Correction to: Is bridging vein rupture/thrombosis associated with subdural hematoma at birth?

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Correction to: Pediatric Radiology (2022)

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A citation, #19 (Rey-Salmon et al.), below, was omitted from the published article. The correct numbering of the citations is presented here:

19. Rey-Salmon C, de Boissieu P, Teglas JP, Adamsbaum C (2020) Abusive head trauma in day care centers. *Pediatrics* 146:e2020013771
20. Maxeiner H (2001) Demonstration and interpretation of bridging vein ruptures in cases of infantile subdural bleedings. *J Forensic Sci* 46:85–93
21. Cheshire EC, Malcomson RDG, Sun P et al (2018) A systematic autopsy survey of human infant bridging veins. *Int J Legal Med* 132:449–461
22. Han H, Tao W, Zhang M (2007) The dural entrance of cerebral bridging veins into the superior sagittal sinus: an anatomical comparison between cadavers and digital subtraction angiography. *Neuroradiology* 49:169–175
23. Monea AG, Baeck K, Verbeken E et al (2014) The biomechanical behaviour of the bridging vein — superior sagittal sinus complex with implications for the mechanopathology of acute subdural haematoma. *J Mech Behav Biomed Mater* 32:155–165
24. Migueis GFJ, Fernandes FAO, Ptak M et al (2019) Detection of bridging veins rupture and subdural haematoma onset using a finite element head model. *Clin Biomech* 63:104–111
25. Choudhary AK, Servaes S, Slovis TL et al (2018) Consensus statement on abusive head trauma in infants and young children. *Pediatr Radiol* 48:1048–1065
26. Cohen MC, Scheimberg I (2009) Evidence of occurrence of intradural and subdural hemorrhage in the perinatal and neonatal period in the context of hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy: an observational study from two referral institutions in the United Kingdom. *Pediatr Dev Pathol* 12:169–176
27. Byard RW, Blumbergs P, Ruttly G et al (2007) Lack of evidence for a causal relationship between hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy and subdural hemorrhage in fetal life, infancy, and early childhood. *Pediatr Dev Pathol* 10:348–350
28. Hong HS, Lee JY (2018) Intracranial hemorrhage in term neonates. *Childs Nerv Syst* 34:1135–1143
29. Dunbar M, Kirton A (2019) Perinatal stroke. *Semin Pediatr Neurol* 32:100767

This correction also necessitates correction of the callouts to several citations. The correct citation callouts are as below:

This result also has major implications for understanding the cause of neonatal subdural hematomas, which are most likely not from bridging vein rupture/thrombosis, in contrast to those seen in abuse [25].

According to Cohen and Scheimberg [26], anoxic-ischemic encephalopathy leads to increased pressure in the veins and oozing into the subdural space.

However, our study found no statistically significant association between subdural hematoma and hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, in line with the postmortem study by Byard et al. [27], which found no subdural hematomas in 82 newborns with anoxic-ischemic encephalopathy.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00247-021-05255-w>

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Looking at other intracranial hemorrhages, our results agree closely with those of Hong et al. [28], with an 11% prevalence of subarachnoid hemorrhage (compared to 7% in Hong's study) and a 7.5% prevalence of intraparenchymal hemorrhage (versus 9% in Hong's study).

The prevalence of perinatal stroke (9%) was lower than that found by Dunbar et al. [29] (1 per 1,600–2,300 live births) because the newborns in our study were less than

10 days old, whereas Dunbar et al. included newborns less than 28 days old.

The original article has been corrected.

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