trimester (more commonly in women who chose not to breastfeed exclusively; 36.7% vs 72.8% in the exclusive and nonexclusive breastfeeding groups, respectively; P < .001). It is plausible that the use of DMTs before pregnancy or becoming pregnant while taking DMT was not associated with postpartum relapse risk, as DMTs do not cure multiple sclerosis and their effect would not be expected to last 40 weeks. The large group of women treated with DMTs prior to pregnancy in our study might explain that the number of relapses in the 2 years before (in our case mostly while taking DMTs) pregnancy was not significantly associated with postpartum relapses compared with the PRIMS Study, as the natural disease activity was masked by the use of DMTs.

To address the concern that the DMTs that have demonstrated superiority to first-line injectable DMTs as natalizumab (fingolimod was not yet used in this cohort) might have been more commonly given to the nonexclusively breastfeeding women, we can report that nearly the same number of women received natalizumab prior to pregnancy (10% who exclusively breastfed vs 12.35% who did not). We agree that in the optimal scenario, the effect of the different DMTs on the postpartum relapse risk should be investigated; this was not possible in our cohort because only 29 women restarted their different DMTs in the first 30 days postpartum.

To answer the last question: the discrepancy between 102 vs 120 women in Figure 2 derives from the censoring of 18 women (mentioned in the text of the original article).

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Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Dr Hellwig has received speaker honoraria from Biogen Idec, Teva Pharma, Sanofi-Aventis, Novartis Pharma, Bayer Healthcare, Genzyme, and Merck Serono. Dr Langer-Gould is site principal investigator for 2 industry-sponsored phase 3 clinical trials (Biogen Idec and Hoffman-LaRoche) and was site principal investigator for an industry-sponsored observation study (Biogen Idec). The German MS and Pregnancy Registry is partly supported by Bayer Healthcare, Biogen Idec, Merck Serono, Novartis Pharma, Teva Pharma, and Genzyme Pharmaceuticals (a Sanofi-Aventis company).

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CORRECTION

Error in Term Definition: In the Original Investigation titled “Association Between Olfactory Dysfunction and Amnestic Mild Cognitive Impairment and Alzheimer Disease Dementia,” published online November 16, 2015, there was an error in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph of the Methods section. The sentence should read as follows: “Olfaction was assessed using the Brief Smell Identification Test (B-SIT) version A, which consists of 6 food-related and 6 non-food-related smells (cherry, clove, strawberry, menthol, pineappple, lemon, leather, lilac, smoke, soap, natural gas, and rose).” This article was corrected online.


Affiliation Error in Group Information Listing: In the Original Investigation entitled “Time to Reperfusion and Treatment Effect for Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Randomized Clinical Trial” published online December 21, 2015, and in the February 2016 issue of JAMA Neurology, 3 individuals mentioned in the Group Information section of the Article Information section were listed with the wrong affiliation. The portion of the Group Information given as “Patrick A. Brouwer, MD, Ludo F. M. Beenen, MD, Mariene E. S. Sprengers, MD, PhD, René van den Berg, MD, PhD, Aad van der Lugt, MD, PhD, and Bart J. Emmer, MD, PhD, Department of Radiology, Erasmus MC University Medical Center Rotterdam; Charles B. L. M. Majoie, MD, PhD, and Olvert A. Berkhemer, MD, Department of Radiology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam” should be replaced with “Patrick A. Brouwer, MD, Ludo F. M. Beenen, MD, Mariene E. S. Sprengers, MD, PhD, René van den Berg, MD, PhD, and Olvert A. Berkhemer, MD, Department of Radiology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam.” This article was corrected online and in print.


Error in Funding/Support: In the Original Article titled “Association of Elevated Amyloid Levels With Cognition and Biomarkers in Cognitively Normal People From the Community,” published online November 23, 2015, and also in the January 2016 print issue of JAMA Neurology, there was an error in Funding/Support. The Funding/Support section should read as follows: “This study was supported by grant U01 AG060786 from the National Institute on Aging (Dr Petersen), grant R01 AG046776 from the National Institute of Health (Dr Rocca), grants R01 AG011378 and R01 AG041581 from the National Institutes of Health (Dr Jack), and the Mayo Foundation.” This article was corrected online.


Omitted Author Affiliation: In the Original Investigation titled “Factors Associated With Recurrent Ischemic Stroke in the Medical Group of the SAMMPRIS Trial,” published online January 4, 2016, there was an omission in the author affiliations section. A second affiliation for Hyang-Min Kwon, MD, should have been listed as “Department of Neurology, Seoul Metropolitan Government-Seoul National University, Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea.” This article was corrected online.


Error in Table 1: In the Original Investigation titled “Exclusive Breastfeeding and the Effect on Postpartum Multiple Sclerosis Relapses,” published in the October 2015 issue, there was an error in Table 1. The header of the ninth row from the top should have read “DMT prior to pregnancy, No. (%).” Instead of “DMT during pregnancy, No. (%).” This article was corrected online.