Notable in Neurology This Week
This issue features an article that investigates the frequency of neurologic manifestations in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19); another determines the frequency of autoimmune encephalitis associated with SARS-CoV-2. A report from the American Academy of Neurology Guideline Subcommittee provides a practice advisory update summary for stopping antiseizure medication in patients who have been seizure-free for several years.

Research Articles

Carotid Plaque Inflammation Imaged by PET and Prediction of Recurrent Stroke at 5 Years
In a pooled analysis of 3 prospective studies, carotid plaque inflammation imaged by PET improved prediction of 5-year recurrent stroke in patients with symptomatic carotid stenosis. Carotid PET is a promising tool for selection of patients for carotid revascularization in clinical practice.

Life Expectancy in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy: Reproduced Individual Patient Data Meta-analysis
This article presents unified global estimates of life expectancy for patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) at different ages. The literature was systematically searched for information on life expectancy and analyses adjusted for study and birth cohort. Life expectancy for patients with DMD is improving over time, potentially due to improved clinical management.

Association of Reproductive History With Brain MRI Biomarkers of Dementia Risk in Midlife
This article looked at the association of reproductive history and brain MRI biomarkers of Alzheimer disease in middle-aged women. The study found a positive association between longer estrogen exposure and MRI-based gray matter volume in regions vulnerable to Alzheimer disease. Identification of sex-specific risks is critical for development of novel Alzheimer prevention therapies.
Shoulder-Tap Test for Functional Gait Disorders: A Sign of Abnormal Anticipatory Behavior

This study described postural instability responses to the pull test and the shoulder-tap test in patients with functional gait disorders (FGDs). All patients with FGDs, but none of the healthy controls or patients with parkinsonism, had an abnormal tap test response. An abnormal tap test may differentiate FGDs from other neurologic disorders.

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NB: “Continuous Unilateral Eye Blinking Related to Cerebellar Epilepsy in a Neonate,” p. 1082. To check out other Video NeuroImages, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Section Clinical Reasoning article discussing a patient’s abnormal response to treatment for HIV and tuberculosis, and another on neuroacanthocytosis. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Teaching NeuroImage titled “Starch-Iodine Test: A Colorful Tool for Objectifying Anhidrosis in Horner Syndrome.”
Spotlight on the December 7 Issue
José G. Merino
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