Reply from the Authors: We thank Dr. Masdeu for his interest and agree that damage to the anterior thalamic structure may have also contributed to the patient's temporal disorientation.

Anterior thalamic nuclei have strong connections to the posterior cingulate cortex and little connection to the anterior cingulate cortex.⁶ The mediodorsal thalamic nucleus connects to both anterior and posterior cingulate cortices. In our case, both the anterior and posterior cingulate cortices were hypometabolic. For this reason, we emphasized the role of the mediodorsal thalamic nucleus.

It is difficult to determine the subregion within the thalamus that is the culprit for our patient's disability. As Dr. Masdeu suggested, the mammillo-thalamic tract pathway may also participate in the processing of time information.

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Disclosure: See original article for full disclosure list.

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CORRECTION

The rising prevalence and changing age distribution of multiple sclerosis in Manitoba

In the article “The rising prevalence and changing age distribution of multiple sclerosis in Manitoba” by R.A. Marrie et al. (*Neurology*® 2010;74:465–471), a programming error at Manitoba Health and Healthy Living inadvertently excluded some individuals with diagnostic codes for multiple sclerosis, resulting in an incomplete dataset. The administrative case definition for multiple sclerosis and main conclusions of the paper regarding incidence and prevalence are unchanged, but the incidence and prevalence figures originally reported in the text, tables, and figures are underestimated. The updated article and supplemental material are available as data supplements to this erratum at <http://www.neurology.org/content/77/11/1105/suppl/DC1>. The authors regret the error.

Supplemental Data

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The rising prevalence and changing age distribution of multiple sclerosis in Manitoba

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