neurologists treating patients with MG. According to a recent systematic review, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that high-dose corticotherapy increases exacerbation in MG. Furthermore, our study demonstrated that high-dose corticosteroids can be prescribed in MG without significant deterioration.

With respect to the second point raised by Akamine et al, we did not evaluate quality of life. At the time our protocol was designed, the French version of the 15-item Myasthenia Gravis Quality of Life Scale was not yet available. To evaluate the functional outcomes of MG, we used the Myasthenia Gravis Activities Of Daily Living score, which was slightly higher in the rapid-tapering arm (means [SDs], 1.5 [2.2] vs 1.1 [2.6]) at 12 months. However, we do not believe this to be clinically meaningful. The tapering of corticotherapy in both groups achieved MG stability that was comparable at 12 and 15 months; however, our study demonstrates that this can be obtained with smaller doses of corticosteroids (per our Table 2), as highlighted by Akamine et al. As also pointed out by Akamine et al, reducing the cumulative dose of corticosteroids, when possible, is preferable for individuals with MG.

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CORRECTION

Addition of Video Titles: In the Images in Neurology article titled “Osmotic Demyelination Syndrome With Evolving Movement Disorders,” published online May 14, 2018, and in the July 2018 issue of JAMA Neurology, the videos did not have titles. The following titles were added: “Video 1. Osmotic Demyelination Syndrome From Rapid Sodium Correction Causing Acute Parkinsonism” and “Video 2. Osmotic Demyelination Syndrome From Rapid Sodium Correction Causing Evolving Chorea.” This article was corrected online.


Error in Figure: The Original Investigation titled “Assessment of Optimal Patient Selection for Endovascular Thrombectomy Beyond 6 Hours After Symptom Onset: A Pooled Analysis of the AURORA Database,” which was published in the September 2021 issue, included an error in the Figure. In the “All patients” section of the Figure, the left-hand connector line should have extended to the left side of the light blue box, such that modified Rankin Scale scores 3 and 4 are included between the 2 connector lines in the control group. The article was corrected online.


Error in Text: The Editorial “Professional Soccer and Dementia Risk—The Ugly Side of the Beautiful Game,” published online August 2, 2021, had errors throughout the text. In the seventh paragraph, the second sentence should refer to professional players rather than professional soccer players. In addition, the second to the last sentence in the same paragraph should refer to individuals rather than players. These errors have been corrected online.