Patients with intracerebral hemorrhage are likely to be at greater risk of stress ulceration as they are more likely to be admitted to the intensive care unit, undergo major surgery, and more likely to have an underlying diathesis to bleeding compared to patients with ischemic stroke.²

Second, we included registry data obtained by screening patient records for clinically documented gastrointestinal bleeding which likely resulted in underreporting of bleeding episodes, particularly minor bleeds. The comparative frequency of the more serious gastrointestinal hemorrhages requiring transfusion (unlikely to be missed by chart review) was 36/6,853 (0.5%) in our study¹ and 1/51 (2.0%) in the cohort study by Misra et al.²

Unfortunately, we were unable to comment on the etiologies of gastrointestinal bleeding since this information was not captured in our study.¹ We agree that further research is required to explore a potential gender effect.

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CORRECTION

The common *BDNF* polymorphism may be a modifier of disease severity in Rett syndrome

In the article "The common *BDNF* polymorphism may be a modifier of disease severity in Rett syndrome" by B. Ben Zeev et al. (*Neurology*® 2009;72: 1242–1247), an author's name is misspelled. The seventh author is M. Vecsler. The authors regret the error.

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