



In Focus

Spotlight on the November 5 Issue

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Tumefactive MS lesions under fingolimod: A case report and literature review

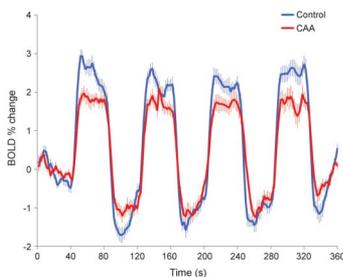
An MS patient with repeated tumefactive lesions during fingolimod treatment had immunophenotyping of blood and CSF, indicating that this might be due to a potential treatment-associated shift in the immune pathology. There is growing evidence that individuals may be susceptible to atypical lesions under fingolimod.

See p. 1654

From editorialists Paul & Bourdette: "Our experiences with fingolimod increasing disease activity, the occurrence of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy in association with natalizumab treatment, and the induction of other autoimmune diseases with alemtuzumab should make us cautious about the safety of new immunotherapies."

See p. 1648

Neurovascular decoupling is associated with severity of cerebral amyloid angiopathy



Functional MRI, transcranial Doppler ultrasound carbon dioxide reactivity, and visual evoked potentials data were compared between 18 patients with probable cerebral amyloid angiopathy and 18 controls. Impaired vascular reactivity

is a feature of cerebral amyloid angiopathy and could be a target for future studies of experimental therapeutics designed to improve vascular responses.

See p. 1659; Editorial, p. 1650

Poor reward sensitivity and apathy after stroke: Implication of basal ganglia

Fifty-five chronic stroke patients were administered a questionnaire to assess apathy and a laboratory task to examine reward sensitivity by measuring motivationally driven behavior; 15 controls without brain damage also participated in the laboratory task. Poor reward sensitivity in stroke patients with damage to the ventral basal ganglia, dorsal thalamus, insula, or prefrontal cortex constitutes a core feature of apathy.

See p. 1674

MRI and pathology of REM sleep behavior disorder in dementia with Lewy bodies

The authors used digital microscopy to measure β -amyloid, phospho-tau, and α -synuclein in the amygdala and hippocampus of autopsied brain tissue. Patients with REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD) had less Alzheimer-related pathology, greater frequency of neocortical Lewy body disease, and less atrophy on MRI compared to those without RBD.

See p. 1681

Primary leptomeningeal lymphoma: International Primary CNS Lymphoma Collaborative Group report

This retrospective international case series of primary leptomeningeal lymphoma showed that it can generally be diagnosed with CSF cytology, flow cytometry, and, if these are inconclusive, meningeal biopsy. Most patients improve with therapy, which logically derives from experience with primary CNS lymphoma; overall survival is similar to primary CNS lymphoma.

See p. 1690

Extending the KCNQ2 encephalopathy spectrum: Clinical and neuroimaging findings in 17 patients

In-depth phenotyping of 17 patients with *KCNQ2* encephalopathy extended the clinical spectrum, which now includes infantile onset, milder cognitive impairment than previously described, and bradycardia during seizures as a novel feature. The presence of solely missense mutations compared to loss-of-function mutations in *KCNQ2*-associated benign neonatal seizures suggests distinct disease mechanisms (requiring different therapeutic approaches).

See p. 1697

Pulse wave velocity is associated with β -amyloid deposition in the brains of very elderly adults

Ninety-one dementia-free participants completed brain MRI and PET imaging, with 44 $A\beta$ -positive on PET scan. The authors also measured resting blood pressure, mean arterial pressure, and arterial stiffness. Arterial stiffness was highest in individuals with both high $A\beta$ deposition and white matter hyperintensities, which could cause symptomatic dementia.

See p. 1711

NB: "Isolated bipallidal lesions caused by extrapontine myelinolysis," see p. 1722. To check out other NeuroImages, point your browser to www.neurology.org.

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