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## CORRECTIONS

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### *Author Corrections*

The May 20, 2008, abstract by Aluko et al, entitled, “Head and Neck Cancers in Kano, Nigeria” (J Clin Oncol 26:15S, 2008 [suppl; abstr 17553]), contained an error in the order of the authors in the author list. The correct author list is as follows: A.D. Salisu, A.A. Aluko, and A.Z. Mohammed.

The online version has been corrected in departure from the print. The authors apologize to the readers for the mistake.

DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2010.28.7433

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The May 1, 2009, article by Tandstad et al, entitled, “Risk-Adapted Treatment in Clinical Stage I Nonseminomatous Germ Cell Testicular Cancer: The SWENOTECA Management Program” (J Clin Oncol 27:2122-2128, 2009), contained an error.

In Patients and Methods section, under Treatment, the dose for bleomycin was given as 30 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily day 1, 5 and 15, whereas it should have been 30 mg, as follows:

“The chemotherapy was given with the BEP regimen which included cisplatin 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily day 1 to 5, etoposide 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily day 1 to 5, and bleomycin **30 mg** daily day 1, 5, and 15, with a cycle length of 21 days.”

The online version has been corrected in departure from the print. The authors apologize for the mistake.

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The November 10, 2009, article by Mandelli et al, entitled, “Daunorubicin Versus Mitoxantrone Versus Idarubicin As Induction and Consolidation Chemotherapy for Adults With Acute Myeloid Leukemia: The EORTC and GIMEMA Groups Study AML-10” (J Clin Oncol 27:5397-5403, 2009), contained errors.

In the Abstract, under Results, the 5-year overall survival rates for daunorubicin, mitoxantrone, and idarubicin were given in the last sentence as 34%, 34%, and 31%, respectively, whereas they should have been 31%, 34%, and 34%, respectively. Also, because these data correspond to the global

AML-10 population from diagnosis and not to the allografted patients as inferred, the last sentence should have been written as two separate sentences, as follows:

“The proportion of patients who underwent allogeneic SCT (22%) was equivalent in the three treatment groups, and the outcome was similar as well. The 5-year overall survival rates were **31%**, **34%**, and **34%**, respectively.”

The authors apologize to the readers for the mistake.

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The January 10, 2010, article by El-Jawahri et al entitled, “Use of Video to Facilitate End-of-Life Discussions With Patients With Cancer: A Randomized Controlled Trial” (J Clin Oncol 28:305-310, 2010), contained an error.

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