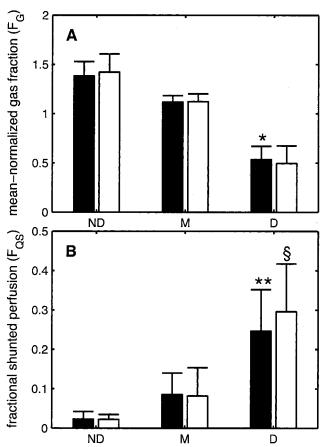
## **ERRATUM**

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.



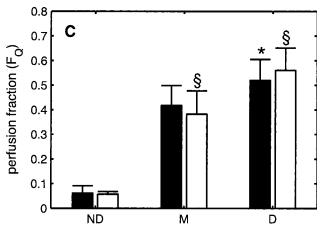


Fig. 3. Regional lung function before (*filled bars*) and after (*open bars*) the recruitment maneuver (RM) in nondependent (ND), middle (M), and dependent (D) regions. (A) Mean-normalized gas fraction (F<sub>G</sub>) decreased from the ND to the D region. (B) The fraction of imaged pulmonary blood flow that was shunted in each region (F<sub>Qs</sub>) increased from the ND to the D region. The RM further increased F<sub>Qs</sub> in the D region. (C) The fraction of imaged pulmonary flood flow going to each region (F<sub>G</sub>) 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.

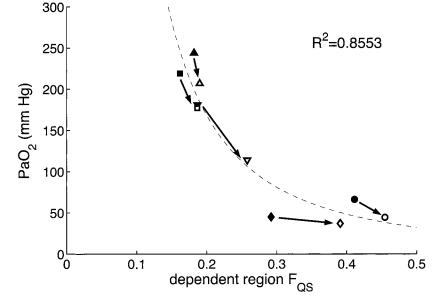


Fig. 4. Correlation between Pao<sub>2</sub> and fractional shunted blood flow ( $F_{QS}$ ) in the dependent region. The *dashed curve* represents the regression relation for all 10 data points ( $Pao_2 = 9.3 \times [F_{QS}]^{-1.8}$ ). Symbols for each animal are as in figure 2. As shown by the *arrows*, 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.