

ERRATUM

The article by Musch *et al.* entitled "Mechanism by Which a Sustained Inflation Can Worsen Oxygenation in Acute Lung Injury" was published in the February issue of the Journal (ANESTHESIOLOGY 2004; 100:323-30) with figures 3 and 4 presented in poor quality. These figures are reprinted here in corrected form. The publisher regrets the error.

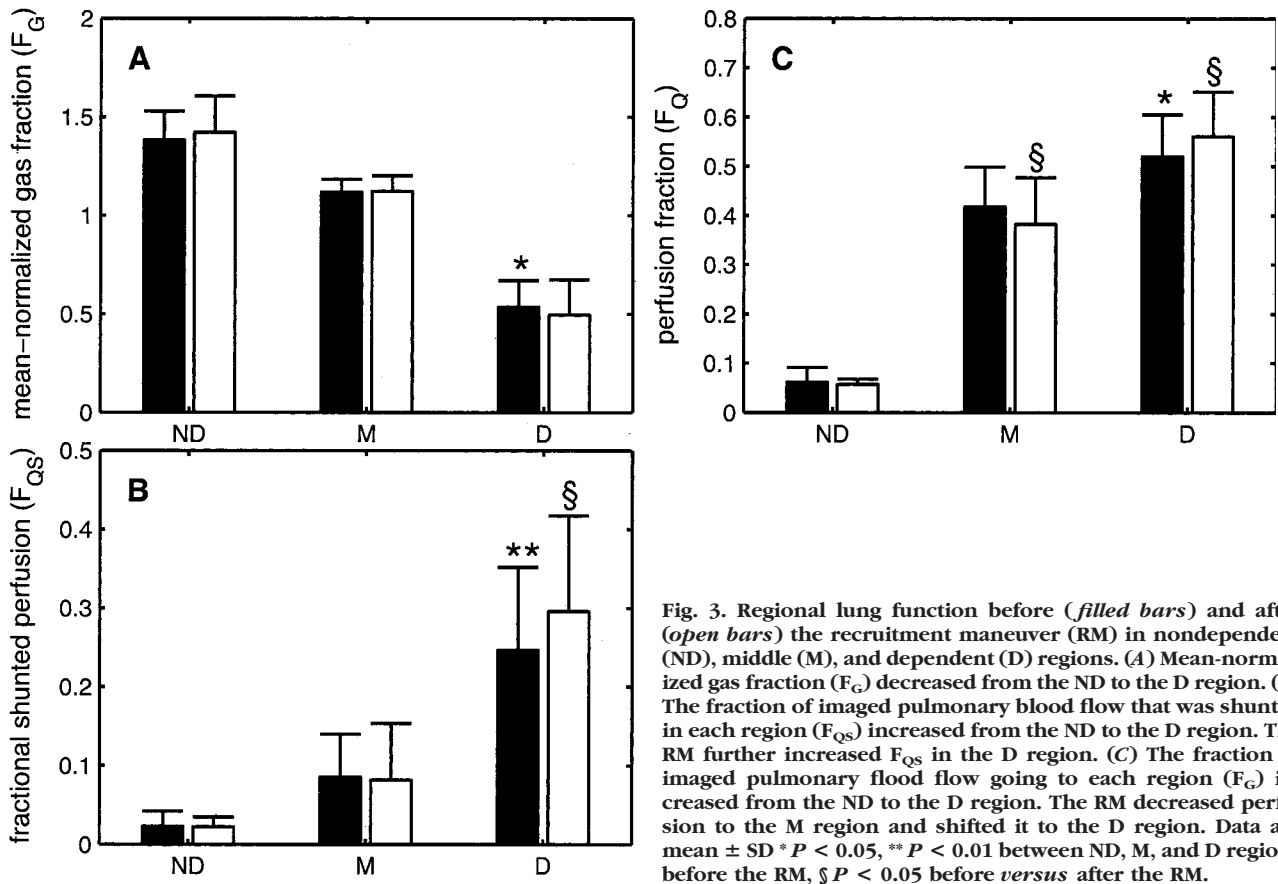


Fig. 3. Regional lung function before (filled bars) and after (open bars) the recruitment maneuver (RM) in nondependent (ND), middle (M), and dependent (D) regions. (A) Mean-normalized gas fraction ( $F_G$ ) decreased from the ND to the D region. (B) The fraction of imaged pulmonary blood flow that was shunted in each region ( $F_{QS}$ ) increased from the ND to the D region. The RM further increased  $F_{QS}$  in the D region. (C) The fraction of imaged pulmonary blood flow going to each region ( $F_Q$ ) increased from the ND to the D region. The RM decreased perfusion to the M region and shifted it to the D region. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  between ND, M, and D regions before the RM, § $P < 0.05$  before versus after the RM.

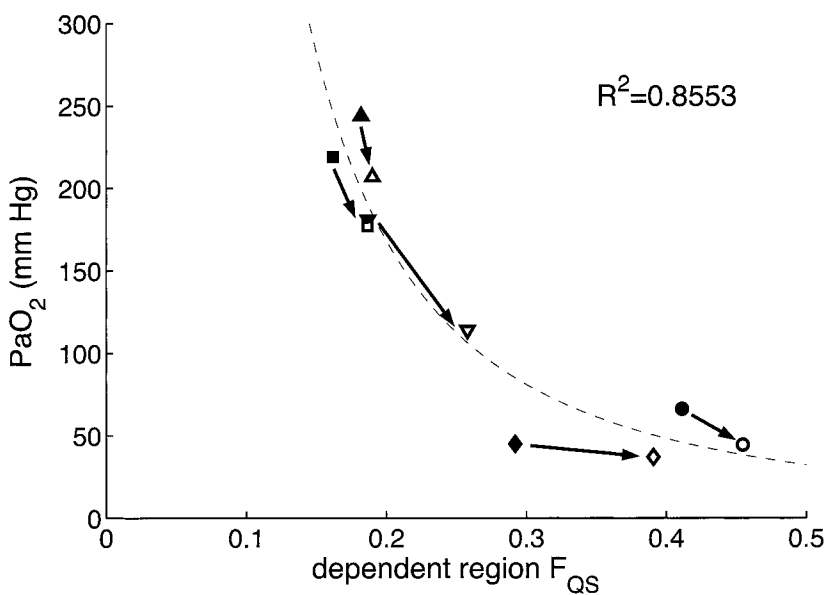


Fig. 4. Correlation between  $PaO_2$  and fractional shunted blood flow ( $F_{QS}$ ) in the dependent region. The dashed curve represents the regression relation for all 10 data points ( $PaO_2 = 9.3 \times [F_{QS}]^{-1.8}$ ). Symbols for each animal are as in figure 2. As shown by the arrows, in each animal,  $PaO_2$  decreased and  $F_{QS}$  in the dependent region increased from before (filled symbols) to after (open symbols) the recruitment maneuver. The lines connecting the individual data points corresponding to each animal have approximately the same slope as the dashed curve. This suggests that the effect of the recruitment maneuver  $PaO_2$  could be largely explained by its effect on  $F_{QS}$  in the dependent region.

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