therapy. It remains difficult to predict which patients have a high loop gain phenotype and are at the highest risk for developing complex sleep apnea refractory to CPAP. While stroke is a known risk factor for central sleep apnea, whether stroke is also a risk factor for high loop gain is unknown. Thus, although complex sleep apnea may limit adherence, whether stroke is associated with an increased risk of this phenomena requires further study.

Disclosures: A. Davis was involved with a commercially sponsored clinical trial: PARTNER II Trial ("Placement of Aortic Transcatheter Valves Trial") sponsored by Edwards Lifesciences. M. Billings has received a post-MD HSRD Fellowship from the Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research and Development, Health Services Research & Development. W.T. Longstreth, Jr., is a coinvestigator on several NIH-funded studies. S. Khot serves on the editorial board of Neurohospitalist and as a Section Editor of Clinical Pathological Conferences and Clinical Problem Solving.

Correspondence to: apd77@uw.edu


ERRATUM
Contraindications to intravenous rtPA for acute stroke: A critical reappraisal

In the article “Contraindications to intravenous rtPA for acute stroke: A critical reappraisal” by A. A. Rabinstein and J.E. Fugate (Neurol Clin Pract 2013;3:177–185), clarification is needed in the summary/introduction. The statistic that 1%–5% of stroke patients are treated with rtPA uses the total of all admitted Medicare patients as the denominator, regardless of the time-to-presentation.1,2 The authors regret any confusion.


The Nerve! Readers Speak
Contraindications to intravenous rtPA for acute stroke: A critical reappraisal

Neurol Clin Pract 2013;3;371
DOI 10.1212/01.CPJ.0000435706.04846.53

This information is current as of October 14, 2013

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://cp.neurology.org/content/3/5/371.full.html

References
This article cites 2 articles, 2 of which you can access for free at:
http://cp.neurology.org/content/3/5/371.full.html##ref-list-1

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://cp.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://cp.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus