

CORRIGENDUM

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Moxibustion improves ovarian function based on the regulation of the androgen balanceXUN JIN, JIE CHENG, JIE SHEN, XING LV, QIAN LI,
YANYUN MU, HUA BAI, YAN LIU and YOUBING XIAExp Ther Med 22: Article no. 1230, 2021; DOI: 10.3892/
etm.2021.10664

Subsequently to the publication of the above article, the authors have realized that, in Fig. 2 on p. 4, the images selected for the A2 and the C2 data panels were inadvertently selected from the same original data source (note that the middle and right-hand columns in this figure were intending to show the x200 and x400 magnifications of the same data featured at a magnification of x20 in the left-hand column).

The authors have recaptured the x200- and x400-magnified pathological images through panoramic scanning of the original data. The revised version of Fig. 2, showing the new images captured for the A2-D2 and A3-D3 panels, is shown on the next page. Note that the error made in the original figure did not have a major impact on either the overall results or on the conclusions reported in this study. The authors thank the editor of *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* for allowing them the opportunity to publish this corrigendum, and apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.



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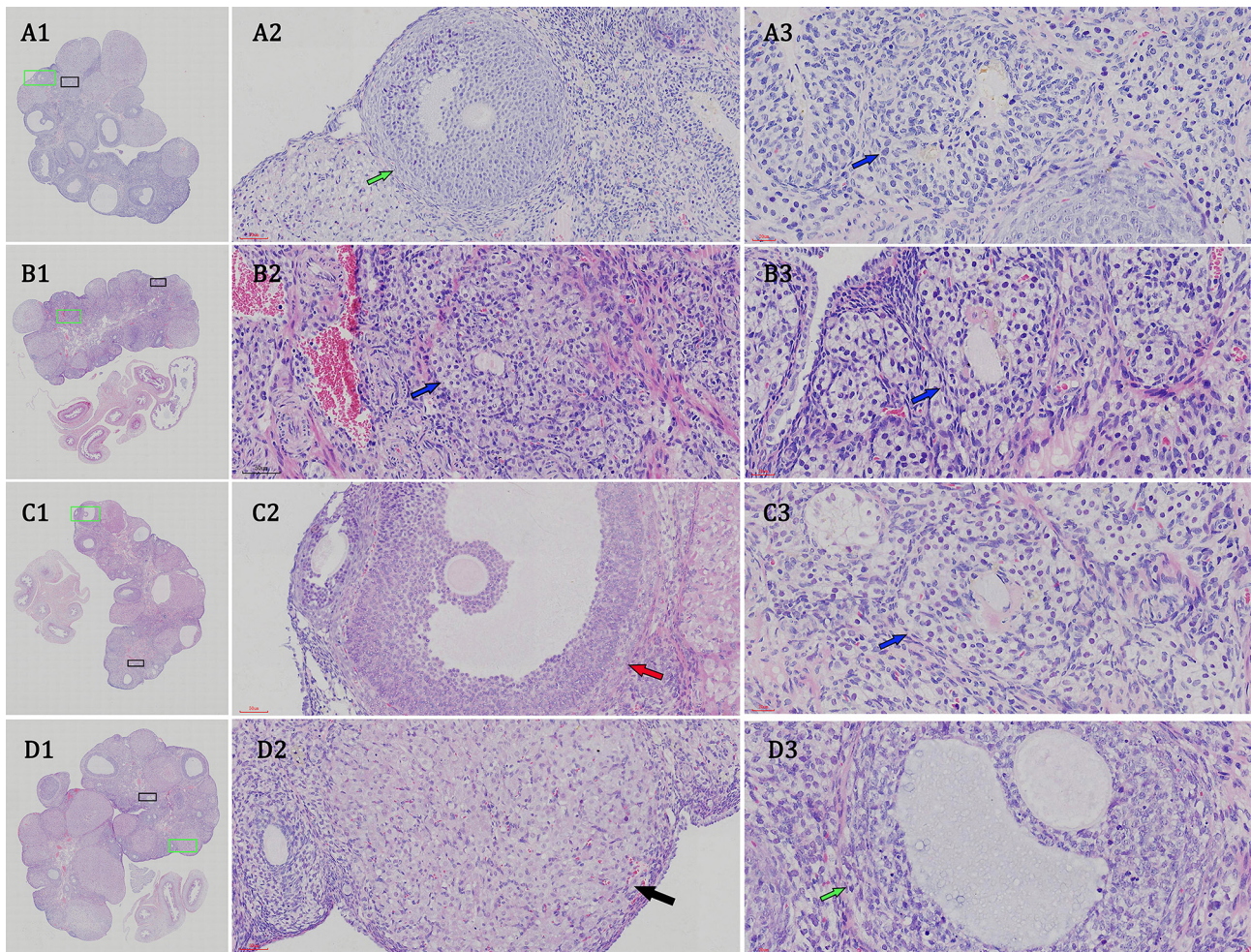


Figure 2. Moxibustion stimulation improves tripterygium glycoside-induced histopathological changes in rats. Histopathology images of ovaries from (A) the blank group, (B) model group, (C) moxibustion group 1 and (D) moxibustion group 2 (H&E staining; original magnification, x20, x200 and x400, in column 1, 2 and 3, respectively). The blue, red and black arrows indicate atretic follicles, mature follicular cells and the ovarian granulosa cells, respectively.