

CORRECTION

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Correction to: Three-dimensional assessment of coronary high-intensity plaques with T1-weighted cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging to predict periprocedural myocardial injury after elective percutaneous coronary intervention

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In the original publication of this article [1] the wording of '3Di-PMR' was different between the text and figures. Figures 1, 3, 4 and 5 contained the old wording '3D-PMRI'. In this correction article the updated figures are published.

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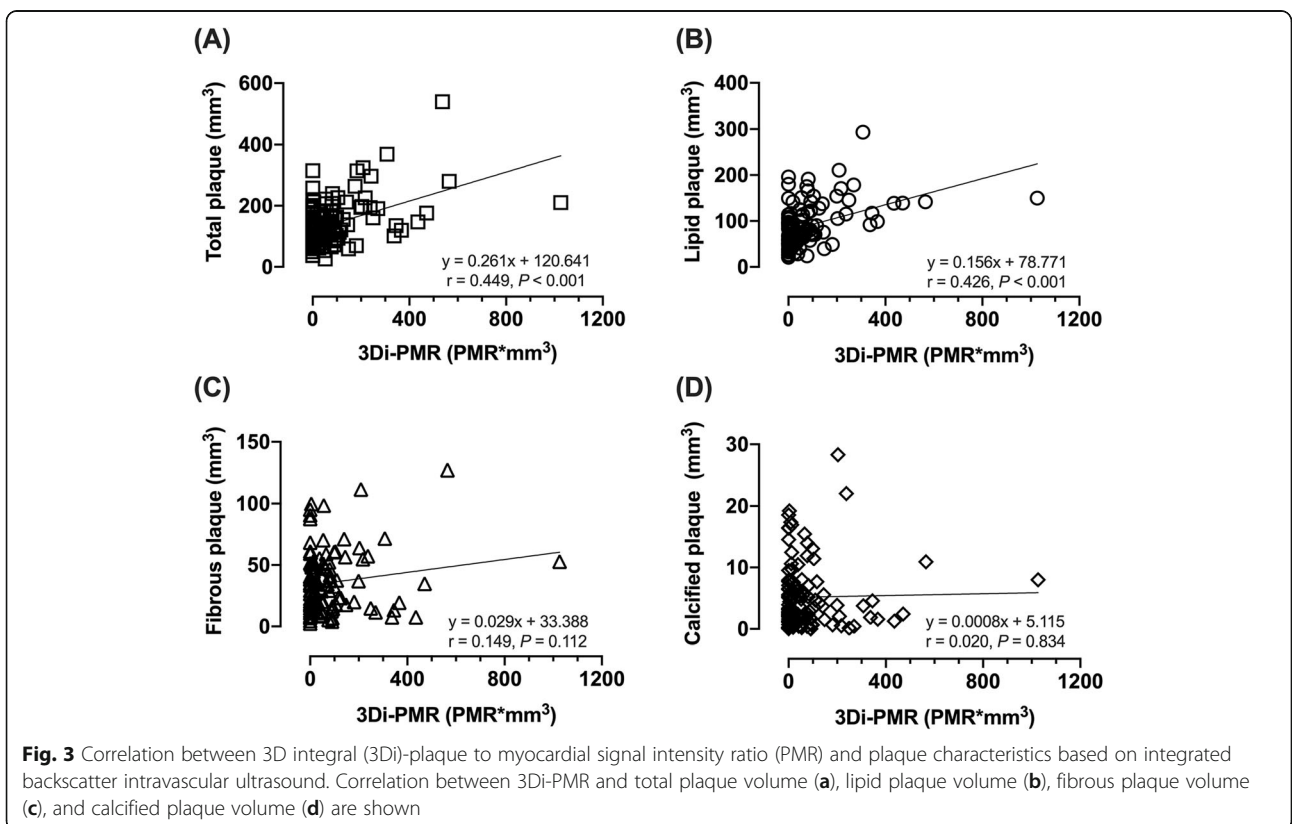
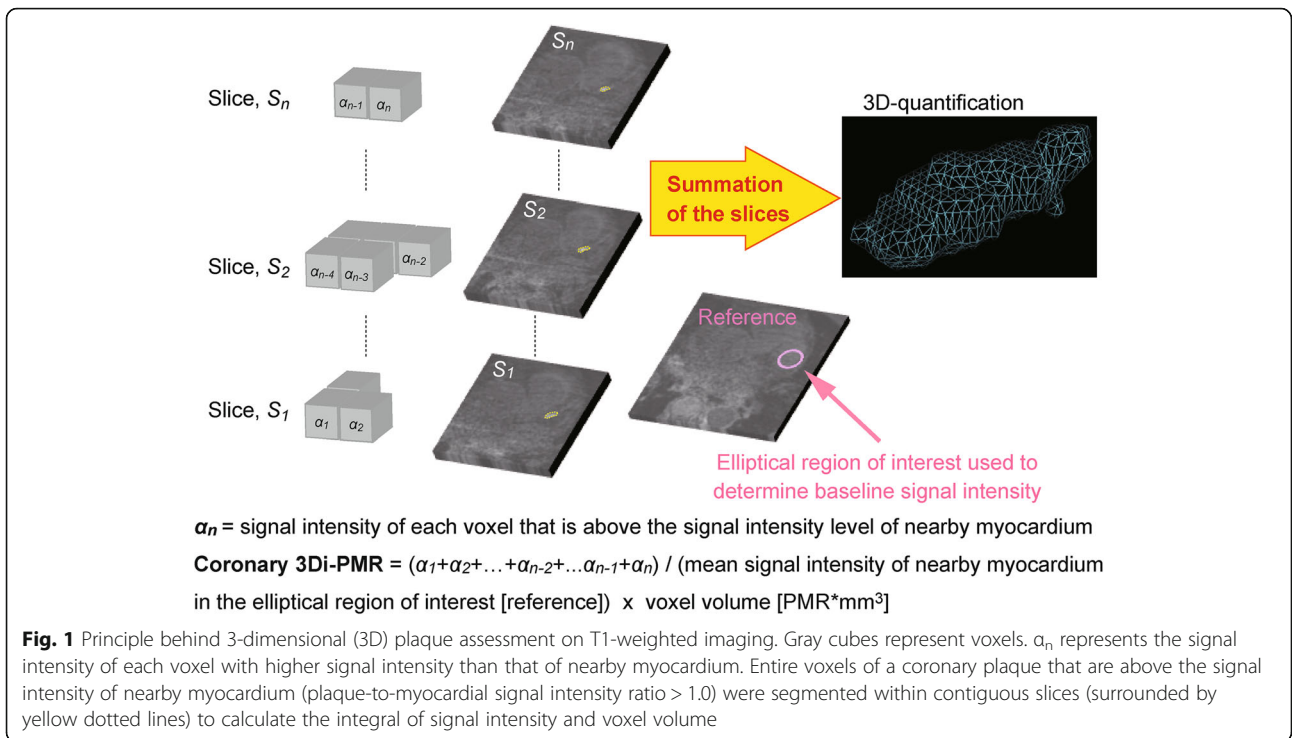
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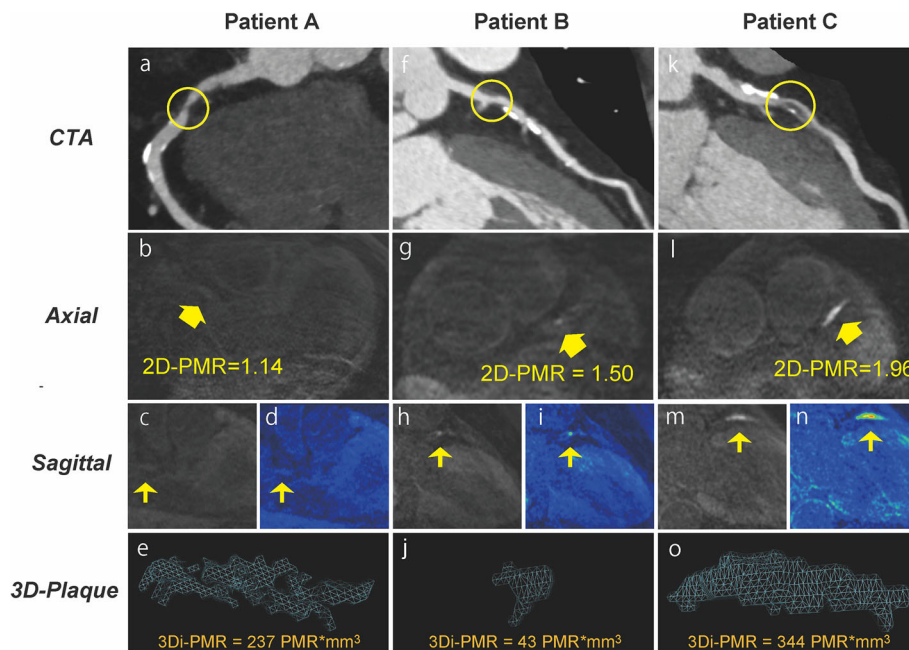


Fig. 4 Representative 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional plaque assessment on T1-weighted imaging. Coronary plaques with $2D^{low}3D^{high}$ in the proximal right coronary artery (2D-PMR, 1.14; 3Di-PMR, 237 $PMR \cdot mm^3$; Patient A: a–e), $2D^{high}3D^{low}$ in the proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD) (2D-PMR, 1.50; 3Di-PMR, 43 $PMR \cdot mm^3$; Patient B: f–j), and $2D^{high}3D^{high}$ in the proximal LAD (2D-PMR, 1.96; 3Di-PMR, 344 $PMR \cdot mm^3$; Patient C: k–o). Computed tomography angiography (CTA) images (a, f, k), and axial images (b, g, l), sagittal images (c, h, m), color maps (d, i, n), and 3D region of interests (3D plaque: e, j, n) on T1w images are shown. Yellow circles indicate percutaneous coronary intervention target lesion sites on CTA. Yellow arrows indicate lesions on T1w imaging corresponding to a lesion on angiography that underwent intervention

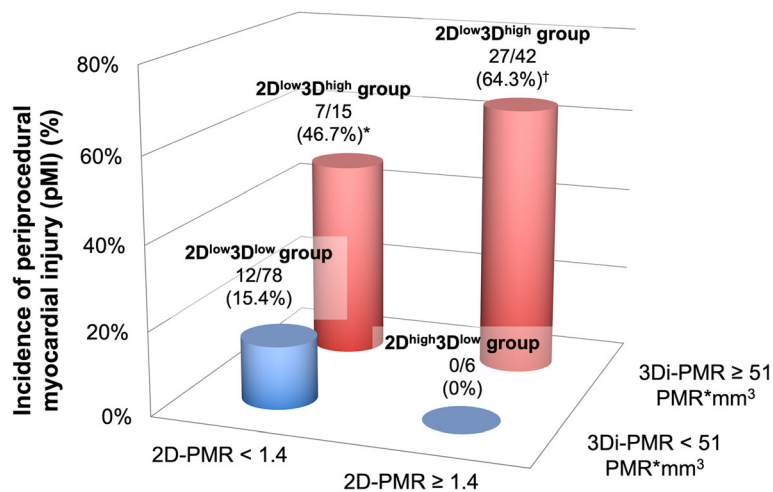


Fig. 5 Incidence of periprocedural myocardial injury (pMI) based on 3Di-PMR and 2D-PMR cutoff values. The red and blue bars represent patients with $3Di-PMR \geq 51 PMR \cdot mm^3$ and $< 51 PMR \cdot mm^3$, respectively. $P < 0.001$ based on the chi-squared test. * $P = 0.006$ vs. $2D^{high}3D^{low}$ group. † $P < 0.001$ vs. $2D^{low}3D^{low}$ group, and $P = 0.003$ vs. $2D^{high}3D^{low}$ group