

Editors' Note: Most physicians can relate to the challenges of the direct fundoscopic examination, likely including the emergency department (ED) physicians included in the study by Thulasi et al. As the authors highlight, the ED physicians picked up 0% of fundus abnormalities on direct fundoscopic examination vs 46% when reading fundus photographs. This seems argument enough for more widespread use of this technology. Drs. Shubhakaran et al. expand on the topic by describing the use of the fundoscopic examination in infectious disease.

Megan Alcauskas, MD, and Robert C. Griggs, MD

CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND RISK OF PEDIATRIC MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND CLINICALLY ISOLATED SYNDROME

Julia Pakpoor, Oxford; Jina Pakpoor, Cambridge:

Langer-Gould et al.¹ demonstrated a strong association between pediatric multiple sclerosis (MS)/clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) risk and weight. This association may be explained by vitamin D deficiency as it is widely recognized as an environmental risk factor for MS. Obese adolescents have been shown to be at particular risk of vitamin D deficiency.² Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin with a reduced bioavailability in obese individuals due to its sequestration in body fat.³ A US study of 68 multiethnic obese adolescents found low vitamin D status in 100% of girls and 91% of boys,⁴ greater than in adolescents in general.⁵ We postulate that the association between weight and risk of MS/CIS may be a consequence of greater vitamin D deficiency in obese individuals, which confers increased MS/CIS risk. Less likely, there may be a shared underlying risk factor in vitamin D deficiency. Elucidating the mechanism of this association and particularly the role of (preventable) vitamin D deficiency may become an important public health issue in light of the emerging childhood obesity epidemic which, as the authors note, may predict a rising incidence of pediatric MS/CIS.

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NONMYDRIATIC OCULAR FUNDUS PHOTOGRAPHY AMONG HEADACHE PATIENTS IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Khichar Shubhakaran, Rekha Jakhar Khichar,

Jodhpur, India: Thulasi et al.¹ studied the importance of fundoscopic examination in patients with headache. Fundus findings are well-described in noncommunicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and congenital and hereditary metabolic disorders but not in infectious diseases.² Retinopathy has been reported in some infectious diseases like malaria, infective endocarditis, cysticercosis, HIV, and dengue.^{2,3} Fundus findings would aid clinicians in rural settings or underdeveloped environments in reaching a diagnosis depending on the prevalent disease in that area.

Starting in 1879, ocular changes in malaria have been reported, but with varying results.² In a prospective study, we found that ophthalmoscopic abnormalities were not necessarily associated with mortality—except disc pallor—but they may indicate worse prognosis.⁴ Of course, such fundus findings may give a clue to the diagnosis of malaria in endemic areas, but similar findings were also described in a smaller study regarding dengue hemorrhagic fever.²

Retinopathy in infectious diseases is an index of complications like hemorrhagic tendency or anemia. Further larger randomized trials are needed to determine their importance, but this type of examination may still be helpful in places where resources are scarce.

Author Response: Beau B. Bruce, Valerie Biousse, Nancy J. Newman, Atlanta: We thank Shubhakaran

et al. for their comments on our article¹ and agree that funduscopic examination is important for the overall physical examination and that direct ophthalmoscopy is not performed as often or as accurately as it should be.⁵ We have shown that nonmydriatic fundus photography is a relatively fast, clinically feasible alternative to direct ophthalmoscopy even in a busy ED setting.⁶ We also found that emergency physicians themselves—without specific training in reading fundus photographs—had substantially better sensitivity for abnormalities when reading fundus photographs than when using the direct ophthalmoscope (46% of abnormalities identified with fundus photographs vs 0% with direct ophthalmoscopy) and that photographs were often useful even when normal.⁷ Combining digital photographs with mobile technologies, such as smartphones, promises better ophthalmologic care for a wide variety of neurologic and medical conditions in resource-scarce settings.⁸ Increased use of nonmydriatic photography will help to reestablish the importance of the ocular fundus examination in the diagnostician's armamentarium.

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CORRECTION

Characteristic distributions of intracerebral hemorrhage–associated diffusion-weighted lesions

In the article “Characteristic distributions of intracerebral hemorrhage–associated diffusion-weighted lesions” by Auriel et al. (*Neurology*® 2012;79:2335–2341), there is an error in the fourth paragraph of the Discussion. The second sentence should read “In the current study, we observed 13 lesions (on 10 positive scans) among 82 scans performed without triggering clinical event, yielding estimates for the overall incidence of these lesions between 4.1 per year (if the lesions are assumed to remain visible as long as 14 days¹¹) and 8.3 per year (if assumed to remain visible only 7 days).” The authors regret the error.

Author disclosures are available upon request (journal@neurology.org).

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Nonmydriatic ocular fundus photography among headache patients in an emergency department

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