analogous to picking up a straight pin with a front-end loader. Much more than the pin will be scooped up, and a great deal of effort will be required to cull out the pin. It is easier to stoop over and pick up the pin in the conventional way. The quest for a more effective test for early lung cancer detection should look beyond both conventional radiography and immunoscintigraphy as it exists today.

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Erratum

In the September 1991 issue of the *Journal*, the captions for Figures 1 and 2 in the article, "An Analysis of Cerebral Blood Flow in Acute Closed-Head Injury Using Technetium-99m-HMPAO SPECT and Computed Tomography," by Steven N. Roper et al, were placed incorrectly. The corrected captions and figures are reprinted below.

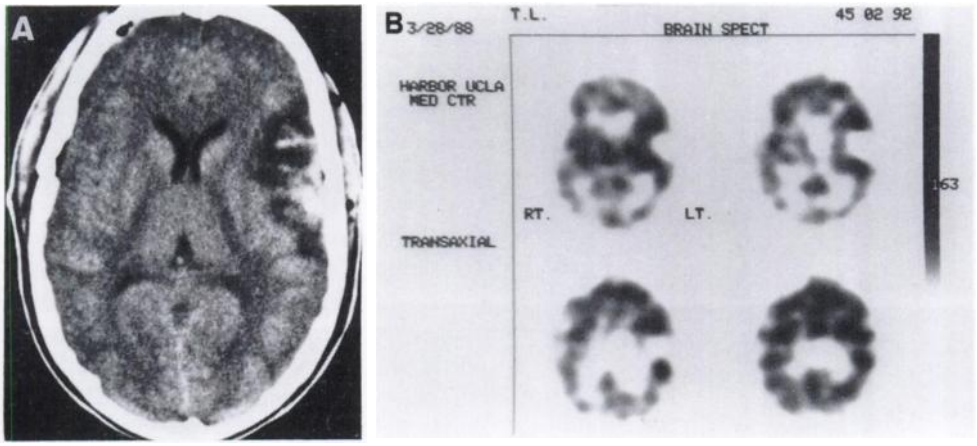

FIGURE 1. Imaging studies from a 45-yr-old male who was thrown from a horse. XCT (A) shows left occiptial contusion and SPECT (B) shows decreased CBF in both occipital lobes.

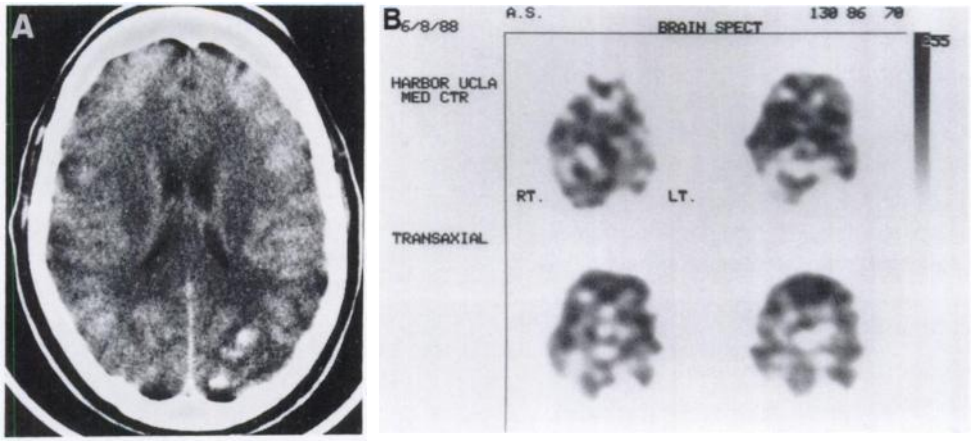

FIGURE 2. Imaging studies from a 19-yr-old male who suffered a non-penetrating gunshot wound to the left temporal are. XCT (A) shows a left frontotemporal contusion. SPECT (B) shows decreased CBF in the left frontotemporoparietal, right frontal, and right occipital areas.

ADDENDUM

Please note the following change for the article "Reorientation of the Left Ventricular Long-Axis on Myocardial Transaxial Tomograms by a Linear Fitting Method" by He et al, which appeared in the September issue of the *Journal* (pages 1794–1900). On page 1796, line 9, the statement: (using $y = ax + b$, where a was the slope of the fitted line and b the intercept on the y-axis of the fitted straight line in the transferred coordinate) *should be changed to*: (using $y = bx + a$, where b was the slope of the fitted line and a was the intercept on the y-axis of the fitted straight line in the transferred coordinate).