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CORRECTION

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Correction: Radiopharmacokinetic modelling and radiation dose assessment of ^{223}Ra used for treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported an error in Table 5.

In Table 5 of our paper [1], we incorrectly cited part of the work of Lassmann and Nosske [2] by giving the value of 3.6 mGy/MBq for the liver absorbed dose coefficient due to alphas after intravenous administration of ^{223}Ra-chloride. The correct value should be 36 mGy/MBq. Consequently, the following text in page 13 of our paper [1] has to be amended:

"The results of the present study were compared to the results of the compartmental modelling of Lassmann and Nosske [20] and were found to be lower (skeletal doses by a factor of 2.3–3.4, colon dose by a factor of 7.2), except for the doses to liver and kidneys, which were found to be higher by a factor of ca. 7."

Amended text:

"The results of the present study were compared to the results of the compartmental modelling of Lassmann and Nosske [20] and were found to be lower (skeletal doses by a factor of 2.3–3.4, colon dose by a factor of 7.2), except for the dose to kidneys, which was found to be higher by a factor of ca. 7. The dose coefficient to the liver shows a good agreement with the dose estimated by Lassmann and Nosske [2]".

The authors thank Lassmann and Eberlein for pointing out this error [3] and apologize for the incorrect citation.

The original article [1] has been updated.

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References

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3. Lassmann M, Eberlein U. Comparing absorbed doses and radiation risk of the α-emitting bone-seekers [^{223}Ra]$RaCl_2$ and [^{224}Ra]$RaCl_2$. Front Med. 2023;9:1057373. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2022.1057373.

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