In Focus

Spotlight on the October 20 Issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features a case series investigating the effects of acetyl-DL-leucine in patients with Niemann-Pick type C disease and an article on how higher neutrophil counts before thrombolysis predict worse outcomes for cerebral ischemia. Another featured article focuses on the safety and tolerability of resveratrol in individuals with mild to moderate Alzheimer disease.

ARTICLES

Clinical implications of delayed orthostatic hypotension: A 10-year follow-up study

Delayed orthostatic hypotension (OH) is common and may be the initial indication of a neurodegenerative process in many patients. This study of individuals diagnosed with delayed OH revealed high mortality rates and frequent associations with degenerative synucleinopathies. Delayed OH frequently progresses to OH with a high associated mortality.

See p. 1362

From editorialists Kaufmann & Jacob: "The take-home message from the work of Gibbons and Freeman is that it is useful to screen for OH for longer than 3 minutes. Delayed OH may explain a number of puzzling symptoms. It can be successfully treated and early recognition may prevent falls and their complications. Sometimes, patience is a virtue."

See p. 1358

Motion discrimination in dementia with Lewy bodies and Alzheimer disease

Patients with dementia with Lewy bodies were impaired on a psychophysical test that assessed perception of the direction of horizontal moving dots embedded within dynamic visual noise. Patients with Alzheimer dementia were unimpaired. The inability of patients with dementia with Lewy bodies to accurately process moving stimuli has important implications for driving and safety.

See p. 1376

Interaction between years of education and APOE ϵ 4 status on frontal and temporal metabolism

The authors tested the interaction effect between years of education and APOE ϵ 4 status in 28 carriers vs 44 noncarriers on FDG-PET and structural MRI. Their results showed that an environmental factor, such as education, may counteract the effects of APOE ϵ 4 on metabolism independently of amyloid deposition.

See p. 1392

Immunoglobulin G4-related pathologic features in inflammatory neuropathies

The authors examined 149 patients with peripheral neuropathy to assess the serum IgG4 levels. Elevated serum IgG4 levels and infiltration of IgG4-positive plasma cells were observed in a subgroup of patients with inflammatory neuropathy, particularly those diagnosed with primary systemic vasculitis. Epineurial IgG4-positive plasma cell infiltration also correlated with the extent of epineurial fibrosis.

See p. 1400

NB: "Picturing the torment of cluster headache," p. 1430. To check out other Visions, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Clinical/Scientific Note discussing unusual patterns of saccadic intrusions in bilateral internuclear ophthalmoplegia. This week also includes a Clinical Implications of Neuroscience Research article titled "Extracellular matrix in the CNS: Dynamic structure and clinical correlations."

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