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*Corrigendum*

# Corrigendum to "Evaluating the Importance of the Carotid Chemoreceptors in Controlling Breathing during Exercise in Man"

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In the paper titled "Evaluating the Importance of the Carotid Chemoreceptors in Controlling Breathing during Exercise in Man," please note that in Figure 4(a) the top scale should read as follows: Equivalent altitude (k ft) calculated by Dripps (and not km).

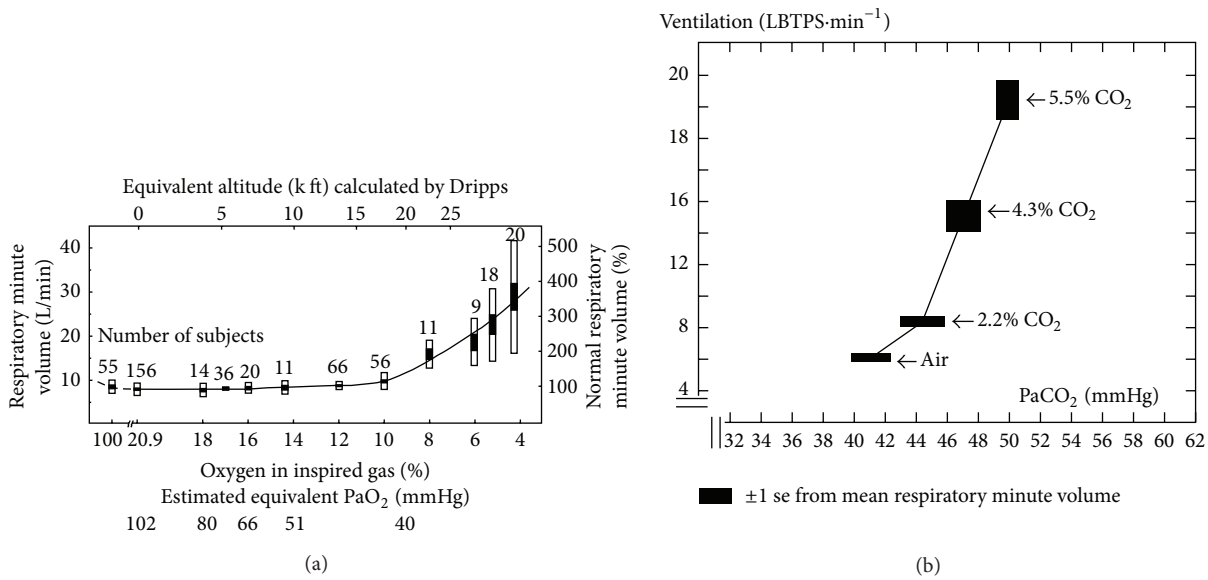


Figure 4: (a) Relative insensitivity of breathing at rest to artificially lowering $PO_2$ in Man. Minute ventilation (± se solid bars, ± sd open bars) in normal subjects [87] as inspired oxygen is artificially lowered (strictly hypocapnic hypoxia exists once hyperventilation occurs). Equivalent $PaO_2$ points are aligned on the $FiO_2$ scale, with $PaO_2$ estimated before hyperventilation occurs using the alveolar gas equation (assuming 760 mmHg barometric pressure, RQ = 0.8, $PaO_2 = PAO_2$, and $PaCO_2 = PACO_2$), and the point afterwards is estimated based on dynamic forcing experiments in isocapnia (courtesy of Dr. G. A. Balanos). Reproduced with permission from Dripps et al., [87]. (b) Sensitivity of breathing at rest to artificially raising $PaCO_2$ in Man. Minute ventilation and $PaCO_2$ (femoral) in 8 healthy men [88] while inhaling 0–6% $CO_2$ in air at atmospheric pressure (mean slope is 2.5 $L \cdot min^{-1}$ $mmHg^{-1}$ artificial $PaCO_2$ rise). Reproduced with permission from Lambertsen et al. [88].