

### Maternal Autoantibodies in Autism

**B**raunschweig and Van de Water (page 693) develop the position that some cases of autism spectrum disorder may be influenced, or even caused, by fetal-brain reactive maternal antibodies or other in utero immune-related exposures. This is an area of active investigation, and their article reviews the current literature in this area and proposes several directions for future research.

### Revised Criteria for Mild Cognitive Impairment May Compromise the Diagnosis of Alzheimer Disease Dementia

**M**orris (page 700) evaluates the potential impact of revised criteria for mild cognitive impairment (MCI), developed by a work group sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and the Alzheimer's Association, on the diagnosis of very mild and mild Alzheimer disease (AD) dementia. His view is that the categorical distinction between MCI and milder stages of AD dementia has been compromised by the revised criteria. The resulting diagnostic overlap supports the premise that "MCI due to AD" represents the earliest symptomatic stage of AD.

### Amyloid- $\beta$ -Associated Clinical Decline Occurs Only in the Presence of Elevated P-tau

**D**esikan and colleagues (page 709) elucidate the relationship between the 2 hallmark proteins of Alzheimer disease (AD), amyloid- $\beta$  ( $A\beta$ ) and tau, and clinical decline over time among cognitively normal older individuals. Of considerable note, they find a significant relationship between decreased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)  $A\beta_{1-42}$  levels and longitudinal change in global Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR), CDR-Sum of Boxes, and Alzheimer Disease Assessment Scale-cognitive subscale in individuals with elevated CSF p-tau<sub>181p</sub> levels. In the absence of CSF p-tau<sub>181p</sub>, the effect of CSF  $A\beta_{1-42}$  on longitudinal clinical decline was not significantly different from zero. *Editorial perspective is provided by David M. Holtzman, MD* (page 691).

### Evidence of Intrathecal Immunoglobulin Synthesis in Stroke: A Cohort Study

**P**rüss et al (page 714) determine the frequency of intrathecal immunoglobulin synthesis in a well-characterized cohort of patients who experienced "noninflammatory" acute stroke. Cerebrospinal fluid-specific immunoglobulin (IgG, IgM, and IgA) synthesis was significantly ( $P < .001$ ) more frequent after stroke (24.8%) compared with the incidence in age- and sex-matched controls (2.5%). Furthermore, 31.3% of stroke patients demonstrated blood-brain barrier dysfunction and 18.1% displayed pleocytosis.

### Novel Infantile-Onset Leukoencephalopathy With High Lactate Level and Slow Improvement

**S**teenweg and colleagues (page 718) describe a novel pattern of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) abnormalities as well as the associated clinical and laboratory findings. The MRIs of more than 3000 patients with an unclassified leukoencephalopathy were systematically reviewed. Clinical and laboratory data were retrospectively collected. They conclude that these patients represent a single novel leukoencephalopathy, probably caused by a mitochondrial defect.

### Restricted Diffusion in Vanishing White Matter

**V**an der Lei et al (page 723) investigate the occurrence of restricted diffusion in vanishing white matter, the affected structures, the time of occurrence in the disease course, and the histopathologic correlate. In vanishing white matter, restricted diffusion can be found in relatively spared regions with high cellularity particularly in young patients with short disease duration.

### Myopathy Associated With Antibodies to Signal Recognition Particle: Disease Progression and Neurological Outcome

**S**uzuki and colleagues (page 728) characterize the clinical course of myopathy associated with antibodies to signal recognition particle (SRP), or anti-SRP myopathy. They report that a subset of patients with anti-SRP myopathy can show a chronic progressive form associated with severe clinical deficits.

