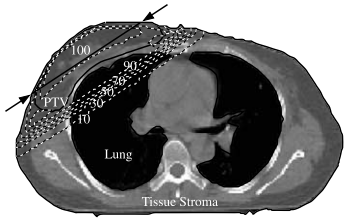
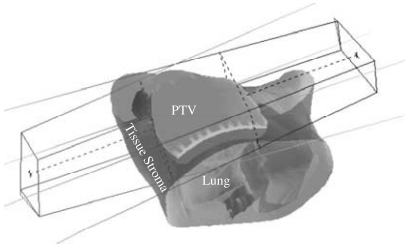
Taylor&Francis
healthsciences

Erratum

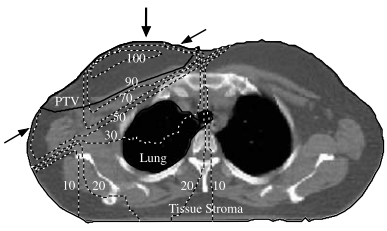
We very much regret that part of the figures 1, 2 and 3 in an article by Panayiotis Mavroidis et al. '*Effects of Positioning Uncertainty and Breathing on Dose Delivery and Radiation Pneumonitis Prediction in Breast Cancer*', published in Acta Oncocologica, 2002, Volume 41, issue 5, pp. 471–85, appeared blurred in press. Correct versions of above-mentioned figures can be found below.

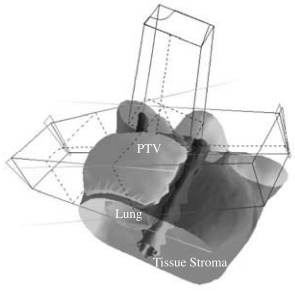




Physical Parameters	
Irradiation modality	Photons
Beam Energy	5 or 6 MV
Beam orientation	2 tangential fields angles: ~ 35° and 215°
Fractions	25
Prescribed dose	50 Gy
Clinical Parameters	
Internal Target Volume	entire breast (fatty tissue and skin)

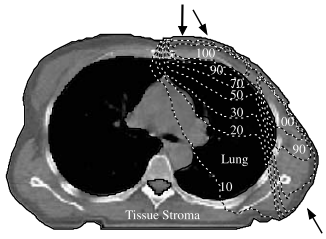
Fig. 1

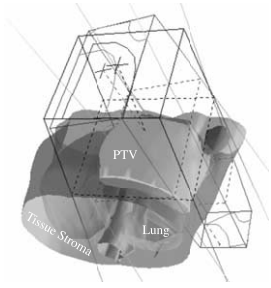




Physical Parameters	
Irradiation modality	Photons
Beam Energy	5 or 6 MV
Beam orientation	2 tangential fields angles: ~ 35° and 215° + 1 frontal field
Fractions	25
Prescribed dose	50 Gy
Clinical Parameters	
Internal Target Volume	entire breast (fatty tissue and skin) thoracic wall and lymph nodes (ipsiletaral internal mammary and axillary, supra-clavicular)

Fig. 2





Physical Parameters		
Irradiation modality	Photons	Electrons
Beam Energy	6 and 25 MV	12 MeV
Beam orientation	2 anterior-posterior fields	1 frontal field
Fractions	25	25
Prescribed dose	50 Gy	50 Gy
Clinical Parameters		
Internal Target Volume	regional lymph nodes (axillary, supraclavicular)	chest wall, parasternal lymph nodes

Fig. 3

Fig. 1. Upper graph: The reference CT slice of a resection—node-negative patient is shown. The anatomical structures involved in this clinical case are illustrated together with the applied beam configuration and the dose distribution delivered to the patients. *Middle graph*: Three-dimensional demonstration of the radiation treatment giving a better depiction of the beam setup and its geometrical relation to the irradiated site. In this way the effects of breathing and positioning uncertainties on the dose delivery can be better understood. *Lower table*: Quantitative summary of the physical and clinical parameters that characterize this clinical case and the applied radiation treatment.

Fig. 2. Upper graph: CT slice of a resection—node-positive patient is shown. The dose-limiting normal tissues (lung and normal tissue stroma) and the planning target volume (PTV) involved in this clinical case are illustrated together with the isodose map and the applied beam orientation. *Middle graph*: The applied treatment technique is demonstrated in space (3-dimensions) to depict the association of the beam configuration with the patient. *Lower table*: Quantitative description of the applied radiation treatment and the clinical parameters characterizing the case.

Fig. 3. Upper graph: CT slice of an ablated (mastectomy) patient is shown. The anatomical structures of the lung and the normal tissue stroma involved in this clinical case are illustrated. The irradiating fields of the treatment and the isodose distribution are also shown. *Middle graph*: The geometrical relation of the beam setup with the breathing and positioning uncertainties is demonstrated by a 3-dimensional view of the applied treatment. *Lower table*: Quantitative summary of the physical and clinical parameters characterizing the radiation treatment applied. It is also shown that different regions of the planning target volume (PTV) are treated by different radiation modalities.

 ISSN 0284-186X
DOI: 10.1080/02841860310006623