

and <100 score was an educational delay. Mean age at testing was 9 years 7 months; 39 were right-handed.

Parents reported significant delays in reading skills (words, 6 months; sentences, 8.6 months) in 23 (47.9%) children, delays in language expression in 18 (37.5%), problems in mathematics in 14 (29.2%), and motor development delay in 11 (22.9%), compared with the healthy population. There was a significant correlation between problems in motor development and delays in reading skills (words, $p=0.006$; sentences, $p=0.03$). Neuropsychological tests of reading performance indicated that 45% of children with rolandic epilepsy had a word reading quotient of <70 and 55% had a sentence reading quotient <70. (Overvliet GM, Aldenkamp AP, Klinkenberg S, et al. Correlation between language impairment and problems in motor development in children with rolandic epilepsy. **Epilepsy Behav** Nov 2011;22:527-531). (Respond: GM Overvliet. E-mail: overvlietg@kempenhaeghe.nl).

COMMENT. A high prevalence of language impairment in children with rolandic epilepsy is confirmed. Reading of sentences (semantic language skills) is more impaired than reading of words. Language delays are correlated with delays in motor milestones, and with the localization of epileptiform activity originating from the rolandic strip.

Reading performance in children with rolandic epilepsy correlates with epileptiform activity in sleep but not while awake. (Ebus SCM, Overvliet GM, Arends JBAM, Aldenkamp AP. **Epilepsy Behav** 2011;22:518-522). Reading sentences showed a negative correlation with the amount of nocturnal epileptiform activity in 26 children with rolandic epilepsy and a trend in this correlation for reading words. Nocturnal epileptiform activity also correlated negatively with Verbal IQ. No correlation was found between reading performance or Verbal IQ and the amount of diurnal epileptiform activity.

COGNITION IN DUCHENNE DYSTROPHY AND MUTATION SITE

Cognitive profiles of 42 Italian school-age children with Duchenne muscular dystrophy were studied in relation to the site of mutations along the dystrophin gene, distal vs proximal, involving or sparing the expression of Dp140, respectively. Full-scale IQ was a mean of 86.43 +/- 13.7 and 1 SD below the population average in the total group. Patients with distal located mutations were more severely affected compared to patients with proximal located mutations (not involving Dp140). Duchenne dystrophy patients with distal mutations had specific impairments in visuospatial functions and visual memory and greater impairment in syntactic sentence processing. (D'Angelo MG, Lorusso ML, Civati F, et al. Neurocognitive profiles in Duchenne muscular dystrophy and gene mutation site. **Pediatr Neurol** 2011;45:292-299). (Respond: Dr D'Angelo. E-mail: grazia.dangelo@bp.Inf.it).

COMMENT. Children with Duchenne muscular dystrophy are intellectually impaired, with greater deficits in verbal compared to visuospatial cognition. Those with distal mutations on the dystrophin gene, involving Dp140 isoform, are most severely impaired intellectually.