Errata

Lau C, Færch K, Glümer C, Tetens I, Pedersen O, Carstensen B, Jørgensen T, Borch-Johnsen K: Dietary glycemic index, glycemic load, fiber, simple sugars, and insulin resistance: the Inter99 study. *Diabetes Care* **28:1397–1403, 2005**

The authors of the above-listed article discovered a coding error in their dietary data. Although this error does not affect their original conclusion, the following alterations are required.

- In Table 1, the absolute and relative numbers have changed, and for sucrose, the *P* value is no longer significant ($P = 0.051$).
- In Table 2, the estimates and 95% CIs for glycemic index, carbohydrate, sucrose, fructose, and lactose are only marginally changed, whereas all other estimates have remained the same. The *P* value has changed for several variables, but the level of significance was only affected for two of the variables. Glycemic load and carbohydrate are therefore no longer significantly inversely associated with HOMA-IR in the adjusted analysis.
- In the final paragraph of the RESULTS, the correlation between glycemic load and carbohydrate changes marginally ($\varsigma^2 = 0.97821$ instead of 0.97799). Adjustment for dietary fiber just affects the associations between glycemic load or carbohydrate and HOMA-IR towards more insignificance. (This should also be noted in the RESULTS section of the abstract.) It still attenuates the level of significance for the association between fruits/vegetables and HOMA-IR.
- On p. 1401, at the beginning of the fifth paragraph of the CONCLUSIONS, the authors have deleted the following text: "Any change in the carbohydrate composition of the diet will produce reciprocal changes in other parts of the diet. A concomitant decrease in fat consumption may therefore explain the inverse association between total carbohydrate intake and insulin resistance observed from the multiple regression analysis, as well as it explains findings from other studies (11)."
- In the second from last paragraph of the CONCLUSIONS, the authors have deleted the following sentence: "Intake of dietary fiber explained the observed inverse associations with daily glycemic load and carbohydrates and attenuated the association with fruit and vegetables." Also, they have changed the beginning of the next sentence from "These data are consistent. . ." to "Findings from this study are consistent. . ."

Table 1—*Characteristics of 5,675 nondiabetic subjects in the Inter99 study group into quartiles of HOMA-IR*

	Quartiles				*P**
	0.12 to <0.79	0.79 to <1.15	1.15 to <1.76	1.76 to 14.74	
Participants (*n*)	1,425	1,418	1,421	1,411	
Men (%)	41.7	45.9	47.9	57.8	0.000
Physically inactive (%)	29.6	30.1	37.8	40.2	0.000
Smokers (%)	47.3	42.5	37.0	30.5	0.000
Normal glucose tolerant (%)†	91.0	85.8	80.0	58.8	0.000
Impaired fasting glucose (%)†	1.8	6.1	9.9	17.7	0.000
Impaired glucose tolerant (%)†	7.2	8.1	10.2	23.5	0.000
Age (years)	45.1 (40.0–50.1)	45.0 (39.9–50.2)	45.0 (40.0–50.2)	45.1 (40.0–50.3)	0.067
BMI (kg/m^2)	23.3 (21.5–25.2)	24.7 (22.8–26.8)	26.1 (23.9–28.5)	28.9 (26.0–32.2)	0.000
Waist (cm)	78.0 (71.0–86.0)	83.0 (75.0–91.0)	87.0 (78.0–95.0)	95.0 (87.0–104.0)	0.000
Energy (kcal)	2,320 (1,965–3,042)	2,270 (1,873–2,983)	2,286 (1,925–3,037)	2,282 (1,918–2,976)	0.000
Fat (E%)	32.0 (27.5–39.0)	32.7 (28.3–39.7)	32.8 (28.0–40.2)	32.3 (28.2–40.2)	0.185
Protein (E%)	13.3 (12.7–16.3)	13.6 (12.8–16.4)	13.7 (12.8–16.4)	13.8 (12.9–16.7)	0.000
Alcohol (E%)	3.2 (1.1–6.5)	2.9 (1.0–5.5)	2.7 (0.9–5.4)	2.7 (0.8–5.7)	0.000
Carbohydrate (E%)	49.2 (40.7–53.1)	48.8 (40.8–52.4)	48.7 (40.4–52.4)	48.7 (39.9–51.9)	0.092
Carbohydrate (g/day)	277 (220–354)	272 (209–348)	272 (214–339)	272 (214–337)	0.000
Sucrose (g/day)	28.0 (18.9–48.6)	27.9 (18.9–48.9)	27.2 (19.1–48.3)	25.8 (18.3–48.0)	0.051
Glucose (g/day)	10.6 (5.9–19.2)	9.6 (5.7–18.1)	9.3 (5.5–17.4)	9.3 (5.3–17.3)	0.064
Fructose (g/day)	9.3 (5.0–18.3)	8.6 (4.7–17.2)	8.4 (4.7–16.5)	8.1 (4.4–16.3)	0.066
Lactose (g/day)	9.4 (5.3–22.3)	9.6 (5.1–23.1)	9.9 (5.7–23.3)	10.2 (5.6–25.6)	0.004

Data are medians and interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile) unless otherwise indicated. *P values for trend are analyzed in regression models with HOMA-IR as the continuous explanatory variable and sex as the categorical explanatory variable. †Percentages are based on individuals where both fasting and 2-h plasma glucose values were available.

Table 2—*Associations between carbohydrate-related dietary factors and HOMA-IR in 5,675 nondiabetic subjects in the Inter99 cohort*

	Dependent variable			
	HOMA ratio* (95% CI)	*P*	HOMA ratio† (95% CI)	*P*
Explanatory variables				
Daily glycemic index (per 10 units)	1.02 (0.99–1.04)	0.172	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.195
Daily glycemic load (per 30 units)	0.99 (0.99–1.00)	0.029	0.99 (0.99–1.00)	0.184
Carbohydrate (per 3 E%)	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.338	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.081
Sucrose (per 1 E%)	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.217	1.00 (1.00–1.00)	0.758
Glucose (per 1 E%)	0.99 (0.98–1.00)	0.040	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	0.002
Fructose (per 1 E%)	0.99 (0.98–1.00)	0.036	0.99 (0.98–1.00)	0.003
Lactose (per 1 E%)	1.02 (1.01–1.03)	0.000	1.02 (1.01–1.03)	0.000
Dietary fiber (per 10 g/day)	0.97 (0.96–0.99)	0.000	0.97 (0.96–0.99)	0.007
Fruit and vegetables (per 100 g/day)	0.99 (0.98–0.99)	0.000	0.99 (0.98–0.99)	0.000

*Univariate analyses. †Adjusted for age, sex, smoking, physical activity, total energy intake, BMI, and waist circumference. Values >1 indicate a positive association, and values <1 indicate an inverse association.

Leitão CB, Canani LH, Bolson PB, Molon MP, Pinotti AF, Gross JL: Urinary albumin excretion rate is associated with increased ambulatory blood pressure in normoalbuminuric type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes Care* **28:1724–1729, 2005**

In the above-listed article, the last name of the third author was misspelled. The correct citation appears above, and the online version reflects this change.