ered chronic spinal stimulation at tolerable intensities and Nicolelis et al. elicited a startle response with stimulation onset and akinesia and locomotion transiently improved.

This result is reminiscent of paradoxical kinesia: the sudden ability to overcome akinesia in situations of intense arousal, such as the need to dodge an oncoming truck or escape a burning building.⁴ Paradoxical kinesia has already been demonstrated in dopamine-depleted rodents that were akinetic in their cages and then swam when placed in a bath of ice.⁵ However, like the startle reflex, paradoxical kinesia habituates and may not be directly translatable into chronic therapy for PD.

Nicolelis et al. also controlled for an arousal-related phenomenon with control experiments using air puffs and trigeminal stimulation. Unlike startling spinal stimulation, these did not alleviate akinesia, yet this may reflect the differing intensities or modalities.

Nevertheless, the letter by Nicolelis et al. is encouraging and we agree that further work is needed

in animal models to clarify whether spinal stimulation in some form may be useful as therapy for PD. We are particularly interested in whether continuous stimulation will afford the same results.

Wesley Thevathasan, Peter Brown, Oxford, UK

Disclosure: See original article for author disclosures.

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CORRECTION

Safety and efficacy of galantamine in subjects with mild cognitive impairment

In the article "Safety and efficacy of galantamine in subjects with mild cognitive impairment" by B. Winblad et al. (*Neurology*® 2008;70:2024–2035), funding support for G.K. Wilcock should have included funding from the National Institute of Health Research and the Oxford Biomedical Research Centre. The authors regret the error.

CORRECTION

Executive dysfunction in frontotemporal dementia and corticobasal syndrome

In the article "Executive dysfunction in frontotemporal dementia and corticobasal syndrome" by E.D. Huey et al. (*Neurology*® 2009;72:453–459), funding support for G. Zamboni should have included funding from the National Institute of Health Research and the Oxford Biomedical Research Centre. The authors regret the error.

Neurology[®]

Executive dysfunction in frontotemporal dementia and corticobasal syndrome

Neurology 2010;75:1485

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181f98108

This information is current as of October 18, 2010

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