

Author response: Roy Strowd, Baltimore, MD, Patrick Reynolds, Winston-Salem, NC: We thank Dr. Freeman and agree that a major challenge in encouraging the rich history of mentoring in neurology is not only ensuring that mentoring opportunities are available but also that they are utilized. Local mentoring programs provide the means for direct physical contact, which can be paramount in the mentor-mentee relationship. However, we agree that the landscape of these relationships is changing. Web-based mentoring is increasingly being developed and implemented. Opportunities such as the AAN Career Center offer an emerging means for online career development. Whether these opportunities will provide the environment necessary for formal mentoring is still unclear. In other areas of education, “e-mentoring” has been implemented with success.^{4,5} Medical e-mentoring continues to be explored.⁶ Emerging Web-based platforms necessary to promote such online mentoring currently

exist and could be leveraged to expand these programs in neurology.⁷

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CORRECTION

Copy number variants are frequent in genetic generalized epilepsy with intellectual disability

In the article “Copy number variants are frequent in genetic generalized epilepsy with intellectual disability” by S.A. Mullen et al. (*Neurology*® 2013;81:1507–1514), 3 authors were inadvertently omitted from the byline. As a result, the author order, affiliation, contribution, study funding, and disclosure information contained errors and omissions. The author list should have included Holger Trucks, PhD, Dennis Lal, MSc, and Thoman Sander, MD, and the order of authorship should be as follows: Mullen SA, Carvill GL, Bellows S, Bayly MA, Trucks H, Lal D, Sander T, Berkovic SF, Dibbens LM, Scheffer IE, Mefford HC. The affiliations for all authors should have read: Cologne Center for Genomics (H.T., D.L., T.S.), University of Cologne, Germany. The author contributions should have included: D. Lal: data analysis, acquisition of data; H. Trucks: study design, data analysis, acquisition of data; T. Sander: study design, data analysis, acquisition of data, obtain funding. The study funding should have included: Supported by the European Community (FP6 Integrated Project EPICURE, grant LSHM-CT-2006-037315 to T.S.), the German Research Foundation (ESF EuroEPINOMICS, DFG grant SA434/5-1 to T.S.), and the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (NGFN-Plus: EMINet, grant 01GS08120 to T.S.). The disclosures for this article should have also included: H. Trucks reports no disclosures. D. Lal has received research support from the Cologne Excellence Cluster on Cellular Stress Responses in Aging-Associated Diseases (CECAD). T. Sander has received research support from the University of Cologne (Köln Fortune Program). The authors regret the error and omissions.

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not, which suggests the possibility of additional unknown risk factors.

In our report,¹ the patient experienced PRIS and was diagnosed with concomitant mitochondrial disease. Even though the use of propofol may seem reassuring in the setting of general anesthesia in patients with mitochondrial disease,^{2,3} most of these patients were exposed to a single bolus of the drug. It is still unclear how propofol may have affected the mitochondrion in the case we described but it is unlikely to be a coincidence. The safety profile of propofol in the presence of mitochondrial disease should be reconsidered, and a diagnosis of mitochondrial disease should be suspected in the context of PRIS.

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CORRECTION

Correction: Copy number variants are frequent in genetic generalized epilepsy with intellectual disability

In the correction “Correction: Copy number variants are frequent in genetic generalized epilepsy with intellectual disability” (*Neurology*® 2013;81:2148), one name of the authors noted as inadvertently omitted from the original article’s byline was misspelled. The author names should have been spelled Holger Trucks, PhD, Dennis Lal, MSc, and Thomas Sander, MD. The *Neurology*® editorial office regrets the error.

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