Association Between Migraine and Cervical Artery Dissection

De Giuli and coauthors investigated the association of migraine and spontaneous cervical artery dissection (CEAD) in a case-control study including 2485 consecutive patients aged 18 to 45 years with first-ever ischemic stroke (IS) as part of the multicenter Italian Project on Stroke in Young Adults. Migraine was more common among the 103 patients with IS due to CEAD than among the 525 patients with IS due to another cause (30.8% vs 24.4%). Migraine without aura subtype was independently associated with IS due to CEAD (odds ratio, 1.74; 95% CI, 1.30-2.33), especially in men and in patients who were 39.0 years or younger. Editorial perspective is provided by Lyden.

Association of Depression With Epilepsy and Seizure Outcomes

The nature and directionality of the relationship between depression and epilepsy is unclear. Josephson and coauthors used The Health Improvement Network, a large general practice electronic medical records platform, to describe an association between presumed incident depression and the risk of epilepsy. There were 229 164 patients who developed depression and 97 177 who developed epilepsy; follow-up was 5 years. Epilepsy risk was lowest in those receiving counseling only, intermediate in those receiving antidepressants only, and highest for those receiving a combination of counseling and antidepressant therapy. Incident depression mediated the interaction between sex, socioeconomic status, and comorbidities as well as the risk of epilepsy. Depression was independently associated with worse seizure outcomes.

Endovascular Thrombectomy for Acute Ischemic Stroke

Gerschenfeld and coauthors compared the 3-month functional independence rate of patients treated under 2 paradigms for endovascular thrombectomy: the drip-and-ship paradigm, with data from a primary stroke center, or the mothership paradigm (treatment on site), with data from a comprehensive stroke center. The authors collected data on patients after intravenous thrombolysis to treat acute ischemic stroke using a prospectively gathered registry of 159 patients at Saint-Antoine and Tenon Primary Stroke Center and Fondation Ophtalmologique Adolphe de Rothschild Comprehensive Stroke Center in Paris, France. They found that patients treated under the drip-and-ship paradigm also benefited from bridging therapy—intravenous thrombolysis within 4.5 hours followed by mechanical thrombectomy within 6 hours of symptom onset—with no statistically significant difference compared with those treated directly in a comprehensive stroke center. Editorial perspective is provided by Caplan.

Antioxidant Supplements and Preventing Dementia

Kryscio and coauthors conducted a randomized clinical trial of supplemental vitamin E and selenium used alone or in combination to prevent dementia among 7540 cognitively intact elderly men (mean [SD] age, 67.5 [5.3] years). Supplements were halted after 5 years owing to a futility analysis in its parent study on prostate cancer. A subset of 3786 men agreed to be observed for an additional 6 years. Dementia incidence (325 patients [4.4%]) did not differ among the 4 study arms after adjustment for potential confounders. The findings do not support either supplement for dementia prevention. Editorial perspective is provided by DeKosky and Schneider.