In Focus

Spotlight on the December 13 Issue

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Should TIA patients be hospitalized or referred to a same-day clinic? A decision analysis

While hospitalization is advocated following TIA, whether it is cost-effective compared to urgent clinic referral is uncertain. In patients with TIA aged 65–74, hospitalization yielded additional 0.00026 quality-adjusted life-years at 1 year, but at an additional cost of \$5,573 per patient compared to urgent clinic evaluation.

See p. 2082; Editorial, p. 2078

Evaluation of safety monitoring guidelines based on MRI lesion activity in multiple sclerosis

The authors analyzed 167 patients who failed to meet their primary outcome: one group consisted of primarily relapsing-remitting patients, while the other consisted solely of secondary progressive patients. Contrast-enhancing lesion counts had merit to monitor patient safety in MS clinical trials.

See p. 2089; Editorial, p. 2080

Effect of public deliberation on attitudes toward surrogate consent for dementia research

If the general public were given a thorough education and engaged in peer deliberation about the ethics of surrogate consent for dementia research, what would they say? This randomized intervention study found that their support for such research led to an increase in support for all types of research.

See p. 2097

Distal myopathy with upper limb predominance caused by *filamin C* haploinsufficiency

The authors performed neurologic, electrophysiologic, radiologic, and histopathologic analyses of 13 patients and 13 at-risk but asymptomatic individuals from 3 generations. The *FLNC* mutation identified was distinct with regard to associated phenotype, muscle morphology, and underlying molecular mechanism, thus extending the currently recognized clinical and genetic spectrum of filaminopathies.

See p. 2105

A practical approach to incidental findings in neuroimaging research

The authors collected 8,545 brain MRI scans from 4,447 participants, with incidental findings identified in 34%. Research institutions are obligated to provide useful medical information back to participants, and the ethical principle of subject autonomy suggests that research subjects have the right to decide whether they receive their incidental finding report.

See p. 2123

NEUROIMAGES

Skew deviation and retinal photography

The authors present a patient in whom nonmydriatic retinal photography (NMRP) was used to make the diagnosis of skew deviation and for clinical monitoring. In difficult cases, NMRP may be helpful to identify some oculomotor disturbances.

See p. 2137

RESIDENT & FELLOW SECTION

Media and Book Reviews: Introduction: Taking the digital plunge

The author describes a small sampling of the many programs now available to practicing neurologists. Connecting with digital media is now more than ever becoming a necessary skill as the demands on the knowledge of the modern neurologist multiply.

See p. e141

Media and Book Reviews: Medications: How can we know them all?

The author reviews 4 freely available medication references available on most mobile devices, finding useful features in each.

See p. e143

NB: Be sure to check out the first official issue of *Neurology: Clinical Practice*, which accompanied your December 13 issue of this journal and can be viewed on the *Neurology iPad App*. Please take a few minutes to look it over and provide feedback.

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