In Focus

José G. Merino, MD, MPhil, Editor-in-Chief, Neurology®



Notable in Neurology this week

This issue features an article that explores whether the effects of blood pressure and blood pressure lowering through different antihypertensive drug classes on stroke risk vary by stroke etiology; another quantifies the impact of a healthy lifestyle on the risk of Alzheimer dementia. A featured Contemporary Issues article proposes the nomenclature "delirium disorder" to provide a unifying framework for clinical utility and interdisciplinary appeal.

Articles

Association of prestroke metformin use, stroke severity, and thrombolysis outcome

Stroke patients with type 2 diabetes who were taking metformin had less severe strokes and a better outcome after thrombolysis than patients not taking this drug. This was independent of glucose control and remained after balancing several confounders using propensity score matching.

Page 156

Dementia and subthalamic deep brain stimulation in Parkinson disease: A long-term overview

The effects of subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation (DBS) on cognition is uncertain. In this study of patients with Parkinson disease (PD), the prevalence and cumulative incidence of dementia at 1, 5, and 10 years after DBS implantation was not higher than that reported in other series of patients with PD. Baseline age, sex, and frontal score predicted cognitive decline. The identification of dementia predictors may help clinicians determine patient candidacy for surgery.

Page 158

Deep brain stimulation in early-stage Parkinson disease: Five-year outcomes

This long-term follow-up of patients who had participated in a pilot randomized trial provides Class II evidence that deep brain stimulation, implanted during early-stage Parkinson disease, decreases the risk of disease progression and polypharmacy compared to medical therapy. The US Food and Drug Administration has approved the conduct of a pivotal phase 3 trial to confirm these results.

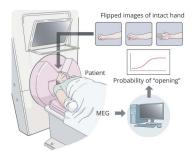
Page 159; Patient Page, page e436

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COVID-19 Resources For the latest articles, invited commentaries, and blogs from physicians around the world NPub.org/COVID19

In Focus

BCI training to move a virtual hand reduces phantom limb pain: A randomized crossover trial



Phantom limb pain is a chronic pain disorder associated with abnormal cortical activity; cortical activity can be modulated by training with a brain—computer interface to control the movement of a phantom hand and this can lead to short-term pain control. This intervention may be an effective clinical treatment for chronic phantom limb pain, and larger long-term studies are warranted.

Page 162

NB: "Multi- and long-segment spinal arteriovenous fistula," p. 180. To check out other Video NeuroImage articles, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Clinical Reasoning article discussing hypotonia and developmental delays in a 12-month-old patient. This week also includes a Humanities in Neurology piece titled "Habit."

NEW EPISODE



July 28, 2020

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

Deep brain stimulation in early-stage Parkinson disease: Five-year outcomes (see p. 159)

- 1. Deep brain stimulation in early-stage Parkinson disease: Five-year outcomes
- 2. What's Trending: Update on Neuro-oncology

In the first segment, Dr. Jeffrey Ratliff talks with Dr. David Charles about his paper discussing deep brain stimulation in early Parkinson disease. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. Kait Nevel and Dr. Jennie Taylor discuss neuro-oncology.

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.



Spotlight on the July 28 issue

José G. Merino
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