

Single acquisition label-free histology-like imaging with dual-contrast photoacoustic remote sensing microscopy (Errata)

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This article [*J. Biomed. Opt.* **26**(5), 056007 (2021) doi: [10.1117/1.JBO.26.5.056007](https://doi.org/10.1117/1.JBO.26.5.056007)] was originally published on 25 May 2021 with erroneous citation numbering in the reference list and in the text.

In the reference list, the following references were corrected:

- from 12 to 13: G. Stasi and E.M. Ruoti “A critical evaluation in the delivery of the ultrasound practice: the point of view of the radiologist,” *Ital. J. Med.* **9**(1), 5 (2015)
- from 13 to 12: T. T. W. Wong et al., “Fast label-free multilayered histology-like imaging of human breast cancer by photoacoustic microscopy,” *Sci. Adv.* **3**(5), e1602168 (2017)
- from 17 to 19: N. J. M. Haven et al., “Ultraviolet photoacoustic remote sensing microscopy,” *Opt. Lett.* **44**, 3586–3589 (2019)
- from 18 to 20: N. Haven et al., “Reflective objective-based ultraviolet photoacoustic remote sensing virtual histopathology,” *Opt. Lett.* **45**, 535–538 (2020)
- from 19 to 17: K. Bell et al., “Reflection-mode virtual histology using photoacoustic remote sensing microscopy,” *Sci. Rep.* **10**, 19121 (2020)
- from 20 to 18: B.R. Ecclestone et al., “Improving maximal safe brain tumor resection with photoacoustic remote sensing microscopy,” *Sci. Rep.* **10**, 17211 (2020).

In the body of the text, the following citations were corrected:

- from 12 to 13, for the sentence
 - “Acoustic transducers are typically bulky, have known interoperator technique reliability issues, and sometimes require immersion in a coupling media such as water to function.”
- from 13 to 14, for the sentences
 - “PARS replaces the acoustically coupled ultrasound transducer with a detection laser.”
 - “Photoacoustic signals are then detected as pressure-induced modulations in the back-scattered magnitude of the detection beam.”
 - “Observing backscattering in a reflection mode architecture allows PARS to image thick samples.”
- from 14 and 15, to 15-18, for the sentence
 - “Moreover, PARS may provide chromophore-specific contrast by selecting excitation wavelengths to target unique biomolecule absorption spectra.”

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- from 19 and 20, to 17 and 18, for the sentences
 - “Previously, PARS has provided complete H&E emulation using a tunable excitation source to independently target the absorption peaks of DNA and cell membrane structures.”
 - “While effective in both thin sections and tissue blocks, this technique was largely limited in field of view, resolution, and imaging speed since it required the use of a slow (1 kHz) tunable excitation source.”

- from 13 to 14, for the sentences
 - “In PARS systems, a cofocused pulsed excitation and continuous wave detection laser pair are used to capture photoacoustic absorption contrast.”
 - “The excitation induces photoacoustic signals by depositing focused pulses of optical energy into the sample.”
 - “The absorption contrast is then captured as nanosecond scale pressure-induced modulations in the backscattered intensity of the cofocused detection laser.”
 - “Usually, to capture MHz-scale PARS modulations, the time-resolved backscattering magnitude is band pass filtered to isolate the absorption signal.”

- from 16 and 17, to 17 and 18 for the sentences
 - “Previous implementations developed by our group leverage a multiwavelength tunable excitation to capture hyperspectral images of several chromophores in the tissue.”
 - “In this implementation, we use a 50-kHz UVexcitation, which provides emulated H&E images substantially faster than the 1-kHz tunable source used in previous studies.”

The above-listed errors were corrected, and the article was republished on 26 May 2021.