Central skull base lymphoma in children: MR and CT features

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The caption of Fig. 2a (“Note the focal high signal intensity suggesting focal haemorrhage”) should read: “Note the focal high signal intensity on T2-W (a) suggesting focal necrosis.”

Owing to an unfortunate oversight, a correction to Fig. 2d was not carried out. The revised version of this figure part is shown below.

Fig. 2 Patient 3: a 3-year-old boy with visual disturbance. **a, b** Axial T2-W (**a**) and T1-W (**b**) images show a solid isointense mass involving the sphenoid bone, both cavernous sinuses, and the ethmoid sinus. Note the focal high signal intensity on T2-W (**a**) suggesting focal necrosis. **c, d** Contrast-enhanced T1-W images show a strongly enhancing mass and diffuse dural enhancement along the cavernous sinus (**c** arrows) and planum sphenoidale (**d** arrow). **e** Noncontrast CT image with coronal reformation shows a permeative pattern of bone destruction in the sphenoid bone (arrow). **f** Abdominal CT image, which was used to evaluate systemic lymphoma involvement, shows homogeneous hypoattenuating masses (arrows) involving the pancreas and kidneys

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