

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction to: Yttrium-90 radioembolization as a possible new treatment for brain cancer: proof of concept and safety analysis in a canine model

Alexander S. Pasciak^{1*}, Sasicha Manupipatpong¹, Ferdinand K. Hui², Larry Gainsburg³, Rebecca Krimins^{4,5,6,7}, M. Christine Zink⁴, Cory F. Brayton⁴, Meaghan Morris⁸, Jaime Sage⁹, Danielle R. Donahue¹⁰, Matthew R. Dreher¹¹, Dara L. Kraitchman^{4,12} and Clifford R. Weiss^{2,13}

Correction to: EJNMMI Res 10, 96 (2020)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13550-020-00679-1>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported that the captions of Figs. 7 and 8 had been erroneously swapped in the article.

The figures have now been corrected in the published original article.

In addition, please find the (corrected) figures in this correction for reference.

Author details

¹School of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1800 Orleans St, Baltimore, MD 21287, USA. ²Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, Division of Vascular and Interventional Radiology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ³Mid-Atlantic Veterinary Neurology and Neurosurgery, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁴Department of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁵Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, Express Radiology Research Lab, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁶Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, Veterinary Clinical Trials Network, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁷Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁸Department of Pathology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁹MRI Vets, PLLC, Georgetown, TX, USA. ¹⁰Mouse Imaging Facility, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA. ¹¹Biocompatibles UK Ltd., a BTG International group company, Farnham, Surrey, UK. ¹²Department of

Radiology and Radiological Science, Center for Image-Guided Animal Therapy, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ¹³Department Biomedical Engineering, The Johns Hopkins Whiting School of Engineering, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Published online: 10 September 2020

Reference

1. Pasciak AS, Manupipatpong S, Hui FK, et al. Yttrium-90 radioembolization as a possible new treatment for brain cancer: proof of concept and safety analysis in a canine model. *EJNMMI Res.* 2020;10:96. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13550-020-00679-1>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13550-020-00679-1>.

* Correspondence: alexander.pasciak@gmail.com

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13550-020-00679-1>

¹School of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1800 Orleans St, Baltimore, MD 21287, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

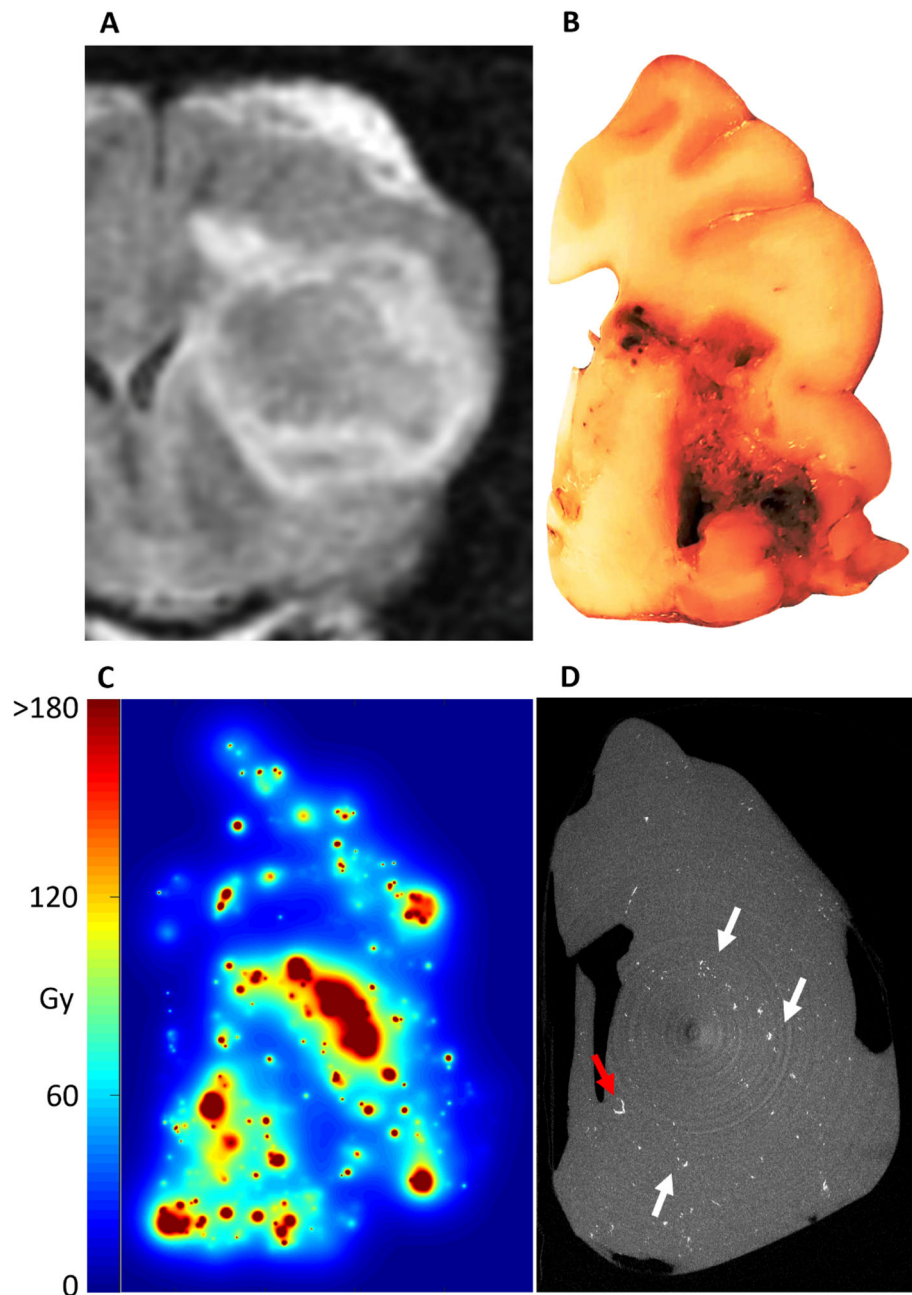


Fig. 7 Gross pathology and microdosimetry for P5. **a** Pre-treatment T2 FLAIR 1 month prior to therapy. **b** Formalin-fixed gross pathologic example of involved hemisphere with significant central tumor necrosis. **c** Microdosimetry showing the absorbed-dose distribution in dog P5 if the dog had survived. At the time of death, only 15% of the absorbed-doses shown had been delivered based on the half-life of ^{90}Y . **d** Post-explant microCT showing gross distribution of glass microspheres. Image is a maximum intensity projection of 100 microCT slices with a combined thickness of 900 μm . A preference for deposition in the peri-necrotic region of tumor can be seen (white arrows). Occasional filling of end-arterioles/capillaries with microspheres can be visualized (red arrow)

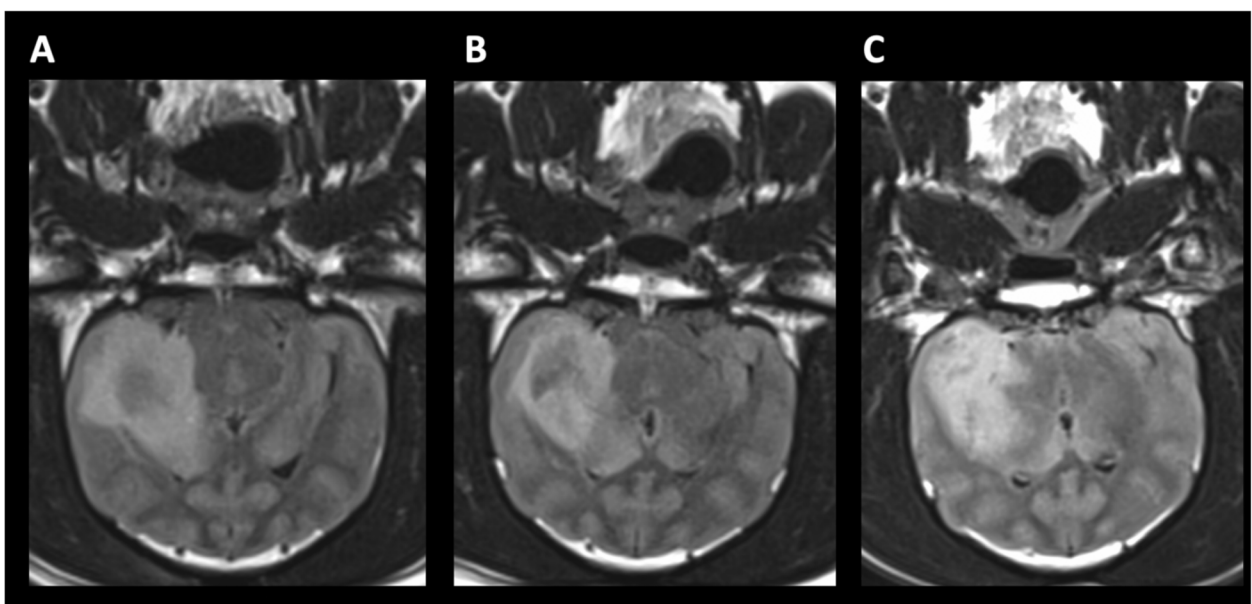


Fig. 8 P4 T2 FLAIR at **a** 1 month pre-treatment, **b** 1 month post-treatment and **c** 6 months post-treatment