
Publisher Correction: SARS-CoV-2 and the brain to be studied long-term

Sarah Lemprière

Nature Reviews Neurology (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-020-0405-8> Published online 27 August 2020

The originally published article incorrectly stated that the next Alzheimer's Association International Conference will be held in May 2021. However, the date of the conference has not yet been formally announced. This has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the manuscript.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-020-0407-6> | Published online 3 September 2020

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Author Correction: Zoonotic and vector-borne parasites and epilepsy in low-income and middle-income countries

Gagandeep Singh , Samuel A. Angwafor, Alfred K. Njamnshi, Henry Fraimow and Josemir W. Sander 

Nature Reviews Neurology (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-020-0361-3> Published online 19 May 2020

In the article originally published online, an arrow was missing from Figure 3. This error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-020-0372-0> | Published online 26 May 2020

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Author Correction: Neurological immunotherapy in the era of COVID-19 — looking for consensus in the literature

Catharina Korsukewitz, Stephen W. Reddel, Amit Bar-Or and Heinz Wiendl 

Nature Reviews Neurology (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-020-0385-8> Published online 08 July 2020

In the originally published version of this article, the description of the study by Sormani et al. (ref. 14) in the third paragraph of the section entitled 'B cell-depleting therapies' was incorrect. The description should read:

In 232 patients with multiple sclerosis and suspected or proven COVID-19, the severity of COVID-19 was classified as mild (no or mild pneumonia) in 222 (96%), severe (shortness of breath, respiratory rate ≥ 30 breaths/min, blood oxygen saturation $\leq 93\%$, PaO₂:FiO₂ < 300 mmHg/%, and an increase in lung infiltrates of $> 50\%$ within 24–48 h) in 4 (2%) and critical (respiratory failure, septic shock and multiple organ dysfunction or failure) in 6 (3%). Of the 6 patients with critical illness, 1 recovered and 5 died. Of 28 patients receiving a B cell-depleting therapy, 3 (10%) developed a severe or critical disease course¹⁴.

This description has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

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