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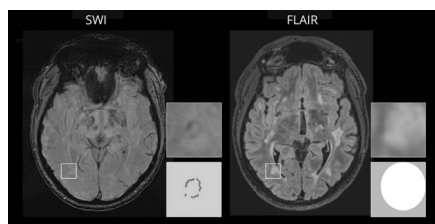


## Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that investigates the association of *NOTCH3* variant position with stroke onset among patients with CADASIL; another determines the association of *APOE*-independent Alzheimer disease polygenic risk score with brain amyloid deposition in asymptomatic older adults. A featured article examines the sensory phenotypes for balance dysfunction after mild traumatic brain injury.

## Articles

### Prevalence and Significance of the Vessel-Cluster Sign on Susceptibility-Weighted Imaging in Patients With Severe Small Vessel Disease



Using magnetic resonance susceptibility-weighted imaging, this study identified small clusters of dilated blood vessels in white matter hyperintensities in patients with severe small vessel disease (SVD). Cluster associations included impaired vasodilation and tissue cavitation, potentially indicating late-stage dysfunctional microcirculation and supporting endothelial dysfunction hypotheses for SVD.

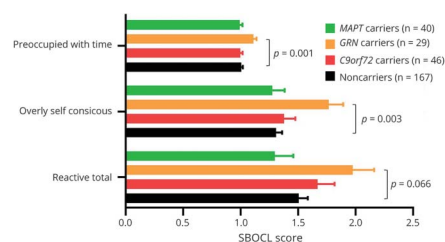
Page 186

### $\beta$ -Amyloid-Dependent and -Independent Genetic Pathways Regulating CSF Tau Biomarkers in Alzheimer Disease

This study examined associations between polygenic risk scores for Alzheimer disease (AD) and biomarkers in CSF in individuals with cognitive impairment, mild cognitive impairment, and AD dementia. Genetic pathways implicated in causing AD were found to be associated with altered levels of soluble tau through both  $\beta$ -amyloid-dependent and -independent mechanisms, which may have relevance for anti-tau drug development.

Page 189

### Sensitivity of the Social Behavior Observer Checklist to Early Symptoms of Patients With Frontotemporal Dementia



This cohort study investigated whether the examiner-based Social Behavior Observer Checklist (SBOCL) is sensitive to early behavior changes and reflects disease severity within and between neurodegenerative syndromes. The SBOCL was found to be sensitive to early symptoms and reflect disease severity, serving as a promising means of early measurement and monitoring of behavioral symptoms in clinical practice and treatment trials.

Page 190

*Continued*

## Review

### **$\alpha$ -Synuclein Seed Amplification Assays for Diagnosing Synucleinopathies: The Way Forward**

This review outlines the clinical utility of  $\alpha$ -synuclein seed amplification assays (SAAs) in CSF and other biological matrices, upholding SAAs as the most promising techniques for the identification of synucleinopathies and outcome measures in clinical trials with anti- $\alpha$ -synuclein drugs. The presence of  $\alpha$ -synuclein SAAs in diagnostic panels may facilitate more accurate early diagnoses, precise prognostication, and personalized therapeutic approaches.

Page 195

NB: “Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy-Related Inflammation: An Interesting Evolution of Imaging Findings,” p. 216. To check out other Resident & Fellow Section Teaching NeuroImages, point your browser to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N) and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the Pearls & Oysters article discussing localization of vertical diplopia and ocular torsion, as well as the Child Neurology article on PCDH19-related epilepsy with new onset refractory status epilepticus. This week also includes a Video NeuroImage titled “Early-Onset Dystonia, Exacerbation With Fever, and Striatal Signal Changes: Emerging Phenotype of DYT-PRKRA.”

## NEW EPISODE

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# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

**Spotlight on the August 2 Issue**  
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