

## CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Cardiac Electrical and Structural Changes During Bacterial Infection: An Instructive Model to Study Cardiac Dysfunction in Sepsis

In the article by Makara et al, “Cardiac Electrical and Structural Changes During Bacterial Infection: An Instructive Model to Study Cardiac Dysfunction in Sepsis,” which published on September 12, 2016 and appeared in the August 29, 2016 issue of the Journal (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2016;5:e003820 DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.116.003820), corrections were needed.

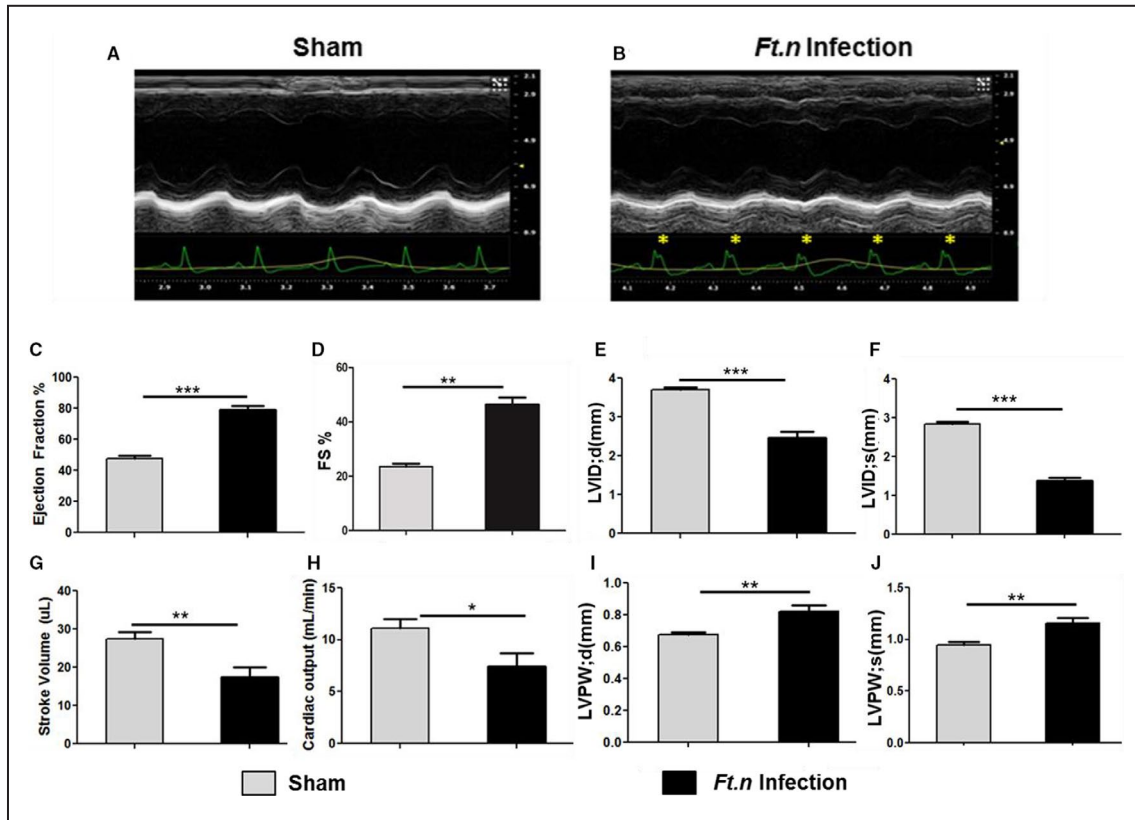
Mahmood Khan, PhD, was mistakenly omitted from the author list and was instead named in the Acknowledgments. Dr Khan was involved in the conceptualization of the work, acquisition and analysis of the data presented in the article. Dr Khan has now been removed from the Acknowledgments and added to the author list as the fifth author. The authors regret this oversight.

The corrected author list reads as follows:

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Additionally, parts C, D, G, H, I, and J of Figure 3 were placed incorrectly within the figure, and were subsequently mis-identified within the figure legend. The ‘n’ number, which was n=6/group, incorrectly read “n=3/group.” The authors have provided a corrected Figure 3, and the legend to Figure 3 has been corrected as follows. “Posterior ventricular wall thickness (LVPW; d and LVPW; s) during (C) diastole and systole (D), left ventricular internal diameter during (E) diastole (LVID; d) and (F) systole (LVID; s), (G) stroke volume, (H) ejection fraction, (I) % fractional shortening (FS), and (J) cardiac output were determined from sham-treated and Ft.n-infected mice. N=3 (3 mice/group; \*P<0.05; \*\*P<0.005; \*\*\*P<0.0005)” now reads “The (C) ejection fraction, (D) % fractional shortening, left ventricular internal diameter during (E) diastole (LVID; d) and (I) systole (LVID;s), (G) stroke volume, (H) cardiac output, posterior ventricular wall thickness (LVPW; d and LVPW; s) during (I) diastole and (J) systole were determined from sham treated and Ft.n infected mice. (n=6/group; \*P<0.05; \*\*P<0.005 and \*\*\*P<0.0005).” The corrected figure is shown below.



**Figure 3. Cardiac pump dysregulation following *Ft.n* infection.**

To assess cardiac function in vivo, two-dimensional echocardiography was performed at baseline and at 96 hours post infection. (A) Image shown is a representative cardiac patch of uninfected mice (N=9) and (B) a cardiac patch at 96 hours post *Ft.n*-infection (N=9). Note the presence of a prominent R' wave present in *Ft.n*-infected mice (yellow asterisks). The (C) ejection fraction, (D) % fractional shortening, left ventricular internal diameter during (E) diastole (LVID;d) and (I) systole (LVID;s), (G) stroke volume, (H) cardiac output, posterior ventricular wall thickness (LVPW;d and LVPW;s) during (I) diastole and systole (J) were determined from sham treated and *Ft.n* infected mice. (n=6/group; \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.005$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.0005$ ).

The authors apologize for the errors.

The corrections have been made to the current online version of the article, which is available here: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/JAHA.116.003820>