In Focus

Spotlight on the September 1 Issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article investigating the role of combined B-mode and Doppler sonography in evaluating neurolymphomatosis and another on how intragenic deletions of the *ALDH7A1* gene in pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy are caused by *Alu-Alu* recombination. Another featured article focuses on cerebral amyloidosis associated with cognitive decline in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease.

ARTICLES

Natural course of total mismatch and predictors for tissue infarction

Twenty-three patients with suspected stroke or TIA with total mismatch were identified, and infarction was found on follow-up diffusion-weighted imaging in 9 patients. Final infarction is frequently seen in patients with total mismatch; however, clinical presentation and severity of hypoperfusion, but not occlusion of the

supplying vessel, predict tissue fate.

See p. 770

Executive function, but not memory, associates with incident coronary heart disease and stroke

The authors evaluated executive function and memory in 3,926 older participants at risk for cardiovascular disease. Lower executive function, but not memory, was associated with higher risk of coronary heart disease and stroke. Lower executive function may better reflect brain vascular pathologies.

See p. 783

Risk factors for poor visual outcome in patients with idiopathic intracranial hypertension

During the Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension Treatment Trial, the authors found that high-grade papilledema, transient visual obscurations, and decreased visual acuity at baseline were risk factors for poor visual outcome. Patients with idiopathic intracranial hypertension with these risk factors should be treated aggressively with acetazolamide and diet.

See p. 799

Effects of education on aging-related cortical thinning among cognitively normal individuals

The authors found a protective effect of education on cortical thinning, along with interactive effects of age and education on cortical thickness, in cognitively normal older individuals. Their findings suggest that the protective effect of education may be explained by cognitive reserve or flexibility rather than the brain battering or reserve hypotheses.

See p. 806

NB: "CNS neutrophilic vasculitis in neuro-Sweet disease," p. 829. To check out other Clinical/Scientific Notes, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Neurolmage discussing how thrombectomy uncovered an accessory middle cerebral artery in a patient who presented with dysarthria and severe left-sided hemiparesis and another about reversible frontotemporal brain sagging syndrome. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Clinical Reasoning article titled "Vanishing tumor: A 7-year puzzle solved."

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