



In Focus

Spotlight on the November 10 Issue

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Notable in Neurology

This issue features an article assessing histologic differences between Parkinson disease and incidental Lewy body disease and another identifying amyloid and vascular markers and their relationships to cognitive decline in subcortical vascular dementia. A third article assesses the importance of MAPT variant p.A152T in the risk of α -synucleinopathies.

ARTICLES

Association between job strain and risk of incident stroke: A meta-analysis

Clarification of social risk factors associated with stroke could have major public health implications. The authors showed that high strain jobs were associated with increased risk of stroke. Interventions for work stress (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy) and maintaining a healthy lifestyle are important for reducing the risk of stroke.

See p. 1648

From editorialist Jennifer J. Majersik: "Although there have been almost no trials of reducing job strain, it is plain that organizations can increase employee decision-making control through multilevel engagement, including team-based approaches, and by embracing flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting. Perhaps in the future, stroke prevention trials will include job strain not only as a risk factor but even as a modifiable risk ready for intervention."

See p. 1640

Lithium therapy in Kleine-Levin syndrome: An open-label, controlled study in 130 patients

This study of a large prospective series provides Class IV evidence for treating patients with Kleine-Levin syndrome (KLS) with lithium. Seventy-one treated patients spent 1 month less per year incapacitated than 49 untreated patients, with mild side effects. This syndrome is not as benign as previously thought and should be treated.

See p. 1655

From editorialist Geert Mayer: "The article by Leu-Semenescu et al. is an important contribution towards the solution of the dilemma to find the right medication, among a diffuse spectrum of medications, for the rare disease KLS."

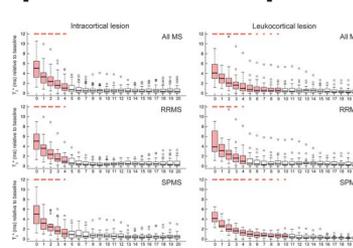
See p. 1642

Lower physical activity is associated with higher disease burden in pediatric multiple sclerosis

This study evaluated physical activity, depression, fatigue, and disease activity in children with multiple sclerosis (MS) and monophasic demyelinating disorders. Lower physical activity was associated with greater relapse rate and lesion volumes on MRI in MS. Physical activity may have disease-modifying effects in pediatric MS, but future studies are needed.

See p. 1663; Editorial, p. 1644

Beyond focal cortical lesions in MS: An in vivo quantitative and spatial imaging study at 7T



Cortical lesions contribute to multiple sclerosis (MS) progression but are rarely seen on clinical MRIs. Using 7T MRIs, the authors quantified demyelination in cortical lesions and perilesional normal-appearing cortex

across MS stages. Perilesional pathology was diffuse in progressive disease, suggesting that these evaluations may be useful for monitoring MS progression.

See p. 1702

NB: "Shortage of neurologists in the Brazilian Amazon," p. 1710. To check out other Global Perspectives, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Views & Reviews discussing the spectrum of cognition short of dementia. This week also includes a Humanities story titled "Mistaken Identity."

Podcasts can be accessed at Neurology.org

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