In Focus

Spotlight on the May 16 issue

Robert A. Gross, MD, PhD, FAAN
Editor-in-Chief, *Neurology*®

Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article comparing outcomes after intracerebral hemorrhage from cerebral arteriovenous malformation rupture vs other causes; another investigates the risks and benefits of clopidogrel with aspirin in minor ischemic stroke or TIA. A featured article examines dementia trends in an elderly Japanese population.

ARTICLES

Diagnostic value of prehospital ECG in acute stroke patients

Cardiac arrhythmias are highly prevalent in patients with acute stroke and warrant special attention. The authors found that prehospital ECG recording can detect cardiac arrhythmias with particular relevance for the

treatment and secondary prevention of stroke. Prehospital ECG recording is a useful tool in acute stroke care.

See p. 1894

Copeptin and NT-proBNP for prediction of all-cause and cardiovascular death in ischemic stroke

Study results demonstrated the additive prognostic value of copeptin and NT-proBNP for both all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality. The authors concluded that emphasizing targeted lifestyle intervention and more frequent medical interventions for stroke patients, especially for patients within the highest quartile range of copeptin or NT-proBNP concentrations, may be beneficial.

See p. 1899

Significance of circadian rhythms in severely brain-injured patients: A clue to consciousness?

OPEN

Clinicians should consider circadian rhythms in the diagnostic process and create an environment that mimics the diurnal light-dark cycle. Integrity of circadian skin temperature rhythms is related to a patient's behavioral state. Synchronization of the sleep-wake cycle and body temperature rhythms may stabilize arousal, which is indispensable for consciousness.

See p. 1933

Pharmacotherapy for diabetic peripheral neuropathy pain and quality of life: A systematic review

The authors systematically reviewed effectiveness of pharmacologic treatments for diabetic peripheral neuropathy. For reducing pain, duloxetine, venlafaxine, pregabalin, oxcarbazepine, tricyclic antidepressants, atypical opioids, and botulinum toxin were more effective than placebo. Given incomplete reporting, the authors could not draw conclusions for quality of life. All oral medications had substantial adverse effects.

See p. 1958

NB: "Reprogramming cells from Gulf War veterans into neurons to study Gulf War illness," p. 1968. To check out other Medical Hypothesis articles, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Teaching Neurolmages illustrating Takayasu arteritis after immunosuppressant treatment and adult polyglucosan body disease. This week also includes a Neurolmage titled "Pure sensory ganglionopathy as the first sign of relapse in non-Hodgkin lymphoma."

Neurology[®]

Spotlight on the May 16 issue

Robert A. Gross

Neurology 2017;88;1877

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000003933

This information is current as of May 15, 2017

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/88/20/1877.full>

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise>

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2017 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.