ERRATA

The May 1, 2014, article by Pujade-Lauraine et al, entitled “Bevacizumab Combined With Chemotherapy for Platinum-Resistant Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: The AURELIA Open-Label Randomized Phase III Trial” (J Clin Oncol 32:1302-1308, 2014), contained an error. The y-axis in Figure 4 began at 20, whereas it should have begun at 0.

The online version has been corrected in departure from the print. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* apologizes for the errors.

The online version has been corrected in departure from the print.

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The May 1, 2014, article by Eriksson et al, entitled “Later Stage at Diagnosis and Worse Survival in Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma Among Men Living Alone: A Nationwide Population-Based Study From Sweden” (J Clin Oncol 32:1356-1364, 2014), contained coding errors. Due to a coding error in the registration, some values regarding lentigo maligna melanoma (LMM) and nodular malignant (NM) histogenetic type have been reclassified. The corrections below did not change the conclusions in the article.

In the Results section, the second sentence of the fifth paragraph gave the *P*-value for interaction of the fully adjusted model as .001, whereas it should have been .004, as follows:

“The analysis demonstrated clear sex differences in the HRs associated with cohabitation status (confounding adjusted model, $P_{\text{interaction}} = .003$; fully adjusted model, $P_{\text{interaction}} = .004$).”

In Table 1, under “Histogenetic type of CMM,” the number of LMM-patients, the number of NM-patients, and the number of patients who died from melanoma were given incorrectly. Among men, the number of LMM-patients was given as 1,216, and should have been **793**; of these, the number of patients who died from melanoma was given as 275 and should

have been **45**. Among women, the number of LMM-patients was given as 1,185, and should have been **904**; of these, the number of patients who died from melanoma was given as 171 and should have been **51**. Among men, the number of NM-patients was given as 2,565, and should have been **2,988**; the number of patients who died from melanoma was given as 867, and should have been **1,097**. Among women, the number of NM-patients was given as 2,117, and should have been **2,398**; the number of patients died from melanoma was given as 488, and should have been **608**.

Due to the reclassification, changes were made to univariate HR, multivariate HR and/or 95% CI values in the following sections in Table 1: Age at diagnosis (years), Level of education, Period of diagnosis, Tumor site, Histogenetic type of CMM, Tumor thickness (mm), Tumor ulceration, and Level of invasion (Clark). Changes were made to HR and/or 95% CI values for the fully adjusted model in all sections in Table 3.

The online version has been corrected in departure from the print. The authors apologize for the errors.

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The October 1, 2014, article by Ford et al, entitled “Psychosexual Functioning Among Adult Female Survivors of Childhood Cancer: A Report From the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study” (J Clin Oncol 32:3126-3136, 2014), contained an error.

In Table 6, the symbols identifying the footnotes were inadvertently reversed, and should have appeared as follows:

* Adjusted mean difference between level and referent.

† Referent.

Journal of Clinical Oncology apologizes for the error.

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