

## Corrections

### Novel truncating and missense mutations of the *KCC3* gene associated with Andermann syndrome

In the article “Novel truncating and missense mutations of the *KCC3* gene associated with Andermann syndrome” (*Neurology* 2006;66:1044–1048) by G. Uyanik et al., there is an error on page 1048, in the first sentence of the fourth full paragraph. The sentence should read as follows:

“Furthermore, alteration of the same arginine residue with an exchange to glutamine within the homologous gene *SLC12A3* (also known as *NCCT*) encoding the thiazide-sensitive sodium-chloride-cotransporter has been linked to Gitelman syndrome (hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis with hypocalciuria and hypomagnesemia associated to muscle weakness and cramps; OMIM 263800),<sup>20</sup> suggesting an important role of this arginine residue for the function of the wildtype gene product.”

In addition, a corrected version of supplemental figure E-3 was posted at [www.neurology.org](http://www.neurology.org) on September 22, 2006.

The authors regret the errors.

### Superficial siderosis

In the Views & Reviews “Superficial siderosis” by N. Kumar et al. (*Neurology* 2006;66:1144–1152), reference 10 should be replaced with the following:

10. Offenbacher H, Fazekas F, Reisecker F, Schimdt R, Payer F, Lechner H. Superficial siderosis of the spinal cord: a rare cause of myelopathy diagnosed by MRI. *Neurology* 1991;41:1987–1989.

The authors regret the error.

### Epidemiology of vestibular vertigo: A neurotologic survey of the general population

In the article “Epidemiology of vestibular vertigo: A neurotologic survey of the general population” by H.K. Neuhauser et al. (*Neurology* 2005;65:898–904), there are errors in the Abstract and Discussion sections.

**Abstract:** The 8th line should read “sensitivity of 84%”; in the 9th and 10th lines, the lifetime prevalence of vestibular vertigo should be 7.4%, the 1-year prevalence should be 4.9%, and the incidence should be 1.4%. Accordingly, the second to last line of the abstract should read “affecting 5% of adults in 1 year.”

**Discussion, first paragraph:** As in the Abstract, the lifetime prevalence of vestibular vertigo should be 7.4%, the 1-year prevalence should be 4.9%, and the incidence should be 1.4%.

The authors regret the errors.

### Iatrogenic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: The waning of an era

In the Views & Reviews “Iatrogenic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: The waning of an era,” by P. Brown et al. (*Neurology* 2006;67:389–393), the name of the third author (Michael Preece) was misspelled. In addition, the authors inadvertently overlooked a second Brazilian case of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease due to contaminated human growth hormone. The patient was treated with hormone prepared in the United States for 16 years, and the interval between the treatment mid-point to onset of symptoms was 28 years. The clinical presentation included mental and behavioral deterioration, somnolence, and gait ataxia, and the duration of illness was 10 months. A detailed case report was published in 2002 by Caboclo et al.<sup>1</sup>

The authors regret the errors.

1. Caboclo LOSF, Huang N, Lepski GA, et al. Iatrogenic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease following human growth hormone therapy. *Arq Neuropsiquiatr* 2002;60:458–461.

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## **Epidemiology of vestibular vertigo: A neurologic survey of the general population**

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