see p. 962. To check out this editorial and the new features it describes, point your browser to Neurology.org. Please let us know what you think on the linked Feedback Survey at <http://tinyurl.com/Neurology2016>. Let us also mention that we are fast tracking Zika virus publications in response to the WHO proclamation of Zika as a public health emergency of international concern. You will find a curated custom collection of open access Zika virus articles on the Without Borders website at <http://wb.neurology.org>.

Podcasts can be accessed at Neurology.org

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Neurology 2016;87:961

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000003060

This information is current as of September 5, 2016

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