In Focus

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Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that examines lexical and acoustic speech features relating to Alzheimer disease pathology; another analyzes the effect of positive airway pressure therapy on the incidence of cognitive disorders and decline in adults with obstructive sleep apnea. A featured review highlights blood pressure variability after cerebrovascular events as a possible new therapeutic target.

Articles

Association of Plasma Biomarker Levels With Their CSF Concentration and the Number and Severity of Concussions in Professional Athletes

This study examined whether biomarkers of axonal injury, astroglial injury, and amyloid pathology in plasma were associated with CSF concentrations and duration of postconcussion syndrome due to repetitive head impacts (RHIs) in professional athletes. Biomarkers measured in plasma were not associated with CSF measures, suggesting that CSF measures are more useful in the diagnosis of late effects of RHIs.

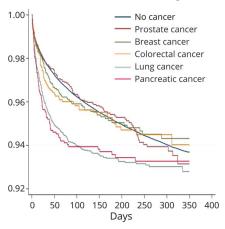
Page 142

Impact of Seizure Recurrence on 1-Year Functional Outcome and Mortality in Patients With Poststroke Epilepsy

This prospective observational cohort study investigated the functional outcome and mortality of patients with poststroke epilepsy (PSE), analyzing the effect of seizure recurrence on said outcomes. Seizure recurrence was associated with functional decline but not with mortality, suggesting that early and adequate antiseizure treatment may prevent functional deterioration in patients with PSE.

Page 145

In-Hospital Outcomes and Recurrence of Acute Ischemic Stroke in Patients With Solid Organ Malignancy



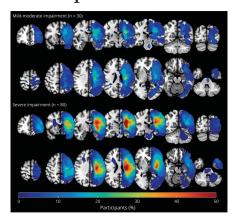
Outcomes of ischemic stroke among patients with solid organ malignancy vary according to the malignancy type and use of acute stroke interventions. This study found that patients with lung cancer have worse in-hospital outcomes despite the use of acute reperfusion therapies and patients with lung and pancreatic cancers experience a higher risk of recurrent stroke.

Page 147

Continued

In Focus

Observational Study of Neuroimaging Biomarkers of Severe Upper Limb Impairment After Stroke



This study investigated whether imaging biomarkers beyond the corticospinal tract (CST) relate to poststroke severe upper limb impairment by evaluating white matter microstructure in the corpus callosum (CC). The study identified specific white matter tracts that helped to explain motor deficits—CST with milder impairment and CC with severe impairment—and highlight that neuroimaging biomarker selection differs across subgroups.

Page 148

NB: A 48-Year-Old Woman With 6 Months of Vivid Visual Hallucinations," p. 166. To check out other Resident & Fellow Section Clinical Reasoning articles, point your browser to Neurology.org/N and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the Teaching Video NeuroImage on facial-faucial-finger myoclonus in Kufor-Rakeb syndrome. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Child Neurology article titled "Functional Reorganization Mediating Supplementary Motor Area Syndrome Recovery in Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum."

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Spotlight on the July 26 Issue

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