



Correction to: Small intestinal malabsorption in chronic alcoholism: a retrospective study of alcoholic patients by the ^{14}C -D-xylose breath test.

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ERRATUM

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HÅVAR HOPE, VIGGO SKAR, OLAV SANDSTAD, EINAR HUSEBYE & ASLE W MEDHUS

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When the article was published in the April issue, incorrect versions of Figure 1 and 2 were included. The figures are now corrected. The ^{14}C -D-xylose breath test results at 60 minutes and the ^{14}C -D-xylose breath test time curves are presented in figure 1. The ^{14}C -D-xylose passed in urine in 3.5 hours is presented in Figure 2.

The urine data and the ^{14}C -D-xylose breath test time curves had switched places in the published figures.

The corrected versions of the figures are shown below.

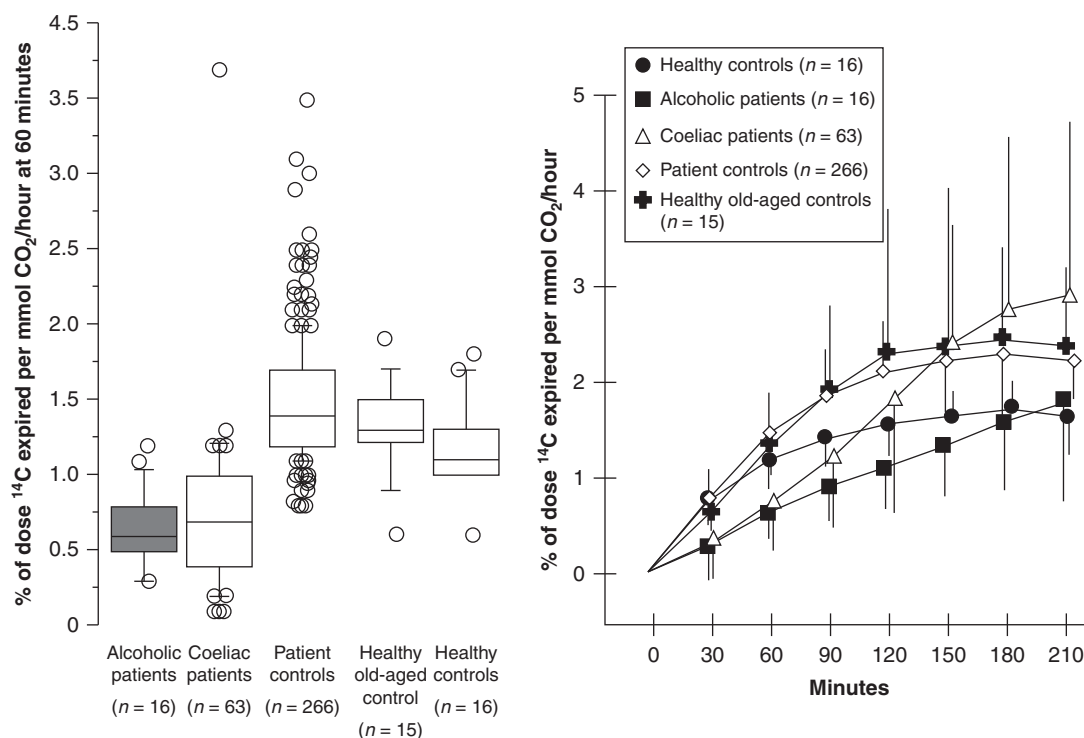


Figure 1. The % of dose ^{14}C recovered per hour at 60 minutes was significantly reduced in the group of alcoholic patients compared with patient-, healthy- and old-aged controls and similar to untreated coeliac patients (left). The time curve of the ^{14}C -D-xylose breath test showed significantly reduced D-xylose absorption during the first 150 minutes in the group of alcoholics compared with healthy controls. Values are mean and vertical lines represent the standard deviation (SD) (right).

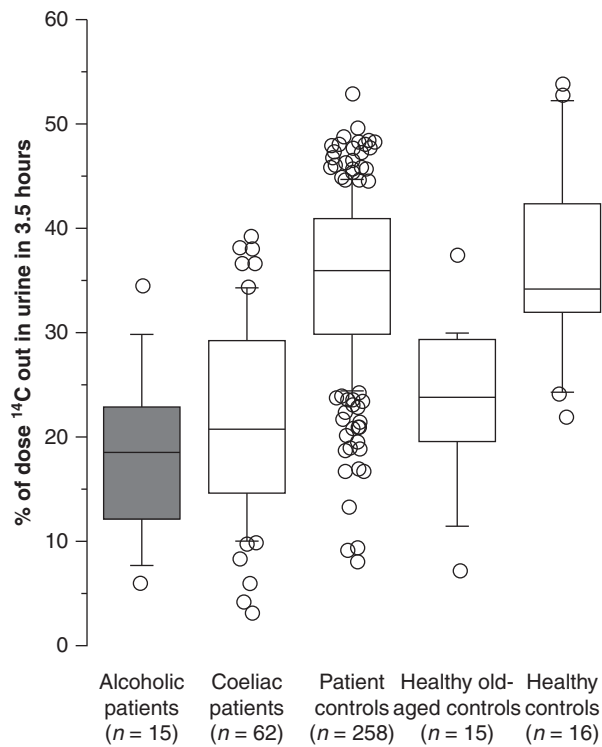


Figure 2. Alcoholic patients had a significantly reduced U% compared with patient- and healthy controls and similar U% to untreated coeliac patients. A reduced U% in old-aged controls is interpreted as caused by reduced kidney function. U% is the fraction of the total dose ^{14}C passed in 3.5 hours.