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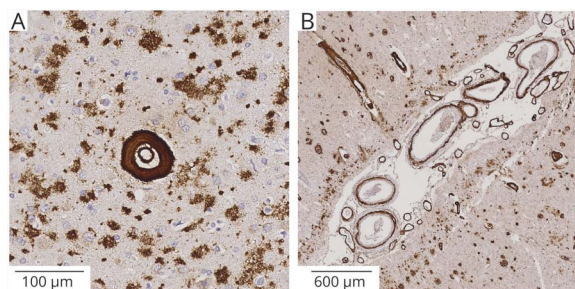


Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that explores racial and ethnic disparities in the rate of thrombolytic declination among patients with acute ischemic stroke; another evaluates the long-term cognitive function and socioprofessional attainment of people with pediatric-onset multiple sclerosis. A featured Historical *Neurology* article discusses Jean-Louis Prévost's contributions to the study of oculomotor functions.

Research Articles

Cerebral Microbleeds, Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy, and Their Relationships to Quantitative Markers of Neurodegeneration



In this study on the association of cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) and cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) with morphologic markers of neurodegeneration, CMBs and CAA were not associated with cortical thinning, a marker of neurodegeneration. These results suggest that the mechanism through which CMBs and CAA lead to neurodegeneration may not relate to tissue loss.

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From editorialists DiFrancesco and Stanzani: “Surprisingly, and contrary to the intuitive hypothesis... results show that CAA does not correlate with the typical markers of neurodegenerative disease...”

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Impact of Telestroke Implementation on Emergency Department Transfer Rate

This study examines the effect of the implementation of the Veterans Affairs National Telestroke Program on interhospital transfers for stroke. Telestroke reduced transfers by 14%, with age, stroke severity, and symptom duration influencing transfer decisions. The results suggest that telestroke may positively affect the efficiency of interhospital networks by limiting unnecessary transfers.

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From editorialist De Los Rios La Rosa: “[This study provides] a strong argument that telestroke implementation is expected to decrease interfacility transfers and that this should continue to be factored into the long-term cost savings equation of telestroke networks.”

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Continued

Prognostic Role of Hypertriglyceridemia in Patients With Stroke of Atherothrombotic Origin

In this study of patients with hypertriglyceridemia, high triglyceride levels were associated with increased prevalence of intracranial artery stenosis. Their risk for major adverse cardiovascular events was greater than in those without hypertriglyceridemia. Hypertriglyceridemia was predictive of vascular events in patients with atherothrombotic stroke.

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Association of Education and Intracranial Volume With Cognitive Trajectories and Mortality Rates Across the Alzheimer Disease Continuum

Clinical progression of Alzheimer disease varies widely, and reserve factors partly explain this variability. In this study, education and intracranial volume, related to cognitive and brain reserve, differentially affected Alzheimer disease cognitive trajectories across multiple domains. Both factors were protective against mortality.

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NB: "Oculodentodigital Dysplasia: A Cause of Hypomyelinating Leukodystrophy in Adults," p. 675. To check out other NeuroImages, point your browser to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N). At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Section Training in Neurology article discussing using educational intervention to help neurology residents develop feedback skills. This week also includes a Humanities in Neurology piece titled "We Made That Call."

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Spotlight on the April 19 Issue

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