

Effects of Asphyxia on Lung Fluid Balance in Baby Lambs

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Correction

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Correction

Thomas N. Hansen, Thomas A. Hazinski, and Richard D. Bland.
The Journal of Clinical Investigation, Vol. 74, No. 2, August 1984.

Hansen et al., in reference to a paper by O'Brodovich et al. (1981. *J. Clin. Invest.* 67:514–522), wrote that the “average duration of hypoxia and hypercapnia was only 1 h. . . .” This was an error. The total duration of hypoxia and hypercapnia was 2 h in the experiments performed by O'Brodovich et al. In addition, Hansen et al. stated that Gorin and Gould, in a previous paper (1979. *J. Immunol.* 123:1339–1342), “showed that both IgG and IgM entered the caudal mediastinal lymph node of the sheep.” This too was incorrect because Gorin and Gould actually showed that IgA and IgM are produced in the lung and transported through the caudal mediastinal lymph node of sheep. These corrections do not alter the message of the paper by Hansen et al., which concluded that “in the newborn lamb both alveolar hypoxia and alveolar hypoxia with hypercapnia increase lung lymph flow by increasing filtration pressure in the microcirculation, but neither hypoxia with hypercapnia nor brief severe asphyxia alter the protein permeability of the pulmonary microcirculation.”