



Erratum

Efficacy and Safety of Dulaglutide Versus Sitagliptin After 52 Weeks in Type 2 Diabetes in a Randomized Controlled Trial (AWARD-5). *Diabetes Care* 2014;37:2149–2158

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In the print version of the article listed above, there is an error in four references cited in the CONCLUSIONS section. On page 2156, references 3 and 4 should be listed as 5 and 6 in the sentences “Greater improvements in glycemic control with dulaglutide were also evident in the significantly higher percentage of patients who achieved HbA_{1c} targets of <7.0% (53 mmol/mol) and ≤6.5% (48 mmol/mol) than with sitagliptin. In addition, the results of this trial showed that the difference in glucose-lowering effects between dulaglutide and sitagliptin was sustained over a longer period of time (i.e., 52 weeks) compared with previously published trials that compared sitagliptin to a GLP-1 receptor agonist for up to 26 weeks (3,4).” On page 2156, references 5 and 6 should be listed as reference 7 in the sentence “Dulaglutide-treated patients achieved an early improvement (after 2 weeks) in fasting glucose consistent with the reported pharmacokinetic characteristics of the drug (5,6).”

The online version reflects these changes.