In Focus
Spotlight on the January 27 Issue

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Editor-in-Chief, Neurology®

Notable in Neurology
This issue features articles on acute idiopathic transverse myelitis in children and the spectrum of acute encephalitis. Other featured articles explore the topics of increasing stroke incidence and prevalence of risk factors in the low-income Chinese population, reorganization of corticostriatal circuits in healthy G2019S LRRK2 carriers, and small nerve involvement in CMT1A.

ARTICLES

Comorbidity increases the risk of hospitalizations in multiple sclerosis
The authors studied the association between comorbidity and hospitalizations in multiple sclerosis (MS). The presence of any comorbidity was associated with a 2-fold increased risk of non-MS-related hospitalizations, while more comorbidities conferred a greater risk. These findings suggest that the prevention and management of comorbidity may reduce hospitalizations.

See p. 350

From editorialists Culpepper II & Wallin: “Successful management of comorbidity will likely have benefits beyond lowering hospitalization, such as maintaining a higher functional status and enhanced quality of life.”

See p. 335

IQ at 6 years after in utero exposure to antiepileptic drugs: A controlled cohort study
This study explored the neurodevelopmental risks associated with higher-dose exposure to valproate. Children exposed to higher doses had an 8-fold increased need of educational intervention relative to controls. It is vital to provide this information in preconceptual counseling for women who require antiepileptic drug treatment during the childbearing years.

See p. 382

Obstructive sleep apnea and neurocognitive function in a Hispanic/Latino population
Hispanic/Latino individuals are at increased risk for cognitive impairment and dementia. This cross-sectional analysis of 8,059 Hispanic/Latino adults showed that sleep apnea was associated with worse neurocognitive function in women compared to men. Sleep apnea is modifiable and a potential target for the prevention of neurocognitive disorders (e.g., Alzheimer disease).

See p. 391

Low-frequency stimulation of STN-DBS reduces aspiration and freezing of gait in patients with PD
This study tested the effect of stimulation frequency of bilateral subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation in patients with Parkinson disease. Parkinson disease symptoms, such as dysphagia, freezing of gait, and general axial symptoms, improved by lowering the stimulation frequency from 130 Hz to 60 Hz.

See p. 415

From editorialists Tomson & Klein: "Treatment should be reviewed and, when appropriate, adjusted before conception, aiming at the lowest effective dose regardless of the AED."

See p. 339

NB: “Phantom limb pain,” see p. e16. To check out other Humanities submissions, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the 2 Neurorimages discussing frog in the throat and cerebral myiasis. This week also includes a Historical Neurology article titled “Mitchell’s case of pendulum spasms: Psychogenic movement disorder considered as male hysteria.”
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