

Lee EC, Watson G, Casa D, et al, "Interleukin-6 responses to water immersion therapy after acute exercise heat stress: a pilot investigation." *J Athl Train.* 2012;47(6):655–663.

Figures 3B and 3C were inadvertently switched. Please find the correct graphs on the following page. We regret the error.

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Figure 3. A, Serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) concentrations at immediate postexercise time point. Whereas participants were randomized into warm ($23.50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1.00^{\circ}\text{C}$) water-bath immersion (WARM) and cold ($11.70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2.02^{\circ}\text{C}$) water-bath immersion (COLD) treatments, a difference existed in mean serum IL-6 concentrations postexercise, with participants who were randomized into the WARM condition having higher IL-6 ($P < .05$). B, Percentage change in serum IL-6 from baseline, normalized to baseline values for each participant over recovery time. At 60 minutes and 90 minutes postexercise, participants in the WARM and COLD groups were sitting at equilibrium after cooling treatments, but the COLD group had higher relative IL-6 increases from baseline for each respective group. C, Serum IL-6 concentrations versus rectal temperatures at various postexercise time points. We did not find a strong linear relationship between core temperature at each time point and concurrent serum IL-6 concentrations at each time after exercise for the WARM and COLD groups. ^aIndicates a difference at $P < .05$.

