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CORRIGENDA Early human milk feeding is associated with a lower risk of necrotizing enterocolitis in very low birth weight infants

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before NEC onset (ml/kg/day)' is aligned with 'Surgical NEC' with all the data below also off by one line. Following is the corrected version of Table 1:

Following the publication of this article, it was discovered that the data in Table 1 were misaligned. The data for 'Enteral feed volume

Table 1 Infant characteristics by human milk group

| | Low HM < 50% of HM in enteral feed first 14 days of life $N = 46$ | High HM \geq 50% of HM in enteral feed first 14 days of life N = 156 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Necrotizing enterocolitis | 5 (10.9%) | 5 (3.2%) ^a |
| Age of onset (days) | 21.8 ± 6.7 | 24.2±5.6 |
| Enteral feed volume prior to NEC onset (ml/kg/day) | 46.5±14.8 | 32.3 ± 4.1 |
| Surgical NEC | 1 (2.1%) | 2 (1.3%) |
| Death | 1 (2.1%) | 2 (1.3%) |
| Suspected cases | 6 (13.0%) | 22 (14.1%) |
| Birth weight (g) | 1184.2 ± 30.2 | 1112.8 ± 17.8^{a} |
| Gestational age (weeks) | 29.2 ± 0.3 | 28.1 ± 0.2^{a} |
| Respiratory distress syndrome | 30 (65.2%) | 136 (87.1%) ^{a,b} |

Abbreviations: HM, human milk, NEC, necrotizing enterocolitis.

All continuous data are expressed as mean±s.e.m. Categorical data are expressed as number (percentage).

^aUnadjusted values significantly different, P<0.05.

^bNo longer significant when adjusted for gestational age, remained significantly different after controlling for birth weight.

International collaborative research. A Colombian model that promotes infant health and research capacity

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Following the publication of this article, Dr Rojas would like to emphasize the following points:

1. Both Colombian and US partners participated in study design activities.

2. Laura Charry participated as research assistant in the Colombian CPAP trial.

