Longitudinal Brain Atrophy Rates in Presymptomatic Carriers of Genetic Frontotemporal Dementia

Identifying the timing of brain changes in genetic frontotemporal dementia (FTD) may improve diagnostics, care, and treatment planning. This study demonstrated accelerated gene-specific brain atrophy in individuals with presymptomatic genetic FTD using normative volumetry software. Its findings could inform clinical trials in characterizing the optimal time window for starting treatment and monitoring treatment response.

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From editorialists Agosta, Spinelli, and Filippi: “...[T]he findings reported by Poos et al. support the use of automated software for normative volumetry in the presymptomatic phase of genetic FTD. Their study confirms the role of accelerated brain atrophy as a staging and monitoring biomarker for use in future clinical FTD trials.”

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Assessment of Bioenergetic Deficits in Patients With Parkinson Disease and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy Using $^{31}$P-MRSI

Using clinical examination, structural magnetic resonance imaging, and phosphorus magnetic resonance spectroscopy imaging of the forebrain and basal ganglia, this study found that mitochondrial dysfunction and bioenergetic depletion contributed to idiopathic Parkinson disease pathophysiology but not to that of progressive supranuclear palsy. These results suggest that morphometric and metabolic imaging may aid in the differential diagnosis of these parkinsonian disorders.

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Continued
Genetically Predicted Smoking and Alcohol Consumption and Functional Outcome After Ischemic Stroke

The results of this study supported a causal association of genetic predisposition to smoking initiation with worse functional outcome after ischemic stroke, suggesting that smoking cessation and avoidance should be promoted in patients with ischemic stroke.

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Clinical/Scientific Note

Progressive Supranuclear Palsy Syndrome Associated With a Novel Tauopathy: Case Study

In a 73-year-old patient, slowly progressing parkinsonism with memory and executive deficits and subtle MRI hyperintensity associated with gene variants related to longer survival and an unusual combination of subcortical protracted course progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP)-type and novel limbic tau pathology. These findings highlight the diverse range of tau pathologies associated with PSP.

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NB: “Precision Terminology: Why to Avoid the Term ‘Atypical Optic Neuritis,’” p. 1108. To check out other Viewpoint articles, point your browser to Neurology.org/N. At the end of the issue, check out a Resident & Fellows Section Clinical Reasoning article discussing thymoma in a patient with encephalitis, and another on fat embolism syndrome. This week also includes a Resident & Fellow Section Teaching NeuroImage titled “Partially Reversible Widespread Leukoencephalopathy Associated With Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome.”
**Spotlight on the December 13 Issue**  
José G. Merino  
*Neurology* 2022;99;1073-1074  
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000201512  

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