acid sequence “HRGMLR” was analyzed by the BLAST program by comparing the sequences of moesin and CMV proteins in our study, was located at a different site from the C-terminal, and was listed as the candidate of immune target. Separately, we agree that an animal model of AIDP by immunization with moesin protein (peptide) is necessary to confirm the disease pathogenesis model of AIDP. A validated job exposure matrix (JEM) was used to characterize exposure to 4 solvent categories: chlorinated solvents (all species combined, plus separate assessments of tetrachloromethane, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloromethane, trichloroethane), petroleum solvents (all species combined), benzene, and nonbenzene aromatic solvents (all species combined). The results and conclusions of the paper are not affected by this correction. The authors regret the error.

CORRECTIONS

Occupational solvent exposure and cognition: Does the association vary by level of education?

In the article “Occupational solvent exposure and cognition: Does the association vary by level of education?” by E.L. Sabbath et al. (Neurology® 2012;78:1754–1760), there is an error in the Methods. The authors listed hydrazine as an example of a nonbenzene aromatic solvent; however, toluene diisocyanate and hydrazine were not included in any analyses because they are not solvents. The first sentence under “Exposures” should have read: “A validated job exposure matrix (JEM) was used to characterize exposure to 4 solvent categories: chlorinated solvents (all species combined, plus separate assessments of tetrachloromethane, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloromethane, trichloroethane), petroleum solvents (all species combined), benzene, and nonbenzene aromatic solvents (all species combined).” The results and conclusions of the paper are not affected by this correction. The authors regret the error.

Time may not fully attenuate solvent-associated cognitive deficits in highly exposed workers

In the article “Time may not fully attenuate solvent-associated cognitive deficits in highly exposed workers” by E.L. Sabbath et al. (Neurology® 2014;82:1716–1723), there is an error in the Methods. The authors listed hydrazine as an example of a nonbenzene aromatic solvent; however, toluene diisocyanate and hydrazine were not included in any analyses because they are not solvents. The first sentence under “Exposure” should have read: “A job exposure matrix (JEM) was used to characterize lifetime exposure to 4 categories of organic solvents: chlorinated solvents (all species combined, plus separate assessments of tetrachloromethane, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloromethane, trichloroethane), petroleum solvents (all species combined), benzene, and nonbenzene aromatic solvents (all species combined).” The results and conclusions of the paper are not affected by this correction. The authors regret the error.

Author disclosures are available upon request (journal@neurology.org).
Time may not fully attenuate solvent-associated cognitive deficits in highly exposed workers

*Neurology* 2014;83;2315
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000001103

This information is current as of December 8, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Information &amp; Services</th>
<th>including high resolution figures, can be found at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/content/83/24/2315.2.full.html">http://www.neurology.org/content/83/24/2315.2.full.html</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permissions &amp; Licensing</td>
<td>Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprints</td>
<td>Information about ordering reprints can be found online: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus">http://www.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>