Erratum to: Predictors and prevalence of low bone mineral density in fully ambulatory persons with multiple sclerosis

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Figure 1: The figure was published incorrect and appears correctly here.

The online version of the original article can be found under
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Table 2: Corrected table see below.

Table 2 Demographic, anthropometric, clinical, and nutritional data for the study participants

	Women (<i>n</i> = 55)	Men (<i>n</i> = 25)
Age, years, median (range)	41 (21–50)	42 (28–50)
Lived north of the Arctic Circle the first 20 years of life	84%	68%
BMI (kg/m ²), median (range)	25 (18–41)	27 (20–39)
Age at first symptom, years, median (range)	29 (15–47)	31 (18–43)
Duration of MS from first symptom, years, median (range)	9 (2–26)	7 (1–27)
EDSS, median (range)	2.5 (0–5)	2 (0–4.5)
Intravenous methylprednisolone		
Ever treated	40%	44%
Cumulative dose, g, median (range)	6 (2–43)	5 (3–30)
Disease modifying treatment		
Beta-interferon	42%	52%
Treatment duration, years, median (range)	3 (1–9)	3 (1–10)
Glatiramer acetate	6%	0%
Vitamin D status [9, 12] (serum 25(OH)D)		
Deficient (<25 nmol/L)	0%	0%
Insufficient (25–49 nmol/L)	33%	46%
Marginal (50–74 nmol/L)	53%	33%
Optimal (≥75 nmol/L)	14%	21%
Median (range) (nmol/L)	59 (28–97)	54 (25–123)
Ionised calcium, median (range) (1.1–1.34 mmol/L in serum) ^a	1.21 (1.13–1.28)	1.23 (1.11–1.31)
PTH, median (range) (1.1–6.8 pmol/L in EDTA blood) ^a	4.95 (1.9–9.3)	4.80 (2.4–9.7)
Vitamin D intake as recommended (≥7.5 µg from diet and supplements) [9]	53%	64%
Calcium intake as recommended (≥800 mg from diet and supplements) [9]	38%	40%

Comparisons between men and women did not show statistically significant differences

BMI body mass index, *EDSS* expanded disability status scale

^a Laboratory reference values