Correction to: Effect of chemoradiotherapy on the proportion of circulating lymphocyte subsets in patients with limited-stage small cell lung cancer

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The presentation of Figure 1 and Table 1 was incorrect. The corrected Fig. 1 and Table 1 is given in the following page.

The original article has been corrected.

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Fig. 1 Percentages of lymphocyte subsets in peripheral blood before and after chemoradiotherapy in LS-SCLC patients. A two related sample nonparametric test was used for statistical analysis and the charts represented the median % (min to max) deviation for the pro

portion of each lymphocyte during treatment. The baseline values represented those prior to any treatment. Post-CRT represented the values at three months after chemoradiotherapy. The dotted line represents the normal reference range

Table 1 Clinical features of 98 patients with LS-SCLC

Characteristic	N (%) or median range	Characteristic	N (%) or median range
Gender		3.0	11 (11.2)
Male	79 (80.6)	RT frequency	
Female	19 (19.4)	Qd	49 (50.0)
Age (years) median (range)	62 (38–75)	Bid	49 (50.0)
Smoking history		RT fraction	
Non-smoker	21 (21.4)	Median (range)	30 (15–36)
Smoker	77 (78.6)	Total dose of RT (Gy)	
Primary tumor site		Median (range)	45 (43.5–60)
Left	51 (51.0)	CRT method	
Right	47 (48.0)	Concurrent	64 (65.3)
Chemo-regimen		Sequential	34 (34.7)
EP	86 (87.8)	CRT efficiency	
EC	12 (12.2)	CR	31 (31.6)
Chemo-cycle		PR	60 (61.2)
Median (range)	4.5 (2–6)	SD	7 (7.2)
RT dose/fraction (Gy)		PCI treatment	
1.5	49 (50.0)	No	23 (23.5)
2.0	38 (38.8)	Yes	75 (76.5)

Chemo-regimen Chemotherapy regimen; *Chemo-cycle* Chemotherapy cycle; *EP* Cisplatin plus Etoposide; *EC* Carboplatin plus Etoposide; *RT* Radiotherapy; *Qd* Once daily; *Bid* Twice daily; *CRT* Chemoradiotherapy; *PCI* Prophylactic cranial irradiation