CORRIGENDUM

Folate intakes and folate biomarker profiles of pregnant Japanese women in the first trimester

N Mito, H Takimoto, K Umegaki, A Ishiwaki, K Kusama, H Fukuoka, S Ohta, S Abe, M Yamawaki, H Ishida and N Yoshiike

European Journal of Clinical Nutrition (2007) 61, 566. doi:10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602646

Correction to: *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* (2007) **61**, 83–90. doi:10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602497

Since the publication of this issue, the authors have identified some errors in the following pages. In page 86, under the heading Dietary intake, the last sentence should read more than 70% of subjects had a folate intake below $200 \mu g/1000 \text{kcal/day}$.

In page 87, Figure 2 and its caption should read as follows. In this same page, second paragraph should read 'the

18 ∎ ≥9ng/mL 16 Number of the subjects 14 < 9ng/mL</p> 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 ≧250 160-220-<70 70-100 -130-190 -100 130 160 190 220 250 Dietary folate intake (µg/1000 kcal/day)

Figure 2 Distribution of folate intake per 1000 kcal in groups defined by serum folate concentration. Gray bar: low folate group (<9 ng/ml), black bar: high folate group ($\ge 9 \text{ ng/ml}$).

recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of folate in early pregnancy for prevention of NTD is $440 \,\mu g/day$ in the Dietary Reference Intakes for Japanese, 2005 (Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, Japan, 2005). Mean folate intake/day in all subjects was $289 \,\mu g/day$ in the present study. Only 7% of subjects had a folate intake above $440 \,\mu g/day$, and folate intake was below the RDA in 93% of subjects'.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.