Correction: Comparing the accuracy of positive and negative indocyanine green staining in guiding laparoscopic anatomical liver resection: protocol for a randomised controlled trial

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This article was previously published with some errors.

Author name 'Kohei Mishima' has been spelled correctly.

The unit in figure 1 has been corrected to mg.

Purpose	ICG R15
Liver segmentation	Positive staining dose: from 0.025 to 12.5 mmgbody .*Mainly 0.25 mg
	Negative staining dose: from 0.025 to 25 mg/body.* Mainly 2.5 mg
Tumor detection	HCC: 0.5 mg/ kg between 7 to 14 days before operation
	CRLM : 0.5 mg/ kg between 3-7 days before operation
	Or 2.5 mg / body 24 hours before operation

Figure 1 Summary of practical doses and timing of injection. *Passed on experience, florescence technology and patient conditions. CRLM, colorectal liver metastasis; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; ICGR15, indocyanine green retention test after 15 min.

Figure 2 and figure 3 have been swapped. The images in figure 2 show positive staining, while the images in figure 3 demonstrate negative staining.



Figure 2 Indocyanine green (ICG) negative staining for colorectal liver metastasis in segment 5 and 6. (A) dissection between the Laennec'S capsule and Glissonean sheath and identification of right posterior and anterior Glissonean pedicles. (B) dissection continuing ahead liver parenchyma and clamping the Glissonean pedicle 5 and 6 with applying bulldog forceps. (C) after the administration of indocyanine green into peripheral vein, the demarcation line is identified.



Figure 3 Indocyanine green positive staining for colorectal liver metastasis in segment 7. (A) identification and puncture of portal venous branch 7 (P7) under the guidance of intraoperative ultrasound. (B) ultrasound findings after puncturing the p7. (C) identification of the demarcation line between segment 7 and the adjacent segments after ICG injection into the p7.

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