Corrigendum

The role of shear stress in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis

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Following the publication of the above paper, the author has identified errors in the text on page 10, column 2, Lines 18, 23, and 31. The inclusion of the units g/cm³ is incorrect. The correct text is listed below.

Flow conditions in the artery are specified by the Reynolds number (Re), which is a measure of stability of flow:

$$Re = 4\rho Q/\pi\mu D$$

where ρ is the density of blood, D is the vessel diameter, μ is the blood viscosity and Q is the flow

rate. This represents a ratio of inertial fluid momentum to viscous frictional forces. Thus, at very low flow rates, Re below 1, viscous forces dominate over inertial forces and flow follows the geometry of flow channels. Secondary flows (vortices and other nonaxial flow phenomena) arise at greater Re when viscous forces and inertial forces are comparable. Secondary flows develop at arterial bends and bifurcations. Transition to turbulence, where lateral motion of the blood becomes fully randomized, occurs at Re of 500–1500 and is dependent on vascular geometries, the presence or absence of lumen stenosis and on flow pulsatility.⁷