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## Erratum to "Cognitive Impairments Induced by Repeated Sevoflurane Exposure During Pre-adolescence in Adult Male and Female Rats: Involvement of Biochemical, Histological and Neuroplasticity Approaches" [J Cell Mol Anesth. 2023; 8(4): e149757]

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This corrects the article Cognitive Impairments Induced by Repeated Sevoflurane Exposure During Pre-adolescence in Adult Male and Female Rats: Involvement of Biochemical, Histological and Neuroplasticity Approaches.

It has come to our attention that there was an error in Figure 7A in the published version of above-mentioned article (1). Upon review, we have identified that Figure 7A (DG male control group) closely resembles data presented in Figure 6A (DG control group) of another publication (2).

The authors acknowledge this error and clarify that this does not affect the scientific conclusions of the study. The original article has been updated accordingly.

Corrected Figure 7A and caption:

We sincerely apologize for this oversight and any inconvenience it may have caused.

Sincerely,

Dr. Fhanik Babaei The Corresponding Author

## References

- Fahanik-Babaei J, Jafarian M, Adeli S, Barzegar Behrooz A, Pestehei SK. Cognitive Impairments Induced by Repeated Sevoflurane Exposure During Pre-adolescence in Adult Male and Female Rats: Involvement of Biochemical, Histological and Neuroplasticity Approaches. J Cell Mol Anesth. 2023;8(4), e149757.
- Behrooz AB, Nasiri M, Adeli S, Jafarian M, Pestehei SK, Babaei JF. Pre-adolescence repeat exposure to sub-anesthetic doses of ketamine induces long-lasting behaviors and cognition impairment in male and female rat adults. *IBRO Neurosci Rep.* 2024;16:211-23. [PubMed ID: 38352700]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC10862408]. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibneur.2024.01.005.

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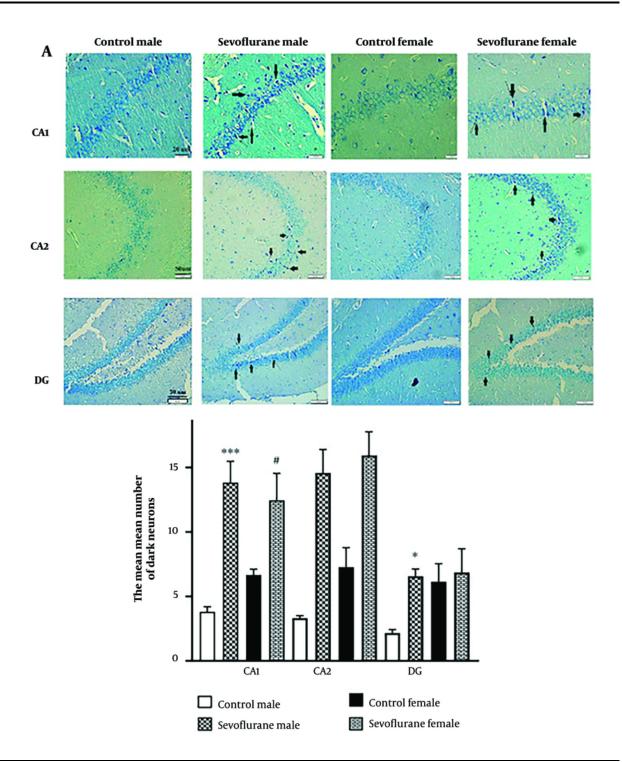


Figure 7. Production of dark neurons in the hippocampal CAI, CA2, and dentate gyrus in adult rats after repeated sevoflurane exposure in pre-adolescence. A, Light-microscopic appearance of toluidine blue-stained dark neurons in 10-µm hippocampus sections (CAI, CA2, and DG areas); B, Dark neuron numbers in CAI and CA2 regions of the sevoflurane groups were significantly higher than in the control groups (P < 0.001 male sevoflurane vs. male control in CAI and CA2 (#P < 0.05 female sevoflurane vs. female control in CAI and CA2; P < 0.05 male sevoflurane vs. male control in DG region). All graphs are presented as mean ± SEM.