

Errata

Räikkönen K, Matthews KA, Kuller LH: Depressive symptoms and stressful life events predict metabolic syndrome among middle-aged women: a comparison of World Health Organization, Adult Treatment Panel III, and International Diabetes Foundation definitions. *Diabetes Care* 30:872–877, 2007

Table 1 in the above-listed article inaccurately reported several of the clinical criteria for the metabolic syndrome. The analyses reported in the article were not based on the inaccurate values for Table 1 but were based on the correct criteria. All reported results, therefore, are correct. The correct table appears below.

Table 1—Clinical criteria for the metabolic syndrome

Components	WHO: fasting glucose above cutoff or taking medication for diabetes in combination with any two of the listed components	ATP III: any three of the listed components	IDF: waist circumference above cutoff in combination with any two of the listed components
Fasting glucose	1) ≥ 110 mg/dl*	1) ≥ 100 mg/dl*	1) ≥ 100 mg/dl*
Triglycerides	2) ≥ 150 mg/dl	2) ≥ 150 mg/dl*	2) > 150 mg/dl*
HDL cholesterol	3) < 39 mg/dl	3) < 50 mg/dl*	3) < 50 mg/dl*
Obesity	4) BMI > 30 kg/m ² or waist-to-hip ratio > 0.85	4) Waist circumference ≥ 88 cm	4) Waist circumference ≥ 80 cm†
Blood pressure	5) SBP ≥ 140 mmHg and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg*	5) SBP ≥ 130 mmHg and/or DBP ≥ 85 mmHg*	5) SBP ≥ 130 mmHg and/or DBP ≥ 85 mmHg*

*Fulfillment of the cutoff score if alternatively taking medication for diabetes, dyslipidemia, or hypertension; microalbuminuria was not available when defining the metabolic syndrome via the WHO clinical criteria. †Criterion was ethnic specific; sample was primarily non-Hispanic Caucasian. DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.