Research

Brain Atrophy in Super-refractory Status Epilepticus 1201
Hocker and coauthors document and quantify the development of atrophy over time in super-refractory status epilepticus (SRSE). This retrospective medical record review included all patients with SRSE who were admitted to a tertiary referral campus of the Mayo Clinic Hospital with SRSE from January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2013. Atrophy developed in all patients with SRSE who underwent serial imaging, despite administration of agents for seizure control. The degree of atrophy appears to be related to the duration of SRSE. Editorial perspective is provided by Andrew J. Cole, MD.

Serum Docosahexaenoic Acid and Cerebral Amyloidosis 1208
Yassine and colleagues determine the association between serum docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) levels, cerebral amyloidosis, and the volumes of brain areas affected by Alzheimer disease. They performed a cross-sectional analysis of serum DHA levels together with measures of amyloid deposition (Pittsburgh Compound B index), brain volumes, and neuropsychological testing scores from 61 participants in the Aging Brain Study. They show that serum DHA levels were associated with pathogenesis of cerebral amyloidosis and with preservation of entorhinal and hippocampal volumes. Editorial perspective is provided by Joseph F. Quinn, MD.

Clinical Review & Education

Synthetic Nucleic Acids and Treatment of Neurological Diseases 1238
Corey reviews the use of antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs) for the treatment of neurological disorders. Synthetic ASOs can recognize cellular RNA and control gene expression. Antisense oligonucleotides are not a new concept, but successful clinical development has proceeded at a slow pace. Advances in ASO chemistry, biological understanding, and clinical design are making successful applications more likely. Both laboratory and clinical studies are demonstrating the potential of ASOs as a source of drugs to treat neurological disease. Jill Sergesketter Butler, PhD, and Marek Napierala, PhD, provide editorial perspective.

Clinical Review & Education

JAMA Neurology Clinical Challenge

1243 What is your diagnosis?

Images in Neurology

1246 Bilateral Infarction of the Corpus Callosum in a Patient With a Single Pericallosal Artery
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