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Notable in *Neurology* this week

This issue features an article that examines the diagnostic accuracy and clinical utility of electromagnetic source imaging in patients with epilepsy; another provides data on the neural correlates of the deaf-fermentation cognitive model of verbal perseveration. A featured Views & Reviews conveys the American Academy of Neurology's recommendations to improve quality of care for racially and ethnically diverse patients with neurologic disorders.

Articles

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis diagnostic index: Toward a personalized diagnosis of ALS

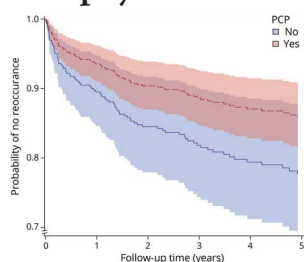
Diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is often delayed due to absence of pathognomonic tests. The ALS Diagnostic Index (ALSDI), incorporating clinical and neurophysiologic measures, reliably distinguished ALS from mimicking disorders. Clinical implementation of ALSDI could lead to earlier recruitment of patients with ALS into trials where neuroprotective therapies are most efficacious.

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From editorialists Lacomis & Gooch: "As technology for UMN assessment becomes easier to perform and more widely disseminated, scoring systems such as the ALSDI will have a greater role in confirming the diagnosis and differentiating ALS from its mimics at the earliest stages of disease, when new therapies are most likely to be effective."

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Recurrent stroke in midlife is associated with not having a primary care physician



Stroke may be increasing in the growing midlife population. In this population-based study, midlife stroke patients without primary care physicians had 1.75 times greater odds of recurrent stroke in 5 years. This study suggests the potential critical role of primary care physicians in secondary stroke prevention.

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Association of body mass index and waist-to-hip ratio with brain structure: UK Biobank study

Structural alterations in gray and white matter have been linked to episodic memory decline and dementia risk. In a cross-sectional study of 9,652 healthy men and women, obesity was associated with gray matter atrophy assessed through imaging. Routine measures of obesity, such as body mass index, may have prognostic relevance for brain health.

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MORE ONLINE

🎧 Editor's Summary

Audio summary of highlighted articles.

NPub.org/edsum

Continued

Do patient-reported outcome measures for SAH include patient, family, and caregiver priorities?: A scoping review

Patient-reported outcomes include patients as the reporter, but the measure is often determined by researchers. The authors found only 3 outcome measures in subarachnoid hemorrhage that included the perspectives of patients or their caregivers, suggesting the need for stakeholders' voices and priorities to be incorporated in defining future outcome measures.

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From editorialists Turner & Mant: "Successful implementation of PROMs (patient-reported outcome measures) into clinical practice and research requires meaningful and easy to interpret PROM data. This requires a "bottom-up" approach whereby patients, carers, clinicians, and other key stakeholders actively participate in development, selection, and implementation of PROMs."

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NB: "Simultaneous CMV and Listeria infection following alemtuzumab treatment for multiple sclerosis," p. 296. To check out other Clinical/Scientific Notes, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Clinical Reasoning article discussing the diagnostic process for a patient complaining of leg pain, weakness, and stiffness. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Pearls & Oysters titled "Diagnosis and monitoring of elevated intracranial pressure through ultrasound of the optic nerve."

NEW EPISODE



February 5, 2019

CME Opportunity:

Listen to this week's *Neurology* Podcast and earn 0.5 AMA PRA Category 1 CME Credits™ by answering the multiple-choice questions in the online Podcast quiz.

Reducing neurodisparity: Recommendations of the 2017 AAN Diversity Leadership Program (see p. 274)

1. Reducing neurodisparity: Recommendations of the 2017 AAN Diversity Leadership Program
2. What's Trending: Mapping symptoms to brain networks with the human connectome

In the first segment, Dr. Teshamae Monteith talks with Dr. Roy Hamilton about his paper on reducing neurodisparity. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. Stacey Clardy focuses her interview with Dr. Michael D. Fox on mapping symptoms to brain networks with the human connectome.

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.

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Spotlight on the February 5 issue

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