Erratum

Vitreous Floaters and Vision: Current Concepts and Management Paradigms

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The Figure V.B.8-9 in chapter V.B.8. is incorrect. The correct figure and its legend are given below:

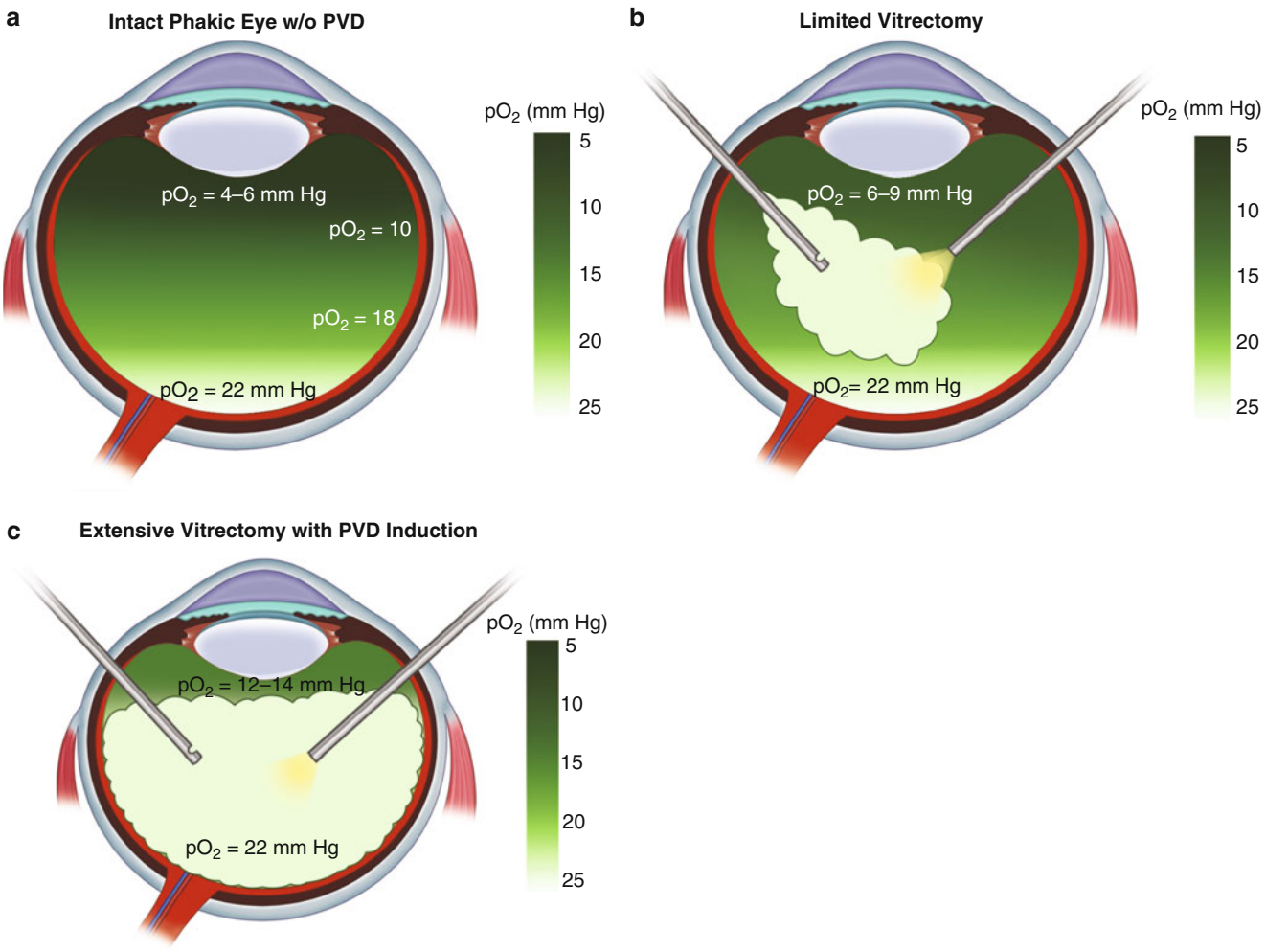

Figure V.B.8-9 **The effects of limited vitrectomy on oxygen distribution.** Intravitreal oxygen arises from the retina/choroid circulation posteriorly as well as from the ciliary body anteriorly. Vitrectomy increases convective motion and fluid circulation in the vitreous chamber, which increases oxygen levels behind the lens. (**a**) **Intact eye**. The pO_2 gradient ranges from 22 mmHg at the posterior pole to 18 mmHg at the equator and 10 mmHg peripherally in front of the ciliary body. pO_2 levels are 4–6 mmHg behind the lens. (**b**) **Limited vitrectomy**. Leaving the anterior vitreous intact and not inducing a PVD results in increased retrolental oxygen levels of only 6–9 mmHg. This may account for the relatively low (23 %) incidence of cataract formation observed with limited vitrectomy. (**c**) **Extensive vitrectomy with PVD induction**. Following extensive vitrectomy with surgical induction of PVD, retrolental oxygen levels increase to 12–14 mmHg, approaching three-fold above those in the intact eye. These elevated levels may account for the 50–76 % incidence of cataract formation following extensive vitrectomy. (Adapted from Beebe, Holekamp, et al.)