ERRATA

Impaired Platelet Procoagulant Mechanisms in Patients with Bleeding Disorders

Harvey J. Weiss, M.D.[1,2]

The publisher regrets an error in Table 1 in the above article in *Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis*, Volume 35, Number 2, 2009, p. 235.

Table 1 with the correct wording in column three (PCA-Related Defect(s)) appears below.

Table 1 Impaired Platelet PCA in Bleeding Disorders

Disorder	Primary Platelet Defect(s)	PCA-Related Defect(s)	Other Platelet Defects	Screening PCA Abnormality
Scott syndrome	PS exposure, vesiculation	Factor Va, Xa, IXa binding, prothrombinase, tenase	(See text)	SPT, PF3a
Platelet vesiculation defect	Vesiculation	Vesiculation	None	SPT
Quebec platelet disorder	uPA overexpression	Prothrombinase, platelet factor V	Proteolyzed α-granule proteins	
Platelet factor V-New York	Platelet factor V	Prothrombinase	None	PF3a
δ-Storage pool deficiency	Dense granules	Prothrombinase, ATP, ADP secretion, Ca^{2+} entry	Aggregation	PF3a
Thrombasthenia	GPIIb-IIIa	Prothrombinase (±), thrombin potential	Aggregation	PF3a
Bernard-Soulier syndrome	GPIb-IX-V	Factor XI binding, thrombin binding, fibrin binding	Adhesion	SPT

[1]Department of Medicine, Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons; New York, New York; [2]St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York, New York.

Address for correspondence and reprint requests: Harvey J. Weiss, M.D., 520 St. Nicholas Ave., Haworth, NJ 07641 (e-mail: hjw5@columbia.edu).

Rare Bleeding Disorders; Guest Editor, Flora Peyvandi, M.D., Ph.D.

Semin Thromb Hemost 2009;35:447–448.
DOI 10.1055/s-0029-1226014. ISSN 0094-6176.