

CORRECTION Correction: Monitoring cerebral oxygenation of the immature brain: a neuroprotective strategy?

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The original version of this article contained an error in the legend of Fig. 3, which incorrectly read:

Figure 3. **a** The patterns of arterial saturation (SaO₂; orange), and rScO₂ (blue) and mean arterial blood pressure (MABP; red) of an extremely preterm infant on postnatal day 1. The initial rScO₂ values were very low (red box). These low values seemed to be associated with PaCO2 values below 30 mmHg (brown squares; starting at 24 mmHg. SaO₂ and MABPs values were always normal. When PaCO₂ values increased above values of 30 mmHg (brown arrow) the rScO₂ increased and eventually normalized. **b** The patterns of rScO₂ (blue) and mean arterial blood pressure (MABP;

red) of a very preterm girl, starting on postnatal day 1, was especially marked by a steep decrease in cerebral oxygenation (rScO₂; red box) to very low values (<40%). Echocardiographic investigation early on postnatal day 2 revealed a hemodynamically significant ductus arteriosus. Subsequent ductal closure with indomethacin (2 courses) was followed by normalization of cerebral oxygenation. **c** The patterns of heart rate (HR), arterial saturation (SaO₂) and rScO₂ (red box) in a preterm neonate.with severe anemia. The rather low rScO₂ recovered following packed red blood cell transfusion (courtesy Prof. Gunnar Naulaers, UZ Leuven).

This has been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the article.

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