CORRIGENDUM

Dietary carbohydrates, glycaemic load, food groups and newly detected type 2 diabetes among urban Asian Indian population in Chennai, India (Chennai Urban Rural Epidemiology Study 59) – CORRIGENDUM

Viswanathan Mohan, Ganesan Radhika, Rangaswamy Mohan Sathya, Selvi Ramjothi Tamil, Anbazhagan Ganesan and Vasudevan Sudha

The authors noted that there is a small typographical error in Table 4 of this article.
The value for the 'percentage of newly diagnosed T2DM' in the 4th quartile of Glycemic Load should be 11·7 % and not '2·6 %'. The corrected table is supplied below.

Table 4. Risk for newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes according to carbohydrate, glycaemic load and dietary fibre*

(Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals)

	Quartiles								
	1 (Lowest) (*n* 460)		2 (*n* 461)		3 (*n* 461)		4 (Highest) (*n* 461)		
Variable	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	*P* for trend†
Carbohydrates (g/d)‡									
Range	153·5−333·7		>333·7−403·4		>403·4−498·4		>498·4−763·2		
Median	294·0		368·9		443·4		587·1		
Newly diagnosed T2DM									<0·001
n	20		36		44		56		
%	4·1		7·8		9·1		13·2		
Unadjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	1·97	1·13, 3·46	2·41	1·39, 4·16	3·59	2·12, 6·09	<0·001
Adjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	3·05	1·62, 5·77	3·53	1·89, 6·56	4·55	2·49, 8·29	<0·001
Glycaemic index‡									
Range	57·8−67·1		>67·1−68·9		>68·9−70·3		>70·3−73·9		
Median	65·4		68·0		69·5		71·3		
Newly diagnosed T2DM									<0·001
n	25		33		48		50		
%	5·2		7·4		11·1		10·4		
Unadjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	1·91	0·68, 2·08	1·82	1·07, 3·09	2·01	1·19, 3·40	0·020
Adjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	1·38	0·76, 2·51	2·12	1·20, 3·75	2·51	1·42, 4·43	0·006
Glycaemic load‡									
Range	103·9−226·4		>226·4−276·6		>276·6−344·6		>344·6−540·8		
Median	198·7		252·2		307·2		413·4		
Newly diagnosed T2DM									<0·001
n	17		37		48		54		
%	3·5		7·9		10·3		11·7		
Unadjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	2·33	1·29, 4·21	3·12	1·77, 5·51	3·91	2·23, 6·85	<0·001
Adjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	2·69	1·42, 5·09	3·85	2·08, 7·10	4·25	2·33, 7·77	<0·001

Table 4. *Continued*

	Quartiles								
	1 (Lowest) (*n* 460)		2 (*n* 461)		3 (*n* 461)		4 (Highest) (*n* 461)		
Variable	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	*P* for trend†
Dietary fibre (g/1000 kJ)									
Range		0·9–2·5		>2·5–2·9		>2·9–3·3		>3·3–7·2	
Median		2·1		2·8		3·1		3·7	
Newly diagnosed T2DM									<0·001
n		42		66		37		11	
%		9·1		14·3		8·0		2·4	
Unadjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	1·66	1·10, 2·51	0·87	0·56, 1·38	0·24	0·13, 0·48	<0·001
Adjusted OR for diabetes	1·00	Reference	1·95	1·24, 3·06	1·19	0·73, 1·95	0·31	0·15, 0·62	<0·001

T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

* The adjusted model controlled for age (years in quintiles), sex (males, females), BMI (continuous), family history of diabetes (three categories), cigarette smoking (categorised as non-smokers and habitual smokers), alcohol (never, past and current consumers), physical activity (strenuous, no exercise, sedentary) and income in Indian rupees (<2000, 2000–5000, >5000–10 000, >10 000). There was additional adjustment for dietary fibre (for the carbohydrate and glycaemic load models) and for carbohydrate (for the fibre model).

† Tests for linear trend were conducted across increasing categories by treating the medians of intake in categories as continuous variables.

‡ Energy adjusted using the residual method.

Reference

1. Mohan V, Radhika G, Sathya RM, *et al.* (2009) Dietary carbohydrates, glycaemic load, food groups and newly detected type 2 diabetes among urban Asian Indian population in Chennai, India (Chennai Urban Rural Epidemiology Study 59). *Br J Nutr* **102**, 1498–1506. Published by Cambridge University Press, 9 July 2009, doi:10.1017/S0007114509990468.