

not as expected during acquisition. Further investigation may be performed on how to balance image quality and processing time so that the significance of the preview image can be further improved. This work may also be extended to non-TOF data with sophisticated methods in image generation—for example, a fast maximum-likelihood expectation maximization algorithm for each update or other efficient alternatives—provided that the preview generation will not consume too much computing resources.

#### DISCLOSURE

All authors were Philips employees when the work was conducted. No other potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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#### Erratum

In the article “Protocols for Harmonized Quantification and Noise Reduction in Low-Dose Oncologic <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT Imaging,” by Machado et al. (*J Nucl Med Technol*. 2019;47:47–54), the value 1.00 was inadvertently left out of the OSEM3D column (first row) in Table 1 during copyediting. The corrected table (with missing value italicized) appears below. We regret the error.

**TABLE 1**

*HBIs for Groups of Acquisition Parameters and Different Reconstruction Settings*

Acquisition parameter	OSEM3D	PSF7	PSF2-EQ6	PSF2-EQ6.5	PSF2-EQ7
Group A: 1,272 MBq-s/kg	<i>1.00</i>	1.02	1.13	1.08	1.13
Group B: 416 MBq-s/kg	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.02	1.06
Group C: 216 MBq-s/kg	1.00	1.01	1.20	1.06	1.12
Group D: 81 MBq-s/kg	1.29	1.02	1.40	1.18	1.15