with NPH will exhibit low verbal fluency, but gives a more specific example of category fluency. The number of animals named in a minute is an example of category fluency that would be a specific subset of verbal fluency. It is unclear whether all verbal fluency or only category fluency will be affected. Studies have revealed that whereas letter fluency is more often decreased in patients with frontal lobe dysfunction, a reduction in category fluency is more commonly associated with temporoparietal dysfunction.² In many degenerative conditions, depending on the disease, letter and category fluency may be affected differently. Thus, patients with AD often show a relatively greater impairment in category fluency^{3,4}; however, since NPH is often associated with frontal-subcortical dysfunction, the

letter fluency test may be a better screening test for hydrocephalus than category fluency.

Copyright © 2012 by AAN Enterprises, Inc.

1. Scharre D. Normal pressure hydrocephalus: measure twice, shunt once. *Neurology* 2011;77:1110–1111.
2. Baldo JV, Schwartz S, Wilkins D, Dronkers NF. Role of frontal versus temporal cortex in verbal fluency as revealed by voxel-based lesion symptom mapping. *Int Neuropsychol Soc* 2006;12:896–900.
3. Chertkow H, Bub D. Semantic memory loss in dementia of Alzheimer's type: what do various measures measure? *Brain* 1990;113(Pt 2):397–417.
4. Monsch AU, Bondi MW, Butters N, Salmon DP, Katzman R, Thal LJ. Comparisons of verbal fluency tasks in the detection of dementia of the Alzheimer type. *Arch Neurol* 1992;49:1253–1258.

CORRECTION

Teaching *NeuroImages*: Reversible splenial cytotoxic edema in acute mountain sickness

In the article “Reversible splenial cytotoxic edema in acute mountain sickness” by Chang Hun Bin and Se-Jin Lee (*Neurology*® 2011;77:e94), there is an error in the figure legend. The legend should begin: “(A) Diffusion-weighted images and (B) fluid-attenuated inversion recovery reveal” The authors regret the error.

Neurology[®]

Teaching NeuroImages: Reversible splenial cytotoxic edema in acute mountain sickness

Neurology 2012;78;226

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e318241f1a3

This information is current as of January 16, 2012

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://n.neurology.org/content/78/3/226.full>

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise>

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2012 by AAN Enterprises, Inc.. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.