

27. Kiljander TO, Salomaa ER, Hietanen EK, Terho EO. Gastroesophageal reflux in asthmatics: a double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover study with omeprazole. *Chest* 1999; 116:1257–1264.
28. Kiljander TO, Harding SM, Field SK, et al. Effects of eso-mepazole 40 mg twice daily on asthma: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2006; 173:1091–1097.
29. Littner MR, Leung FW, Ballard ED 2nd, Huang B, Samra NK; Lansoprazole Asthma Study Group. Effects of 24 weeks of lansoprazole therapy on asthma symptoms, exacerbations, quality of life, and pulmonary function in adult asthmatic patients with acid reflux symptoms. *Chest* 2005; 128:1128–1135.
30. Gibson PG, Henry R, Coughlan JJJ. Gastro-oesophageal reflux treatment for asthma in adults and children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2000; CD001496. Also available online at www.cochrane.org/reviews/en/ab001496.html. Accessed January 28, 2010.
31. Juniper EF, Bousquet J, Abetz L, Bateman ED; GOAL Committee. Identifying 'well-controlled' and 'not well-controlled' asthma using the Asthma Control Questionnaire. *Respir Med* 2006; 100:616–621.
32. Canning BJ, Mazzone SB. Reflex mechanisms in gastro-esophageal reflux disease and asthma. *Am J Med* 2003; 115(suppl 3A):455–485.
33. Richter JE, Bradley LA, DeMeester TR, Wu WC. Normal 24-hr ambulatory esophageal pH values. Influence of study center, pH electrode, age, and gender. *Dig Dis Sci* 1992; 37:849–856.
34. Damiano A, Handley K, Adler E, Siddique R, Bhattacharya A. Measuring symptom distress and health-related quality of life in clinical trials of gastroesophageal reflux disease treatment: further validation of the Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Symptom Assessment Scale (GSAS). *Dig Dis Sci* 2002; 47:1530–1537.
35. Asano K, Suzuki H. Silent acid reflux and asthma control [editorial]. *N Engl J Med* 2009; 360:1551–1553.
36. Rakita S, Villadolid D, Thomas A, et al. Laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication offers high patient satisfaction with relief of extraesophageal symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease. *Am Surg* 2006; 72:207–212.
37. Tomonaga T, Awad ZT, Filipi CJ, et al. Symptom predictability of reflux-induced respiratory disease. *Dig Dis Sci* 2002; 47:9–14.
38. Dimango E, Holbrook JT, Simpson E, et al; American Lung Association Asthma Clinical Research Centers. Effects of asymptomatic proximal and distal gastroesophageal reflux on asthma severity. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2009; 180:809–816.

ADDRESS: John G. Mastrorarde, MD, The Ohio State University Medical Center, 201 Davis Heart/Lung Research Institute, 473 W. 12th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210; e-mail john.mastrorarde@osumc.edu.

CORRECTION (DRUG NAME ERROR)

Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage

(APRIL 2008)

A incorrect brand name was used for a formulation of methylprednisolone in: Ioachimescu OC, Stoller JK. Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage: Diagnosing it and finding the cause *Cleve Clin J Med* 2008; 75:258–280;

doi:10.3949/ccjm.75.4.258. On page 275, in the section on treatment, the second paragraph should read:

“Most experts recommend intravenous methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol) (up to 500 mg every 6 hours, although lower doses seem to have similar efficacy) for 4 or 5 days, followed by a gradual taper to maintenance doses of oral steroids.”

The online versions of this article have been corrected.

CORRECTION

Renal stone interventions

(OCTOBER 2009)

A typographical error appeared in: Samplaski MK, Irwin BH, Desai M. Less-invasive ways to remove

stones from the kidneys and ureters. *Cleve Clin J Med* 2009; 76:592–598. On page 594, second column, fourth paragraph, the text should read, “Lithotripsy is more likely to fail if the skin-to-stone distance is more than 10 cm...”—not 10 mm.