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ERRATUM

Outcomes of Biosynthetic and Synthetic Mesh in Ventral Hernia Repair: Erratum

Two errors have been reported by the authors of "Outcomes of Biosynthetic and Synthetic Mesh in Ventral Hernia Repair," published as e4707 in *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Global Open*, by Sivaraj et al.[1]

On page 5, left-hand column, first paragraph, second line from the top: "Gore's Synecore (polytetrafluorethylene fibers combined with a bioabsorbable copolymer scaffold composed of polyglycolic acid and trimethylene carbonate)" should be changed to "GORE BIO-A (bioabsorbable copolymer scaffold composed of polyglycolic acid and trimethylene carbonate)."

On page 5, left-hand column, first paragraph, eight line from the top: "A prospective study of contaminated ventral hernias repaired with Synecore mesh noted a 17% hernia recurrence rate in a population of mainly complex contaminated (77%) cases" should be changed to: "A prospective study (COBRA) of contaminated ventral hernias repaired with BIO-A mesh noted a 17% hernia recurrence rate in a population of mainly complex contaminated (77%) cases."[2]

REFERENCES

1. Sivaraj D, Fischer KS, Kim TS, et al. Outcomes of biosynthetic and synthetic mesh in ventral hernia repair. *Plast Reconstr Surg Global Open*. 2022;10:p e4707.
2. Rosen MJ, Bauer JJ, Harmaty M, et al. Multicenter, prospective, longitudinal study of the recurrence, surgical site infection, and quality of life after contaminated ventral hernia repair using biosynthetic absorbable mesh: the COBRA Study. *Ann Surg*. 2017;265:205–211.

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