Heterozygous KIDINS220 mutation leads to spastic paraplegia and obesity in an Asian girl

doi:10.1111/ene.13755

In the version of this article originally published [1], it stated that no mammalian model of *KIDINS220* mutation has yet been established. This is inaccurate. In fact, several mouse models have been developed. The statement has been amended, and references to the models have been added.

Reference

1. Yang L, Zhang W, Peng J, Yin F. Heterozygous KIDINS220 mutation leads to spastic paraplegia and obesity in an Asian girl. *Eur J Neurol* 2018; **25:** e53–e54.

Erratum

doi:10.1111/ene.13802

The CME articles published [1–4] in the March 2018 to August 2018 issues contained the statement 'This paper is being simultaneously published in European Journal of Neurology and Multiple Sclerosis Journal.' This statement was erroneous and has been removed from the online versions of the articles.

References

1. Labate A, Mumoli L, Curcio A, *et al*. Value of clinical features to differentiate refractory epilepsy from mimics: a prospective longitudinal cohort study. *Eur J Neurol* 2018; **25:** 711–717.
2. Belvisi D, Conte A, Cutrona C, *et al*. Re-emergent tremor in Parkinson's disease: the effect of dopaminergic treatment. *Eur J Neurol* 2018; **25:** 799–804.
3. Smith RA, Macklin EA, Myers KJ, *et al*. Assessment of bulbar function in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: validation of a self-report scale (Center for Neurologic Study Bulbar Function Scale). *Eur J Neurol* 2018; **25:** 907–916.
4. Graus F, Escudero D, Oleaga L, *et al*. Syndrome and outcome of antibody-negative limbic encephalitis. *Eur J Neurol* 2018; **25:** 1011–1016.