

popularity for being more sensitive in showing paramagnetic tissues compared with the standard T2*-GRE. This was initially commercialized as susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI) by Siemens (Malvern, PA) MRI. SWI uses additional phase information to increase the sensitivity.² We previously reported evidence for higher sensitivity of SWI over GRE.³ Since then, it is gradually replacing T2*-GRE in clinical imaging, especially in settings where Siemens MRI is used. Due to licensing and patent issues, different MRI vendors are often forced to slightly modify a sequence technique to avoid infringement. To provide an equivalent ESI technique, General Electric (Milwaukee, WI) modified the T2*-GRE by multi-echo acquisition and postprocessing reconstruction as weighted average in its MRI and called it SWAN. Similarly, Philips (Andover, MA) MRI uses a different postprocessing technique called phase difference enhanced imaging (PADRE) to combine the phase information. The different ESI are probably superior to T2*-GRE. It would be interesting to compare ESI techniques from different vendors, comparing apples to apples.

Author Response: Michele A. Scully, Rochester, NY: We appreciate Dr. Nandigam's further explanation about ESI techniques and clarification that—like a number of other MRI methods—they are identified and performed differently by different MRI vendors. Neurologists should be aware of the variety of MRI-enhanced susceptibility sequence names and that each is performed in slightly different ways. We concur with Dr. Nandigam that ESI should replace T2*-GRE and that various techniques used by the different MRI vendors for specialized MRI sequences should be rigorously compared.

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1. Scully MA, Yeane GA, Compton ML, Berg MJ. SWAN MRI revealing multiple microhemorrhages secondary to septic emboli from mucormycosis. *Neurology* 2012;79:1932–1933.
2. Haacke EM, Mittal S, Wu Z, Neelavalli J, Cheng YC. Susceptibility-weighted imaging: technical aspects and clinical applications, part 1. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2009;30:19–30.
3. Nandigam RN, Viswanathan A, Delgado P, et al. MR imaging detection of cerebral microbleeds: effect of susceptibility-weighted imaging, section thickness, and field strength. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2009;30:338–343.

CORRECTION

Management of carotid stenosis in women: Consensus document

In the article “Management of carotid stenosis in women: Consensus document” by P. De Rango et al. (*Neurology* 2013;80:2258–2268), there is an error in the author list. The third author's name should read Didier Leys, MD, PhD. The authors regret the error.

Author disclosures are available upon request (journal@neurology.org).

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Management of carotid stenosis in women: Consensus document

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