ERRATA

There was an omission in the caption of Figure 1 that appears in Lieberman JA, Perkins D, Belger A, Chakos M, Jarskog F, Boteva K, Gilmore J "The Early Stages of Schizophrenia: Speculations on Pathogenesis, Pathophysiology, and Therapeutic Approaches" on pages 884–897 of Biological Psychiatry, Vol 50, No 11. The correct version is reprinted below.

Figure 1. Clinical and pathophysiologic course of schizophrenia. This diagram attempts to integrate and schematically depict the clinical and pathophysiologic course of schizophrenia in its various clinical stages. To orient the reader starting from the top row: Developmental Stage describes the stage of life during which the various events and phenomena occur; Clinical Signs and Symptoms refers to the mental and behavioral manifestations of the illness; Stage of Illness describes all premorbid and morbid phases of the illness; Pathologic Process refers the hypothesized pathogenic and pathophysiologic mechanisms that underlie and are causal to the clinical manifestations of the disorder; Developmental Process and Events indicates the neurobiologic maturational processes and environmental events that may unmask or destabilize the neural circuits made vulnerable by etiologic and pathogenic factors. DA, dopamine; NMDA, n-methyl D-aspartate; Glu, glutamate. Data from Lewis and Lieberman, 2000.

There was an omission in the caption of Figure 1 that appears in Kilts CD "The changing roles and targets for animal models of schizophrenia" on pages 845–855 of Biological Psychiatry, Vol 50, No 11. The correct version is reprinted below.

Figure 1. The antipsychotic, seroquel, reverses PCP-induced disruptions in PPI in rats. Data from Swerdlow, Bakshi, and Geyer (1996).

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