fying factors predicting immunization delay for children followed in an urban primary care network using an electronic medical record. *Pediatrics*. 2006;118: e1680-e1686. doi:10.1542/peds.2005-2349.
12. Fiks AG, Grundmeier RW, Biggs LM, Localio AR, Alessandrini EA. Impact of clinical alerts within an electronic health record on routine childhood immunization in an urban pediatric population. *Pediatrics*. 2007;120(4):707-714.
13. Perella D, Fiks AG, Jumaan A, et al. Validity of reported varicella history as a marker for varicella zoster virus immunity among unvaccinated children, adolescents, and young adults in the post-vaccine licensure era. *Pediatrics*. 2009;123(5): e820-e828. doi: 10.1542/peds.2008-3310.
14. Fiks AG, Hunter KF, Localio AR, et al. Impact of electronic health record–based alerts on influenza vaccination for children with asthma. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124: 159-169.
15. Kolasa MS, Chilkatowsky AP, Clarke KR, Lutz JP. How complete are immunization registries? the Philadelphia story. *Ambul Pediatr*. 2006;6(1):21-24.
16. Conway PH, Cnaan A, Zaoutis T, Henry BV, Grundmeier RW, Keren R. Recurrent urinary tract infections in children: risk factors and association with prophylactic antimicrobials. *JAMA*. 2007;298(2):179-186.
17. Hsu VP, Staat MA, Roberts N, et al. Use of active surveillance to validate International Classification of Diseases code estimates of rotavirus hospitalizations in children. *Pediatrics*. 2005;115(1):78-82.
18. Feudtner C, Christakis DA, Connell FA. Pediatric deaths attributable to complex chronic conditions: a population-based study of Washington State, 1980-1997. *Pediatrics*. 2000;106(1 pt 2):205-209.
19. Heinonen S, Silvennoinen H, Lehtinen P, Vainionpää R, Ziegler T, Heikkinen T. Effectiveness of inactivated influenza vaccine in children aged 9 months to 3 years: an observational cohort study. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2011;11(1):23-29.
20. Ewell M. Comparing methods for calculating confidence intervals for vaccine efficacy. *Stat Med*. 1996;15(21-22):2379-2392.
21. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Rotavirus surveillance—worldwide, 2001-2008. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2008;57(46):1255-1257.
22. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Reduction in rotavirus after vaccine introduction—United States, 2000-2009. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2009;58(41):1146-1149.
23. Tate JE, Panozzo CA, Payne DC, et al. Decline and change in seasonality of US rotavirus activity after the introduction of rotavirus vaccine. *Pediatrics*. 2009; 124(2):465-471.
24. Field EJ, Vally H, Grimwood K, Lambert SB. Pentavalent rotavirus vaccine and prevention of gastroenteritis hospitalizations in Australia. *Pediatrics*. 2010; 126(3):e506-e512. doi:10.1542/peds.2010-0443.

Correction

Error in Calculation Reporting. In the article titled "Excess Body Mass Index–Years, a Measure of Degree and Duration of Excess Weight, and Risk for Incident Diabetes" by Lee et al, published online on September 5, 2011, and printed in the January 2012 issue of the *Archives* (2012;166[1]:42-48), the reporting of the calculation for excess body mass index (BMI)–years was erroneous. In the "Main Exposure" subsection of the "Abstract" in print on page 42, the first sentence should have read: "Excess BMI-years, which were calculated by subtracting the reference BMI (25.0 for adults or 85th percentile for adolescents) from the actual BMI for each study year and cumulating excess BMI for the study duration." In the "Main Exposure" subsection of the "Methods" section on page 43, left-hand column, lines 5 through 8 should have read: "To calculate degree of excess BMI, we subtracted the *reference BMI* (defined as BMI thresholds for overweight of 25.0 for adults or 85th percentile [age- and sex-adjusted] for adolescents) from the actual BMI."

©2012 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
Downloaded From: http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/ on 09/04/2015