



Correction to: Multimodal visual system analysis as a biomarker of visual hallucinations in Parkinson's disease

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The originally published version of this article contains an error in figure 1 introduced during typesetting while in production.

The corrected Fig. 1 is given below.

The original article has been corrected.

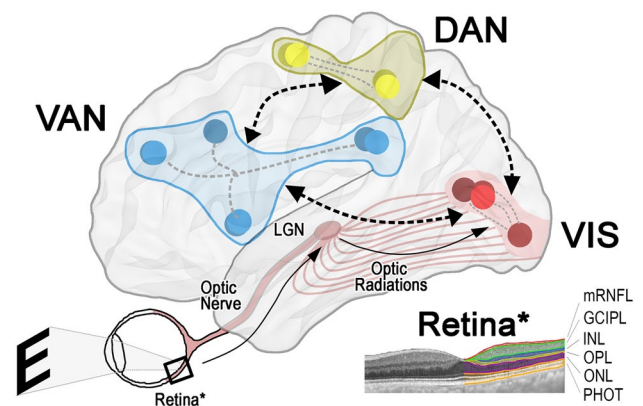


Fig. 1 Structures and networks of the central nervous system known to be involved in the genesis of visual hallucinations in Parkinson's disease. The primary visual pathway (in red) is shown as the retina, optic nerve, LGN, optic radiations, and primary cerebral visual network (VIS) (in red). The image of the "E" optotype is projected on the retina and its cellular layers are highlighted in different colors in the lower part of the figure on a macular optical coherence tomography B-scan image (mRNFL in red, GCIPL in green, INL in blue, OPL in yellow, ONL in pink and PHOT in orange). The VIS is interconnected in the brain with the Dorsal Attention Network (DAN) (in yellow), related to intrinsic voluntary goal-directed attention, and with the Ventral Attention Network (VAN) (in blue), related to extrinsic stimulus-driven attention. In turn, VAN and DAN are interconnected with each other. LGN Lateral Geniculate Nucleus, *mRNFL* macular Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer, *GCIPL* Ganglion-cell Inner Plexiform Layer complex, *INL* Inner Nuclear Layer, *OPL* Outer Plexiform Layer, *ONL* Outer Nuclear Layer, *PHOT* photoreceptor layer, which includes the external limiting membrane, the inner and outer segments of the photoreceptors, and Bruch's membrane

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