complications of the “acute leukemia” phase of his disease 15 months after diagnosis (after repeated successful inductions of remission following three separate blast crises).

Further studies of this type should be done in children with chronic myeloproliferative disorders to further substantiate the usefulness of agar culture in aiding in the classification of these disorders and to attempt to define the defect or defects in granulocyte regulation which are present.

REFERENCES

CORRECTIONS

The following acknowledgment was omitted from the article “Lymphoblastic Conversion in Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia” by Crist et al. (Pediatrics 61:560, April 1978): “We are indebted to Dr. Gurbax Sekhan for performing cytogenetic studies, to Drs. William T. Shearer and Alexander R. Lawton III for performing lymphocyte marker studies, and to Dr. Phillip Holland and co-workers for performing terminal transferase assay.”

In the same issue an error was made in the article “Arrhythmias and Stokes-Adams Attacks in Acute Rheumatic Fever” by Lenox et al. (Pediatrics 61:599, April 1978). In the Table on page 601, under “Comments & Treatment,” the words “paced every...” should be replaced by “paced for...”
Arrhythmias and Stokes-Adams Attacks in Acute Rheumatic Fever
Cora C. Lenox, James R. Zuberbuhler, Sang C. Park, William H. Neches, Robert A.
Mathews and Richard Zoltun
Pediatrics 1978;61:893

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on
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/content/61/6/893.2