



## Errata

**Erratum. Secular Trends in Diabetes in India (STRiDE-I): Change in Prevalence in Ten Years Among Urban and Rural Populations in Tamil Nadu. Diabetes Care 2019;42:476–485**

<https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-er06>

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In the article cited above, changes have been made in Table 2 on page 480 (for values under “Self-reported” and “New”) and in the text under the RESULTS section on page 481 under the heading “Diabetes,” where the final sentence was revised to read: Percentage of new diabetes increased in both the urban and rural areas ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

The changes do not modify the overall results of the study.

The online version of the article has been corrected to reflect these changes.

**Erratum. Urine Complement Proteins and the Risk of Kidney Disease Progression and Mortality in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care 2018;41: 2361–2369**

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In the article cited above, the authors miscategorized CD59 as a transmembrane protein when it is in fact a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored surface protein. The sentence on page 2367 in the last paragraph of the first column was corrected to read: CD59, a major regulator of the complement activity, is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored membrane protein that binds to the C5–8 complex and inhibits assembly of C9 monomers into the terminal complement complex, thus protecting cells from complement-mediated injury (33).

The error does not change the results or conclusions of the article.

The online version of the article has been corrected to reflect these changes.