nitrogen balance. It is highly possible that low protein intakes prevent effective utilization of dietary calcium for bone formation, resulting in an increase in urinary calcium excretion.

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REFERENCE

Erratum


Table 4 was inadvertently omitted from the article during production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron absorption from study diets and ferrous ascorbate(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% WTM tortillas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron absorption (% of dose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative iron absorption (%)(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Geometric X; 95% CI in parentheses. n = 13. WTM, wild-type maize; LPM, low–phytic acid maize. Means within a row with different superscript letters are significantly different, P < 0.05 (repeated-measures ANOVA on unadjusted values and on the relative values followed by post hoc Tukey’s analysis).

\(^2\) Percentage after adjustment to 40% of reference dose absorption.

Erratum


Parentheses were inadvertently omitted from the equations used to calculate sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value. On page 1242, the first paragraph of the “Statistical analyses” section should read as follows:

Sensitivity was defined as TP/(TP + FN) \times 100 and specificity as TN/(TN + FP) \times 100, where TP is true positive, FN is false negative, TN is true negative, and FP is false positive. Positive predictive value was defined as TP/(TP + FP) \times 100 and negative predictive value as TN/(TN + FN) \times 100.