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# Correction to: Reference ranges ("normal values") for cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) in adults and children: 2020 update

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### Correction to: J Cardiovasc Magn Reson (2020) 22: 87

https://doi.org/10.1186/s12968-020-00683-3 Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in table 39.

The original publication by Davis et al. in JCMR in 2014, which was cited in table 39 of Kawel-Boehm in 2020, presented data in an unusual format (mean  $\pm 2*SD$ 

instead of mean  $\pm$  SD), inducing an error in the calculation of the lower and upper limits of Kawel-Boehm [1].

The incorrect and correct table 39 are shown in this correction article as Tables 1 and 2. The original article has been updated.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12968-020-00683-3.

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#### Table.1 Incorrect table 39

Level	Men (n = 208) Mean ± SD (LL–UL) <sup>a</sup>	Women (n = 239) Mean ± SD (LL-UL) <sup>a</sup>
Ascending aorta diameter (mm)	27±8(11-42)	26±7(11-40)
Proximal descending aorta diameter (mm)	21±6 (9-32)	19±4 (11–27)
Distal descending aorta diameter (mm)	18±5 (7–28)	16±4 (8–24)

Measurements obtained on cross-sectional bSSFP images of the aorta

bSSFP balanced steady-state free precession, n number of study subjects, SD standard deviation, LL lower limit, UL upper limit

<sup>a</sup> Calculated as mean  $\pm$  2\*SD

Table.2 Correct table 39: Normal values of the thoracic aortic luminal diameters for men and women measured at diastole on bSSFP images according to [86]

Level	Men (n = 208) mean $\pm$ SD (LL–UL)*	Women (n $=$ 239) mean $\pm$ SD (LL–UL)*
Ascending aorta diameter (mm)	27±4 (19–34)	26±4 (18–33)
Proximal descending aorta diameter (mm)	21±3 (15-26)	19±2(15-23)
Distal descending aorta diameter (mm)	18±3 (13–23)	16±2(12-20)

Measurements obtained on cross-sectional bSSFP images of the aorta

bSSFP balanced steady-state free precession, n number of study subjects, SD standard deviation, LL lower limit, UL upper limit

\*Calculated as mean  $\pm$  2\*SD

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