



Errata

Erratum. Impact of lifestyle and metformin interventions on the risk of progression to diabetes and regression to normal glucose regulation in overweight or obese people with impaired glucose regulation. *Diabetes Care* 2017;40:1668–1677

<https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-er04>

In Table 3 section B, all of the continuous variables (age, fasting glucose, log(TG), SBP) should have been centered as in Table 3 section A. Therefore, age was replaced by (age – 51), fasting glucose was replaced by (fasting glucose – 107), log(TG) was replaced by (log(TG) – 5), and SBP was replaced by (SBP – 124). The table legend was also updated to reflect the changes within the table. The author list was corrected to read “and the Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group.”

The online version reflects these changes.

William H. Herman, Qing Pan, Sharon L. Edelstein, Kieren J. Mather, Leigh Perreault, Elizabeth Barrett-Connor, Dana M. Dabelea, Edward Horton, Steven E. Kahn, William C. Knowler, Carlos Lorenzo, Xavier Pi-Sunyer, Elizabeth Venditti, Wen Ye, for the Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group

Erratum. The virtual office visit for women with gestational diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care* 2017;40:e34–e35

<https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-er04a>

In the article cited above, in the sentence reading, “However, glucose was measured less frequently than recommended, with patients testing fasting glucose more often than postprandial glucose (respectively 78% vs. 54% of recommended frequency, $P = 0.002$),” the value for 54% was corrected to read 67%, and the P value of 0.002 was corrected to read 0.01.

The online version reflects these changes.

David A. Sacks, Deborah Ling Grant, Mayra Macias, Xia Li, and Jean M. Lawrence