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CORRECTION

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

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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.

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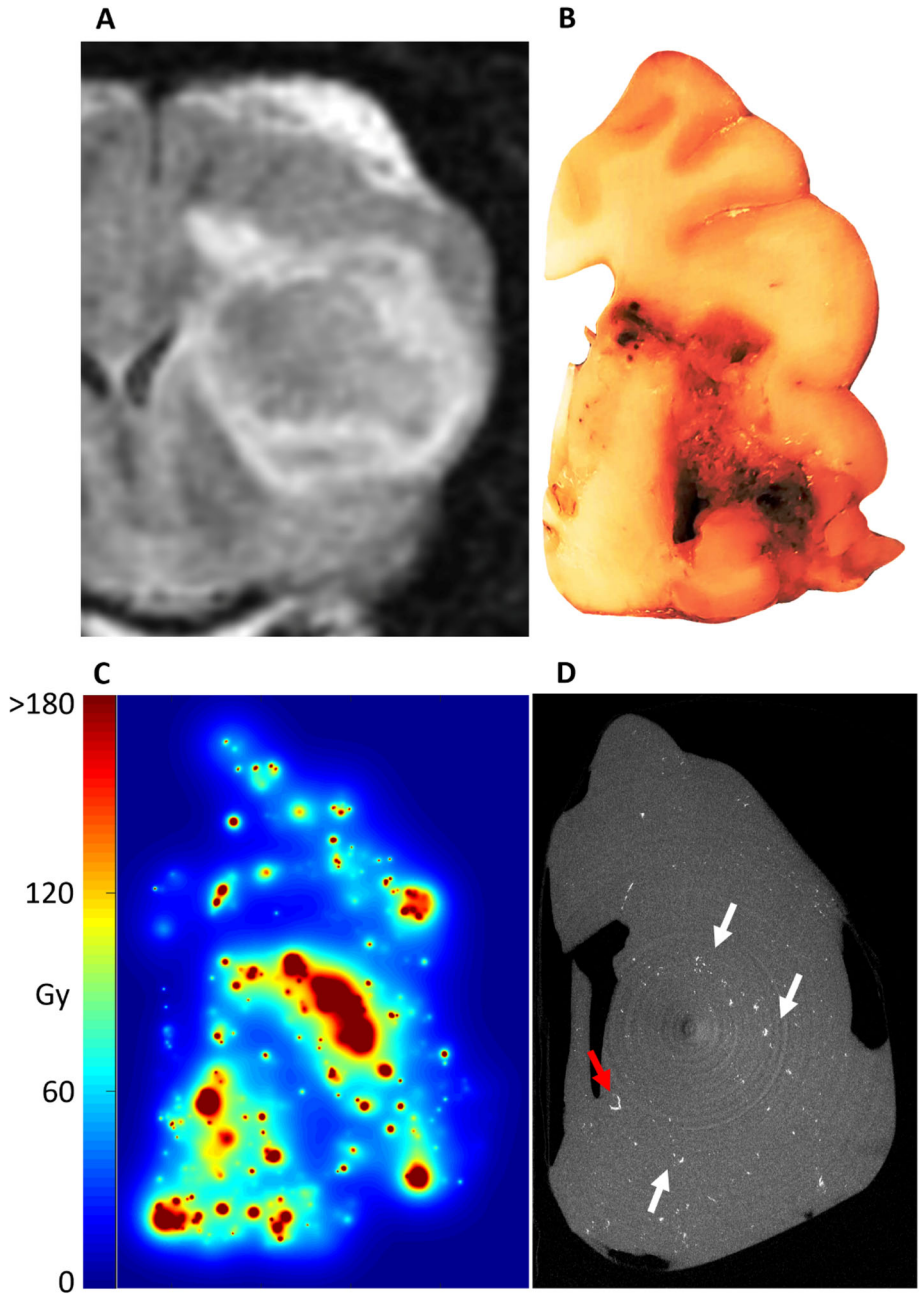

Fig. 7 Gross pathology and microdosimetry for P5. **a** Pre-treatment T2 FLAIR 1 month prior to therapy. **b** Formalin-fixed gross pathologic example of involved hemisphere with significant central tumor necrosis. **c** Microdosimetry showing the absorbed-dose distribution in dog P5 if the dog had survived. 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 um. 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)

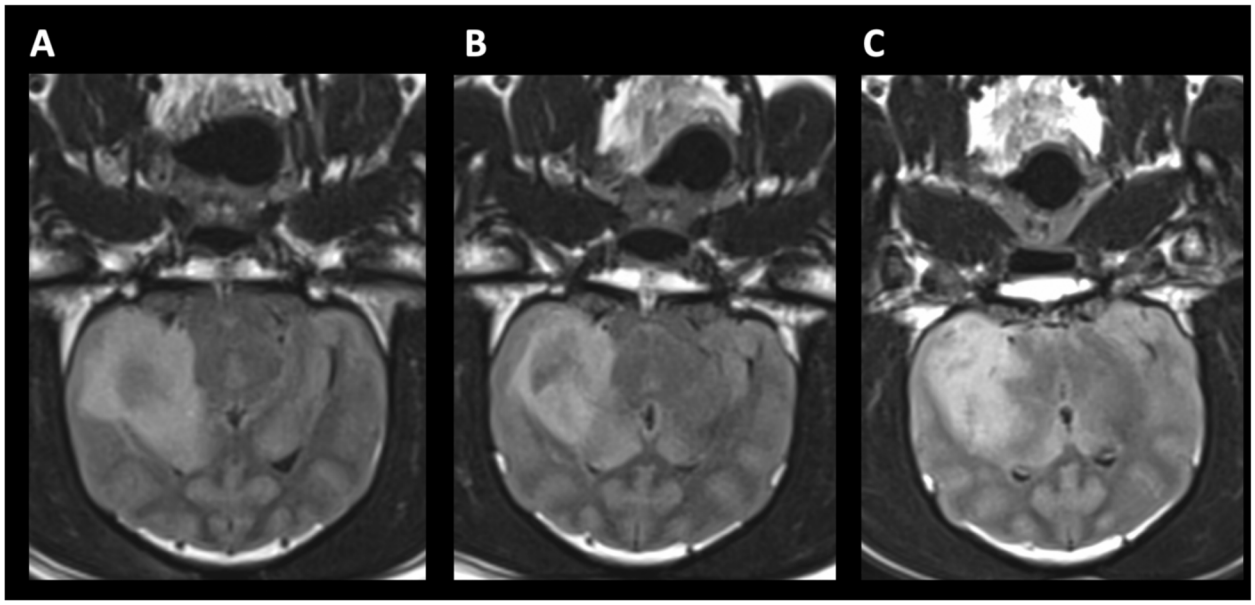

Fig. 8 P4 T2 FLAIR at **a** 1 month pre-treatment, **b** 1 month post-treatment and **c** 6 months post-treatment