



Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology

ISSN: 0036-5521 (Print) 1502-7708 (Online) Journal homepage: informahealthcare.com/journals/igas20

## Correction to: Small intestinal malabsorption in chronic alcoholism: a retrospective study of alcoholic patients by the <sup>14</sup>C-D-xylose breath test.

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**To cite this article:** Håvar Hope, Viggo Skar, Olav Sandstad, Einar Husebye & Asle W Medhus (2013) Correction to: Small intestinal malabsorption in chronic alcoholism: a retrospective study of alcoholic patients by the <sup>14</sup>C-D-xylose breath test., Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, 48:10, 1231-1232, DOI: <u>10.3109/00365521.2013.825316</u>

To link to this article: <u>https://doi.org/10.3109/00365521.2013.825316</u>



Published online: 22 Aug 2013.

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### ERRATUM

# Correction to: Small intestinal malabsorption in chronic alcoholism: a retrospective study of alcoholic patients by the <sup>14</sup>C-D-xylose breath test.

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#### Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology. 2012; 47: 428-434

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

The urine data and the <sup>14</sup>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  $^{14}\mathrm{C}$  passed in 3.5 hours.