Adult diagnosis of Cockayne syndrome

Neurology® 2020;95:802. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000008878

In the Video NeuroImage article “Adult diagnosis of Cockayne syndrome” by Cocco et al.,¹ the figure title should be “Axial T2- and T1-weighted MRI and axial CT scan” and its legend should read “Axial T2-weighted (A–B) and T1-weighted (C) MRI show white matter abnormalities and brain calcifications. Axial CT scan (D–F) demonstrates calcifications in the cortical sulci, basal ganglia, and cerebellum.” The publisher regrets the errors.

Reference

1. Cocco A, Calandrella D, Carecchio M, Garavaglia B, Albanese A. Adult diagnosis of Cockayne syndrome. *Neurology* 2019;93:854–855.

Determination of death by neurologic criteria around the world

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In the article “Determination of death by neurologic criteria around the world” by A. Lewis et al.,¹ first published online June 23, 2020, the following names included in the “Acknowledgment” section should appear as: Abualia, Mohammad (Jordan); Abulhasan, Yasser (Kuwait); and Mejia-Mantilla, Jorge (Colombia). The names appear correctly in the July 21, 2020, issue. The authors regret these errors.

Reference

1. Lewis A, Bakkar A, Krieger-Benson E, et al. Determination of death by neurologic criteria around the world. *Neurology* 2020;95:e299–e309.

Frequency and risk factors of antibody-induced secondary failure of botulinum neurotoxin therapy

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In the short form of the article “Frequency and risk factors of antibody-induced secondary failure of botulinum neurotoxin therapy” by U. Walter et al.,¹ the final sentence under sub-heading “Main results and the role of chance” should read “NAB-induced complete STF did not occur in patients treated exclusively with incobotulinumtoxinA.” The editors and authors regret the error.

Reference

1. Walter U, Mühlenhoff C, Benecke R, et al. Frequency and risk factors of antibody-induced secondary failure of botulinum neurotoxin therapy. *Neurology* 2020;94:e2109–e2120.

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