

Alzheimer Disease, Chronic Cough, Alopecia, Mild Traumatic Brain Injury, Cushing's Syndrome, Uncomplicated Febrile UTI

Does brexpiprazole (Rexulti) reduce agitation in adults with Alzheimer disease and agitated behaviors?

In a randomized, double-blind, industry-funded trial of 345 patients with Alzheimer disease and agitated behaviors, brexpiprazole modestly reduced agitation scores and was well tolerated.

Read more: Brexpiprazole Improves Agitation Scores in Adults With Alzheimer Disease and Agitated Behaviors [POEMs]; April 2024

What pharmacologic therapy may be used to treat chronic refractory cough?

A trial of a neuromodulator, such as gabapentin or amitriptyline, should be considered for chronic refractory cough when the underlying etiology is cough hypersensitivity.

Read more: Chronic Cough: Evaluation and Management; August 2024

How should chronic cough be evaluated and treated?

In adults, evaluation and treatment of chronic cough should be based on the most common causes, including upper airway cough syndrome, asthma, nonasthmatic eosinophilic bronchitis, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), and laryngopharyngeal reflux. In children, the most common causes include protracted bacterial bronchitis, asthma, bronchiectasis, upper airway cough syndrome, and GERD.

Read more: Chronic Cough: Evaluation and Management; August 2024

What is the recommended treatment for androgenetic alopecia?

Topical minoxidil is effective for the treatment of adults with androgenetic alopecia. Oral finasteride can be used as first-line treatment or with topical minoxidil therapy for male patients.

Read more: Hair Loss: Diagnosis and Treatment; September 2024

What are current clinical practice guidelines for imaging in children with acute mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)?

In children with acute mTBI (ie, concussion), a systematic review suggests that computed tomography of the head should be considered only for those with severe headache or worsening symptoms, or when a head or neck injury is suspected. Radiography of the skull does not have a role in the management of mTBI, and routine imaging is not supported by high-quality evidence.

Read more: Imaging Guidelines for Children With Mild Traumatic Brain Injury [POEMs]; August 2024

What is the recommended evaluation for Cushing's syndrome?

The recommended screening tests for hypercortisolism are 24-hour urinary free cortisol, late-night salivary cortisol, and 1-mg dexamethasone suppression tests.

Read more: Cushing's Syndrome: Rapid Evidence Review; September 2024

Does a reduced duration of antibiotics to treat uncomplicated febrile urinary tract infection (UTI) result in similar outcomes as a longer duration?

A randomized controlled trial with 142 children aged 3 months to 5 years with uncomplicated febrile UTI found that 5 days of antibiotic treatment results in similar symptom resolution and 30-day recurrence rates as 10 days of treatment.

Read more: Five Days of Antibiotic Treatment Is an Option for Children 3 Months to 5 Years of Age With Uncomplicated but Febrile UTI [POEMs]; July 2024 ■

Tip for Using AFP at the Point of Care

Looking for more information about chronic cough? Check out the related content collection in AFP By Topic at <https://www.aafp.org/afp/asthma>. More than 70 topic collections are available at <https://www.aafp.org/afp/topics>.

A collection of AFP Clinical Answers is available at <https://www.aafp.org/afp/answers>.