ERRATUM

Screening via CT angiogram after traumatic cervical spine fractures: narrowing imaging to improve cost effectiveness. Experience of a Level I trauma center

TO THE READERSHIP: An error appeared in the article by Lockwood et al. (Lockwood MM, Smith GA, Tanenbaum J, et al: Screening via CT angiogram after traumatic cervical spine fractures: narrowing imaging to improve cost effectiveness. Experience of a Level I trauma center. *J Neurosurg Spine* 24:490–495, March 2016).

In Table 2, the number of patients receiving antiplatelet treatment was incorrectly listed as 32 patients. The correct number of patients is 35. The corrected table is shown here.

The article has been corrected online as of December 2, 2016.

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INCLUDE WHEN CITING

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TABLE 2. Summary of cervical spine fractures, arterial injury, and treatment characteristics

Characteristic	No. of Patients
Type of cervical spine fracture	
C-1	6
C-2	12
Combined C-1 & C-2	12
Subaxial fractures	21
Subluxation	10
Transverse foramen fracture	32
VAI grade	
1 or 2	25
3 or 4	26
Associated CAI	
Yes	7
No	44
Treatment	
Antiplatelet	35
Anticoagulant	6
Endovascular	1*
Contraindicated	11
Deceased	1
Follow-up imaging	
None	23
DSA	5
CTA	19
MRA	6

CAI = carotid artery injury; DSA = digital subtraction angiography.

* Only 1 for VAI and 1 for carotid artery injury.