

ERRATA

As a result of the exigencies of war, two errors were made in the publication of the paper on "Maturation and Destruction of Transfused Human Reticulocytes: Evaluation of Reticulocyte Experiments for the Measurement of Hemoglobin Metabolism," which was printed in the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 24, pp. 554-563, July 1945.

The following material should be inserted between reference number (30) and the phrase "at 37°" in the sixth line from the bottom of page 556. A period should be placed after reference number (30).

EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Transfusion of human reticulocytes

M. G., the donor of the reticulocytes used in these studies, was a 55-year-old white female whose case history will be presented in detail elsewhere (31). From 1929 to 1944 she had been examined at frequent intervals in the Strong Memorial Hospital because of a chronic, atypical (? acquired) hemolytic anemia. From 1942 to 1944 the patient's red cell count had been approximately 2,000,000 and the percentage of reticulated cells had been consistently between 45 and 73 per cent. On October 5, 1944, when the reticulocyte count was at the latter figure, 550 ml. of blood were removed from the patient, after which 500 ml. of normal red cells were immediately transfused to the patient through the same needle. There was no untoward reaction of any sort during or after this procedure.

The patient's citrated blood was allowed to stand at room temperature for one hour, after which it was placed in a centrifuge at moderate speed for 15 minutes. The plasma was then drawn off and the 150 ml. of loosely packed red cells diluted with 100 ml. of saline. Two hours after the blood was drawn, the red cells were transfused to a markedly underdeveloped female child of 11 years (weight 26 kg.) with probable idiopathic aplastic anemia of at least 18 months duration.* The child's red cell count prior to transfusion was 1,850,000, white cell count 2750, platelets 6,800 per cmm., reticulocytes 2.1 to 3.3 per cent. Immediately after the transfusion of red cells, approximately 73 per cent of which were reticulated, the child's reticulocyte count had been raised to 19.4 per cent.

Maturation of reticulocytes in vivo and in vitro

During the first 6 days following transfusion, the reticulocytes in the child's circulation were counted at frequent intervals. In addition, blood drawn immediately after transfusion was placed in tubes of Simmel's solution which were then incubated. . . .

In formula II on page 557, "total number red cells" should replace "total number donated cells."

* The cooperation of Dr. Samuel W. Clausen, who made possible this investigation of the recipient, is gratefully acknowledged.

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