In Focus

Spotlight on the April 25 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that identifies 6 predictors of absolute risk for aneurysm growth and another that investigates the relationship between low serum vitamin D concentrations, increased body mass index, and pediatric-onset multiple sclerosis. A Special Article offers a practice guideline summary of sudden unexpected death in epilepsy, including incidence rates and risk factors.

ARTICLES

Cortical superficial siderosis and first-ever cerebral hemorrhage in cerebral amyloid angiopathy

In a single-center cohort, the authors identified a consistent association between cortical superficial siderosis and an increased risk of future lobar intracerebral hemorrhage in patients with cerebral amyloid angiopathy. This association elucidates potentially important clinical implications for patient care decisions (e.g., use of antithrombotics).

See p. 1607

Viral hepatitis and Parkinson disease: A national record-linkage study

Studying the associations between viral hepatitis and Parkinson disease (PD) in a retrospective cohort, the authors found strong evidence for elevated rates of subsequent PD in patients with hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Further confirmation and investigation of pathophysiologic pathways are needed to advance etiologic understanding of PD.

See p. 1630

From editorialist Benito-León: "The evidence presented here by Pakpoor et al. justifies running deep sequencing studies in autopsy brain tissue samples from patients with PD or in their CSF to detect links with infectious agents, especially hepatitis C virus."

See p. 1596

Parental family history of dementia in relation to subclinical brain disease and dementia risk

Obtaining a family history of dementia, without inquiring about age at onset, is not very informative. The authors related family history to subclinical brain disease and dementia risk in community-dwelling individuals. Cerebral hypoperfusion and increased burden of small vessel disease may explain part of the increased dementia risk with positive family history.

See p. 1642

Cardiorespiratory fitness alters the influence of a polygenic risk score on biomarkers of AD

Cardiorespiratory fitness was estimated in at-risk middle-aged adults who underwent genotyping and CSF sampling for the purpose of assessing risk factors for Alzheimer disease (AD). The authors found the association between polygenic risk score and CSF biomarkers diminished in those with higher cardiorespiratory fitness. Leading a physically fit lifestyle might alter the underlying pathophysiology of AD among at-risk individuals.

See p. 1650

NB: "Low-pressure hydrocephalus and inadequate shunting," see p. e174. To check out other Resident & Fellow Pearls & Oysters, 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 Clinical/Scientific Note discussing a patient's spontaneous strategy to overcome freezing gait in Parkinson disease. This week also includes an online-only Reflections poem titled "The common stroke."

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