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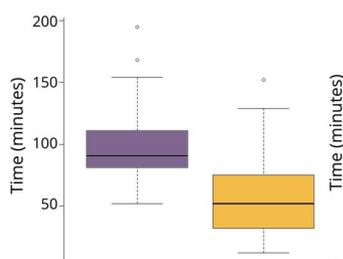


Notable in *Neurology* this week

This issue features an article that investigates the frequency of rare and pertinent disease-causing variants in small vessel disease-associated genes in patients with younger-onset, apparently sporadic, small vessel disease stroke; another supports the existence of distinct presentations of dysarthria in patients with Huntington disease. A featured Views & Reviews article summarizes the evidence on the diagnostic value of clinical, biochemical, or microbiological measures for diagnosing a drain-associated ventriculitis.

Articles

Optimizing in-hospital triage for large vessel occlusion using a novel clinical scale (GAI₂AA)



The GAI₂AA scale's simple scoring system for in-hospital triage brought substantial reduction to the door-to-puncture time. The GAI₂AA scale predicts a proximal large anterior circulation occlusion with high sensitivity and specificity. The score obtained by ambulance staff can be used as a screening of the candidates for mechanical thrombectomy. [Page 955](#)

From editorialists Bernardini et al.: "Our enthusiasm to minimize door-to-needle time should not compromise appropriate patient selection or prolong the needle-to-recanalization time, which will defeat the ultimate goal of door-to-recanalization time."

[Page 951](#)

Seizure self-prediction in a randomized controlled trial of stress management

Accurate seizure prediction in people with epilepsy could allow preemptive treatments and reduce seizure risk. Prospective diary data for 3,162 seizures in 64 participants showed participant self-prediction was substantially associated with seizure occurrence at 6, 12, and 24 hours. Unknown factors—not mood, stress, or premonitory symptoms—drive seizure self-prediction. [Page 957](#); [Patient Page, page e2078](#)

Serum elaidic acid concentration and risk of dementia: The Hisayama Study

In this study, serum elaidic acid concentrations—the industrially produced trans fatty acid—were positively associated with the risk of dementia and Alzheimer disease. Public health efforts for reducing trans fatty acids in foods, and for education about healthy food choices, may contribute to the prevention of dementia.

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MORE ONLINE

🎧 Editor's Summary

Audio summary of highlighted articles.

[NPub.org/edsum](https://www.neurology.org/edsum)

Continued

Prognostic indicators of improvement with therapeutic plasma exchange in pediatric demyelination

Therapeutic plasma exchange (TPE) leads to functional improvement in children with steroid-unresponsive CNS demyelination, with a good safety profile. Baseline lower scores on the Expanded Disability Status Scale and visual and gait scales are independent prognostic indicators of treatment benefit. TPE should be considered as rescue therapy in children regardless of time since the attack initiation.

Page 961

From editorialists Yeh & Rostásy: "Future studies including controls such as historical control populations are needed to understand the true effect of this therapy on outcomes."

Page 953

NB: "Pearls & Oysters: IV and mechanical thrombolysis for ischemic stroke secondary to cardiac myxoma," p. 975. To check out other Resident & Fellow Pearls & Oysters, point your browser to Neurology.org/N and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Teaching NeuroImage discussing a case of autoimmune glial fibrillary acidic protein meningoencephalomyelitis. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Teaching NeuroImage titled "When MRI is a clue in episodic ataxia."

NEW EPISODE



November 26, 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.

Prognostic indicators of improvement with therapeutic plasma exchange in pediatric demyelination (see p. 961)

1. Prognostic indicators of improvement with therapeutic plasma exchange in pediatric demyelination
2. What's Trending: REM sleep-active MCH neurons are involved in forgetting hippocampus-dependent memories

In the first segment, Dr. Stacey Clardy talks with Dr. Sylvia Tenenbaum about her paper on prognostic indicators of improvement with therapeutic plasma exchange in pediatric demyelination. In the second part of the podcast, Dr. David Lapides talks with Dr. Thomas Kilduff about his *Science* report article reporting that REM sleep-active MCH neurons are involved in forgetting hippocampus-dependent memories. You can read the article here: <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/365/6459/1308>.

Disclosures can be found at Neurology.org.

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