In Focus

Spotlight on the December 9 Issue

Robert A. Gross, MD, PhD, FAAN
Editor-in-Chief, *Neurology*®

Early symptom burden predicts recovery after sport-related concussion

The authors conducted a prospective cohort study of patients in a sports concussion clinic using recursive partitioning analysis to develop a multivariate prediction model to identify athletes at risk for a prolonged recovery from concussion. Their findings showed that the only independent predictor of prolonged symptoms after sport-related concussion was overall symptom burden.

See p. 2204; Editorial, p. 2196

Adiponectin and leptin levels in migraineurs in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study

The authors showed that adiponectin levels were higher in older individuals with migraine compared to those without migraine; however, after adjustments, levels remained significant only in older men. Attention to age and sex differences in migraine research may help unveil important and biologically plausible associations.

See p. 2211; Editorial, p. 2198

Epitope spreading as an early pathogenic event in pediatric multiple sclerosis

Using antigen microarrays, including CNS-related proteins, lipids, and other autoantigens, the authors examined early immunologic events at clinical onset of pediatric multiple sclerosis. The findings in this cohort of patients with pediatric-onset CNS demyelinating diseases point to an active process of epitope spreading during early stages of multiple sclerosis, not seen in monophasic CNS inflammatory conditions.

See p. 2219

From editorialists Hemmer & Calabresi: "Besides the general implications for understanding immune responses in ADS, the findings may lay the foundation for the development of a test to predict the future disease course in children with ADS."

See p. 2200

The speed of ultraearly hematoma growth in acute intracerebral hemorrhage

Pooling data from 2 clinical trials of intracerebral hemorrhage showed a direct relationship between the degree of hemorrhage at onset and poor outcome, and the benefits of early intensive blood pressure lowering. As in ischemic stroke, time matters in acute intracerebral hemorrhage, and early control of blood pressure improves the chance of recovery.

See p. 2232

Altered functional connectivity in seizure onset zones revealed by fMRI intrinsic connectivity [OPEN](#)

This article identified areas with abnormal functional connectivity that matched well with intracranial EEG seizure onset zones in the surgical group. This finding suggests that functional connectivity changes may

help localize seizure foci in epilepsy.

See p. 2269

Motoric cognitive risk syndrome: Multicenter incidence study

The authors examined incidence rates of motoric cognitive risk syndrome in 3,128 adults aged 60 years and older who were dementia-free at baseline. With the incidence of motoric cognitive risk syndrome higher in older adults, the identification of modifiable risk factors will pinpoint high-risk individuals and help develop new interventions to prevent dementia.

See p. 2278

NB: "Physician burnout: A neurologic crisis," see p. 2302. To check out other Views & Reviews, point your browser to Neurology.org.

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