CORRECTION

Brain reserve and cognitive reserve in multiple sclerosis: What you've got and how you use it

In the article "Brain reserve and cognitive reserve in multiple sclerosis: What you've got and how you use it" by J.F. Sumowski et al. (*Neurology*® 2013;80:2186–2193), there is an error in figures 1 and 2 where the lines are switched. The corrected figures are below. The editorial staff regrets the error.

Figure 1 Brain reserve protects against disease-related cognitive decline

Graphical depiction of (A) the positive correlation between intracranial volume (ICV) (brain reserve) and overall cognitive status, and (B) the interaction between ICV and T2 lesion load (T2LL) whereby larger ICV moderates the negative impact of T2LL on cognitive status.

Figure 2 Cognitive reserve independently protects against disease-related cognitive decline over and above brain reserve

Graphical depiction of (A) the positive correlation between early-life cognitive leisure (cognitive reserve) and overall cognitive status, and (B) the interaction between early-life cognitive leisure and T2 lesion load whereby greater engagement in cognitive leisure moderates the negative impact of T2 lesion load on cognitive status. These results demonstrate the independent protection afforded by cognitive reserve over and above brain reserve (intracranial volume).

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Neurology 2013;81;604
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182a0ef3d

This information is current as of August 5, 2013

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