In Focus

Spotlight on the September 22 Issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article on suicide risk in patients with migraine and comorbid fibromyalgia and another on predicting the frequency of emergency department use by patients with epilepsy. Another featured article focuses on salbutamol and ephedrine in the treatment of severe AChR deficiency syndromes.

ARTICLES

Acute headache diagnosis in pregnant women: A hospital-based study

Clinical data are scarce to guide the evaluation of acute headache in pregnant women. This 5-year study evaluated pregnant women who received inpatient consultation for headache. More than one-third had secondary headache, which was associated with acute hypertension and a lack of headache history; greater vigilance is warranted if seizures, hypertension, or fever are part of the presentation.

See p. 1024

Greater motor progression in patients with Parkinson disease who carry *LRRK2* risk variants

The *LRRK2* risk variants are common in Asian patients with Parkinson disease. The authors found that after 4 years of disease duration, the risk variant carriers exhibited greater worsening on the

Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale motor scores than noncarriers. This finding has possible implications for the selection of carriers for future clinical therapeutic studies.

See p. 1039

Prednisone/prednisolone and deflazacort regimens in the CINRG Duchenne Natural History Study

The authors examined 340 participants with regard to age at loss of independent ambulation and side-effect profiles. Use of deflazacort was associated with later loss of independent ambulation and increased frequency of side effects. Differences in standards of care and dosing complicated interpretation of these findings, emphasizing the need for future trials.

See p. 1048

Recurrent stroke in childhood cancer survivors

The authors surveyed 443 survivors who reported a first stroke and estimated recurrent stroke rates more than 5 years after cancer diagnosis. Although recurrent strokes mostly occurred in young adulthood, hypertension was an established atherosclerotic risk factor, independently predicting recurrent stroke in this population.

See p. 1056

NB: "Lazar K. Lazarević, the author who first described the straight leg raising test," see p. 1074. To check out other *Historical Neurology* articles, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the *NeuroImage* discussing retinitis pigmentosa in Lafora disease and stiff-arm syndrome. This week also includes a *Resident & Fellow Teaching NeuroImage* titled "Starry-sky appearance in Rocky Mountain spotted fever."

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