Nature Reviews Neurology **11**, 126 (2015); published online 24 February 2015;
doi:10.1038/nrneurol.2015.24;
doi:10.1038/nrneurol.2015.25;
doi:10.1038/nrneurol.2015.26;
doi:10.1038/nrneurol.2015.27

IN BRIEF

PARKINSON DISEASE

Dietary cholesterol and monounsaturated fats are linked to reduced risk of Parkinson disease

Intake of cholesterol and certain fatty acids correlates negatively with the risk of Parkinson disease (PD), according to research from Singapore. In a cohort of 63,257 individuals aged 45–74 years, who were monitored as part of the Singapore Chinese Health Study, PD risk showed a dose-dependent inverse relationship with monounsaturated fatty acid intake in women, and with cholesterol intake in men.

Original article Tan, L. C. *et al.* Dietary cholesterol, fats and risk of Parkinson's disease in the Singapore Chinese Health Study. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry* doi:10.1136/jnnp-2014-310065

DEMENTIA

Subjective memory impairment points to future risk of dementia

Evidence is accumulating that subjective memory impairment (SMI) can be a valuable predictor of subsequent development of dementia. In a recent study, 2,043 dementia-free individuals aged ≥ 60 years were asked to provide subjective ratings of their own memory function (compared with others, compared with 5 years ago, and complaints from family and/or friends). SMI at baseline was confirmed to be predictive of all-cause dementia and Alzheimer disease after a median follow-up period of 10 years.

Original article Rönnlund, M. *et al.* Subjective memory impairment in older adults predicts future dementia independent of baseline memory performance: evidence from the Betula prospective cohort study. *Alzheimers Dement.* doi:10.1016/j.jalz.2014.11.006

STROKE

B lymphocytes are implicated in poststroke dementia

Delayed cognitive impairment after stroke is associated with infiltration of B lymphocytes into the brain, a new report reveals. In a mouse model of stroke, Doyle *et al.* observed accumulation of activated B cells in the infarcted brain tissue, which was paralleled by cognitive decline. Evidence for a similar B-cell response was found in postmortem brain tissue from stroke patients with dementia. In mice, the cognitive impairment could be averted by B-cell ablation, suggesting a potential therapeutic strategy to prevent poststroke dementia.

Original article Doyle, K. P. *et al.* B-lymphocyte-mediated delayed cognitive impairment following stroke. *J. Neurosci.* **35**, 2133–2145 (2015)

NEURO-ONCOLOGY

Altered resting state network connectivity in the brains of patients with glioma

A study published in *PLoS ONE* indicates that glioma affects functional connectivity in the brain hemisphere contralateral to the tumour, with probable implications for cognitive function. Maesawa *et al.* performed resting state functional MRI in 12 patients with left-sided glioma and 12 healthy controls. The patients with glioma exhibited changes in resting state network connectivity in the right-hand side of the brain, which were associated with cognitive deficits.

Original article Maesawa, S. *et al.* Evaluation of resting state networks in patients with gliomas: connectivity changes in the unaffected side and its relation to cognitive function. *PLoS ONE* **10**, e0118072 (2015)