In Focus

Spotlight on the October 3 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that calls for prompt antibody testing after identification of CNS syndromes in the elderly, even without evidence of inflammation, and another that analyzes the value and accuracy of amyloid-PET in diagnosing sporadic cerebral amyloid angiopathy. A featured Views & Reviews article summarizes neurologic complications of sickle cell disease in Africa.

ARTICLES

Olfaction and incident Parkinson disease in US white and black older adults

The authors investigated the relationship of olfaction and incident Parkinson disease (PD) in the general population. Poor olfaction was associated with higher PD risk. The association appeared stronger in white and male patients. Poor olfaction can predict PD risk in short and intermediate terms.

See p. 1441

From editorialist Bowman: "Biomarkers that can assist in the differential diagnoses, detect a prodromal neurodegenerative disease early on, and enrich clinical trials with an at-risk population are attractive and require coordinated efforts in PD research and development."

See p. 1432

Polycystic kidney disease is significantly associated with dementia risk

In this article, polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is associated with a 2-fold higher risk of dementia in a population-based cohort. PKD is a well-known inherited cystic renal disease; nevertheless, health care professionals should be vigilant of the dementia risk in patients with PKD.

See p. 1457

Long-term risk of seizures in adult survivors of sepsis

Neurologists often evaluate patients with seizures of unclear etiology. The authors found that sepsis survivors had a higher long-term risk of seizures than other hospitalized patients or the general population. Sepsis appears to be linked with

permanent neurologic sequelae and may represent a novel risk factor for seizures.

See p. 1476

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Reducing placebo exposure in trials: Considerations from the Research Roundtable in Epilepsy

Concerns exist about patients' prolonged exposure to placebo and ineffective therapy during controlled trials for antiepileptic drugs, due to the potential risks of continued uncontrolled epilepsy. The Research Roundtable in Epilepsy meeting focused on reducing placebo exposure and discussed different trial designs to increase participants' safety while providing evidence of effect.

See p. 1507

NB: "Spinal epidural gas mimicking lumbar disc herniation," p. 1528. To check out other NeuroImages, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Teaching Video NeuroImage illustrating spastic ataxia syndrome, and another on isolated abducens nuclear infarction resulting in conjugate horizontal gaze and face palsy. This week also includes a Clinical/Scientific Note titled "Procoagulant imbalance in premenopausal women with chronic migraine."

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