In Focus

Spotlight on the November 22 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that investigates seizure outcomes and their relationships to functional abilities in patients with the cyclin-dependent kinase-like-5 disorder and another that determined the outcome of patients with psychogenic pseudosyncope after communication of this diagnosis. A featured article examines the morphology of Schwann cells and endoneurial microvessels using electron microscopy.

ARTICLES

Emerging temporal trends in tissue plasminogen activator use: Results from the BASIC project

Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) trends were explored in this population-based study. tPA use was steady at 2% and began increasing in 2006, reaching 10%–12% in

subsequent years; however, Mexican Americans were less likely to receive this treatment than non-Hispanic whites. Changes in acute ischemic stroke treatment are needed.

See p. 2184

From editorialist Goldstein: "Community hospitals located in regions similar to those involved in the BASIC project will need to develop protocols for the triage, immediate management, and prompt referral of suitable patients to endovascular-capable centers while considering that the chances of benefit decline rapidly with the lag between symptom onset and recanalization."

See p. 2178

Stable incidence but declining case-fatality rates of subarachnoid hemorrhage in a population

The authors characterized temporal trends in subarachnoid hemorrhage incidence and outcomes over 5 time periods in the United States. Although the incidence of subarachnoid hemorrhage remained stable in this population-based region, 5-day, 30-day, and 90-day case-fatality rates declined. Advances in surgical and medical management, along with systems-based changes, were potential explanations for the reduced case-fatality.

See p. 2192

Safety of intrathecal autologous adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells in patients with ALS

There has been increased interest in the potential of cell-based therapies to treat amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. This study determined the safety of intrathecal autologous adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cell treatment for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Intrathecal treatment of autologous adipose-derived mesenchymal stromal cells appeared safe at the tested doses. Further trials are needed.

See p. 2230

Predicting survival after acute civilian penetrating brain injuries: The SPIN score

Civilian penetrating traumatic brain injury (pTBI) is a serious public health problem with limited contemporary epidemiology from small single-center studies. In 413 pTBI patients from 2 trauma centers, the logistic regression-based Surviving Penetrating Injury to the Brain (SPIN) score predicting 6-month survival was developed. This preliminary tool, if validated, may support clinical decision-making after pTBI.

See p. 2244

NB: "Charter on Physician Professional Flourishing," p. 2259. To check out other Contemporary Issues articles, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the *NeuroImage* discussing 3D modeling of Eagle syndrome and another on atypical meningioma mimicking high-grade glioma. This week also includes an American Academy of Neurology special article titled "Introducing the Axon Registry: An opportunity to improve quality of neurologic care."

Podcasts can be accessed at Neurology.org

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