Wiedenmann et al. Radiation Oncology (2018) 13:183
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13014-018-1134-7

Radiation Oncology

CORRECTION Open Access

Correction to: Effect of radiochemotherapy on T2* MRI in HNSCC and its relation to FMISO PET derived hypoxia and FDG PET

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Correction

Following the publication of this article [1], the authors noticed that Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were in the incorrect order and thus had incorrect captions.

The images that were incorrectly published as Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 should have been published as Figs. 4, 5, 2 and 3 respectively.

The correct versions of Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 with captions have been included in this Correction.

The original article has been corrected.

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Received: 17 September 2018 Accepted: 17 September 2018
Published online: 21 September 2018

Reference

1. Wiedenmann, et al. Radiat Oncol. 2018;13:159. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13014-018-1103-1.

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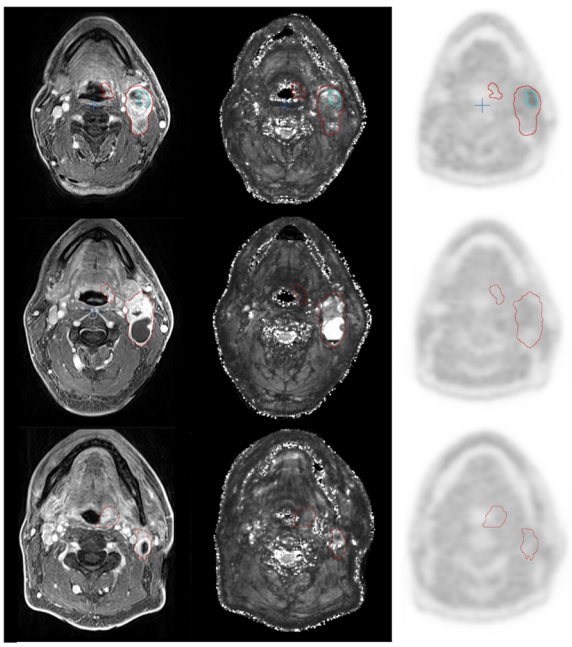

Fig. 2 Representative example of imaging modalities MRI T1, T2*, and FMISO-PET. Primary tumour and lymph node metastasis (pt. 5, tonsillar carcinoma) at week 0, 2, and 5 (upper, middle, lower panel): co-registered image sets from MRI T1, MRI T2*, FMISO-PET (left to right). Red contours: GTV-T, GTV-LN. Blue contour: HSV-LN

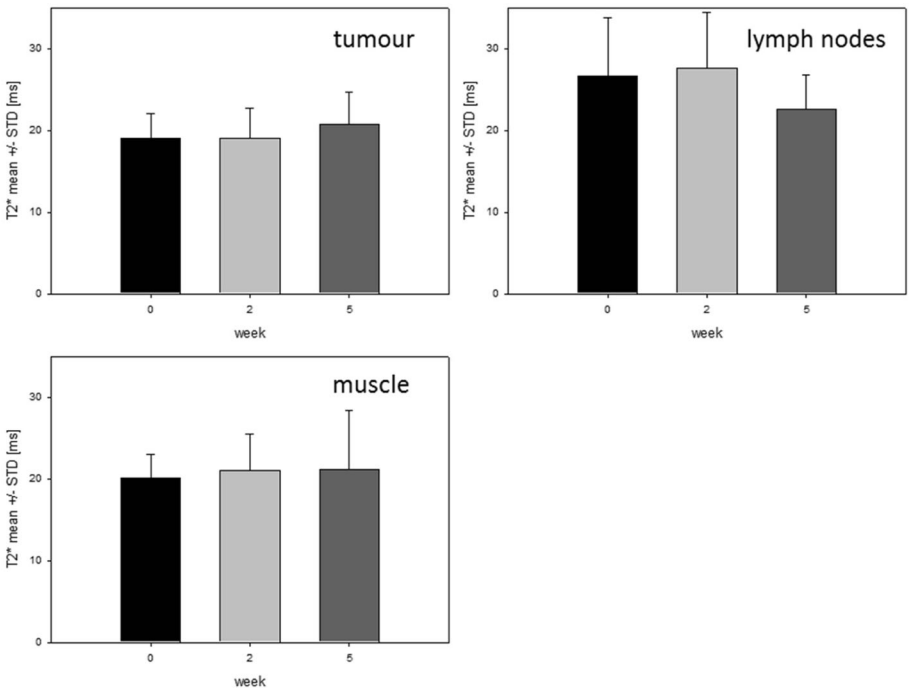

Fig. 3 Time course of T2* values within volumes. T2* mean ± STD within tumour, lymph nodes and normal tissue for all patients ($n = 10$)

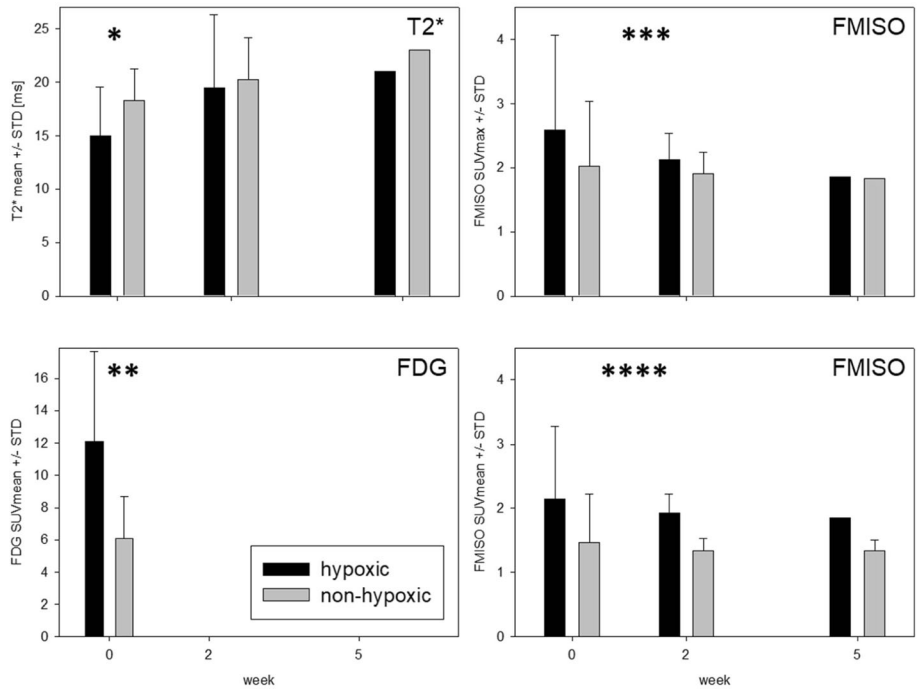

Fig. 4 Hypoxic tumour subvolumes: T2* values vs. FDG uptake and FMISO uptake. T2* values (ms) were lower and FDG uptake was higher within hypoxic tumour subvolumes as compared to non-hypoxic tumour subvolumes (*$p = 0.051$, **$p = 0.026$). FMISO uptake was higher within hypoxic tumour subvolumes than within non-hypoxic tumour subvolumes (***$p = 0.029$, $p = 0.072$, ****$p = 0.003$, $p = 0.0001$)

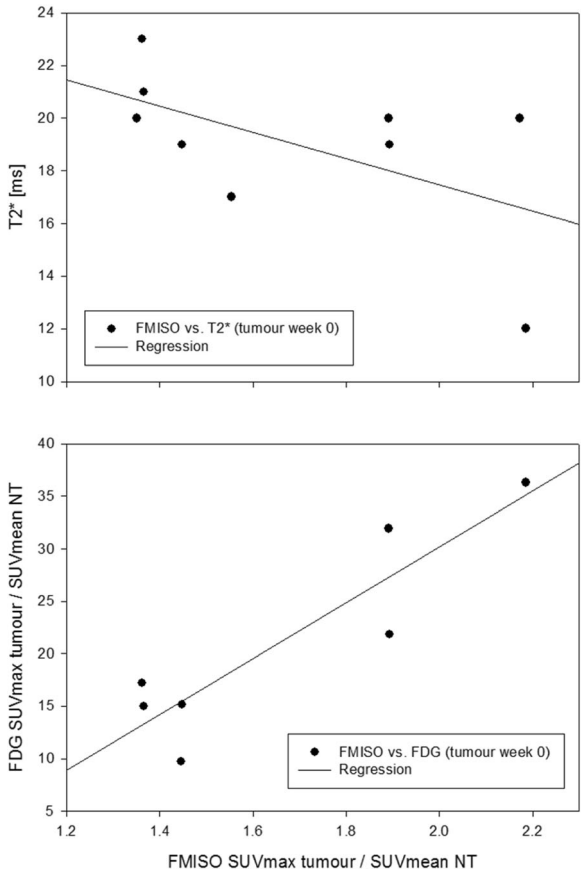

Fig. 5 Correlation of FMISO uptake with mean T2* and FDG uptake. Plots showing correlation within GTV-T at baseline