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Notable in *Neurology* this week

This issue features an article that evaluates the pattern and severity of autonomic dysfunction in patients with autopsy-confirmed progressive supranuclear palsy compared to those with α -synuclein pathology; another determines that, with careful patient selection, patients with Spetzler-Ponce classification B with treated arteriovenous malformations can reach as favorable a health-related quality of life as those with Spetzler-Ponce classification A, provided the operation is successful. A featured Historical Neurology article explains that the work of Jules Dejerine and Gustave Roussy on central poststroke pain of thalamic origin remains relevant.

Articles

Sex differences by design and outcome in the Safety of Urate Elevation in PD (SURE-PD) trial

The SURE-PD trial explored parkinsonism, serum urate, and plasma antioxidant capacity; in a secondary analysis, the authors stratified the results by sex. Inosine produced greater increases in serum and CSF urate in women compared to men. Observational studies may underestimate biological effects of serum urate among women because of their substantially lower urate levels.
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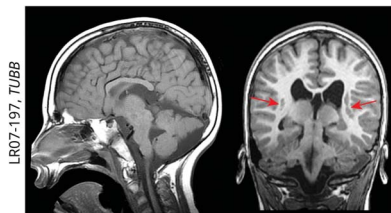
From editorialists Chamorro & Mir: "The current subanalysis would support that urate might decrease women's susceptibility to develop PD considering its antioxidant potential, but the apparent lack of evidence for attenuated progression in men does not constitute enough evidence against such an effect given the small subset of men who were analyzed."

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Cortical atrophy accelerates as cognitive decline worsens in multiple sclerosis

This longitudinal MRI study of 230 patients highlights that cortical atrophy and cognitive decline accelerate over time in multiple sclerosis (MS). Cognitive decline was related to new lesions in relapsing-remitting MS, and to the almost doubled cortical atrophy rate in progressive MS. Preventing cognitive decline could therefore require disease stage-specific interventions.
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Subcortical heterotopic gray matter brain malformations: Classification study of 107 individuals



When diagnosed with gray matter heterotopia, patients ask their doctors about their prognosis and recurrence risks. The authors analyzed clinical and imaging data and recognized 16 different patterns associated with subcortical heterotopic gray matter brain malformations. This novel reported classification can aid clinicians in diagnosing and informing their patients.
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MORE ONLINE

🎧 Editor's Summary

Audio summary of highlighted articles.

[NPub.org/edsum](https://www.neurology.org/edsum)

Continued

Secular trends in risk of stroke according to body mass index and blood pressure, 1976–2017

Prospective studies of 2 cohorts enrolled in 1976–1978 and 2003–2015 showed that relative rates of stroke declined in extreme categories of body mass index and blood pressure from 1976 to 2017. The associations of obesity and hypertension with stroke are changing over time, which could have clinical implications for prevention and treatment.

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NB: “*Pearls & Oysters: Isolated prosopagnosia as the presenting complaint in glioblastoma: The face of deception,*” p. 642. To check out other Resident & Fellow Pearls & Oysters, point your browser to Neurology.org/N and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the Clinical/Scientific Note discussing 2 patients with SMA type 1 who are among the first to be treated with combination therapy nusinersen followed by AVXS-101. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Teaching Video NeuroImage titled “Slow periodic myoclonus in subacute sclerosing panencephalitis and fulminant Wilson disease.”

NEW EPISODE



October 1, 2019

CME Opportunity:

Listen to this week's *Neurology* Podcast and earn 0.5 AMA PRA Category 1 CME Credits™ by answering the multiple-choice questions in the online Podcast quiz.

Combination therapy with nusinersen and AVXS-101 in SMA type 1 (see p. 640)

1. Combination therapy with nusinersen and AVXS-101 in SMA type 1
2. What's Trending: Neuroimaging findings in US government personnel with possible exposure to directional phenomena in Havana, Cuba

In the first segment, Dr. Jason Crowell talks with Dr. Emma Ciafaloni about her Clinical/Scientific Note on combination therapy with nusinersen and AVXS-101 in SMA type 1. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. Jason Crowell speaks with Dr. Douglas Smith on neuroimaging findings in US government personnel with possible exposure to directional phenomena in Havana, Cuba.

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.

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Spotlight on the October 1 issue

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