

fatal since the ORs for infection and hospitalization for stroke were similar across racial groups. Several reviews of randomized controlled trials evaluating vitamin D for the prevention of infection have indicated conflicting results.^{4,5} There is no conclusive evidence that vitamin D is related to the incidence of infection. The hypotheses that vitamin D may contribute to stroke deaths in black patients after acute infection is intriguing but untested.

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CORRECTION

Higher glucose levels associated with lower memory and reduced hippocampal microstructure

In the WriteClick® Editor's Choice correspondence regarding "Higher glucose levels associated with lower memory and reduced hippocampal microstructure" by L.B. Grabenhenrich and S. Roll (*Neurology*® 2014;83:102), there is an error in the byline of the Author Response. The fourth author's name is misspelled and should read "Agnes Flöel." The editorial staff regrets the error.

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

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