ERRATUM

Volatile Markers of Breast Cancer in the Breath

Michael Phillips, MD, FACP, Renee N. Cataneo, MA, Beth Ann Ditkoff, MD, Peter Fisher, MD, Joel Greenberg, BS, Ratnasiri Gunawardena, MD, C. Stephan Kwon, MD, Farid Rahbari-Oskoui, MD, and Cynthia Wong, MD

Due to an inadvertent printing error the TN values in Table 4 did not appear. The following is the corrected Table 4.

Table 4. Predicted Outcome of Screening 10,000 Women for Breast Cancer with a Breath Test or a Mammogram

	Breast cancer		
	Absent (9961)	Present (39)	
Screening mammogram			
Negative	TN = 9363	FN = 10	NPV = 9363/9373 = 99.89%
Positive	FP = 598	TP = 29	PPV = 29/627 = 4.63%
Breath test			
Negative	TN = 7351	FN = 5	NPV = 7351/7356 = 99.93%
Positive	FP = 2610	TP = 34	PPV = 34/2644 = 1.29%

In women 60–69 years of age the prevalence of breast cancer is 3.3–3.9/1000, so that a group of 10,000 women will include 39 with previously undetected breast cancer (19). The table shows the predicted outcome of screening this group with a breath test (sensitivity 88.2%, specificity 73.8%) or a mammogram (sensitivity 75%, specificity 94%) (20). The breath test is more sensitive and less specific than a screening mammogram, and a screening breath test would exhibit a higher negative predictive value (NPV) and a lower positive predictive value (PPV) than a screening mammogram.