

chemotherapy for breast cancer. The estimated rates of overall survival at 5 years were 87% and 81%, respectively, a 30% reduction in the risk of death with TAC ( $p=0.008$ ). TAC was more toxic than FAC, particularly in terms of neutropenic fever events (24.7% versus 2.5%), although none of the patients died because of sepsis or infection. TAC also induced more

asthenia than FAC. A decrease in Quality of Life scores (more marked in the TAC arm) was seen during treatment in both groups, but the score returned to baseline values after the end of chemotherapy. According to the results of this study, we can consider TAC as one of the new adjuvant chemotherapy standards for node-positive breast cancer.

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## ERRATUM

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En el trabajo titulado "Impact of surgery and chemotherapy on von Willebrand factor and vascular endothelial growth factor levels in colorectal cancer", publicado en *Clin Transl Oncol.* 2005;7(4):150-5, aparecen varios datos erróneos en el nombre y filiación de los autores.

A continuación detallamos los datos correctos. Debe aparecer

- El nombre y apellido correcto del primer autor es Ignacio Gil-Bazo.
- El segundo apellido de la segunda coautora es Goñi.
- En la filiación de todos los autores debe aparecer: Universidad de Navarra. Pamplona. Spain.
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