

symptoms." We did not compare the duration of symptoms to the time of treatment with radioiodine in the two groups, stress and nonstress, nor did we look at the incidence and duration of pretreatment of patients with antithyroid drugs, propylthiouracil, and tapazole. We now present an analysis of this data.

Duration of symptoms

All 81 patients with stress were able to identify the date of onset of their disease. Of the 212 nonstress patients, eight (3.8%) were unable to identify the date of onset. Four were middle-aged cardiac patients where the diagnosis was made on screening for thyroid function, two were women of dull intelligence age 23 and 50, and two were asymptomatic, a 31-yr-old female with T₃ thyrotoxicosis and a 24-yr-old woman with habitual abortion.

No. of patients	Stress	Nonstress
Duration of symptoms in mo		
Mean ± s.d.	81	204
Z = 0.88 p = 0.20	19.2 ± 19.9	21.9 ± 30.1

Pretreatment with antithyroid drugs

In the stress group 15 received these drugs—18.5%.
In the nonstress group 42 received these drugs—19.8%.

Duration of pretreatment		
No. of patients	Stress	Nonstress
Months of treatment		
Mean ± s.d.	15	42
Z = 1.02 p = 0.15	20.3 ± 20.7	14.3 ± 15.9

Thus, in this series no significant difference is seen between the two groups in terms of duration of symptoms before radioiodine therapy and the incidence and duration of pretreatment with antithyroid drugs. Clinical impressions are important if they prompt analysis of recorded data. We are grateful to Dr. Feigenson for drawing our attention to two other possible factors influencing the outcome of radioiodine therapy in Graves' disease. Because the analysis shows no significant difference between the stress and nonstress group of patients we feel it very unlikely that the reported difference in survival of thyroid function was influenced by these two variables. This is in marked contrast to the effect of stress.

References

1. Stewart THM, Rochon J, Lenfestey R, et al: Correlation of

stress with outcome of radioiodine therapy for Graves' disease. *J Nucl Med* 26:592-599, 1985

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Mislabeling of Figure

TO THE EDITOR: Much to my regret I noticed when reading the August issue of the *Journal* that I overlooked an essential error in the proofreading of our article de Bruine, et al: *J Nucl Med* 26:925-930, 1985.

In Fig. 3 the open circles represent the [²⁰¹Tl]DDC curve while the [¹²³I]IMP is represented by closed circles. The [²⁰¹Tl]DDC uptake is considerably faster and more instantaneous and therefore in our opinion, a better flow marker.

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Error in Figure Caption

TO THE EDITOR: I would like to bring to your readers' attention a typographical error (mine) in my article "Simultaneous Dual Isotope Studies in the Diagnosis of Infection" published in the *J Nucl Med* 26:722-725, 1985. In the caption for Fig. 2 the word "non-congruent" should have been used instead of "congruent," as was indicated in the text immediately prior to the Discussion section and as is obvious from visual inspection of Figs. 2A and B.

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Correction: Error in Text

In the article by Weiner, Schreiber, Hoffer, et al., "Compounds Which Mediate Gallium-67 Transfer from Lactoferrin to Ferritin," *J Nucl Med* 26:908-916, 1985, on p. 913, column two, lines 14 and 15, "Ga(OH)⁻" should read "Ga(OH)₄⁻".