

This is a correction to: Gardner et al. Effect of a ketogenic diet versus Mediterranean diet on glycated hemoglobin in individuals with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes mellitus: The interventional Keto-Med randomized crossover trial. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2022;116:640–52.

In **Figure 3** we present % change from baseline by diet. The original y-axis of the figure ranged from -0.4 to 0.2 . This led to some confusion by readers that the changes were smaller in magnitude than described in the text (e.g., a y-axis value of -0.1 was interpreted as “ -0.1% ” rather than “ -10% ”) To remove any confusion, we have amended the y-axis to range from -40 to 20 . No other values or data points within the figure have changed. The authors apologize for any potential confusion.

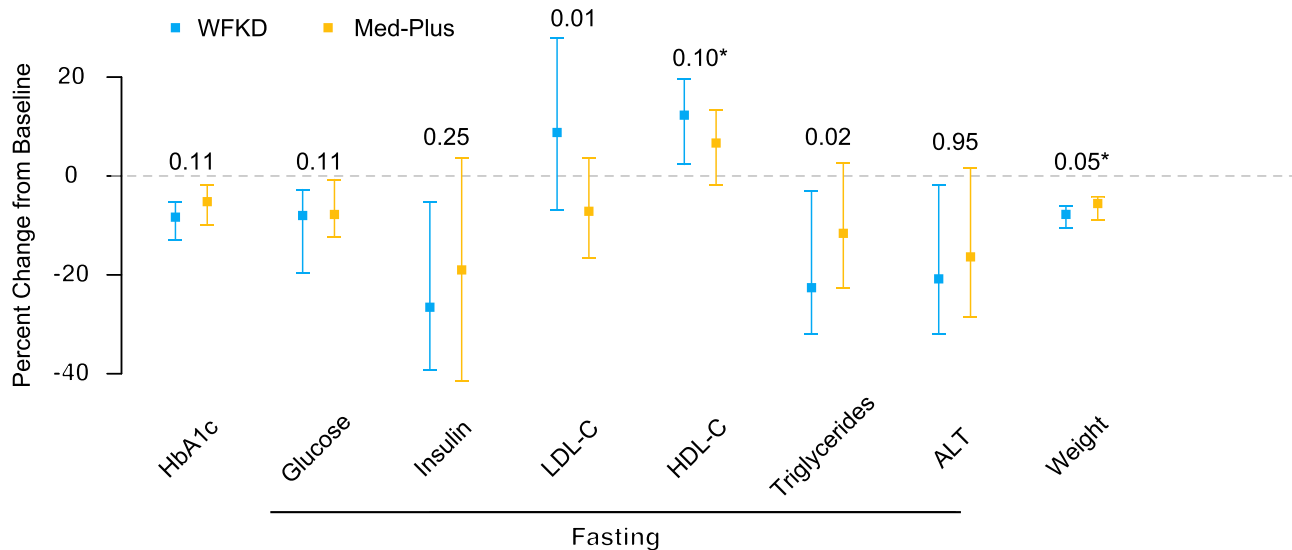


FIGURE 3 Percent change from baseline by diet ($n = 33$). Presented by diet (the WFKD compared with the Med-Plus), median (square), and IQR (bars) of percentage changes from baseline in HbA1c, fasting glucose, fasting insulin, fasting LDL cholesterol, fasting HDL cholesterol, fasting triglycerides, fasting ALT, and weight (including some self-reported weight changes during COVID-19). Also, P values (above) from a likelihood ratio test for diet show differences in a linear, mixed-effect model after adjusting for order, diabetes status, and correlated observations. *Significant interaction effect of diet \times order ($P < 0.05$). Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; Med-Plus, Mediterranean-plus diet; WFKD, well-formulated ketogenic diet.

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This is a correction to: Perumal et al. Impact of scaling up prenatal nutrition interventions on human capital outcomes in low- and middle-income countries: a modeling analysis. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2021;114:1708–18.

In the originally published version of this manuscript, the 2015 fertility data from the World Population Prospectus 2019 were used for the number of birth, which presents birth cohort data in five-year intervals. This may not have been clear to some readers. Therefore, “5-year” has been added to the text to clarify the birth cohort size in the abstract, table/figure titles, and methods. These changes have been made online. The authors apologize for any confusion.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/nqac282>

This is a correction to: Bettina Hieronimus, Kimber L Stanhope, RE: Current WHO recommendation to reduce free sugar intake from all sources to below 10% of daily energy intake for supporting overall health is not well supported by available evidence. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2022;116:1187.

The original version of this manuscript was erroneously entitled Reply to Yan et al. The title has now been updated to RE: Current WHO recommendation to reduce free sugar intake from all sources to below 10% of daily energy intake for supporting overall health is not well supported by available evidence.

The Publisher apologizes for not correcting this error at an earlier production stage.

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