

Role of endotoxemia in cardiovascular dysfunction and mortality. *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* challenges in a canine model of human septic shock

J Clin Invest. 1989;83(3):1087-1087. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI113866C1>.

Correction

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Correction

Charles Natanson, Robert L. Danner, Ronald J. Elin, Jeanette M. Hosseini, Kevin W. Peart, Steven M. Banks, Thomas J. MacVittie, Richard I. Walker, and Joseph E. Parrillo. *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, Volume 83, No. 1, January 1989.

Page 245.

The data in Table I are incorrect as a result of a printer's error. The Table should read:

Table I. Mortality Associated with Viable or Killed S. aureus and E. coli

No. of bacteria $\times 10^9$ /kg body wt (\pm SEM)	Bacteria						
	<i>S. aureus</i>			<i>E. coli</i>			
	* † 1 1.0 (± 0.1)	7 11.1 (± 0.1)	30 28.6 (± 2.7)	7 7.4 (± 1.1)	14 15.5 (± 0.3)	30 28.5 (± 1.0)	30 21.6 (± 1.3)
Viable (V) or formalin-killed (FK) bacteria	V	V	FK	V	V	V	FK
No. of dogs	8	4	13	8	10	21	8
No. of deaths	0	4	0	0	0	13	0
Percent mortality	0	100	0	0	0	62	0

* Turbidimetric determination. † Viable count (mean \pm SE). Data from these groups previously reported (18, 19).