Errata: In vivo assessment of human burn scars through automated quantification of vascularity using optical coherence tomography

Yih Miin Liew
Robert A. McLaughlin
Peijun Gong
Fiona M. Wood
David D. Sampson
Errata: In vivo assessment of human burn scars through automated quantification of vascularity using optical coherence tomography

Yih Miin Liew,a Robert A. McLaughlin,a Peijun Gong,a Fiona M. Wood,b,c and David D. Sampsona,d

aThe University of Western Australia, School of Electrical, Electronic & Computer Engineering, Optical and Biomedical Engineering Laboratory, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, Perth, WA 6009, Australia
bBurns Service of Western Australia, Royal Perth Hospital, Wellington Street, Perth, WA 6000, Australia
cThe University of Western Australia, Burn Injury Research Unit, School of Surgery, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, Perth, WA 6009, Australia
dThe University of Western Australia, Centre for Microscopy, Characterisation & Analysis, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, Perth, WA 6009, Australia

DOI: 10.1117/1.JBO.18.6.069801

This article [J. Biomed. Opt. 18, 061213 (2013)] was originally published online on 22 November 2012 with an error in the caption of Fig. 7. In the first line, the word “hypertrophic” should be “normotrophic.” The corrected caption reads as follows:

Fig. 7 Case Study 4. (a) Photograph of a 12-month-old normotrophic scar due to a flame burn on the left lateral forearm. The extent of the scar is outlined in dotted green. The photograph of the contralateral normal skin is not shown. (b) and (c) are the en face MIPs of the vasculature in scar tissue and contralateral normal skin, respectively. The vasculature in (b) and (c) is color-coded by physical depth (μm) in (d) and (e), respectively. Histograms of blood vessel diameter measurements and other quantification results are shown in (f). Scale bar indicates a distance of 0.5 mm.

This article was corrected online on 29 November 2012.