Correction to: Neuromodulation for Gait Disorders

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Correction to:

Chapter 23 in: I. Opris et al. (eds.), *Modern Approaches to Augmentation of Brain Function*, Contemporary Clinical Neuroscience, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-54564-2_23

Multiple corrections provided by the author were not updated in this chapter, which are mentioned hereby. The below errors have been corrected in this chapter.

I. In Figure 3 caption, reference citations “Hong et al. 2009” and “MacKinnon et al. 2018” were deleted. These references were removed as the original text referred to stimulation sites labeled “c” and “d” in part A of the figure and correspondingly as “3” and “4” in part B of the figure (not reference numbers). So, the figure legend should read:

“Fig. 3 Electrical mapping of the MLR and surrounding region in the cat. (Adapted from Opris et al. 2019, with permission). (a) Stimulation of the CnF (site c) and Sub-cuneiform (site d) produces the largest locomotor responses and associated pressor responses (from arterial line), shown in (b) (sites 3 and 4, respectively). (c) Detailed plot of blood pressure and EMG responses to stimulation of the CnF (b: site 3). *R* right, *L* left, *Pbst* posterior biceps/semitendinosus, *Smab* semimembranosus/anterior biceps, *Sart* sartorius, *Quad* quadriceps”

II. Lines 171–174 were revised as: “Although this close intermingling of inhibitory and excitatory populations in the medulla may hinder attempts to evoke locomotor activity electrically (Capelli et al. 2017), stimulation of medullary cells either electrically or pharmacologically in the cat can produce locomotion (Noga et al. 1988).”

The updated online version of this chapter can be found at
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III. The following reference was added:

Noga BR, Kettler J, Jordan LM (1988) Locomotion produced in mesencephalic cats by injections of putative transmitter substances and antagonists into the medial reticular formation and the pontomedullary locomotor strip. *J Neurosci* 8(6):2074–2086

IV. Figure 4 legend (just after line 521) was mislabeled as Fig. 5.

V. Figure 5 legend (immediately following) was mislabeled as Fig. 4.

VI. The sentence was revised as: “MLR DBS improves partially weight-supported gait...”

VII. Ln. 646. The following sentence was inserted before the sentence beginning with “In intact rodents...”:

“In decerebrate cats, electrical or pharmacological activation of RST neurons in this area can initiate locomotion (Noga et al. 1988), which can be blocked by spinal intrathecal injection of glutamatergic antagonists (Douglas et al. 1993).”

VIII. The following reference was added:

Douglas JR, Noga BR, Dai X, Jordan LM (1993) The effects of intrathecal administration of excitatory amino acid agonists and antagonists on the initiation of locomotion in the adult cat. *J Neurosci* 13(3):990–1000