Erratum

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Evaluation of dietary intake in a Danish population: the Inter99 study

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We apologize deeply, but an error in "Evaluation of dietary intake in a Danish population: the Inter99 study" [*Scand J Nutr* 2004; 48(3): 136–43] has been located. The error arises as a coding error of the dietary data, linked to questions in the food frequency questionnaire, which asked about "bread and fats on bread". The coding error affects in particular the absolute estimates of fat intake (g day^{-1}) and, as a consequence, the overall energy intake and distribution of energy intake from the four macronutrients. Correcting the error does not change the original conclusion of the paper.

Abstract

Page 136: monounsaturated fat should be deleted from line 4 in the Results section.

Results

Page 139: the correct values for energy, fats, carbohydrates, protein and daily glycaemic load in Table 2 are reprinted below. The values for alcohol, daily glycaemic index, fish, fruit and vegetables are correct as printed. The correct numbers in Table 3 are also reprinted below.

The Inter99 population, last line: the estimated Goldberg value is now: mean = 1.51 (SD = 0.57).

Table 2. Daily intake of energy, macronutrients and selected food groups together with the estimated daily glycaemic index and daily glycaemic load for men and women in the Inter99 population

	Men (n = 3223)	Women (n = 3412)	p-Value
Energy (MJ)	10.6 (8.7, 12.9)	8.6 (7.0, 10.5)	<0.001
Fat (g)	93.5 (71.2, 120.1)	67.7 (51.8, 87.2)	<0.001
Saturated fat (g)	35.9 (26.6, 47.5)	25.7 (18.7, 34.0)	<0.001
Monounsaturated fat (g)	31.1 (24.0, 40.4)	21.8 (16.4, 28.8)	<0.001
Polyunsaturated fat (g)	13.7 (10.3, 18.5)	10.1 (7.7, 13.7)	<0.001
n-3 fatty acids (g)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	<0.001
Carbohydrate (g)	286.7 (229.9, 356.3)	257.7 (201.6, 332.0)	<0.001
Added sugar (g)	26.1 (14.2, 44.8)	28.8 (15.8, 49.7)	<0.001
Dietary fibre (g)	25.2 (19.0, 32.3)	23.1 (17.4, 29.9)	<0.001
Protein (g)	84.3 (69.0, 102.2)	69.9 (56.2, 85.4)	<0.001
Alcohol (g)	13.2 (5.0, 29.6)	6.1 (1.9, 13.5)	<0.001
Daily glycaemic index[a]	79 (75, 83)	80 (76, 83)	<0.001
Daily glycaemic load[a]	205 (161, 258)	186 (143, 242)	<0.001
Fish and fish products (g)	25.1 (13.6, 46.0)	20.3 (9.9, 33.6)	<0.001
Fruit and vegetables (g)	182.0 (102.5, 318.2)	301.6 (167.6, 504.9)	<0.001

Data are medians with corresponding 25th and 75th percentiles in parentheses.
[a] Bread was used as reference (glycaemic index of bread = 100) in the estimation.

Table 3. Intake of macronutrients in energy percentages for men and women in the Inter99 population

	Men (n = 3223)	Women (n = 3412)	p-Value
Fat (*E*%)	34.3 (29.6, 39.1)	30.6 (25.9, 35.6)	<0.001
Carbohydrate (*E*%)	45.9 (41.3, 49.5)	51.7 (46.4, 56.7)	<0.001
Protein (*E*%)	13.5 (12.0, 15.2)	13.8 (12.2, 15.5)	<0.001
Alcohol (*E*%)	3.8 (1.5, 7.9)	2.1 (0.7, 4.7)	<0.001

Data are medians with corresponding 25th and 75th percentiles in parentheses.

The Inter99 population versus the dietary recommendations: the proportion of the population meeting the recommendations changes marginally. Only the change regarding intake of monounsaturated fat influences the summary of this part of the Results section: 52% of the population now meets the recommendations of monounsaturated fat, compared with 47% in the published paper.

Discussion

Page 141: the Goldberg value, as mentioned above, is 1.51 and not 1.62.

Page 142: the majority (> 50%) of the population now meets the recommendation for monounsaturated fat. Monounsaturated fat should therefore be deleted from line 11 on this page and instead be included in line 10: "Reported dietary intake for the majority of this population met the recommendations for protein, monounsaturated fat and n-3 fatty acids, but ...".

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