



Correction to: It's time to recognize the perichondrium

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The originally published version of this article contained typesetting errors in Table 1 and the legend for Fig. 10. The correct versions of the table and figure legend are included below. The original article has been corrected.

Table 1 Components of the perichondrium (*and alternative terms*)

Term	Description
Bone spur	Longitudinal sliver of bone that extends from the metaphysis to the periphery of the physis
Bone collar (<i>ring of Laval-Jeantet</i>)	Straight-contoured periphery of the metaphysis (1–3 mm in length)
Ring of Lacroix (<i>bone bark, subperiosteal bone collar</i>)	Extends along the chondro-osseous junction, comprised of both the bone spur and bone collar
Groove of Ranvier	Triangular area of loosely packed cells deep to the ring of Lacroix that induces chondro- and osteogenesis (most evident in the fetus)
Perichondrial wedge	Imaging description that refers to the groove of Ranvier and the transverse fibers that secure the perichondrium to underlying physis, collectively
Epiphyseal extension	Fibrous layer that extends along the periphery of the unossified epiphyseal cartilage, terminating at the junction with articular cartilage, where it contributes fibers to the joint capsule

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Fig. 10 A 9-year-old girl with proximal tibial osteomyelitis. Sagittal T2-weighted MRI of the knee shows the extension of infection into the subperiosteal space anteriorly (*asterisk*) that results in elevation of the periosteum (*curved dashed arrow*). The hyperintense subperiosteal collection stops at the perichondrial attachment (*solid arrow*). The

normal hyperintense periosteal stripe, the imaging manifestation of the cambial layer of the periosteum, is seen posteriorly (*straight dashed arrow*). The perichondrium of the distal femur anteriorly (*curved arrow*) extends along the cartilaginous epiphysis to the junction with articular cartilage.

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