

cases with low AD Braak stages, similar to the findings by others,<sup>1,5</sup> was higher (70%) than for patients with high Braak stages (22%).

These studies suggest a higher influence of concomitant neuritic AD pathology on phenotype and clinical diagnostic accuracy of DLB than cortical LB distribution. The pathogenic relationship between both pathologies and their impact on clinical features and natural history of DLB is unclear.

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*Disclosure:* The author reports no conflicts of interest.

*Editor's Note:* The authors of the article were offered the opportunity to respond but declined.

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### **CORRECTION**

#### **Is it time to use observational data to estimate treatment effectiveness in multiple sclerosis?**

In the editorial “Is it time to use observational data to estimate treatment effectiveness in multiple sclerosis?” (*Neurology*<sup>®</sup> 2007;69:1478–1479) by M. Trojano, the sentence “The popular belief that only RCTs [randomized, controlled trials] produce trustworthy results and that all observational studies are misleading does a disservice to patient care, clinical investigation, and education of health care professionals” was not attributed appropriately to the original author (Concato et al., *N Engl J Med* 2000;342:1887–1892). The author apologizes for this omission due to an oversight.

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

## CORRECTION

*Neurology* 2008;70;408

DOI 10.1212/01.wnl.0000308386.00055.ac

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