

## ERRATUM

### Seifert et al. Health Effects of Energy Drinks on Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(3):511–528

An error occurred in the article by Seifert et al, titled “Health Effects of Energy Drinks on Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults” published in the March 2011 issue of *Pediatrics* (2011;127[3]:511–528; doi:10.1542/peds.2009-3592). On page 519, in Table 6, the table mistakenly used the “Number of case mentions” from the Poison Control Center (PCC) data as the denominator to calculate the percentages for the values in all of the other columns. The data that should have been used instead to calculate the percentages are the values under the column “Number of single exposures” of the PCC data. In addition, the column headings were modified to specifically state the column headings as shown in the PCC data. The revised table is provided here.

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**TABLE 6** Revised Table. American Association of Poison Control Centers’ Data on Caffeine Toxicity, 2006–2008.<sup>47</sup> All percentages have been recalculated with the corrected denominators using the number of calls involving single exposures.

Year	Number of Single Exposures <sup>a</sup>	Age, y			Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome		
		≤5	6–19	>19		Moderate <sup>b</sup>	Major <sup>c</sup>	Deaths <sup>d</sup>
2008	3661	1208 (33.0)	1170 (32.0)	1090 (29.8)	1281 (35.0)	470 (12.8)	11 (0.3)	1 (0.03)
2007	4183	1176 (28.1)	1328 (31.7)	1404 (33.6)	1561 (37.3)	544 (13.0)	16 (0.4)	1 (0.02)
2006	4330	1247 (28.8)	1427 (33.0)	1427 (33.0)	1799 (41.5)	654 (15.1)	18 (0.4)	1 (0.02)

<sup>a</sup> Number of calls from single exposures.

<sup>b</sup> Moderate outcomes are defined as more pronounced, prolonged, or systemic signs and symptoms requiring treatment but not life-threatening.

<sup>c</sup> Major outcomes are defined as life-threatening signs or symptoms or marked residual disability.

<sup>d</sup> Death as a direct result or complication of the poison exposure.