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

Notable in *Neurology* this week

This issue features an article that provides an accurate quantitative, and clinically relevant, definition of internuclear ophthalmoplegia in multiple sclerosis; another examines the relationship of white matter abnormalities, measured by corpus callosum volumes, with attention scores in patients with mucopolysaccharidosis type I. A featured Views & Reviews article investigates the possible association between restless legs syndrome and other movement disorders.

Articles

Quantitative EEG predicts outcomes in children after cardiac arrest

Neurologists often prognosticate after cardiac arrest. This single-center prospective observational study of 87 consecutive children resuscitated after cardiac arrest utilizing 8 quantitative EEG features to predict outcome had a 5-fold cross-validation accuracy of 0.8. Quantitative EEG features can standardize EEG interpretation and predict neurologic outcomes after cardiac arrest.

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Network-targeted stimulation engages neurobehavioral hallmarks of age-related memory decline

Age-related memory decline is related to abnormal functioning of the hippocampal network. The authors selectively increased activity of this network using noninvasive brain stimulation; this temporarily rescued memory ability in older adults. It is possible to noninvasively engage brain intervention targets for age-related memory impairment.

Page 940

Nonsense mutation in *CFAP43* causes normal-pressure hydrocephalus with ciliary abnormalities

This study suggests that ciliary function plays a crucial role in the development of normal pressure hydrocephalus. The authors identified loss of *CFAP43*, a motile cilia component, causing normal pressure hydrocephalus in 1 family by utilizing whole-exome sequencing. Genetic mutation screening, including for various cilia, may help diagnosis and decisions on treatment plans for this neurocognitive disorder.

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From editorialists Spina & Laws: "Caution should be used in order to avoid attributing a pathologic role to an otherwise spurious association of a genetic variant with a clinical phenotype, even when the variant appears to segregate with the disease in a single family. Replication of these findings in unrelated patients is necessary."

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MORE ONLINE

🎧 Editor's Summary

Audio summary of highlighted articles.

NPub.org/edsum

Continued

Inflammatory cytokines and ischemic stroke risk: The REGARDS cohort

Increased inflammation is associated with stroke and might explain the enhanced risk of black Americans compared to white Americans. In this study, associations of inflammatory cytokines with future stroke risk were measured. Higher interleukin-6 was independently related to stroke risk. Proinflammatory mechanisms for stroke might afford development of new prevention treatments, especially in black Americans.

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NB: "Toxic diffuse isolated cerebellar edema from over-the-counter health supplements," p. 965. To check out other Clinical/Scientific Notes, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Clinical Reasoning article discussing the diagnosis and treatment of a primigravida patient with refractory status epilepticus. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Teaching Video NeuroImages titled "Teaching Video NeuroImages: Hourglass-like fascicular constriction in Parsonage-Turner syndrome."

NEW EPISODE

May 14, 2019

CME Opportunity:

Listen to this week's *Neurology* Podcast and earn 0.5 AMA PRA Category 1 CME Credits™ by answering the multiple-choice questions in the online Podcast quiz.

Meta-analysis and cost-effectiveness of second-line antiepileptic drugs for status epilepticus (see p. 939)

1. Meta-analysis and cost-effectiveness of second-line antiepileptic drugs for status epilepticus
2. What's Trending: Long-term effect of thymectomy plus prednisone versus prednisone alone in patients with non-thymomatous myasthenia gravis: 2-year extension of the MGTX randomised trial (*Lancet Neurology*)

In the first segment, Dr. Lindsay Higdon talks with Dr. Iván Sánchez Fernández about his paper on the meta-analysis and cost-effectiveness of second-line antiepileptic drugs for status epilepticus. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. Ted Burns focuses his interview with Dr. Gil Wolfe on his *Lancet Neurology* paper on the long-term effect of thymectomy plus prednisone vs prednisone alone in patients with nonthymomatous myasthenia gravis. The paper can be found at [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanneur/article/PIIS1474-4422\(18\)30392-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanneur/article/PIIS1474-4422(18)30392-2/fulltext)

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.

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Spotlight on the May 14 issue

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