Erratum to ‘Ten-year Mortality, Disease Progression, and Treatment-related Side Effects in Men with Localised Prostate Cancer from the ProtecT Randomised Controlled Trial According to Treatment Received’ [European Urology 77 (2020) 320–330]


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The publisher regrets that incorrect colouring was applied to Figures 1–4. The correct colouring for Figures 1–4 can be seen below:

The publisher would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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Amongst men who were managed on active monitoring with at least two PSA measurements within 12 mo following diagnosis, the Kaplan-Meier estimates of cumulative probability of moving to a radical treatment subsequent to the second PSA test (time zero) in the randomised cohort (solid red line, n = 628) and the choice cohort (dashed blue line, n = 507). PSA = prostate-specific antigen.
Fig. 2 – Prostate cancer-specific survival curves (derived from the proportional hazard regression model) for groups defined by receiving active monitoring (green), surgery (red), and radiotherapy (blue), with corresponding groups combined across randomised and treatment choice cohorts.
Fig. 3 – Proportions free of metastatic disease (derived from the proportional hazard regression model) for groups defined by receiving active monitoring (green), surgery (red), and radiotherapy (blue), with corresponding groups combined across randomised and treatment choice cohorts.
Fig. 4 – Patient-reported incontinence pad use, nocturia, potency, and bloody stools by active monitoring (green dash), radical prostatectomy (red), and radiotherapy (blue) groups, defined by treatment received. EPIC = Expanded Prostate Index Composite; ICSmaleSF = International Continence Society Male Short Form.