



Correction to: Caveolin-1 Expression Together with VEGF can be a Predictor for Lung Metastasis and Poor Prognosis in Osteosarcoma

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained an error. The Tables 1 and 2 were missing in the published paper.

The missing Tables 1 and 2 are shown in the next page. The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12253-019-00755-5>

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Table 1 Relationship between Caveolin1 expression and different clinicopathological parameters in OS

Clinicopathological variables	Total N= 66	High Cav-1 N= 13	Low Cav-1 N= 53	P value
Age		14±3.15	14±1.96	0.995
Sex				
Male	42	11 (26.2%)	31 (73.8%)	0.074
Female	24	2 (8.3%)	22 (91.7%)	
Histologic subtype				
Chondroblastic	24	0	24	P<0.0001
Osteoblastic	36	13	23	
Fibroblastic	6	0	6	
Stage				
Stage II	48	10 (20.8%)	38 (79.2%)	0.705
Stage III	18	3 (16.7%)	15 (83.3%)	
Site				
Extremities	54	11 (20.4%)	43 (79.6%)	0.770
Metastatic lung OS	12	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3%)	

Table 2 Relationship between VEGF expression and different clinicopathological parameters in OS

Clinicopathological variables	Total N= 66	Positive VEGF N= 51	Negative VEGF N= 15	P value
Age		14.4±2.19	12.60±4.27	0.031
Sex				
Male	42	30 (71.4%)	12 (28.6%)	0.121
Female	24	21 (87.5%)	3 (12.5%)	
Histologic subtype				
Chondroblastic	24	18 (75%)	6 (25%)	0.143
Osteoblastic	36	30 (83.3%)	6 (16.7%)	
Fibroblastic	6	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	
Stage				
Stage II	48	33 (68.75%)	15(31.25%)	P<0.001
Stage III	18	18 (100%)	0	
Site				
Extremities	54	39 (72.2%)	15 (27.8%)	0.028
Metastatic lung OS	12	12 (100%)	0	