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Erratum to "*Celastrus paniculatus* oil ameliorates synaptic plasticity in a rat model of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder"

In the article "*Celastrus paniculatus* oil ameliorates synaptic plasticity in a rat model of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" published on pages 105-114, Issue 3, Volume 11 of *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*, Figure 5 was incorrectly published. The correct Figure 5 is provided below:

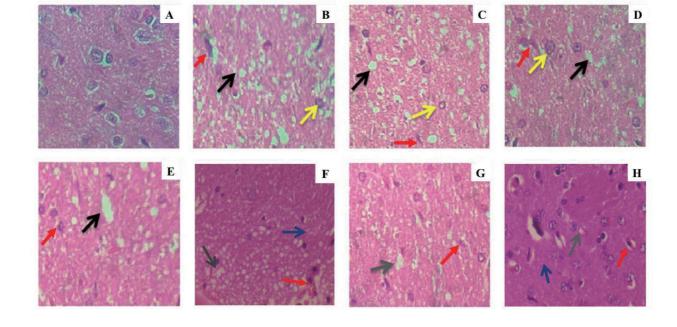


Figure 5. Histopathological examination results. Neuronal damage was assessed by H&E staining (Magnification: 40×). A: normal histoarchitecture; B: significant reactive gliosis (red arrows), mild degeneration (black arrows) and vascular proliferation (yellow arrow); C, D: decreased reactive gliosis (red arrows), mild degeneration (black arrows) and vascular proliferation (yellow arrow); E: reactive gliosis (red arrows) and mild degeneration (black arrows) and inflammatory); E: reactive gliosis (red arrows), and mild degeneration (black arrows) and inflammatory infiltration (blue arrows); G, H: decreased reactive gliosis (red arrows), spongiotic degeneration (grey arrows) and inflammatory infiltration (blue arrows); G, H: decreased reactive gliosis (red arrows), spongiotic degeneration (grey arrows) and inflammatory infiltration (blue arrows). A: normal control; B: normal control treated with lead acetate; C: normal control animals treated with lead acetate & *Celastrus paniculatus* oil; E: social isolated; F: socially isolated animals treated with lead acetate; G: socially isolated animals treated with lead acetate & *Celastrus paniculatus* oil.