

Correction. In the article "L-line x-ray fluorescence of cortical bone lead compared with the CaNa₂EDTA test in lead-toxic children: Public health implications" by John F. Rosen, Morri E. Markowitz, Polly E. Bijur, Sarah T. Jenks, Lucian Wielopolski, John A. Kalef-Ezra, and Daniel N. Slatkin, which appeared in issue number 2, January 1989, of *Proc.*

Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (86, 685–689), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. To further clarify values in Table 2 (as means \pm SD and as means \pm SEM) and to correct two minor mathematical errors, Table 2 (with its corrections) is presented below. Footnote *, but not footnote †, applies to corrected photon counts in Table 1 as well as in Table 2.

Table 2. BPb, EP, UPb/CaNa₂EDTA values, and net corrected LXRF* values in Pb-toxic children

CaNa ₂ EDTA test result	Age, mo	BPb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$	EP, $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$	Ratio of UPb/CaNa ₂ EDTA	Corrected LXRF values	
					Photon counts	Bone Pb, [†] μg of Pb per g
Negative (n = 30)	33 \pm 10 [‡]	30 \pm 5 [‡]	89 \pm 43 [‡]	0.39 \pm 0.13 [‡]	108 \pm 10 [§]	14 \pm 2 [§]
Positive (n = 29)	38 \pm 15 [¶]	39 \pm 8 [¶]	125 \pm 65	0.95 \pm 0.27	223 \pm 18	29 \pm 4

*Corrected according to the day-to-day reproducibility of the instrument.

†Measurements are based on corrected photon counts normalized to 5 mm of overlying soft tissue thickness (see text). Normal adult values for tibial Pb are 19–27 μg of Pb/g (36, 37). Values for tibial Pb in adult workers in lead industries are \geq 30 μg of Pb per g (36, 37).

‡Mean \pm SD.

§Mean \pm SEM.

¶P < 0.05 vs. CaNa₂EDTA-negative group.

||P < 0.001 vs. CaNa₂EDTA-negative group.