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**W**elcome to the latest edition of *US Neurology*, which features a diverse range of articles covering several therapeutic areas. This edition begins with two articles on multiple sclerosis (MS): Bethoux and Dapul review the use of functional electrical stimulation for foot drop—highlighting its potential to complement other strategies to enhance mobility and safety in suitable candidates—while Yeh and Motl discuss the impact of physical activity on outcomes in pediatric MS, echoing similar findings in the adult MS population. In the field of epilepsy, an editorial by Schomer describes the different brain stimulation devices that are available for medically refractory epilepsy.

Recently, level 1 evidence has emerged to support the efficacy of acute endovascular stroke therapy. In an editorial, Chen outlines the conditions and patient type required for this therapy to be beneficial. In a special report, Grotta describes the use of the first Mobile Stroke Unit (MSU) in the US, which aims to compare treatment within the first hour of symptom onset with standard management.

The use of monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to calcitonin gene-related peptide has brought a new paradigm in migraine and other headache disorders, and this is discussed in two editorials, one by Silberstein; the other by Friedman. Four such mAbs are in clinical development.

Neuromuscular disorders are extensively covered in this edition. A satellite symposium report describes the use of patient-reported outcomes in intravenous immunoglobulin therapy. Shizmu and Boduka outline the importance of fasciculation and fasciculation potentials in the diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Brill et al. discuss the importance of accurate diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), especially in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Also in this issue, a review characterizes the use of capsaicin 8 % patch (Qutenza®) in the treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia. Finally, two articles focus on different aspects of Parkinson's disease (PD). The first, by Isaacson, outlines the prevalence, risk factors, phenomenology, pathophysiology, and emerging pharmacotherapy for PD psychosis. In the second, Gazerani et al. describe a pilot study in which PD patients demonstrated an altered perception to touch and pain stimuli with a general increase in pain intensity that was independent of PD medications.

*US Neurology* would like to thank all expert authors who contributed to this edition. A special thanks goes to our Editorial Board for their continuing support and guidance. We hope that you will find plenty of interest among these topical and thought-provoking articles. ■