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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Effects of Vitamin D and K on Interleukin-6 in COVID-19

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A Corrigendum on

Effects of Vitamin D and K on Interleukin-6 in COVID-19

by Visser, M. P. J., Dofferhoff, A. S. M., van den Ouweland, J. M. W., van Daal, H., Kramers, C., Schurgers, L. J., Janssen, R., and Walk, J. (2022). Front. Nutr. 8:761191. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2021.761191

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 4** as published. The </> signs were accidentally switched in the figure. The corrected **Figure 4** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

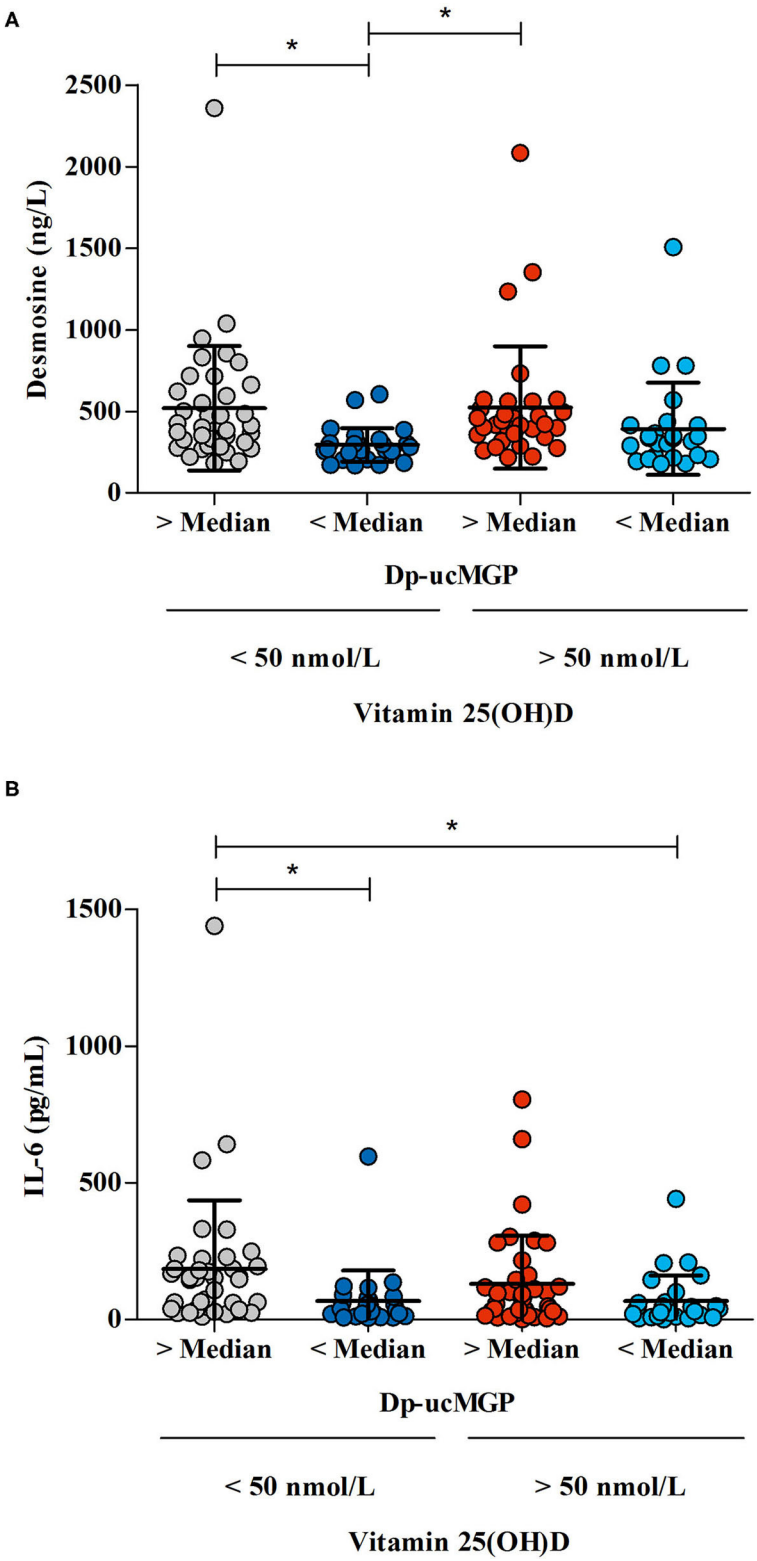

FIGURE 4 | The association between the differences in vitamin K status /vitamin D status /desmosine and IL-6 levels in COVID-19 patients. Vitamin K levels were defined as "low" when dp-ucMGP levels were above median, and "high" when dp-ucMGP levels were below median. Vitamin D levels were defined as "low" when there was a 25(OH)D insufficiency (concentration < 50 nmol/L) and "high" when there was a sufficient amount of vitamin D (concentration >50 nmol/L). **(A)** The effect of vitamin K status — derived from dp-ucMGP status — on desmosine levels in patients with high or low vitamin D levels. Desmosine levels were measured in 122 patients. **(B)** The effect of vitamin K status — derived from dp-ucMGP status — on IL-6 levels in patients with high or low vitamin D levels ($n = 131$). *Indicates significant difference between groups.