In Focus

Spotlight on the November 29 Issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that investigates whether race and socioeconomic status were associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the United States, and another that compares the diffusion and perfusion MRI metrics of normal-appearing white matter with and without impaired cerebrovascular reactivity. A featured article assesses the independent association of lumbar puncture and death in Malawian children admitted to the hospital with the clinical features of cerebral malaria.

ARTICLES

Hippocampal volumes predict risk of dementia with Lewy bodies in mild cognitive impairment [OPEN](#)

Biomarkers are needed for identifying patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) that will progress to dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). Preserved hippocampal volumes were associated with an increased risk of DLB in MCI. Preservation of hippocampal volumes supports

progression to DLB over Alzheimer disease, particularly in patients with MCI with nonamnestic features.

See p. 2317

Neighborhood socioeconomic index and stroke incidence in a national cohort of blacks and whites

People living in more disadvantaged neighborhoods have higher prevalence of stroke risk factors. In an analysis of 25,000 black and white participants, the risk of stroke increased with decreasing neighborhood socioeconomic score. The effect of neighborhood socioeconomic score that contributed to stroke risk appeared similar in blacks and whites.

See p. 2340

Estimating risk of word-finding problems in adults undergoing epilepsy surgery [OPEN](#)

The authors outlined risk assessment for word-finding problems after temporal lobe epilepsy surgery. Naming decline occurred in 41% of adults following dominant temporal resection, and severity was related to age at seizure onset, age at surgery, and preoperative naming ability. Patients should be counseled about possible word-finding problems following epilepsy surgery.

See p. 2363

Prevalence of lifetime depression in a large hemiplegic migraine cohort

This study determined the prevalence of depression and determinants associated with depression in patients with hemiplegic migraine. Depression was part of the monogenic hemiplegic migraine phenotype and clinicians should take this into consideration when treating patients. Further studies are needed to elucidate the pathophysiologic role of hemiplegic migraine genes.

See p. 2370

NB: "CSF-1R mutation is a cause of intracranial cerebral calcifications, cysts, and leukoencephalopathy," see p. e262. To check out other Resident & Fellow Mystery Case submissions, point your browser to Neurology.org and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the NeuroImage examining acute hippocampal and chronic diffuse white matter involvement in severe methanol intoxication and another discussing a case of congenital anosmia. This week also includes a Clinical/Scientific Note titled "Acute cholecystitis during treatment with alemtuzumab in 3 patients with RRMS."

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