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CORRECTION

Correction to: Environmental Circadian Disruption Worsens Neurologic Impairment and Inhibits Hippocampal Neurogenesis in Adult Rats After Traumatic Brain Injury

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained an error in Fig. 4a.

The Cresyl Violet-stained image of the Sham/LL group in cortex area was given incorrectly the same as of the image in Sham/LD group, and the image of the TBI/LD group in DG area was given incorrectly the same as of the image in TBI/LL group.

Hence, the correct Fig. 4a was given below:

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10571-015-0295-2.

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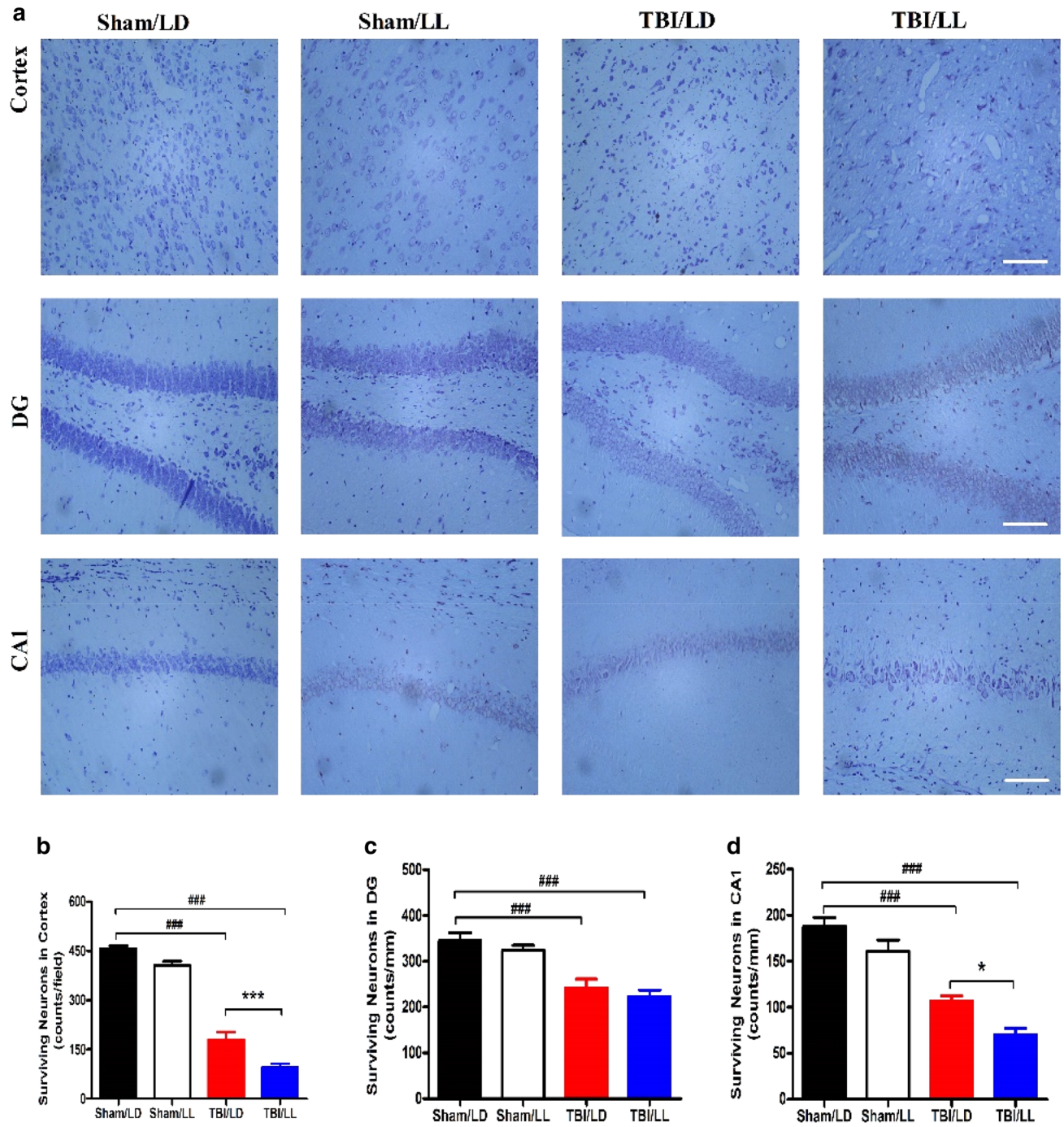

Fig. 4 Environmental circadian disruption reduces neuron survival in the cortex and hippocampus on day 14 after TBI. **a** Representative images of Cresyl Violet-stained brain sections. Scale bar 100 µm. Quantification of surviving neurons in the cortex (**b**), dentate gyrus (DG; **c**), and hippocampal CA1 region (**d**). $^{\#}P<0.05$, $^{\#\#\#}P<0.001$ vs. Sham/LD group; $^{*}P<0.05$, $^{***}P<0.001$ vs. TBI/LD group; one-*way* ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni post hoc test. Data are presented as mean ± SEM; $n=8$ rats/group