in an old male cat. Chordomas develop at a male to female ratio of 3:1 in rats and 2:1 in people.[5]

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Correction: Drug therapy in cats: A therapeutic category approach

In this Review Article (*JAVMA*, May 15, 1990, pp 1659-1669), the second sentence in the second full paragraph in the left-hand column on page 1666 should read, "Organophosphates are metabolized by esterases located throughout the body, rather than by just hepatic microsomal drug-metabolizing enzymes," instead of "Organophosphates are metabolized by cholinesterase located at nerve endings and throughout the body rather than by hepatic microsomal drug-metabolizing enzymes." The paragraph continues with a discussion of acute organophosphate toxicosis and its treatment with anticholinergics (eg, atropine and glycopyrrolate). Of the anticholinergics, atropine is most likely to antagonize bronchoconstriction, which contributes to the death of cats suffering from acute organophosphate toxicosis. Thus, it is the anticholinergic of choice for treatment of such toxicoses. Although cats may respond to glycopyrrolate, as with atropine, a dose much higher than that recommended for preanesthesia is likely to be necessary. Finally, chlorinated hydrocarbons, which are discussed in the paragraph beginning on the last 2 lines of the left-hand column, should be under a separate heading. The lack of a separate heading suggests that, like organophosphates, the mechanism of action of these compounds is via cholinesterase inhibition. Although their mechanism is unclear, chlorinated hydrocarbons do not appear to inhibit cholinesterases. The author regrets the errors.