

Although calculating ethnicity-based risk in such populations is complex, the availability of panels of genetically characterized specific markers for some ancestral populations will help to resolve the challenges and concerns raised by Dr. Alappat.

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Disclosure: The authors report no conflicts of interest.

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CORRECTION

Neutralizing antibodies to interferon beta: Assessment of their clinical and radiographic impact: An evidence report: Report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology

For the Special Article “Neutralizing antibodies to interferon beta: Assessment of their clinical and radiographic impact: An evidence report: Report of the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology” by D. S. Goodin, E. M. Frohman, B. Hurwitz, P. W. O’Connor, J. J. Oger, A. T. Reder, and J. C. Stevens (*Neurology* 2007 68: 977–984), the following Conflict of Interest statement was submitted by the Therapeutics and Technology Assessment Subcommittee during manuscript revision and was inadvertently omitted by the Editorial Office at press time. Since February 2007, the Editorial Office only approves disclosure statements by individual authors. The Editorial Office apologizes for the error.

Financial Disclosure: Most of the panel members who took part in this assessment have participated in (or are currently participating in) industry-sponsored clinical trials in multiple sclerosis. The sponsoring pharmaceutical companies for these trials have included (or do include) Ares-Serono, Berlex Laboratories, Biogen-Idec, Schering AG, Teva-Neuroscience, Sanofi Aventis, BioMS, and Novartis. These same panel members have also lectured at both medical conferences and in public on various aspects of the diagnosis and management of multiple sclerosis. In many cases these talks have been sponsored either directly or indirectly by educational grants from one or another of the above listed companies.

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