Fluids and Barriers of the CNS

CORRECTION

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Correction: The utility of customised tissue probability maps and templates for patients with idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus: a computational anatomy toolbox (CAT12) study

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In this article, the legends of Figs. 2, 3 and 4 were swapped due to a typesetting error, leading to a mismatch between each figure and its corresponding description.

The order of Figs. 2, 3 and 4 remains the same, and the correct legends are provided below:

Figure 2a DESH-TPM. **b** SPM12-TPM. Red area: grey matter; yellow area: white matter; blue area: CSF; white area: bone; and yellow–green area: soft tissues. DESH: disproportionately enlarged subarachnoid space hydrocephalus; SPM12: statistical parametric mapping 12; and TPM: tissue probability map.

Figure 3 Error types of brain image segmentation in each condition. **a** demonstrates the misidentification of dural and extradural structures as the grey or white matter or CSF in the superior convexity (yellow arrowhead) and the CSF image deficits in the infratentorial region (white arrowhead). The segmented CSF images are coloured light blue. **b** shows the misidentification of dura as the grey or white matter in the posterior cranium (red arrowhead). This type of error was observed in all conditions. **c** demonstrates the errors of WMH cancellation. The errors in the periventricular white matter were frequently observed in the standard condition (yellow green arrowhead). Errors in the frontal subcortical white matter were identified in both the customised and standard conditions (pink arrowhead). **d** shows the CSF image deficits in the superior convexity and Sylvian fissures (light blue arrowhead). The segmented CSF images are coloured light blue. The CSF image deficits in the superior convexity were observed in all conditions. CSF image deficits in

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the Sylvian fissures were not identified; only in the reference condition.

Figure 4 Overlapped maps of normalised grey and white matter images in three conditions. **a** shows the overlapped normalised grey matter image. **b** shows the overlapped normalised white matter image. Coloured maps demonstrate the overlap rates of each structural images outside the voxels of which probability values were above 0.5 in each structural template, which indicates the magnitude of spatial normalisation inaccuracy.

The original article has been updated.

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