cerebral hemiatrophy.² I believe that a factor distinguishing RE from hemiconvulsion-hemiplegia-epilepsy (HHE) syndrome in our case was the timing of symptoms/imaging findings and the clinical course of our patient since that time. The progression of RE has been classically divided into 3 stages, with stage 1 (from onset of seizures and before development of hemiparesis) reported to have a mean duration of 2.8 years (range 3 months to 10 years).² This is in contrast to our patient, who had onset of seizures and development of hemiparesis within 5 days or less. In addition, most patients with RE will have recurrent, medically refractory seizures while those with HHE syndrome will usually have

a seizure free period (months to years) after the initial presentation before they might develop refractory seizures.

© 2012 American Academy of Neurology

1. Tenney JR, Schapiro MB. Child neurology: hemiconvulsion-hemiplegia-epilepsy syndrome. *Neurology* 2012;79:e1–e4.
2. Oguni H, Andermann F, Rasmussen T. The natural history of the syndrome of chronic encephalitis and epilepsy: a study of the MNHI series of forty-eight cases. In Anderman F, editor. *Encephalitis and Epilepsy: Rasmussen's Syndrome*. London: Butterworth-Heinemann; 1991: 7–35.

CORRECTION

Pearls & Oysters: Ocular ischemic syndrome

In the Resident & Fellow article “Pearls & Oysters: Ocular ischemic syndrome” by R. Fernandez-Torron et al. (*Neurology*[®] 2012;79:e92–e94), there is an error in the text. Duplex carotid ultrasonography revealed occlusion of the initial portion of the right internal carotid artery (as shown in figure 2), not the right common carotid artery. The authors regret the error.

Author disclosures are available upon request (journal@neurology.org).

Neurology®

Pearls & Oy-sters: Ocular ischemic syndrome

Neurology 2012;79;2368

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e318277b21c

This information is current as of December 10, 2012

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/79/24/2368.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 © 2012 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.