Notable in Neurology This Week
This issue features an article that investigates the associations between the location of an infarct and endovascular thrombectomy outcomes; another evaluates the costs and health-related quality of life in patients with neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein–associated disease. A featured Contemporary Issues in Practice, Education, & Research article describes an approach to determine the appropriateness of advanced neuroimaging and electrophysiology techniques when evaluating patients with a disorder of consciousness.

Research Articles

Death of a Child and the Risk of Stroke: A Binational Cohort Study From Denmark and Sweden
This binational, population-based cohort study from Denmark and Sweden suggests that bereaved parents have a modestly increased risk of stroke. Hemorrhagic stroke risk was highest immediately after the death of a child, decreasing afterward. Bereaved parents may benefit from increased support and attention from family members and health care professionals. Page 432

Cognitive Reserve and Mild Cognitive Impairment: Predictors and Rates of Reversion to Intact Cognition vs Progression to Dementia
This study estimated the relative rate of reversion from mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to normal cognition and determined the effects of age, APOE, and cognitive reserve indicators on that rate. Of patients with MCI, 30% had at least 1 reverse transition to normal cognition. Higher levels of education more than doubled the relative rate ratio of reversion vs progression. Page 433

Continued
Dementia Incidence, APOE Genotype, and Risk Factors for Cognitive Decline in Aboriginal Australians: A Longitudinal Cohort Study

In this 6-year study of 155 Aboriginal Australians, age, sex, APOE e4, unskilled work, polypharmacy, and past smoking were associated with incident mild cognitive impairment or dementia. These social, health, and genetic influences are complex and likely include protective sociocultural factors.

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Lack of Association of Group A Streptococcal Infections and Onset of Tics: European Multicenter Tics in Children Study

In this prospective study of unaffected children with a family history of a chronic tic disorder, there was no association of group A streptococcal infection with new tic onset.

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NB: “Shapiro Syndrome: Recurrent Hyperhidrosis and Hypothermia With Corpus Callosum Agenesis,” p. 460. 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 Teaching NeuroImage discussing an ipsilateral carotid web with a small superimposed thrombus and another on Leber hereditary optic neuropathy. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Clinical Reasoning article titled “A Young Man With Daily Episodes of Altered Awareness.”

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