

Optimising Epilepsy Therapy – Searching for the Evidence – Looking Beyond the Data

Proceedings of a Symposium Presented at the 1st Meeting of the European Academy of Neurology,
22 June 2015, Berlin

Expert reviewed by: Mar Carreño,¹ Eugen Trinka² and Martin Holtkamp³

1. Clinical Institute of Neurosciences, Epilepsy Unit, Hospital Clinic of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; 2. Department of Neurology, Christian Doppler Medical Centre, Paracelsus Medical University, Austria; Centre for Cognitive Neuroscience, Austria 3. Epilepsy-Center Berlin-Brandenburg, Department of Neurology, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

Citation: *European Neurological Review*, 2016;11(1):[online only]

Erratum to: *European Neurological Review*, 2015;10(2):164–70

The authors of the above-mentioned paper would like to make the following adjustment to their article.

On page 167 the incorrect reference is cited after the following sentence:

In an estimated population of 605 patients who received retigabine, 38 (6.3 %) showed skin discolouration after a median 4.1 years, and 36 had eye examinations.

The correct reference should FDA Drug Safety Communication, Anti-seizure drug Potiga (ezogabine) linked to retinal abnormalities and blue skin discoloration 2013. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/UCM349554.pdf>