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CORRECTION

Intranasal insulin improves cognition and modulates β -amyloid in early AD

In the article “Intranasal insulin improves cognition and modulates β -amyloid in early AD” by M.A. Reger et al. (*Neurology*® 2008;70:440–448), the authors incorrectly cited a study by Djupesland et al. (2004) in support of the claim that the ViaNase device did not deposit a significant amount of insulin in the lungs. This citation was an error; the cited study did not use the ViaNase device. Unpublished data from Kurve Technology, Inc., makers of the ViaNase device, indicate that lung and/or nasopharyngeal deposition of intranasally administered insulin would likely range between 2% and 9%, based on a mean droplet size of 12.2 μ (William DeGroodt, personal communication). The authors apologize for the error.

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Intranasal insulin improves cognition and modulates β -amyloid in early AD

Neurology 2008;71;866

DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000335043.37080.0e

This information is current as of September 8, 2008

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