- tests for Lyme disease. *J Clin Microbiol* 1990;28:1276-1279.
17. Weyand CM, Gorony JJ. Immune responses to *Borrelia burgdorferi* in patients with reactive arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 1989;32:1057-1064.
  18. Bosler EM, Cohen DP, Schulze TL, et al. Host responses to *B. burgdorferi* in dogs and horses. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1988;539:231-234.
  19. Craft JE, Fischer DK, Hardin JA, Garcia-Blanco M, Steere AC. Spirochetal antigens in Lyme disease [abstract]. *Arthritis Rheum* 1984;27(suppl):64.
  20. Greene RT, Walker RL, Nicholson WL, et al. Immunoblot analysis of IgG response to the Lyme disease agent in experimentally and naturally exposed dogs. *J Clin Microbiol* 1988;26:648-653.
  21. Wilske B, Anderson IF, Baranton G, et al. Taxonomy of *Borrelia* spp. *Scand J Infect Dis Suppl* 1991;77:108-129.
  22. Craft JE, Grodzicki RL, Steere AC. Antibody response in Lyme disease: evaluation of diagnostic tests. *J Infect Dis* 1984;149:789-795.
  23. Craft JE, Fischer DK, Shimamoto GT, Steere AC. Antigens of *Borrelia burgdorferi* recognized during Lyme disease: appearance of a new immunoglobulin G response late in the illness. *J Clin Invest* 1986;78:934-939.
  24. Lindenmayer J, Weber M, Bryant J, Marquez E, Onderdonk A. Comparison of indirect immunofluorescent-antibody assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and immunoblot for the diagnosis of Lyme disease in dogs. *J Clin Microbiol* 1990;28:92-96.
  25. Tornatore C, Anderson M, Major G, Pachner AR. Detection of *Borrelia burgdorferi* by polymerase chain reaction in culture-negative blood and brain in a murine model of Lyme disease [abstract]. *Ann Neurol* 1991;30:302-303.

Correction

In "Fast magnetic resonance diffusion-weighted imaging of acute human stroke" by Warach et al, which was published in the September issue (*Neurology* 1992;42:1717-1723), an error appears in the formula " $b = -\gamma^2\delta^2G^2 (\Delta - \delta/3)$ " on page 1718. There should be no negative sign after the equal sign and before the gamma. It should read as it appears below:

$$b = \gamma^2\delta^2G^2 (\Delta - \delta/3).$$

In figure 4 of the same article, the images labeled "A" and "B" were reversed. The corrected figure appears below.

Figure 4. Differentiating acute from chronic infarcts by diffusion-weighted imaging. MR study of a 90-year-old woman with an acute (34 hours) infarct in the right hemisphere and a chronic (7 years) infarct in the left hemisphere. (A) T2WI at 34 hours (parameters as in figure 1). Both acute and chronic infarcts appear as areas of increased signal. (B) On diffusion-weighted images, the acute infarct appears hyperintense, whereas the chronic infarct is relatively isointense. (C) On the diffusion map, the acute infarct appears darker and the chronic infarct appears brighter than does the normal brain parenchyma.

Neurology®

Fast magnetic resonance diffusion-weighted imaging of acute human stroke

Neurology 1992;42:2192
DOI 10.1212/WNL.42.11.2192

This information is current as of November 1, 1992

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/42/11/2192.citation.full
Citations	This article has been cited by 1 HighWire-hosted articles: http://n.neurology.org/content/42/11/2192.citation.full##otherarticles
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 © 1992 by the American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.