Notable in *Neurology* This Week

This issue features an article that investigates the association between incident herpes zoster and dementia risk; another examines the correlation between thyroid disorders and dementia risk. A featured Review outlines evidence-based, implementable motor rehabilitation guidelines for individuals with cerebral palsy.

Articles

**Genome-wide Association and Meta-analysis of Age at Onset in Parkinson Disease: Evidence From the COURAGE-PD Consortium**

This study sought to identify genetic determinants of the age-at-onset of Parkinson disease (PD) and validate previously observed findings in worldwide populations. *BST1* is identified as a novel age-at-onset Parkinson disease locus, further refining the genetic architecture of chromosome 4 underlying this phenotype and opening a new direction for the development of treatments to delay the onset of PD.

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**Association of Long-term Statin Use With the Risk of Intracerebral Hemorrhage: A Danish Nationwide Case-Control Study**

Considering the public health effect of a potential link between statin use and intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH), this large case-control study investigates the association between statin use before hospital admission for ICH. Current statin use and longer duration of statin use were each found to be associated with a lower risk of ICH.

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**Long-term Changes in Depressive Symptoms Before and After Stroke**

Given that depression is among the most prevalent challenges in patients with stroke, this study sought to examine the association between stroke and trajectories of depressive symptoms. Incident stroke was associated with long-term increases in depressive symptoms, with a small part of this increase occurring in the years before stroke, perhaps indicating the incipient pathologic process.

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Continued
Comparative Performance of Different Respiratory Test Parameters for Detection of Early Respiratory Insufficiency in Patients With ALS

This large cohort study compares the performance of different respiratory function testing in a multidisciplinary amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) clinic. Overnight oximetry performed as well as maximum inspiratory pressure, and both were superior to forced vital capacity in early detection of respiratory insufficiency in ALS that could allow for early initiation of noninvasive ventilation and potentially improve overall survival in ALS.
**Spotlight on the August 16 Issue**
José G. Merino
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