the mid-2000s that found increased risk of ALS among professional Italian soccer players.⁴ We noted that there were position-specific and duration-specific elevations reported in one study.⁵ Further follow-up of the soccer cohort will be important because of the young age of the players in the cohort.⁶ The same is true for our football cohort. We acknowledged that what we found among long-term professional players may not be applicable to high school, college, or shorter-term professional players. However, we do not believe that there is enough current evidence to relate type of helmet to either concussion or neurodegeneration. That is fertile area for future study. We did not report mean age of death for the players because we adjusted for race, age, and calendar year in our analysis. We also noted in our discussion of study limitations that we did not have information on other possible etiologic factors, including genetic factors.

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CORRECTION

Cerebellar ataxia with *SYNE1* mutation accompanying motor neuron disease

In the Clinical/Scientific Note “Cerebellar ataxia with *SYNE1* mutation accompanying motor neuron disease” by Y. Izumi et al. (*Neurology*® 2013;80:600–601), there are errors in the Results and figure e-2. Mutation c.22456_22457insG, p.R7486fs7488X (patient 1) should read c.22445dupG, p.I7486Dfs7488X. Mutation c.13600_13601insA, p.Y4534fs4539X (patient 3) should read c.13599dupA, p.Y4534Ifs4539X. The original figure e-2 was replaced with a corrected version on March 25, 2013. The authors regret the errors.

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