ERRATUM

In: *Mosterd B, Arits AHMM, Thissen MRT, Kelleners-Smeets NWJ*. Histology-based Treatment of Basal Cell Carcinoma. Acta Derm Venereol 2009; 89: 454–458 Table II is incorrect. The changes are highlighted in the Table below.

Table II. *Randomized controlled trials investigating treatment of clinically and histologically confirmed nodular, aggressively growing or recurrent basal cell carcinoma (BCC)*

Ref.	Intervention	BCC, *n*	Localization	Clearance rate (%)	FU period (months)	Cosmetic outcome	Conclusion
Nodular basal cell carcinoma							
12	Excision	36	Face (scalpel and neck excluded)	98.3[a]	48	87% good[a]	SE higher CR than RT[a]
	RT	41		92.5[a]		69% good[a]	SE better CO than RT[a]
30	CS	51	Head and neck area	80.4	60	38.5% good[b]	SE and CS comparable CR
	Excision	45		91.6		79.8% good[b]	SE better CO than CS
31	Excision	53	Limbs, trunk, head/neck (high risk	96[c]	60	54% excellent/good	SE higher CR than MAL-PDT
	MAL-PDT	52	areas excluded)	86[c]		87% excellent/good	
32	Excision		All (BCC on concave areas excluded)	97.7	36	Not investigated	SE higher CR than ALA-PDT
	ALA-PDT			69.7			
Aggressively growing basal cell carcinoma							
12	Excision	36	Face (scalpel and neck excluded)	98.3[a]	48	87% good[a]	SE higher CR than RT[a]
	RT	41		92.5[a]		69% good[a]	SE better CO than RT[a]
28	Excision	199	Face	95.9	60	Not investigated	SE and MMS comparable CR
	MMS	**198**		**97.5**			
Recurrent basal cell carcinoma							
28	Excision	100	Face	97.6	60	Not investigated	MMS higher CR than SE
	MMS	102		87.9			

[a]Results for total study group, including other histological subtypes with no separate analysis available for nodular, aggressively growing and recurrent basal cell carcinoma, respectively, [b]average of cosmetic evaluation of 6 persons including professionals and laymen, [c]non-responders after 3 months excluded from this analysis.

PDT: photodynamic therapy; SE: surgical excision; CR: clearance rate; FU: follow-up; CO: cosmetic outcome; CS: cryosurgery; RT: radiotherapy; ALA: aminolevulinic acid; MAL: methyl aminolevulinate; MMS: Mohs' micrographic surgery.