In Focus

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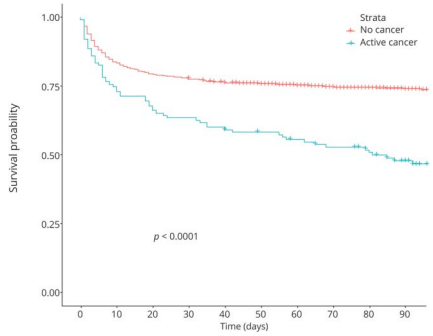
Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that investigates the sociodemographic and clinical factors associated with symptoms of depression after a stroke; another examines the association between flavonoid intake and the risk of mortality in people with Parkinson disease. A featured Contemporary Issues in Practice, Education, & Research article envisions what the US health care system will look like in 2035.

Research Articles

Clinical Outcome After Endovascular Treatment in Patients With Active Cancer and Ischemic Stroke: A MR CLEAN Registry Substudy



This study compared outcomes after embolectomy in acute stroke patients with and without cancer. Patients with active cancer had worse outcomes after endovascular treatment and an increased risk of recurrent stroke, but a quarter of the patients regained functional independence. The risk of symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage was not increased.
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Circulating Interleukin-6 Levels and Incident Ischemic Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Prospective Studies

This meta-analysis of 11 prospective studies (>25,000 individuals) shows a dose–response association between circulating interleukin-6 levels in community-dwelling individuals and the risk of incident ischemic stroke, independently of conventional vascular risk factors. Together with previous findings, these results support a key role of interleukin-6 signaling in ischemic stroke pathogenesis.
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Cerebral Microbleeds and Acute Hematoma Characteristics in the ATACH-2 and MISTIE III Trials

Cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) may have prognostic implications after intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). In pooled data from 2 ICH trials, higher CMB burden was associated with smaller hematomas and less hematoma expansion.
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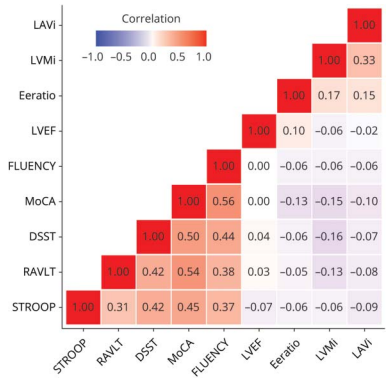
Twenty-Five–Year Change in Cardiac Structure and Function and Midlife Cognition: The CARDIA Study



Using echocardiograms obtained from participants in the CARDIA study, this study investigated the association between cardiac structure and function at midline and their change over the preceding 25 years with midlife cognitive status. Midlife diastolic dysfunction and change from early to middle adulthood were associated with lower cognitive scores.
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NB: "Cutaneous Lesions as a Clue to the Etiology of Extensive Intracranial Calcifications: Aicardi-Goutières Syndrome," p. 417. To check out other Video NeuroImages, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Section Teaching NeuroImage discussing a patient with acute encephalopathy and super-refractory status epilepticus after febrile illness. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Clinical Reasoning article titled "Longitudinally Extensive Spinal Cord Lesions in a Middle-Aged Man."

Spotlight on the March 8 Issue

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