Notable in Neurology this week
This issue features an article that examines the association between high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and risk of developing Parkinson disease; another investigates a case series of patients with prolonged reversible unconsciousness following coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)–related severe respiratory failure. A featured Contemporary Issues article provides a summary on the status of academic neurology from the structured insights of chairs of neurology departments in the United States.

Articles

Association of Initial Maximal Motor Ability With Long-term Functional Outcome in Patients With COL6-Related Dystrophies
Early maximal motor function achieved by patients with COL6-related dystrophies correlates with both motor function and pulmonary function long-term. This proposed phenotypic classification may help clinicians provide a more accurate prognosis. Recognition of phenotypic subtype in young patients with COL6-related dystrophies will improve anticipatory clinical care and clinical trial readiness.

A Cross-Sectional Study of Nemaline Myopathy
Defining the clinical characteristics of nemaline myopathy enables more precise disease prognostication. In this study, nemaline myopathy was associated with significant disabilities and had a relatively stable disease course. The data identify pulmonary function testing, the Motor Function Measure 32, and the slurp test as potential outcome measures for future interventional trials.

Association of Epileptic and Nonepileptic Seizures and Changes in Circulating Plasma Proteins Linked to Neuroinflammation
The authors demonstrate that blood-based biomarkers can retrospectively distinguish epileptic from psychogenic nonepileptic seizures. A diagnostic algorithm integrating protein concentrations selected from 50+ analyzed inflammation-associated proteins was developed with strong diagnostic accuracy indicative of epileptic seizures. This approach provides a rapid test to diagnose seizures in various health care settings.

From editorialists Young and Thio: “The study should be viewed as a promising, but very preliminary, study in exploring biomarkers to differentiate ES from PNES.”

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Continued
Association of CSF Biomarkers With Hippocampal-Dependent Memory in Preclinical Alzheimer Disease

The identification of impaired cognitive functions in preclinical Alzheimer disease (AD) is critical for advancing early detection of AD risk. In a group of cognitively unimpaired older adults, hippocampal-dependent memory was correlated with CSF $\text{A}_{\beta 42}/\text{A}_{\beta 40}$ and $\text{p-tau}_{181}$. Tests designed to tax hippocampal function may improve early detection of preclinical AD.

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Spotlight on the March 9 Issue
José G. Merino
_Neurology_ 2021;96:463-464
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000011550

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