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Erratum to: Evaluation of chemical castration with calcium chloride versus surgical castration in donkeys: testosterone as an endpoint marker

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Unfortunately, after publication of this article [1] it was noticed that an incorrect version of Fig. 8 (Fig. 1 here) was introduced during the production process. The correct figure can be seen below. The original article has also been updated to reflect this.

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Reference

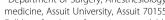
1. Ibrahim A, Ali M, Abou-Khalil N, Al M. Evalutation of chemical castration with calcium chloride versus surgical castration in donkeys: testosterone as an endpoint marker. BMC Veterinary Research. 2016;12:46.

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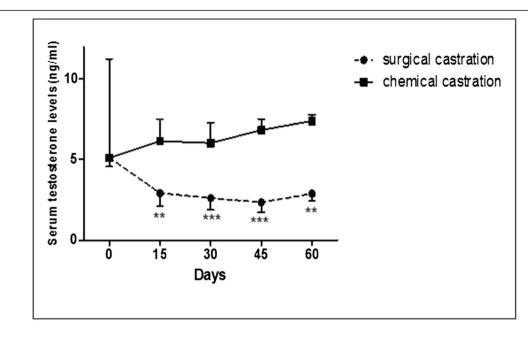
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Time interval	0 day	15 day	30 day	45 day	60 day
Group					
Surgical castration	5.135 ± 0.574	2.928 ± 0.806**	$2.617 \pm 0.729***$	2.360 ± 0.617	2.889 ± 0.447 **
Chemical castration	5.111 ±1.052	6.153±1.360	6.033±1.276	6.847±0.680	7.400±0.406

Fig. 1 Serum concentrations of testosterone in both (S) and (C) groups. Graphic representation of changes in serum testosterone levels of donkeys at day 0 (pre-castration) vs. days 15, 30, 45, and 60 following surgical or chemical castration. Values are expressed as means \pm SEM, n=6 animals per group. Mean values are significantly different by repeated measures ANOVA followed by Tukey post-test. **P < 0.01 vs. day 0; ***P < 0.001 vs. day 0