In Focus

Spotlight on the November 14 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that estimates the prevalence of abnormal amyloid accumulation and reduced cortical thickness in participants of the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging, and another that determines the existence of small volumetric brain changes in patients with migraine compared to controls. A featured article identifies an association between percent lowering in total homocysteine and a reduction in first stroke risk among participants of the China Stroke Primary Prevention Trial.

ARTICLES

In vivo staging of regional amyloid deposition OPEN

The authors present a PET-based amyloid staging approach that characterizes amyloid burden in vivo. Analyses demonstrated that PET-evidenced amyloid deposition follows a consistent regional hierarchy that resembles neuropathologic observations and suggests a predictable regional sequence that can be used for staging an individual's pathologic state.

See p. 2031

From editorialists Chételat and Murray: "This study opens exciting new avenues for future research, and further points to the pressing question of what it means to have amyloid in the brain, especially in the earliest stages of A β accumulation."

See p. 2029

The social and economic burden of frontotemporal degeneration OPEN

Although frontotemporal degeneration (FTD) is rare, its effect on family finances and health dollars is substantial. The authors interviewed FTD caregivers with a survey of disease characteristics and health economics. Including productivity-related costs, the per-patient cost for FTD was considerable, leading to great socioeconomic burden.

See p. 2049

Randomized study of IV prochlorperazine plus diphenhydramine vs IV hydromorphone for migraine ▲

This randomized double-blind study demonstrates that the widespread current practice for emergency department migraine management is suboptimal. IV hydromorphone is substantially less efficacious at management of acute migraine than IV prochlorperazine plus diphenhydramine. These results should be considered when implementing migraine treatment protocols in the emergency department.

See p. 2075

Infliximab for the treatment of CNS sarcoidosis: A multi-institutional series 📖 📄 ▲

A retrospective review of 66 patients with neurosarcoidosis, including those with severe and refractory (to steroids or other immunosuppression) disease, showed that infliximab-based therapy was well-tolerated and resulted in clinical (77.3%) and imaging (82.1%) improvement. The authors share their dosing/monitoring experience and

advocate for prospective clinical trials.

See p. 2092

NB: "Successful motor mapping with transcranial magnetic stimulation in an infant: A case report," p. 2115. To check out other Clinical/Scientific Notes, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the NeuroImage discussing a case of systemic vasculitis associated with dermatomyositis, hearing loss, neuropathy, and multiorgan dysfunction. This week also includes a Reflections: Neurology and the Humanities poem titled "Home for the holidays."

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