

people with ASD. Another methodological issue is that the absence of PVE correction using a low-resolution PET camera would affect quantitative values such as k_3 .⁵⁵ One solution is the use of a higher-resolution PET camera. Compatible with the reported high-resolution human PET scanner,⁵⁵ our PET camera has an intrinsic 2.9-mm resolution, which previously allowed us to evaluate the change in tracer accumulation in a small region such as the mid-brain.⁵⁶ The fusiform is actually larger than the mid-brain, and it was reported that the fusiform cortex is thicker in ASD than in controls.⁵⁷ Thus, the use of a high-resolution brain-purpose PET camera and MRI-guided ROI determination on the thicker cortical region could minimize the PVE issue in the present study. It was reported that hypometabolism exceeded atrophy in most altered structures in Alzheimer disease.⁵⁸ Although the disease is different, that observation suggests that the present [¹¹C]MP4A k_3 reduction reflects the pathophysiology of ASD rather than the atrophy.

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Correction

Error in Figure Citations and Legend. In the Original Article "Reduced Acetylcholinesterase Activity in the Fusiform Gyrus in Adults With Autism Spectrum Disorders" by Suzuki et al, published in the March 2011 issue of the *Archives* (2011;68(3):306-313), some figure citations and some parts of the legend are incorrect. Though the first figure citations (those in boldface) are correct, all subsequent ones are incorrect. Thus, Figure 1 should be Figure 2 and Figure 2 should be Figure 1 in these citations. Also, in the legend of Figure 1, lines 11 and 12, (A) and (B) should be (B) and (C), respectively. The Suzuki et al article was corrected online.

