

AUTHOR CORRECTION

A Clinical Investigation authored by Romson *et al.* published in the November 1999 issue of ANESTHESIOLOGY (1999; 91:1318-28) contained an error in the labeling of the y-axis in figure 4. The corrected figure 4 appears below.

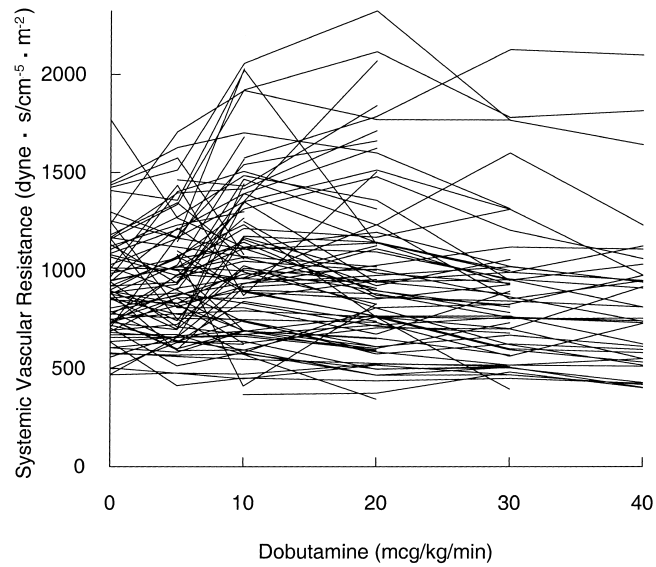


Fig. 4. Dose-response relationship for increasing doses of dobutamine on systemic vascular resistance for each patient is shown.

ERRATUM

A Clinical Investigation authored by Kharasch and Jubert published in the November 1999 issue of *ANESTHESIOLOGY* contained errors in the text and in tables 1 and 2. At the top of the second column on page 1269, *N*-acetyl-*S*-(2,2-difluoro-vinyl)-*L*-cysteine was misspelled; the correct spelling is: *N*-acetyl-*S*-(2,2-difluoro-vinyl)-*L*-cysteine. In the body and footnote of table 1, the units of measure for compound A uptake were incorrectly presented as mM and $\mu\text{M}/\text{kg}$; the correct units are mmol and $\mu\text{mol}/\text{kg}$. In table 2, the unit of measure for excretion was incorrectly presented as $\mu\text{M}/\text{day}$; the correct unit is $\mu\text{mol}/\text{day}$. The corrected tables 1 and 2 appear below.

Table 1. Patient Demographics and Sevoflurane Exposure

Demographic	Value
Duration of anesthesia (h)	3.5 \pm 1.3 (1.4–7.3)
Sevoflurane exposure (MAC-h)	3.7 \pm 2.0 (1.2–8.5)
Compound A inspired maximum (ppm)	29 \pm 14 (10–67)
Compound A inspired AUC (ppm \cdot h)*	78 \pm 58 (10–223)
Compound A inspired–expired AUC (ppm \cdot h)*	26 \pm 16 (4–64)
Compound A uptake (mmol)†	0.39 \pm 0.35 (0.06–1.66)
Compound A uptake ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{kg}$)	4.8 \pm 4.0 (0.8–19.0)

Values are mean \pm SD (range).

MAC = minimum alveolar concentration; AUC = area under the curve.

* Calculated by the trapezoidal rule, using 30 min as the first time point, to permit comparison with previously published data.¹⁵ This somewhat underestimates the true AUC.

† Calculated using F_E for F_M . Uptake conventionally calculated using F_A and F_I to determine F_M was 0.23 \pm 0.22 mmol.

Table 2. Daily Excretion of Mercapturic Acids and β -Lyase–derived Fluoroacid Metabolites in Urine after Low-flow Sevoflurane

	Excretion ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{day}$)		
	0–24 h	24–48 h	48–72 h
Alkane mercapturic acid	49.8 \pm 35.2	3.6 \pm 9.4	0 \pm 0
Alkene mercapturic acid	39.6 \pm 22.8	2.2 \pm 4.8	0 \pm 0
3,3,3-Trifluoro-2-(fluoromethoxy)propanoic acid	167 \pm 232	97 \pm 219	36 \pm 58
Trifluorolactic acid	1.2 \pm 3.2	0.3 \pm 0.9	0 \pm 0

ERRATUM

A statement was accidentally omitted from an Editorial View authored by Kharasch published in the November 1999 issue of *ANESTHESIOLOGY* (1999; 91:1192–3). The footnote should include the following: Dr. Kharasch is a consultant for Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Illinois.