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Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that explores the experiences of community neurologists as they treated neurodegenerative illnesses during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; another determines the associations between long-term dietary flavonoids and subjective cognitive decline. A featured Viewpoint discusses ethical guidance for designing clinical trials of first disease-modifying treatments for neurodegenerative diseases.

Research Articles

Characterization of LRP4/Agrin Antibodies From a Patient With Myasthenia Gravis

This study evidenced that anti-LRP4 antibodies and perhaps anti-agrin antibodies from a patient are causal to myasthenia gravis (MG) in mice. Injecting purified immunoglobulins into mice caused muscle weakness, compromised neuromuscular transmission, and damaged the neuromuscular junction. This model can contribute to a better understanding of pathologic mechanisms of MG and the development of a better therapeutic strategy.

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From editorialist Lisak: "...[T]his study demonstrates that LRP4 and perhaps agrin antibodies from a patient with MG who does not have antibodies to either AChR or MuSK, are pathogenic and not just markers of a subset of patients with MG."

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Brain Processing of Visual Self-Motion Stimuli in Patients With Migraine: An fMRI Study

Using a virtual roller coaster ride, researchers visually stimulated self-motion in patients with migraine. Greater pontine nuclei activity suggested abnormality of somatosensory, visual, and auditory input transmission from the cortex into the cerebellum. Researchers concluded that migraine relates to abnormal modulation of visual motion, which correlates to disability and motion sickness.

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Continued

Progression of Clinical Features in Lewy Body Dementia Can Be Detected Over 6 Months

Researchers analyzed data collected from a prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial of patients with Lewy body dementia and found statistically significant progression in core clinical features, including cognitive impairment and motor parkinsonism, over a 6-month period. Rates of change in these features may have utility as endpoints that track disease progression over a timeframe relevant to clinical trials.

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NB: "Pearls & Oysters: Driving Safety in Photosensitive Genetic Generalized Epilepsy," p. e1057. To check out other Resident & Fellow Section Pearls & Oysters articles, point your browser to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N) and click on the link to the Resident & Fellow Section. At the end of the issue, check out the NeuroImage discussing a rare case of alopecia areata caused by carbamazepine in a patient with nonlesional focal epilepsy. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Teaching NeuroImage titled "Papilledema and Pachymeningitis: An Atypical Presentation of Granulomatosis With Polyangiitis."

NEW EPISODE

September 7, 2021

Progression of Clinical Features in Lewy Body Dementia Can Be Detected Over 6 Months (see p. 472)

In the first part of the podcast, Dr. Andy Southerland talks with Dr. Edward Chang about the use of a neuroprosthesis for decoding speech in a paralyzed person with anarthria. In the second segment, Dr. Jeff Ratliff discusses the trajectory and magnitude of the progression of clinical features in Lewy body dementia with Dr. Elie Matar.

Disclosures can be found at [Neurology.org](https://www.neurology.org).

CME Opportunity: Listen to this week's Neurology® Podcast and earn 0.5 AMA PRA Category 1 CME Credits™ by completing the online podcast quiz.

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Spotlight on the September 7 Issue

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