In Focus

Spotlight on the October 10 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that characterizes the reversibility of natalizumab's effect on peripheral immune cells and pharmacodynamic markers in patients with multiple sclerosis and another that identifies an association between outer retina thinning and disease severity in frontotemporal degeneration. A featured Views & Reviews article investigates sex differences in the prevalence of mutations in genes that cause amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia.

ARTICLES

Relevance of supraventricular runs detected after cerebral ischemia

The relevance of supraventricular (SV) runs in patients with stroke is unclear. Although the authors did not find evidence for a causative role, patients with SV runs had an increased risk of

stroke recurrence and more new-onset atrial fibrillation during follow-up. Patients with SV runs after stroke may benefit from prolonged or continuous ECG monitoring for atrial fibrillation detection.

See p. 1545

From editorialists Ustrell and Tagawa: "These results may contribute to revision of our treatments and development of new strategies to modify the outcome of the group of patients at high risk of developing AF and recurrence."

See p. 1536

25-Hydroxyvitamin D deficiency and risk of MS among women in the Finnish Maternity Cohort

In this prospective study, the authors found that vitamin D deficiency was associated with an increased risk of multiple sclerosis (MS). These results support previous studies and suggest that many individuals have an increased MS risk that might be reduced by broad population-based programs to prevent vitamin D deficiency.

See p. 1578, Editorial 1538

Cognitive trajectories over 4 years among HIV-infected women with optimal viral suppression

Women from the Women's Interagency HIV Study underwent cognitive testing at baseline and at 3 follow-up visits every 2 years. Virally suppressed HIV-infected women demonstrated initial and continued impairment vs controls. Cognitive difficulties persisted among HIV-infected women despite optimal suppression, reinforcing the need for further research and adjunctive therapies.

See p. 1594

From editorialists Cysique and Becker: "For the treating physician, these results add to the body of evidence that combination antiretroviral therapy should start as soon as possible, and that every effort should be made to maximize adherence to therapy even in a difficult-to-treat patient."

See p. 1540

REM sleep behavior disorder is related to enteric neuropathology in Parkinson disease

REM sleep behavior disorder (RBD) is not only a disabling symptom in Parkinson disease (PD), but also a severity marker. In this cross-sectional study, patients with PD with polysomnography-confirmed RBD had a higher burden of α -synuclein pathology in the gastrointestinal tract. RBD in PD predicts a more widespread α -synuclein neuropathology.

See p. 1612

NB: "Swallowing-induced displacement of the carotid artery as a risk of stroke: Flip-flop phenomenon," p. 1643. To check out other Clinical/Scientific Notes, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Teaching Neurolmages discussing interferon-induced psoriasis remitting in a patient with multiple sclerosis after switching to dimethyl fumarate, and another on giant cell arteritis presenting with acute ischemic strokes. This week also includes a Reflections: Neurology and the Humanities poem titled "Job negotiation."

Podcasts can be accessed at Neurology.org

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