John R. Corboy, MD, FAAN, Editor, *Neurology® Clinical Practice*

Issue highlights

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In this Special Cases issue, we present cases that focus on unique manifestations or new observations of a clinical case. Each Full Case includes a “Practical Implications” statement, a pearl of wisdom for the neurology practitioner.

Author	Practical Implications
Alvarez et al. (p. 456)	Although a rare occurrence, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-positive primary CNS lymphoma may occur anywhere in the CNS and in immunocompetent patients.
Moshe-Lilie et al. (p. 536)	Consider reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome in the differential diagnosis of an acute thunderclap headache on dose escalation of cabergoline as an unrecognized trigger after long-term use.
Strupp et al. (p. 539)	Consider lacosamide as a well-tolerated alternative to carbamazepine or oxcarbazepine for the treatment of vestibular paroxysmia.
Zhai et al. (p. 478)	Consider the diagnosis of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome in HIV-infected patients even in the absence of traditionally established risk factors.
Song et al. (p. 459)	Vessel wall MR imaging may be helpful in diagnosing and monitoring the treatment of vasculitic complications from CNS infections.
English et al. (p. 462)	Vessel wall imaging can be useful for the diagnosis and assessment of intracranial zoster vasculopathy activity, even in the setting of remote cutaneous zoster infection.
Ridha et al. (p. 481)	Consider reviewing the histopathology of retrieved thrombi from patients treated with mechanical thrombectomy. Histopathologic features of thrombi have the potential to provide a large array of information in the identification of stroke mechanism and subsequent treatment.
Pasarikovski et al. (p. 484)	Consider optical coherence tomography as an adjunct to visualize the membrane of a carotid web, the extent of the web, and aid in placement of a carotid stent.
Lopes et al. (p. 500)	Hereditary diffuse leukoencephalopathy with axonal spheroids demonstrates clinical and neuroimaging heterogeneity.
Xi et al. (p. 487)	Diffusion tensor tractography may help precisely identify the potential target brain area for essential tremor therapy.
Fernandes dos Santos et al. (p. 468)	Consider the possibility of neural relapse in leprosy whenever there are new neural symptoms in a patient previously treated for leprosy.
Rücker et al. (p. 527)	Consider treatment with levodopa in patients with Fahr syndrome and extrapyramidal symptoms.
Barnes et al. (p. 505)	Infectious etiologies such as acute EBV infection should be considered part of the differential diagnosis for acute cerebellar ataxia.
Powell et al. (p. 532)	Evoked potential testing can be useful in the evaluation of functional neurologic symptoms and explaining the diagnosis to patients.
Katyal et al. (p. 516)	Consider baclofen toxicity in the differential diagnosis of appropriate clinical scenarios such as patients presenting with otherwise unexplained coma, absent brainstem reflexes, and myoclonus, given the potential, reversibility with appropriate treatment and supportive care.

We welcome reader feedback on this special issue and the case reports herein.

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Editor's Summary
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