



## **Notable from Our Podcast**

The featured interview from the February 12 podcast highlights a *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> *Clinical Practice* article on quality-of-life outcomes in patients presenting for evaluation of CNS tumors. In the What's Trending segment, you'll hear an interview on a landmark study showing brain cells revamp their DNA, perhaps sparking Alzheimer disease.

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A hybrid open access (OA) option is offered to authors whose full-length articles or reviews have been accepted for publication (not all manuscript categories are eligible for this option; please contact the Editorial Office for details). Authors submitting work to Neurology will be given the opportunity to select the OA option at the revision stage of the peer-review process, contingent upon acceptance of the paper. This choice has no influence on the peer review and acceptance processes. These articles are subject to the standard peer-review process and will be accepted or rejected based on their merit. Article Processing Charge depends on the type of funding. For more information, please see neurology.org/site/misc/oa faq.xhtml



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#### Why do some people stop breathing after seizures?

Could a chemical produced by the brain that regulates mood, sleep and breathing also be protective in people with epilepsy? New research has found that higher levels of serotonin in the blood after a seizure are linked to a lower incidence of seizure-related breathing problems called apneas, when a person temporarily stops breathing. "Our findings show that higher levels of serotonin after a seizure are associated with less breathing dysfunction, and while we cannot make any links between serotonin levels and a risk of sudden unexplained death in epilepsy (SUDEP), our research may provide some important clues, since SUDEP has been linked in previous research to profound breathing dysfunction after generalized convulsive seizures," said study author Samden D. Lhatoo, MD, FRCP, of McGovern Medical School at University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston, Texas, who conducted the research at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, OH.

Murugesan A, Sandhya Rani M.R., Vilella L, et al. Neurology; 93:e1475–e1494. doi.org/10.1212/WNL.000000000008244



#### **CME**

Large variation in effects during 10 years of enzyme therapy in adults with Pompe disease

Page 828

Clinical and neural responses to cognitive behavioral therapy for functional tremor

Page 831



#### **Most-Read Articles**

As of February 22, 2019

Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: Report of the NINCDS-ADRDA Work Group under the auspices of Department of Health and Human Services Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease

G. McKhann, D. Drachman, M. Folstein, et al. 1984;34:939–944. doi.org/10.1212/WNL.34.7.939

Rating neurologic impairment in multiple sclerosis: An expanded disability status scale (EDSS)

J.F. Kurtzke. 1983;33:1444–1452. doi.org/10.1212/WNL.33.11.1444

## Parkinsonism: onset, progression, and mortality

M.M. Hoehn and M.D. Yahr. 1967; 17:427–442. doi.org/10.1212/ WNL.17.5.427

## Neurosurgical horizons in Parkinson's disease

C.G. Goetz, M.R. De Long, R.D. Penn, R.A.E. Bakay. 1993;43:1–7. doi.org/10.1212/WNL.43.1\_Part\_ 1.1

Autosomal dominant cerebellar phenotypes: The genotype has settled the issue

R.N. Rosenberg. 1995;45:1–5. doi.org/10.1212/WNL.45.1.1



# What's happening in *Neurology*® *Neurology* 2019;93;835

DOI 10.1212/WNL.00000000000008455

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