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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Radiomic features from the peritumoral brain parenchyma on treatment-naïve multi-parametric MR imaging predict long versus short-term survival in glioblastoma multiforme: Preliminary findings

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The original version of this article, published on 24 October 2016, unfortunately contained a mistake. The following correction has therefore been made in the original publication: The captions of Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 were interchanged. The correct versions are given below.

The online version of the original article can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00330-016-4637-3.

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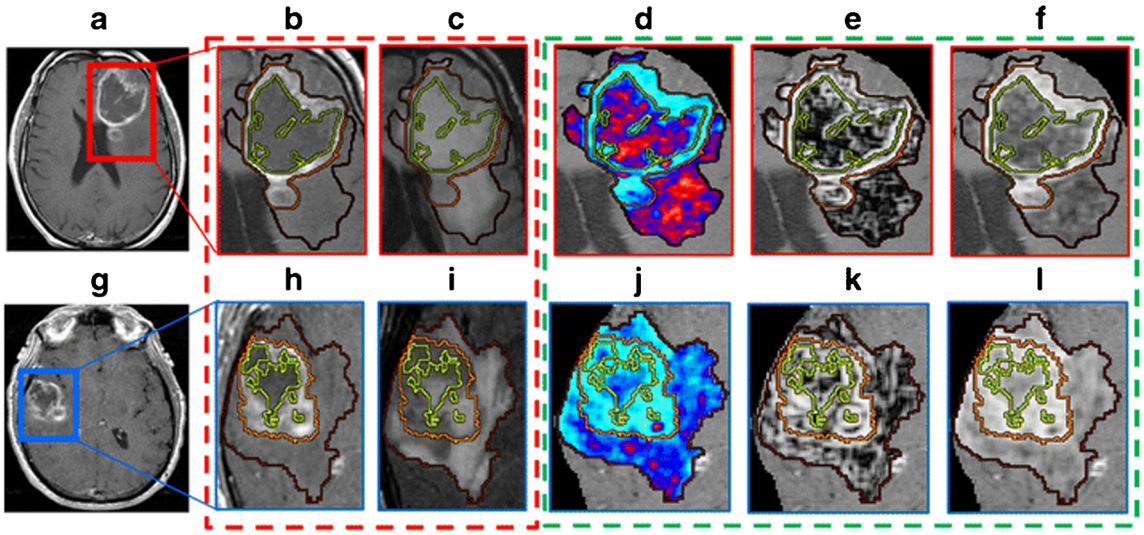

Fig. 3 A single two-dimensional gadolinium (Gd)-T_{1w} MRI slice for two different patients with short- (**a**) and long- (**g**) term survival, respectively. The expert-annotated region bounded in green is necrosis; the region bounded in orange is enhancing tumour, while the region bounded in black is oedema. The corresponding per-voxel representations of three Haralick descriptors are shown for entropy (**d**, **j**), Correlation (**e**, **k**), and Sum Entropy (**f**, **l**) features

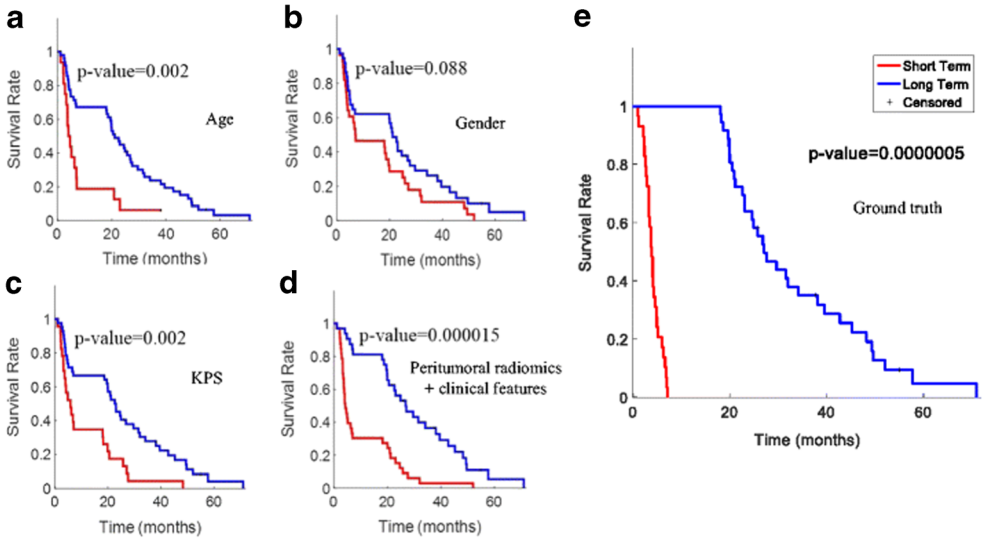

Fig. 4 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for classification for distinguishing short-term (red curve) from long-term (blue curve) survivors using clinical features like (**a**) age, (**b**) gender, (**c**) Karnofsky Performance Score (KPS), (**d**) a combination of clinical features (age, gender and KPS) and the top ten peritumoral radiomic features across multi-parametric MRI sequences, as compared to the Kaplan-Meier survival curve obtained from the 'ground truth' labels