

Correction to: Opicapone in Parkinson's disease: a profile of its use

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Correction to: Drugs Ther Perspect 2017;33(7):303–10
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40267-017-0419-5>

Page 303, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 1–4: the following sentence, which previously read:

Parkinson's disease (PD), the most common chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative disease, is a manageable, but as yet, incurable disease that increases in prevalence with age [1, 2].

Should read:

Parkinson's disease (PD), the second most common chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative disease, is a manageable, but as yet, incurable disease that increases in prevalence with age [1, 2].

Page 304, column 1, paragraph 1, lines 1–4: the following text, which previously read:

levodopa and its rapid peripheral metabolism by aromatic *L*-amino acid decarboxylase to dopamine and by catechol-*O*-methyltransferase (COMT) to 3-*O*-methyldopa (3-OMD) [1–3].

Should read:

levodopa and its rapid peripheral metabolism by aromatic *L*-amino acid decarboxylase to dopamine and by catechol-*O*-methyltransferase (COMT) to 3-*O*-methyldopa (3-OMD) [2,3].

Page 306, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 1–2: the following text, which previously read:

Clinician's Global Impression of Change (PGI-C) and Patient's Global Impression of Change (PGI-C) in BIPARK I [18].

Should read:

Clinician's Global Impression of Change (CGI-C) and Patient's Global Impression of Change (PGI-C) in BIPARK I [18].

Page 308, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1–8: the following sentence, which previously read:

Opicapone has the advantage of once-daily administration versus frequent administration with second generation COMT inhibitors, with entacapone administered with each levodopa dose (maximum of ≤ 10 doses/day) and tolcapone administered three times daily [1–3]. Tolcapone is also associated with an increased risk of hepatotoxicity (albeit very rare), which limits its use to patients who fail to respond to other COMT inhibitors [1–3].

Should read:

Opicapone has the advantage of once-daily administration versus frequent administration with second generation COMT inhibitors, with entacapone administered with each levodopa dose (maximum of ≤ 10 doses/day) and tolcapone administered three times daily [3]. Tolcapone is also associated with an increased risk of hepatotoxicity

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(albeit very rare), which limits its use to patients who fail to respond to other COMT inhibitors [3].

Page 309 reference list: Reference 1, which previously read:

1. Samii A, Nutt J, Ransom RR, et al. Parkinson's disease. *Lancet*. 2004;2004(362):1783–93

Should read:

1. Kalia LV, Lang AE. Parkinson's disease. *Lancet*. 2015;(386):896–912