- protrusion of cervical disks, *Lancet* 2:653, 1951.
39. SPILLANE, J. D., and LLOYD, G. H. T.: The diagnosis of lesions of the spinal cord in association with "osteoarthritic" disease of the cervical spine, *Brain* 75:177, 1952.
 40. SPURLING, R. G., and SCOVILLE, W. B.: Lateral rupture of the cervical intervertebral disks, *Surg., Gynec. & Obst.* 78:350, 1954.
 41. STOOKEY, B.: Compression of the spinal cord due to ventral extradural cervical chondromas, *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.* 20:275, 1928.
 42. STOOKEY, B.: Compression of the spinal cord and nerve roots by herniation of the nucleus pulposus in the cervical region, *Arch. Surg.* 40:417, 1940.
 43. STRULLY, K. G., GROSS, G. W., SCHWARTZMAN, J., and VON STORCH, T. J. C.: Progressive spinal cord disease: Syndromes associated with herniation of cervical intervertebral disks, *J.A.M.A.* 146:10, 1951.
 44. TAYLOR, J., and COLLIER, J.: The occurrence of optic neuritis in lesions of the spinal cord: Injury, tumor, myelitis (an account of twelve cases and one autopsy), *Brain* 24:532, 1901.
 45. TUREEN, L. L.: Circulation of the spinal cord and the effect of vascular occlusion, *A. Res. Nerv. & Ment. Dis., Proc.* 18:394, 1937.
 46. WALKER, A. E., MOORE, W. W., and SIMPSON, J. R.: Diagnosis and surgical treatment of cervical disk lesions, *J. Internat. Coll. Surgeons* 15:411, 1951.
 47. WHITELEATHER, J. E., SEMMES, R. E., and MURPHY, F.: The roentgenographic signs of herniation of the cervical intervertebral disk, *Radiology* 46:213, 1946.

CORRECTION

ON PAGES 402 and 403 of the June issue of *NEUROLOGY* (5:394-406, 1955), an error in the translation from the original Russian occurs in the paper "S. S. Korsakoff's Psychic Disorder in Conjunction with Peripheral Neuritis," by Maurice Victor, M.D. and Paul I. Yakovlev, M.D. The correct translation of the entire paragraph follows:

By the end of October, in addition to the signs of parametritis and pyemia, symptoms of involvement of the nervous system appeared. The patient began to have delirium, she spoke incoherently, and at times was agitated. The character of her psychosis was peculiar. According to the statement of the attending physician, at times she spoke entirely rationally, gave a correct account of everything, and did not confuse anything, so that it was difficult to notice any psychic abnormality; but then, suddenly confusion would begin, delirium would develop, the patient would become restless and beset with fear, she would hallucinate, would see dogs and monsters, and would attempt to jump out of bed and to tear off her dressings. These attacks would usually occur towards evening when the patient would generally become more agitated and alarmed; she would constantly summon people, would become tormented by fear, and then an attack of intense anxiety with illusions and hallucinations would develop. At first the patient had difficulty in

falling asleep and frequently awoke. Awakening, she would become restless, again would summon people, shout, and then again would fall asleep for a short while only to wake up in the same state of anguish. So it continued throughout the whole of November. In December some improvement began: the attacks of violence diminished, she became quieter and much more rational. But, with this improvement the enfeeblement of memory became all the more noticeable. The patient would forget who had visited her; she would forget what she herself had said and so she would constantly repeat one and the same thing, tell the same stories time and again, and ask the same questions. Her sleep continued to be irregular. At times there was vomiting; at times the patient complained of pain in the sacral region; for a time she could hear almost nothing and lost her sense of smell. I saw the patient on December 30, 1888 in consultation with her attending physician, Dr. M. D. Lebedev, and found her in the following state:

Neurology®

CORRECTION

Neurology 1955;5:509
DOI 10.1212/WNL.5.7.509

This information is current as of July 1, 1955

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/5/7/509.citation.full
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 1955 by the American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.