

## Corrigendum

In *Pediatric Research*, Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 568, in the article "Oxygen Transport in Congenital Heart Disease: Influence of Fetal Hemoglobin, Red Cell pH, and 2, 3-Diphosphoglycerate," by H. T. Versmold *et al.*, the correct versions of Table 1 and the legend to Figure 3 are:

Table 1. Constants of regression equation:  $y = bx + a$ <sup>1</sup>

Equation no.	n	y =	b (slope)	x +	a (intercept)	$s_{yx}$	r	P	Conditions	Comment
1	22	2,3-DPG =	0.014	CaO <sub>2</sub> +	4.898	1.433	0.046	n.s.	HbF > 35%	
2	18	2,3-DPG =	-0.167	CaO <sub>2</sub> +	7.394	1.102	-0.564	<0.05	HbF > 35%; pH > 7.30	
3	38	2,3-DPG =	-0.155	CaO <sub>2</sub> +	7.800	0.934	-0.613	<0.001	HbF < 25%; pH > 7.30	
4	18	2,3-DPG =	-0.056	paO <sub>2</sub> +	7.165	0.119	-0.502	<0.05	HbF > 35%; pH > 7.30	
5	38	2,3-DPG =	-0.043	paO <sub>2</sub> +	7.630	0.925	-0.638	<0.001	HbF < 25%; pH > 7.30	
6	22	2,3-DPG =	-0.193	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	17.810	0.520	-0.826	<0.001	HbF > 35%; SaO <sub>2</sub> > 90%	<sup>2</sup>
7	16	2,3-DPG =	-0.148	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	15.162	0.966	-0.753	<0.001	HbF > 35%; SaO <sub>2</sub> 25-75%	<sup>2</sup>
8	38	2,3-DPG =	-0.177	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	16.854	0.981	-0.731	<0.001	Nos. 6 and 7 combined	<sup>2</sup>
9	34	2,3-DPG =	-0.182	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	16.850	0.470	-0.738	<0.001	HbF < 25%; SaO <sub>2</sub> > 90%	<sup>2</sup>
10	22	2,3-DPG =	-0.150	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	15.496	0.938	-0.617	<0.01	HbF < 25%; SaO <sub>2</sub> 25-75%	<sup>2</sup>
11	56	2,3-DPG =	-0.276	H <sub>1</sub> <sup>+</sup> +	19.383	0.743	-0.818	<0.001	Nos. 9 and 10 combined	<sup>2</sup>
12	21	stdP <sub>50</sub> =	1.192	2,3-DPG +	17.512	1.239	0.810	<0.001	HbF > 35%	
13	35	stdP <sub>50</sub> =	1.705	2,3-DPG +	18.988	1.248	0.827	<0.001	HbF < 25%	

<sup>1</sup> 2,3-DPG: red cell 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (in millimolar concentration); CaO<sub>2</sub>: arterial oxygen (in milliliters of O<sub>2</sub> per 100 ml); paO<sub>2</sub>: arterial oxygen tension (Torr); H<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>: intraerythrocytic hydrogen ion (in nanomolar concentration); stdP<sub>50</sub>: P<sub>50</sub> (pH 7.4, 37°) (Torr); SaO<sub>2</sub>: arterial oxygen saturation (percentage).

<sup>2</sup> Regression Equations 6-11 not significantly different with regard to slope (b) and intercept (a).

Fig. 3. Distribution ratio of extraerythrocytic over intraerythrocytic H<sup>+</sup> concentration (H<sub>e</sub><sup>+</sup>/H<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>) plotted vs. arterial plasma pH (pH<sub>e</sub>), at different arterial oxygen saturations (SaO<sub>2</sub>) in congenital heart disease. ●, ■: SaO<sub>2</sub> < 80%; ○, □: SaO<sub>2</sub> > 85%. Relative red cell alkalinity in the hypoxemic subjects at any given plasma pH is evident. Values for young infants (□, ■: mean fetal hemoglobin 47%) and older children (○, ●: mean adult hemoglobin 91%) do not differ significantly.