

Erratum to: Greater occipital nerve infiltration under MR guidance: Feasibility study and preliminary results

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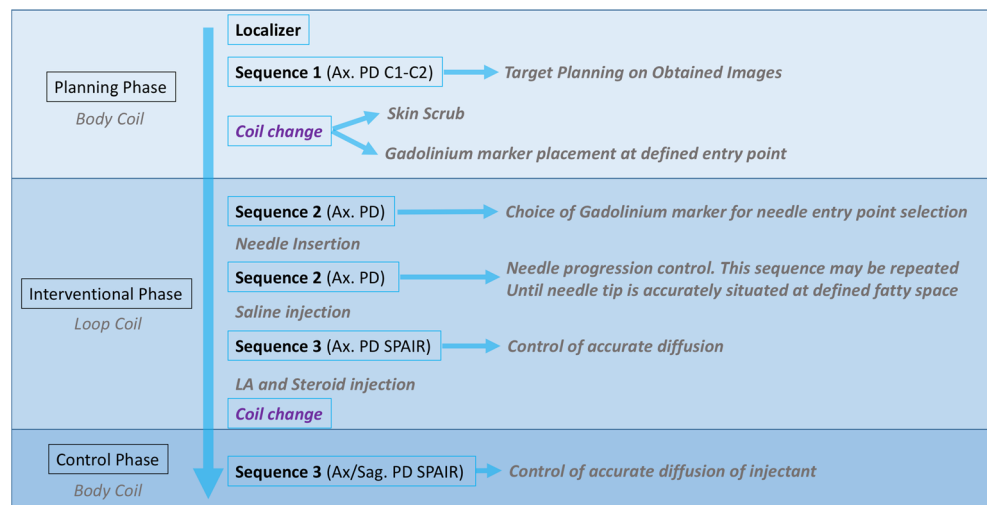
Erratum to: Eur Radiol

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The original version of this article, published on 12 July 2017, unfortunately contained mistakes. The following corrections have therefore been made in the original:

Figures 2–5 were in a wrong position. They are reproduced here with the correct captions.

Fig. 2 Diagram illustrating MR-guided greater occipital nerve (GON) infiltration procedural steps



The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-017-4952-3>

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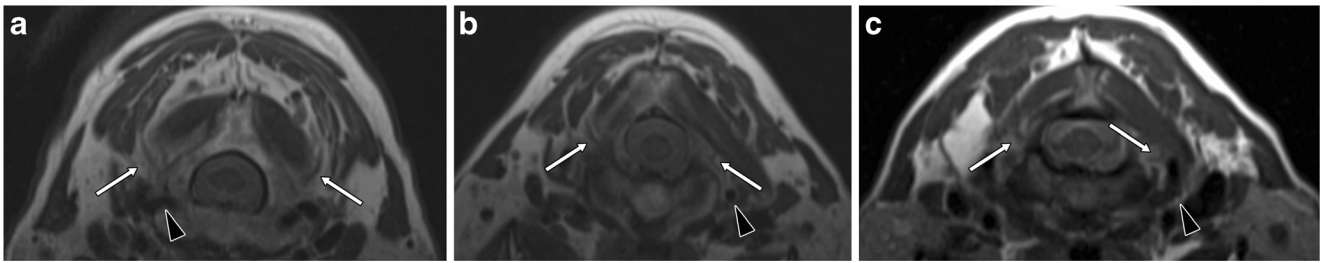


Fig. 3 MR images depicting the visualisation of the greater occipital nerve (GON). (a, b and c) These images are extracted from different patients' scanners, but all depict the exit of the GON nerve (white arrow) after the C1-C2 foramen, and its close relationship with the vertebral artery

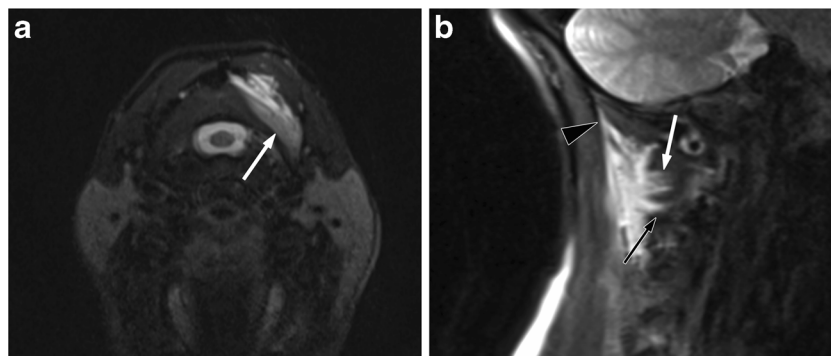


Fig. 4 Example of intra-inferior oblique muscle diffusion. Axial and sagittal proton density (PD)-weighted Spectral Attenuated Inversion Recovery (SPAIR) images after greater occipital nerve (GON) infiltration showing diffusion in the obliques inferior muscle (white

arrow). Sagittal image shows a perfect diffusion of the products from the exit of the nerve after the foramen under the oblique inferior muscle (black arrow) to the semispinalis penetration area of the GON (white arrowhead)

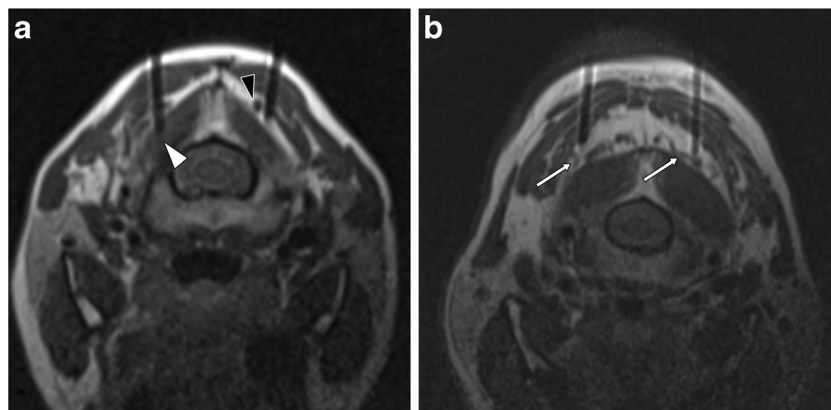


Fig. 5 Example of intraprocedural images showing the accuracy of MR guidance. (a) The accurate visualisation of the needle tip situated in close proximity to an avoided vascular structure (black arrow) and a misplacement of the right needle tip situated intra-muscularly to the

oblique inferior (white arrowhead). (b) The visualisation of the greater occipital nerve (GON) during the needle placement, allowing for the needle tip to be placed immediately next to the GON nerves (white arrows)