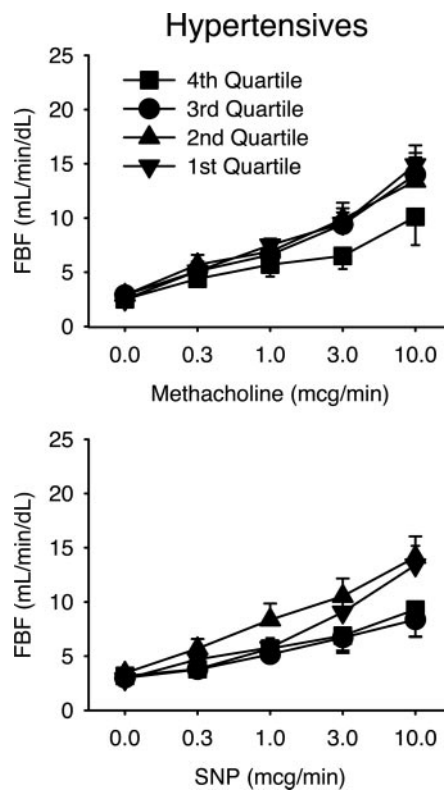


# Correction

In an article by S.F. Duffy et al in the October 2005 issue of *Hypertension* (Duffy SF, Biegelsen, ES, Eberhardt, RT, Kahn DF, Kingwell, BA, Vita, JA. Low-renin hypertension with relative aldosterone excess is associated with impaired NO-mediated vasodilation. *Hypertension*. 2005;46:707–713) The lower panel of Figure 4 is incorrect. Whereas the legend and data symbols are correct in the upper panel, the symbols are reversed in the lower panel. As shown in the corrected figure below, the subjects in the highest quartile of aldosterone-to-renin ratio tended to have the lowest response to sodium nitroprusside, however, this response did not differ from the responses of subjects in the other 3 quartiles ( $P=0.37$ ). Overall as reported in the article, there was no significant relation between quartile of aldosterone-to-renin ratio and the vasodilator response to sodium nitroprusside. The authors regret the error.



Vascular function by quartile of aldosterone/renin ratio in hypertensive subjects. The forearm blood flow responses to the endothelium-dependent vasodilator methacholine and the endothelium-independent dilator sodium nitroprusside (SNP) are shown in the upper and lower panels, respectively. The vasodilator response to methacholine was lower for subjects in the highest aldosterone-renin ratio quartile (4<sup>th</sup> aldosterone-renin quartile ■) compared to subjects in the other 3 quartiles ( $P<0.001$ ), where there was no relation between quartile of aldosterone-renin ratio and the vasodilator response to SNP.