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.

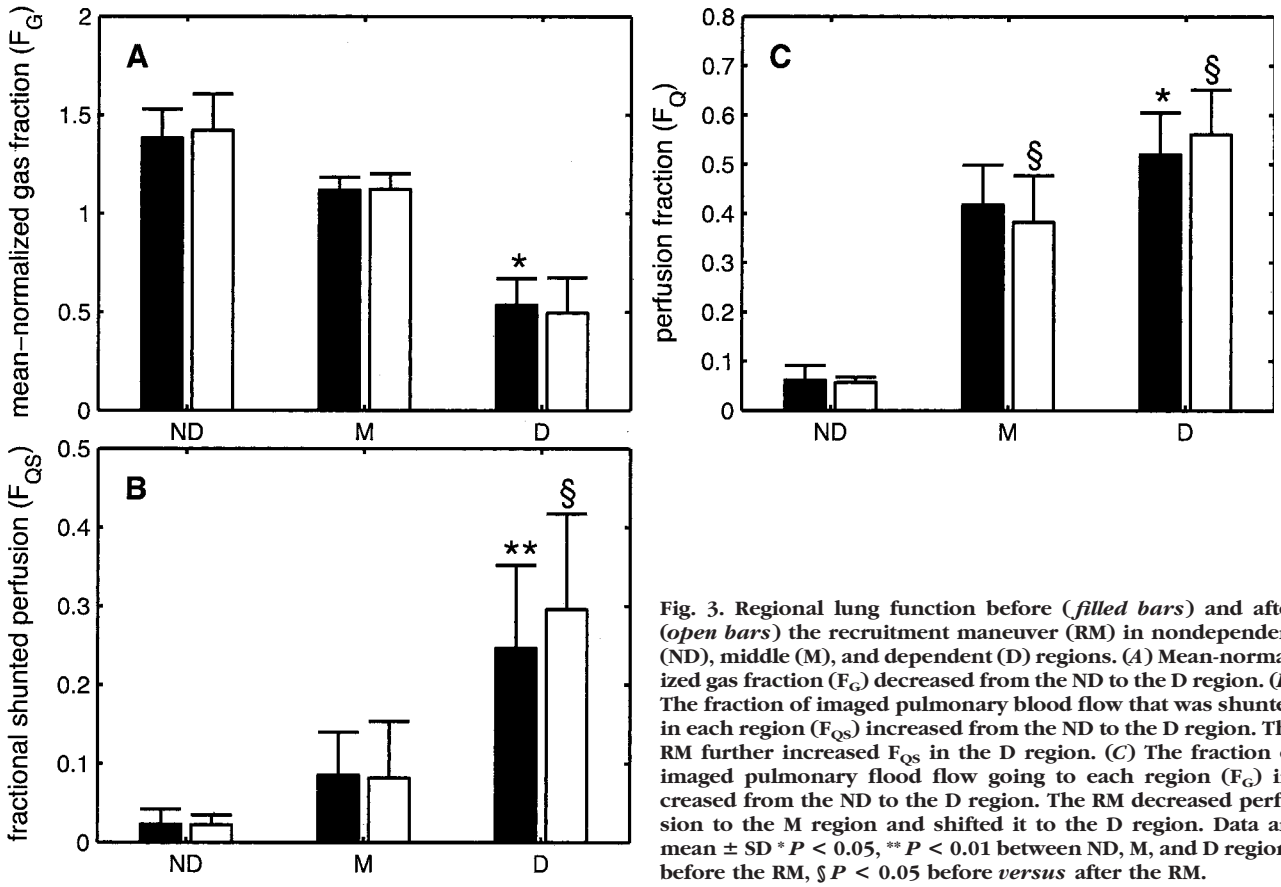

Fig. 3. Regional lung function before (*filled bars*) and after (*open bars*) the recruitment maneuver (RM) in nondependent (ND), middle (M), and dependent (D) regions. (*A*) Mean-normalized gas fraction (F_G) decreased from the ND to the D region. (*B*) The fraction of imaged pulmonary blood flow that 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 flood flow going to each region (F_G) 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 ± SD $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$ between ND, M, and D regions before the RM, §$P < 0.05$ before *versus* after the RM.

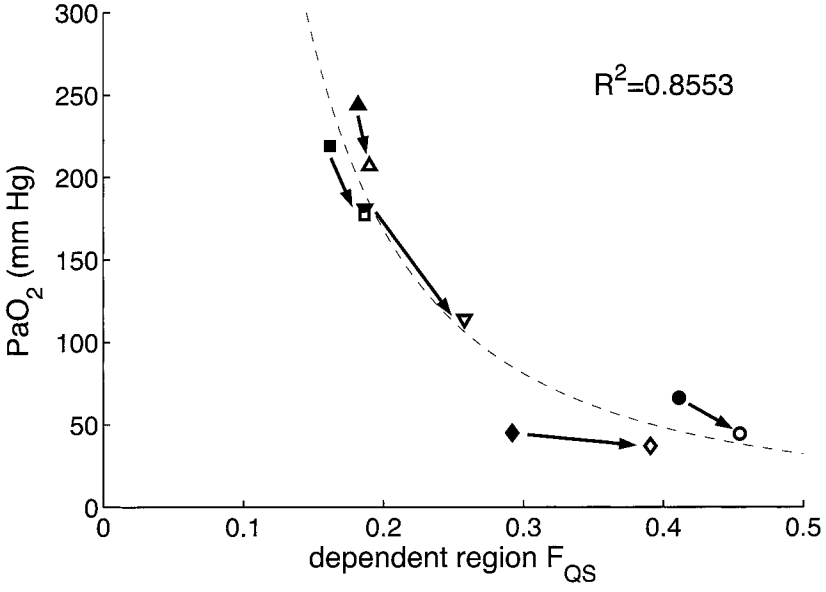

Fig. 4. Correlation between Pao_2 and fractional shunted blood flow (F_{QS}) in the dependent region. The *dashed curve* represents the regression relation for all 10 data points ($Pao_2 = 9.3 \times [F_{QS}]^{-1.8}$). Symbols for each animal are as in figure 2. As shown by the *arrows*, in each animal,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