



Correction to: Role of acetylcholine spasm provocation test as a pathophysiological assessment in nonobstructive coronary artery disease

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The Publisher regrets the following error.

In the original publication of the article, Fig. 3 and the figure legend were published incorrectly. The correct Fig. 3 and figure legend are given in this correction.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12928-020-00720-z>.

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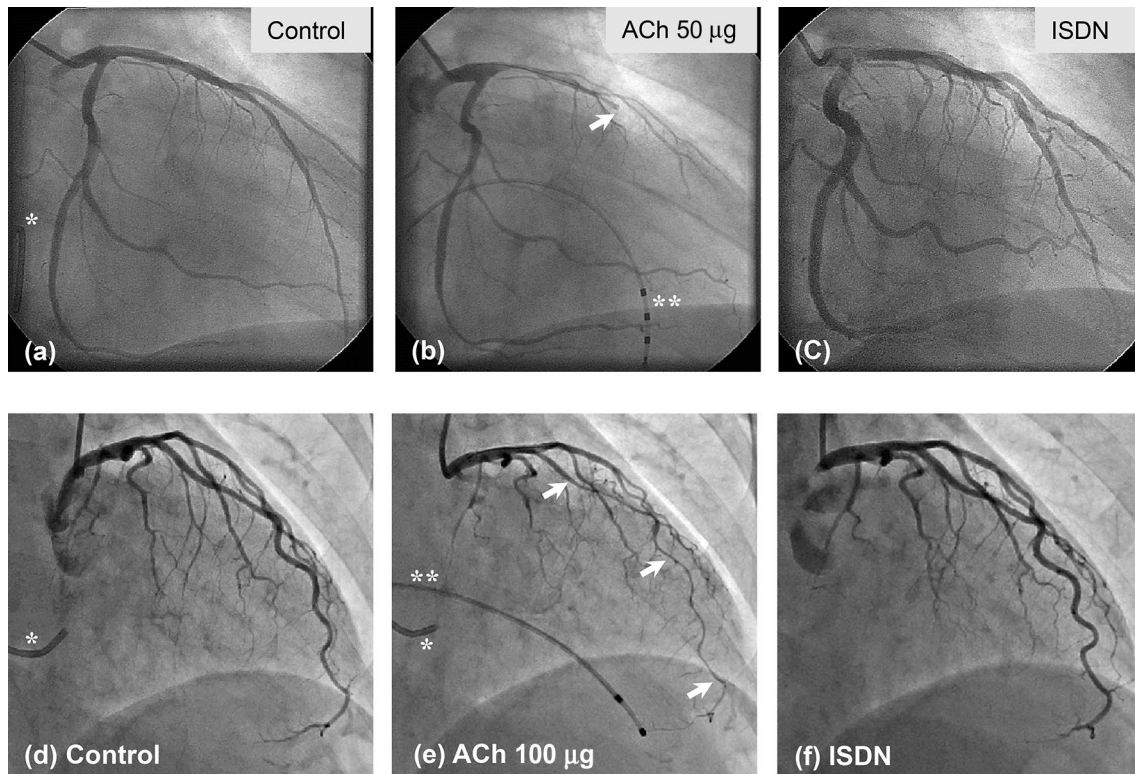


Fig. 3 Acetylcholine (ACh)-provoked focal and diffuse spasm. Figures (a-c) show the focal spasm pattern. **a–c** Left coronary angiogram performed as a control before the ACh-provocation test. **b** Injection of ACh 50 µg into the LCA provoked complete occlusion in the LAD at the arrow position. **c** Injection of ISDN into the LCA improved the focal spasm in the LAD. Figures (**d–f**) show the diffuse spasm pat-

tern. **d** Left coronary angiogram performed as a control before the ACh-provocation test. **e** Injection of ACh 100 µg into the LCA provoked diffuse spasm in the LAD. **f** Injection of ISDN into the LCA improved the diffuse spasm in the LAD. *ACh* acetylcholine, *LCA* left coronary artery, *LAD* left anterior descending coronary artery, *ISDN* isosorbide dinitrate. *Coronary sinus catheter, **Pacing catheter