In Focus

Volume 93, Number 23, December 3, 2019
Neurology.org/N

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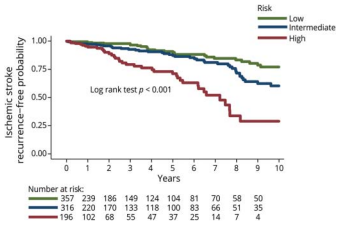
Notable in *Neurology* this week

This issue features an article that describes health care service utilization and cost for decedents with and without amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the last year of life; another analyzes the gap between risk factor control guideline recommendations and real-world stroke prevention. A featured Contemporary Issues article discusses how narrowing the gender gap in the workforce may increase the supply of neurologists to meet future demands.

Articles

A tool to identify patients with embolic stroke of undetermined source at high recurrence risk



This study introduces a simple score to assist in the identification of patients with embolic stroke of undetermined source (ESUS) at high risk for stroke recurrence. This could be useful for the design of future trials of secondary prevention in patients with ESUS, as well as to inform decisions about the intensity of diagnostic workup after ESUS.
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Insomnia symptoms and risk of cardiovascular diseases among 0.5 million adults: A 10-year cohort

Different insomnia symptoms have varying underlying pathologies, yet their associations with cardiovascular disease (CVD) remain unclear. In this study, 3 insomnia symptoms were associated with increased risk of CVD in a prospective cohort of 0.5 million Chinese adults. Insomnia symptoms are risk factors for CVD, especially in young adults or adults without hypertension.
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Cognition at age 70: Life course predictors and associations with brain pathologies

The effect of brain pathologies and life course exposures on cognition in elderly adults is unclear. In 502 individuals born in 1 week in 1946, cognition was independently predicted by amyloid status, white matter burden, sex, childhood cognitive ability, and education. Amyloid-positive 70-year-olds have subtle deficits across multiple cognitive domains.
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MORE ONLINE

Editor's Summary
Audio summary of highlighted articles.
NPub.org/edsum

Continued

Physical activity and prodromal features of Parkinson disease

It has been posited that reduced physical activity may be a consequence rather than a cause of Parkinson disease (PD). Within 2 large cohort studies, higher levels of physical activity at baseline and during follow-up was associated with lower odds of several prodromal features of PD. Physical activity is one of the most effective ways to maintain health in older age.
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NB: "Antitubercular therapy-induced psychosis," p. 1012. To check out other NeuroImages, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Pearls & Oy-sters article discussing how no cutoff on CT angiogram imaging is an indication for thrombectomy in patients with large vessel occlusion stroke. This week also includes a Clinical/Scientific Note titled "Infliximab as effective treatment for aseptic neutrophilic myositis."

NEW EPISODE

Neurology®
PODCAST

December 3, 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.

Physical activity and prodromal features of Parkinson disease (see p. 998)

1. Physical activity and prodromal features of Parkinson disease
2. What's Trending: Neuromyelitis optica

In the first segment, Dr. Jason Crowell talks with Dr. Alberto Ascherio about his paper on physical activity and prodromal features of Parkinson disease. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. Ted Burns talks with Dr. Stacey Clardy about neuromyelitis optica.

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.

Spotlight on the December 3 issue

Robert A. Gross

Neurology 2019;93;983-984
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000008570