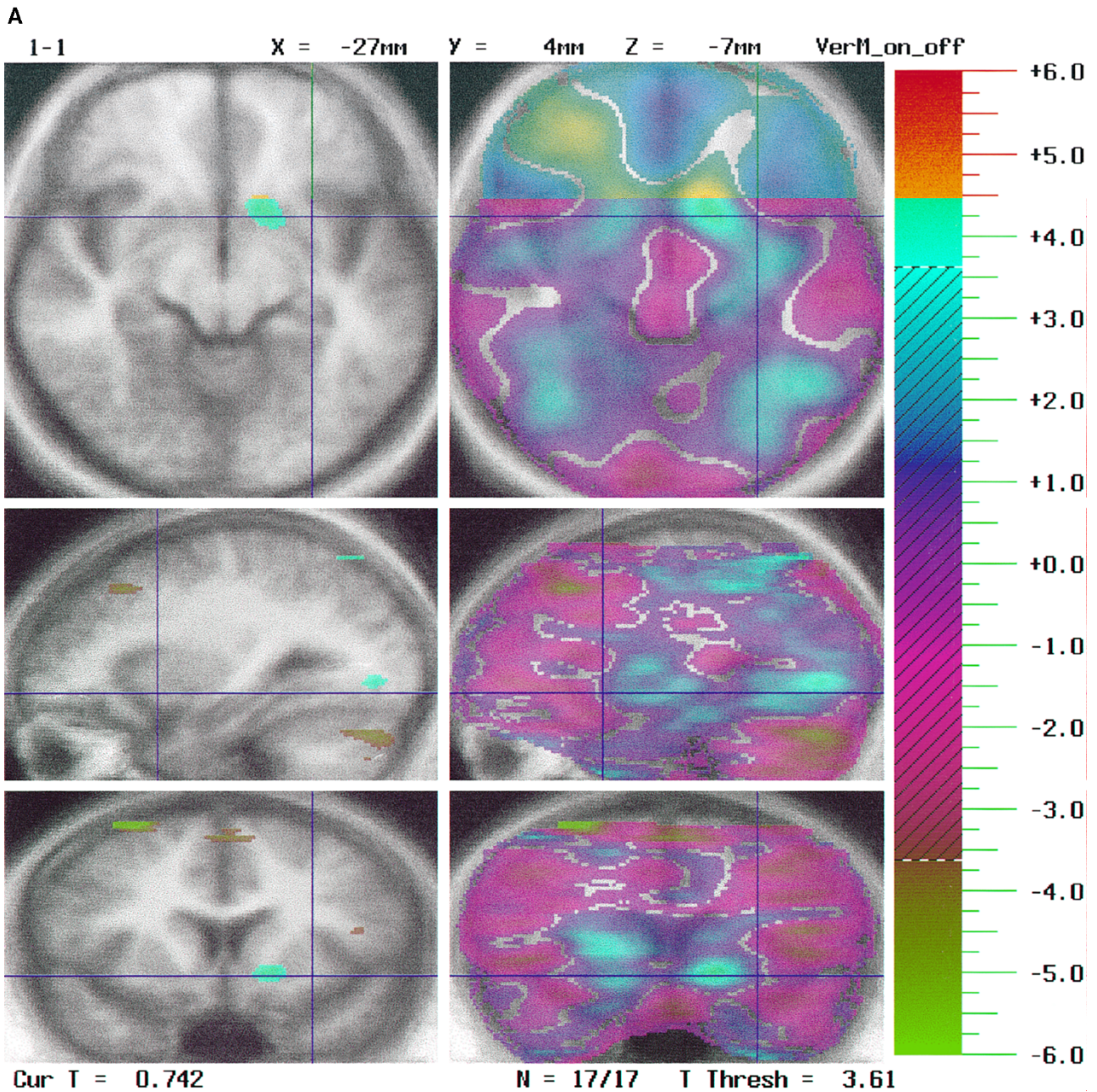
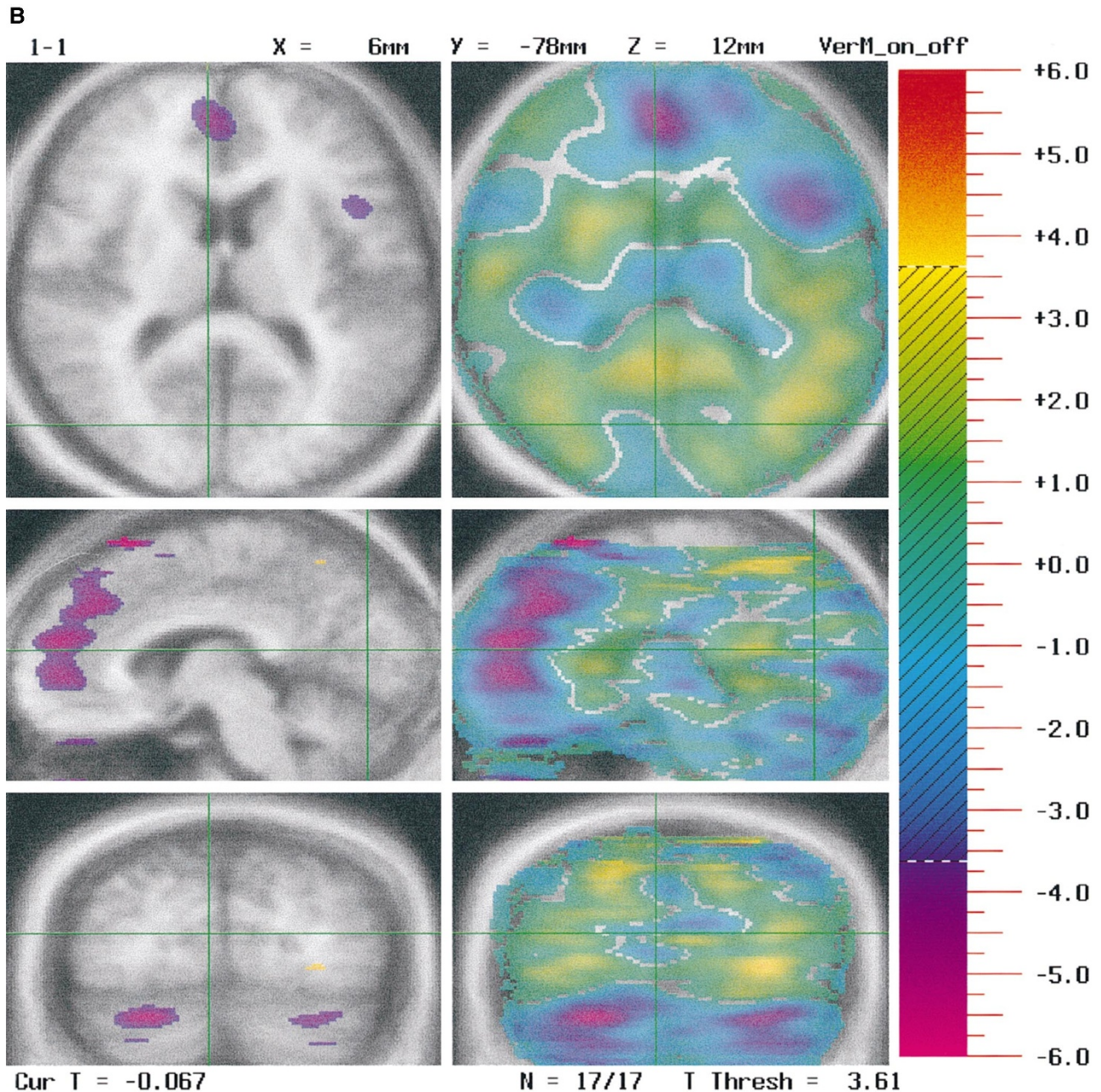


**ERRATUM**

In the paper, D.D. Miller et al., Effect of Antipsychotics on Regional Cerebral Blood Flow Measured with Positron Emission Tomography, *Neuropsychopharmacology* 17:230–240, 1997, Figure 1 is incorrect. Figure 1 was printed in black and white, it should appear in color. This is the corrected figure.





**Figure 1.** PET images showing on-medication resting condition minus off-medication resting condition in 17 subjects with schizophrenia. Three orthogonal views are shown, with transaxial at the top, sagittal in the middle, and coronal on the bottom. Green crosshairs are in the same location in the three views. The locations were chosen to optimally visualize the relevant brain regions. Images follow radiological convention and show location as if the viewer were standing at the foot of the bed (transaxial views) or facing the patient (coronal views). Statistical maps ( $t$  maps) of the PET data, showing regions that are significantly different, are superimposed on a composite MRI image derived by averaging the MRI scans from the subjects. The value of  $t$  is shown on the color bar on the right. Two types of statistical maps are provided. The “peak maps” (left side of images) show the small areas where all contiguous voxels exceed the predefined threshold for statistical significance (3.61). The “ $t$  maps” (right side of images) show the value of  $t$  for all voxels in the image and provides a general overview of the landscape of changes in blood flow during the on-medication in comparison to the off-medication resting condition. In this figure, regions in which flow was higher in the on-medication condition are positive (red tones), and regions in which flow was higher in the off-medication condition are negative (blue tones). (A) Positive peaks are seen in the left putamen and left fusiform gyrus and negative peaks are seen in the left dorsolateral frontal region. (B) Negative peaks are seen in the inferior frontal region, anterior cingulate, and left and right cerebellum.