

Erratum to Identifying the clinical presentations, progression, and sequela of pelvic inflammatory disease through physiological, histological and ultrastructural evaluation of a rat animal model

Editorial Office

Annals of Translational Medicine

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Submitted Aug 14, 2024. Accepted for publication Sep 03, 2024. Published online Oct 28, 2024.

doi: 10.21037/atm-2024-19

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-2024-19>

Erratum to: Ann Transl Med 2021;9:1710.

This article (1) titled “Identifying the clinical presentations, progression, and sequela of pelvic inflammatory disease through physiological, histological and ultrastructural evaluation of a rat animal model” (doi: 10.21037/atm-21-3345), unfortunately contains an error in *Figure 6*. Two images of *Figure 6B* in the PID model group to represent the ultrastructural morphology changes in the uterus epithelium were presented incorrectly.

Figure 6B of the original article:

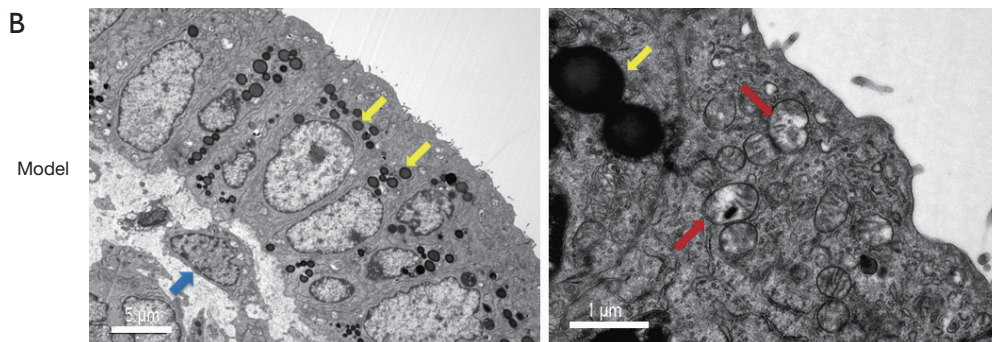
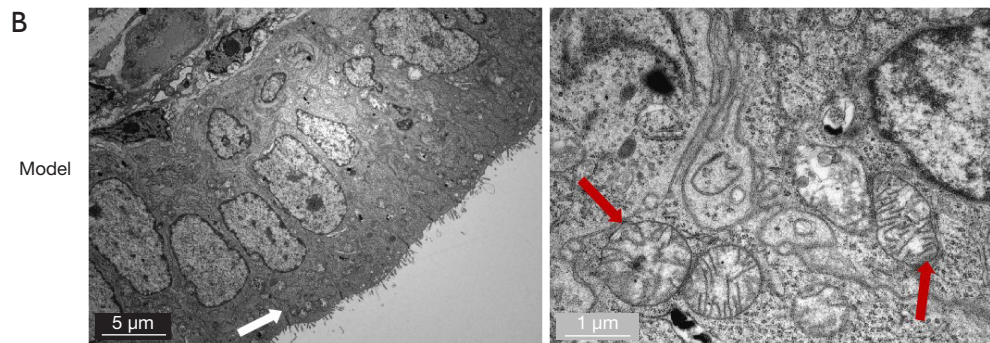


Figure 6B in the erratum article:



The correct version of Figure 6, containing the correct description for ultrastructural morphology changes in Figure 6B, is shown below.

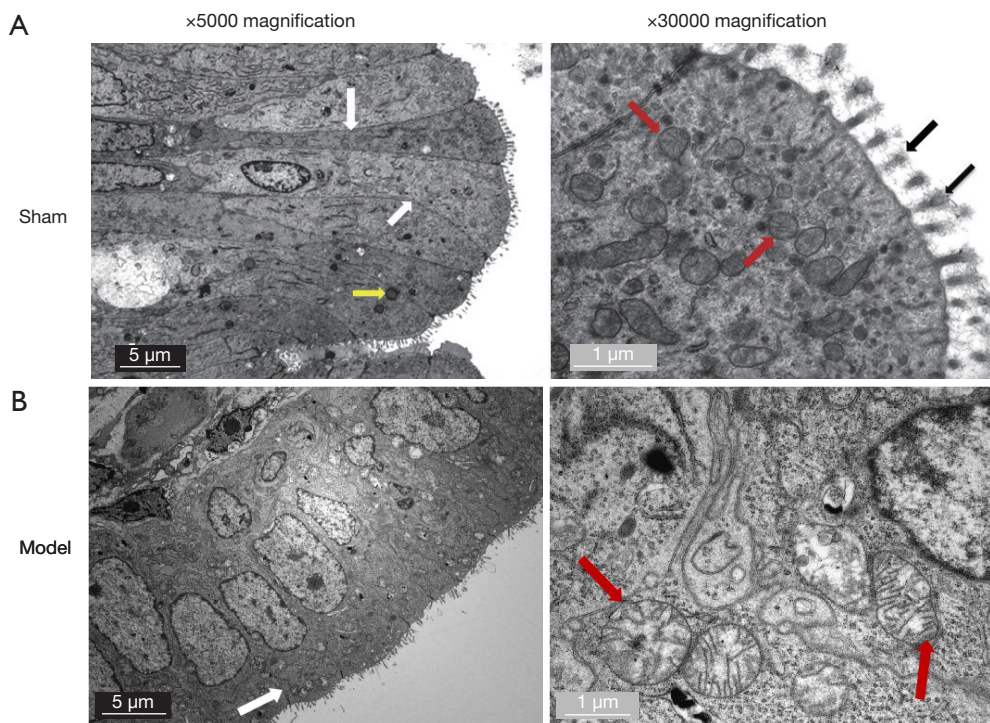


Figure 6 Ultrastructural morphology changes in the uterus epithelium of rats on D14 was observed by transmission electron microscopy. The sham group showed normal uterus morphology with an obvious intercellular adhesion (white arrow) and few lipid drop (yellow arrow) in simple columnar epithelium cells, which has normal mitochondria morphology (red arrow) and rich intact microvilli (black arrow) (A). The microvilli of the PID model group were disrupted and glycocalyx was reduced sharply or even disappeared. The intercellular adhesions were reduced and destroyed (white arrow) and the mitochondria were observed with ruptured membranes, swelling (red arrow), and with low cell matrix density in model group (B).

The authors confirmed this error did not significantly affect either the results or the conclusions of the paper.

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References

1. Fan L, Liu Z, Zhang Z, et al. Identifying the clinical presentations, progression, and sequela of pelvic inflammatory disease through physiological, histological and ultrastructural evaluation of a rat animal model. *Ann Transl Med* 2021;9:1710.

Cite this article as: Editorial Office. Erratum to Identifying the clinical presentations, progression, and sequela of pelvic inflammatory disease through physiological, histological and ultrastructural evaluation of a rat animal model. *Ann Transl Med* 2024. doi: 10.21037/atm-2024-19