**KLEIN** 

- Thompson IM, Pauler DK, Goodman PJ, et al. Prevalence of prostate cancer among men with a prostate-specific antigen level < or = 4.0 ng per milliliter. N Engl J Med 2004; 350:2239–2246.
- Hamilton RJ, Goldberg KC, Platz EA, Freedland SJ. The influence of statin medications on prostate-specific antigen levels. N Natl Cancer Inst 2008; 100:1487–1488.
- Vickers AJ, Savage C, O'Brien MF, Lilja H. Systematic review of pretreatment prostate-specific antigen velocity and doubling time as predictors for prostate cancer. J Clin Oncol 2009; 27:398–403.
- Lilja H, Ulmert D, Vickers AJ. Prostate-specific antigen and prostate cancer: prediction, detection and monitoring. Nat Rev Cancer 2008; 8:268–278.
- Marks LS, Fradet Y, Deras IL, et al. PCA molecular urine assay for prostate cancer in men undergoing repeat biopsy. Urology 2007; 69:532–535.
- Sreekumar A, Poisson LM, Thekkelnaycke M, et al. Metabolomic profile delineates potential role for sarcosine in prostate cancer progression. Nature 2009; 457:910–914.
- Zheng SL, Sun J, Wiklund F, et al. Cumulative association of five genetic variants with prostate cancer. N Engl J Med 2008; 358:910–919.
- 17. Witte JS. Prostate cancer genomics: toward a new understanding. Nat Rev Genet 2009; 10:77–82.

- Gaziano JM, Glynn RJ, Christen WG, et al. Vitamins E and C in the prevention of prostate and total cancer in men: the Physicians' Health Study II randomized controlled trial. JAMA 2009; 301:52–62.
- Thompson IM, Goodman PJ, Tangen CM, et al. The influence of finasteride on the development of prostate cancer. N Engl J Med 2003; 349:215–224.
- Lucia MS, Darke AK, Goodman PJ, et al. Pathologic characteristics of cancers detected in the Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial: implications for prostate cancer detection and chemoprevention. Cancer Prev Res (Phila PA) 2008; 1:167–173.
- Andriole G, Bostwick D, Brawley O, et al. Further analyses from the REDUCE prostate cancer risk reduction trial [abstract]. J Urol 2009; 181:(suppl):555.
- Kramer BS, Hagerty KL, Justman S, et al; American Society of Clinical Oncology/American Urological Association. Use of 5-alpha-reductase inhibitors for prostate cancer chemoprevention: American Society of Clinical Oncology/American Urological Association 2008 Clinical Practice Guideline. J Urol 2009; 181:1642–1657.

**ADDRESS**: Eric A. Klein, MD, Glickman Urological and Kidney Institute, Q10-1, Cleveland Clinic, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44195; e-mail kleine@ccf.org.

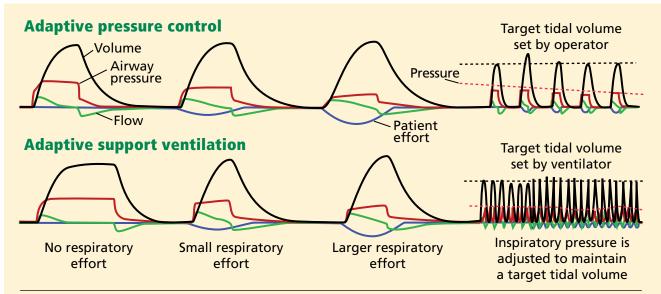
## CORRECTION

## Newer modes of mechanical ventilation

(JULY 2009)

A mistake appeared in FIGURE 2 on page 418 in the July issue of the *Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine* (Mireles-Cabodevila E, Diaz-Guzman E, Heresi GA, Chatburn RL. Alternative modes of mechanical ventilation: A review for the hospitalist. Cleve Clin J Med

2009; 76:417–430). The graph of the parameters in adaptive support ventilation incorrectly states, "Target tidal volume set by operator." It should say, "Target tidal volume set by the ventilator." The corrected figure is shown below.



**FIGURE 2.** A machine in adaptive pressure control mode (top) adjusts the inspiratory pressure to maintain a set tidal volume. Adaptive support ventilation (bottom) automatically selects the appropriate tidal volume and frequency for mandatory breaths and the appropriate tidal volume for spontaneous breaths on the basis of the respiratory system mechanics and the target minute ventilation.