

## Erratum

### Eye movement responses to active, high-frequency pitch and yaw head rotations in subjects with unilateral vestibular loss or posterior semicircular canal occlusion

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Figure 1 (p. 136) and Fig. 3 (p. 138) in this article were incorrect. The correct figures are given below:

#### Normal Subjects

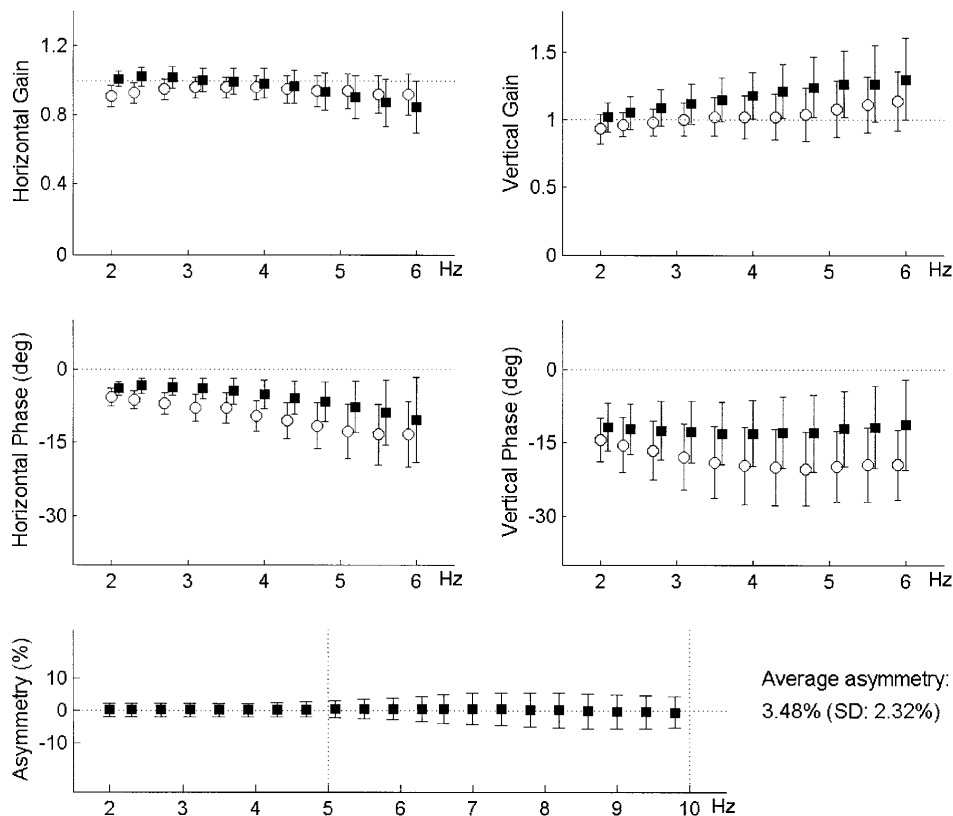


Fig. 1. VAT data for our normal subjects ( $N = 40$ , black square) compared to the database provided by the VAT system manufacturer ( $N = 100$ , white circle). Means and  $\pm 1$  standard deviation are shown for both subject groups. Asymmetry measures for individual frequencies were not provided with the VAT system database (therefore not shown here). The average asymmetry of 3.48% was obtained by averaging the absolute values of the mean asymmetry observed in each of our normal subjects over the 5–10 Hz frequency range.

## PCP Subjects

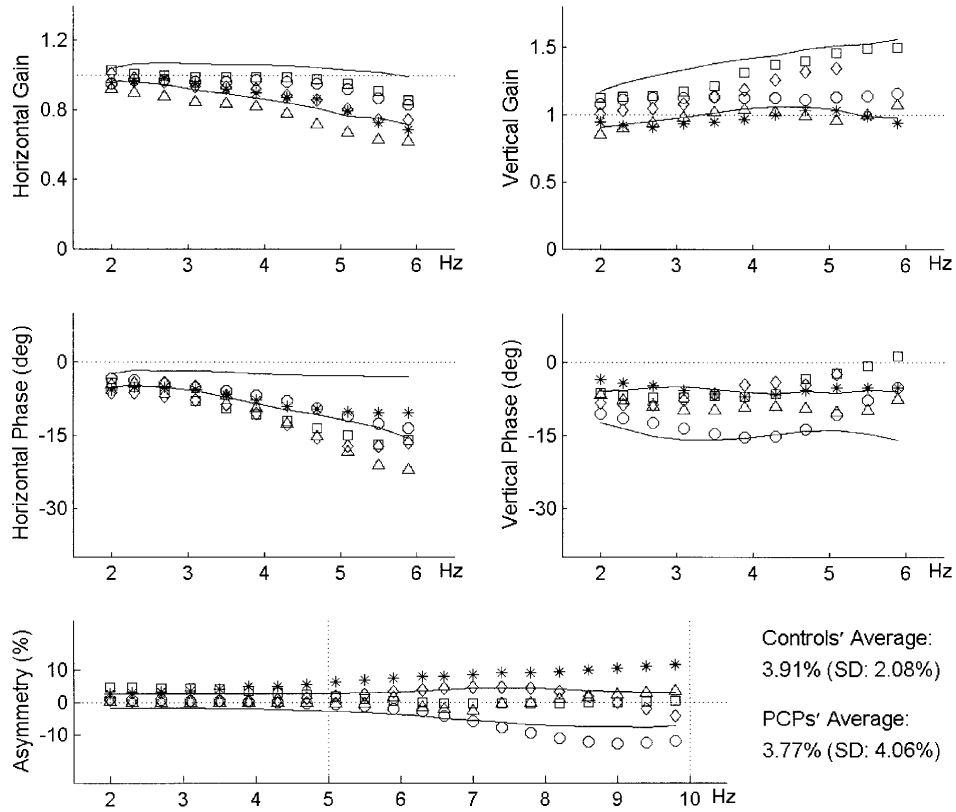


Fig. 3. VAT data from five PCP subjects (circle (subject P1), square (subject P2), diamond (subject P3), star (subject P4), triangle (subject P5)). Solid lines indicate  $\pm$  one standard deviation for a group of age- and sex- matched normal subjects ( $N = 15$ ). The average asymmetry over the frequency range 5–10 Hz was 3.77% in PCP subjects (A positive asymmetry indicated greater eye velocities for head movements away from the operated ear). The average asymmetry of 3.91% in normal subjects was obtained by averaging the absolute values of the mean asymmetry observed in each of the normal subjects over the 5–10 Hz frequency range. One subject (P3) was not able to generate vertical head movements at 5.5 and 5.9 Hz.