CORRIGENDA

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Page H389: E. L. Yellin, C. Peskin, C. Yoran, M. Koenigsberg, M. Matsumoto, S. Laniado, D. McQueen, D. Shore, and R. W. M. Frater. "Mechanisms of mitral valve motion during diastole." H398: text following Eq. 2 should read: In the absence of a pressure difference, flow is seen to decay exponentially to zero, i.e., the inertial energy imparted to the blood during early rapid filling is dissipated by viscous forces. This situation is illustrated in Figs. 2, 5, and 6. Under the second condition listed above, we cannot solve Eq. 1 without a precise knowledge of \( \Delta P(t) \), but one can readily predict that flow will decelerate more rapidly to zero (Figs. 1, 4). We do not yet have definitive evidence, but it is our thinking at this time that condition 1 is normal and that condition 2 occurs under situations that lead to a rapid rise in ventricular stiffness, e.g., rapid inflow into a large end-systolic volume.