



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

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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.

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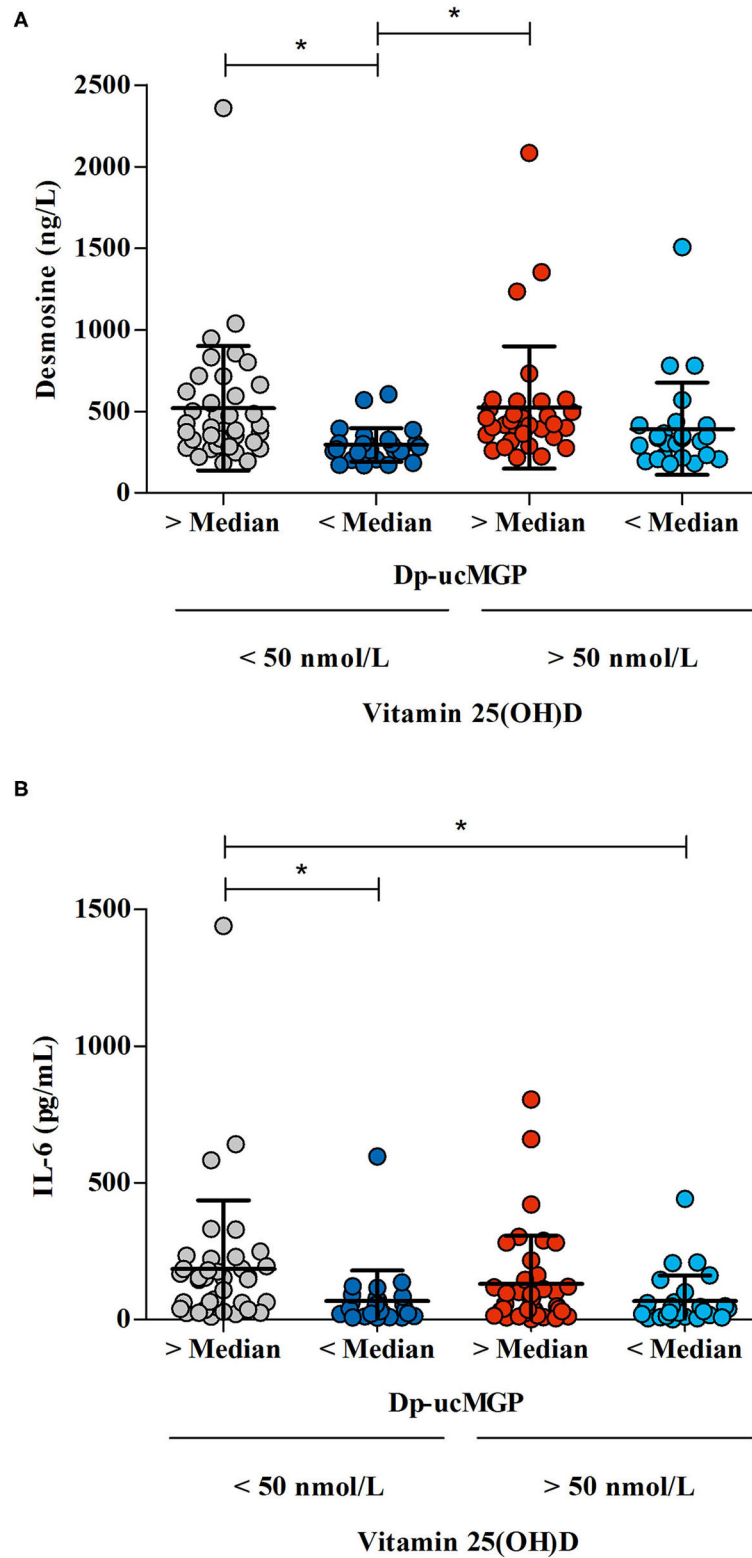


FIGURE 4 | The association between the differences in vitamin K status /vitamin D status /desmosine and IL-6 levels in COVID-19 patients. Vitamin K levels were defined as “low” when dp-ucMGP levels were above median, and “high” when dp-ucMGP levels were below median. Vitamin D levels were defined as “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.