CORRIGENDUM

Methodology for studying postprandial lipid metabolism

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Correction to: *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* (2007) **61**, 1145–1161; doi:10.1038/sj.ejcn.1602749.

Since the publication of this review, the authors have identified an inadvertent error regarding the attribution of Table 2 'Factors affecting the postprandial triglyceride response to a test meal' to the original source and would like to make immediate amends.

In page 1148, the following sentence should be the last sentence in the paragraph 2: Table 2 lists the factors that affect post prandial triglyceride response to a test meal summarized earlier (Parks, 2001).

In page 1148, Table 2 and its caption should read as shown below:

The following reference needs to be added to the reference list:

Parks EJ (2001). Recent findings in the study of postprandial lipemia. *Curr Atheroscler Rep* **3**, 462–470.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience or confusion this inadvertent error may have caused.

Table 2 Factors affecting the postprandial response to a test meal (summarized by Parks, 2001)

Characteristics of the test meal	Effect on triglyceride (TAG) response
Increase in fat content of meal	Increases TAG AUC
Alcohol consumption before the meal, and with the meal	Increases TAG AUC
Polyunsaturated fatty acid composition of meal	Increases postprandial peak TAG
Cholesterol addition to meal	Delays time to return to baseline TAG concentration
Fiber addition	Generally decreases the TAG response
Palatability	Butter increases or decreases the TAG response
Ratio of fat to protein and carbohydrate	Addition of glucose to meal increases TAG AUC
Patient characteristics that alter the response	
Baseline TAG concentration	Higher fasting concentrations lead to higher postprandial TAG
Lipoprotein phenotype	Phenotypes with higher baseline TAG concentrations are associated with higher postprandial TAG. CAD patients with apoE2/E3 have significantly increased TAG AUC
Age of patient	Older patients have higher TAG concentrations, but could be simply an effect of higher baseline TAG
Hydration status	Dehydration causes blood concentrations to be higher
Time of last exercise bout	Recent exercise reduces the postprandial response
Time of day test is administered	Late-night testing shows delayed return to baseline