

## Correction

# Correction: Fish oil: what the prescriber needs to know

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It has been brought to our attention that there were a number of typographical errors in one section of our recent article [1] published in December 2005.

All corrections apply to the section entitled, 'Biochemical rationale; Eicosanoids: cyclo-oxygenase pathway'.

The second paragraph should read:

The usual substrate for the COX isozymes is the n6 LC PUFA arachidonic acid (AA; C20:4n-6). Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA; C20:5n-3), which is present in fish oil, differs from AA only by the presence of its n3 bond (Fig. 1).

The last sentence of the third paragraph should read:

Thus, the net effect of fish oil is to reduce the production of proinflammatory and pro-thrombotic eicosanoids (PGE<sub>2</sub> and TXA<sub>2</sub>, respectively) but not the vascular patency factor prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>; Fig. 2).

Finally, the first 20-Carbon fatty acid homologue pictured in Figure 1 (C20:3 n-9) is eicosatrienoic acid, rather than oleic acid.

## Reference

1. Cleland LG, James MJ and Proudman SM: **Fish oil: what the prescriber needs to know.** *Arthritis Research & Therapy* 2006, **8**:202.