As our society ages and our expanding population of older drivers becomes vulnerable to cognitive impairment, it will become increasingly important to bring these issues to the forefront of public discussions.

B. Ott, W.C. Heindel, G.D. Papandonatos, E.K. Festa, J.D. Davis, L.A. Daiello, Providence, RI; J.C. Morris, St. Louis, MO

Disclosure: The authors report no disclosures.

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SUBTHALAMIC NUCLEUS AND ITS CONNECTIONS: ANATOMIC SUBSTRATE FOR THE NETWORK EFFECTS OF DEEP BRAIN STIMULATION

To the Editor: Benarroch's¹ review on the anatomic connections of the subthalamic nucleus (STN) and their clinical correspondences does not mention the interhemispheric relays between the STN with the contralateral STN or other basal ganglia.

We reported bilateral ballism following unilateral STN infarction and interpreted our findings with respect to the bilateral interconnections of the STN.² We noted the tendency among contemporary reviews to omit discussing interhemispheric relays of the STN.

Our study provided several references for these interhemispheric connections and their basic neuroscience and clinical relevance, including deep brain stimulation. I believe a clinico-anatomic discussion of the STN is incomplete without referring to its interhemispheric connections.

Victor W. Mark, Birmingham, AL

Disclosure: The author reports no disclosures.

Reply from the Author: I appreciate Dr. Mark's comments on my short review where I focused on STN connections that have been best characterized in experimental animals using modern neuroanatomic techniques.

However, this does not exclude the presence and potential functional significance of commissural STN connections, as reported by Mark et al.²

I appreciate Dr. Mark's emphasizing the potential significance of these connections for the effects of deep brain stimulation and rehabilitation techniques.

Eduardo E. Benarroch, Rochester, MN

Disclosure: The author reports no disclosures.

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1. Benarroch EE. Subthalamic nucleus and its connections: anatomic substrate for the network effects of deep brain stimulation [review]. *Neurology* 2008;70:1991–1995.
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CORRECTION

Patterns of Guillain-Barré syndrome in children: Results from a Mexican population

In the article "Patterns of Guillain-Barré syndrome in children: Results from a Mexican population" by I. Nachamkin et al. (*Neurology*® 2007;69:1665–1671), the author list is incomplete. The byline should read as follows:

I. Nachamkin, DrPH, MPH, P. Arzarte Barbosa, MD, Huong Ung, BS, C. Lobato, MS, A. Gonzalez Rivera, MD, P. Rodriguez, MD, A. Garcia Briseno, L. Maria Cordero, MD, L. Garcia Perea, MD, J. Carlos Perez, MD, M. Ribera, MD, P. Chico Aldama, MD, G. Dávila Gutiérrez, MD, L. Flores Sarnat, MD, M. Ruiz García, MD, J. Veitch, MS, C. Fitzgerald, PhD, D.R. Cornblath, MD, M. Rodriguez Pinto, MD, J.W. Griffin, MD, H.J. Willison, MD, A.K. Asbury, MD, G.M. McKhann, MD

The authors regret the omissions in the original article.

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Patterns of Guillain-Barré syndrome in children: Results from a Mexican population

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