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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Impact of early intravenous amiodarone administration on neurological outcome in refractory ventricular fibrillation: retrospective analysis of prospectively collected prehospital data

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Correction to: Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med https://doi.org/10.1186/s13049-019-0688-1

Following the publication of the original article [1], the authors unfortunately became aware of some typesetting and resolution problems in Figs. 1 and 2.

Hence, new higher resolution figures are provided here:

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1. Lee, et al. Impact of early intravenous amiodarone administration on neurological outcome in refractory ventricular fibrillation: retrospective analysis of prospectively collected prehospital data. Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med. 2019;27:109 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13049-019-0688-1.

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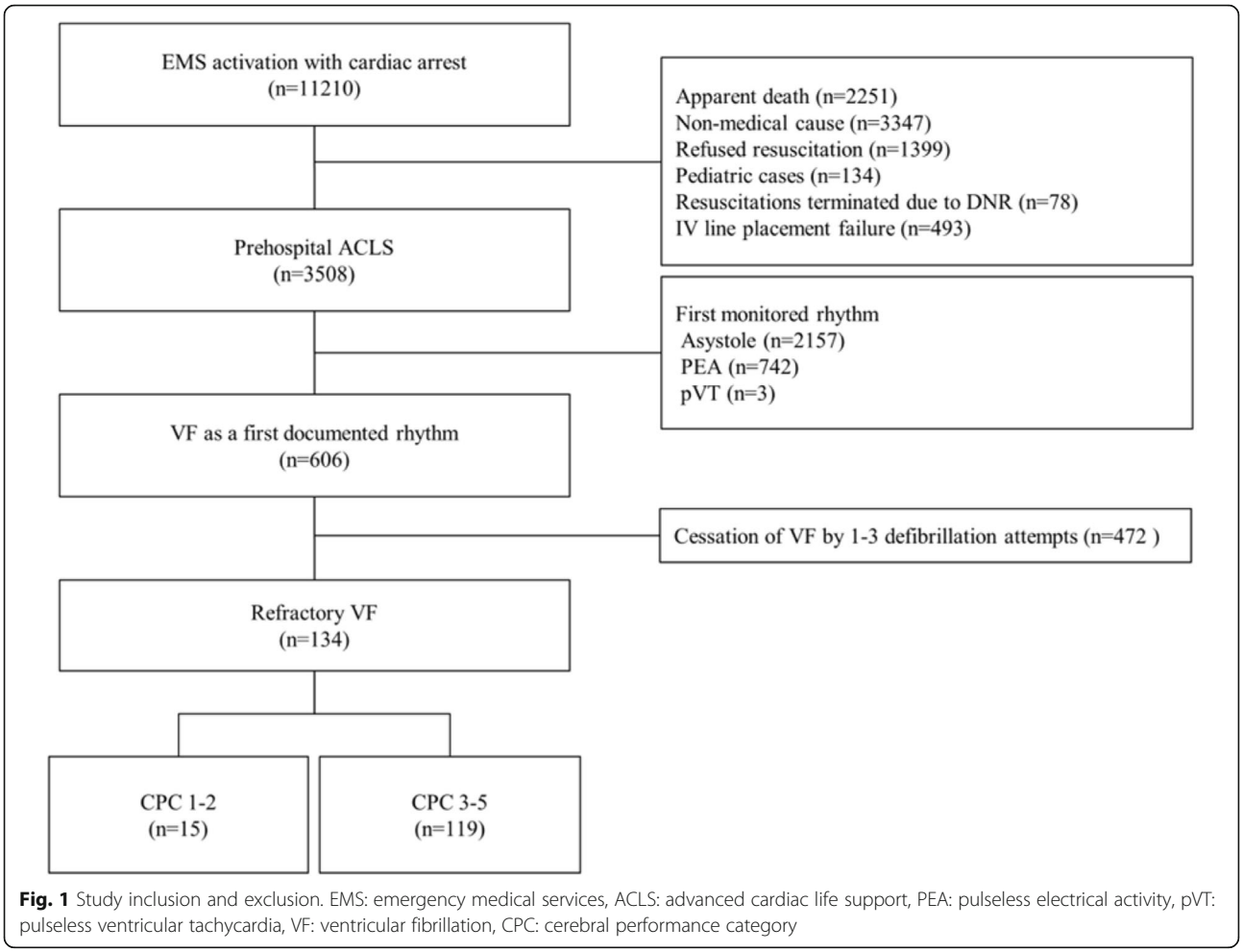

Fig. 1 Study inclusion and exclusion. EMS: emergency medical services, ACLS: advanced cardiac life support, PEA: pulseless electrical activity, pVT: pulseless ventricular tachycardia, VF: ventricular fibrillation, CPC: cerebral performance category

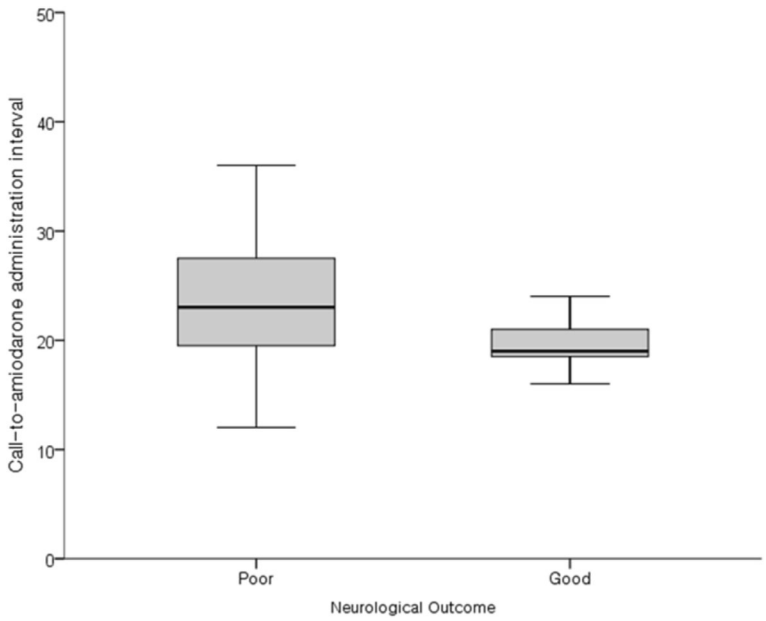

Fig. 2 Box-Whisker plot of the call-to-amiodarone administration interval