

CORRECTION

Correction: Leukotriene Production is Increased in Abdominal Obesity

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

The image for Figure 1 is incorrect. Please see the corrected Figure 1 here.



 OPEN ACCESS

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2015) Correction: Leukotriene production is increased in abdominal obesity. *PLoS ONE* 10(1): e0117861. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0117861

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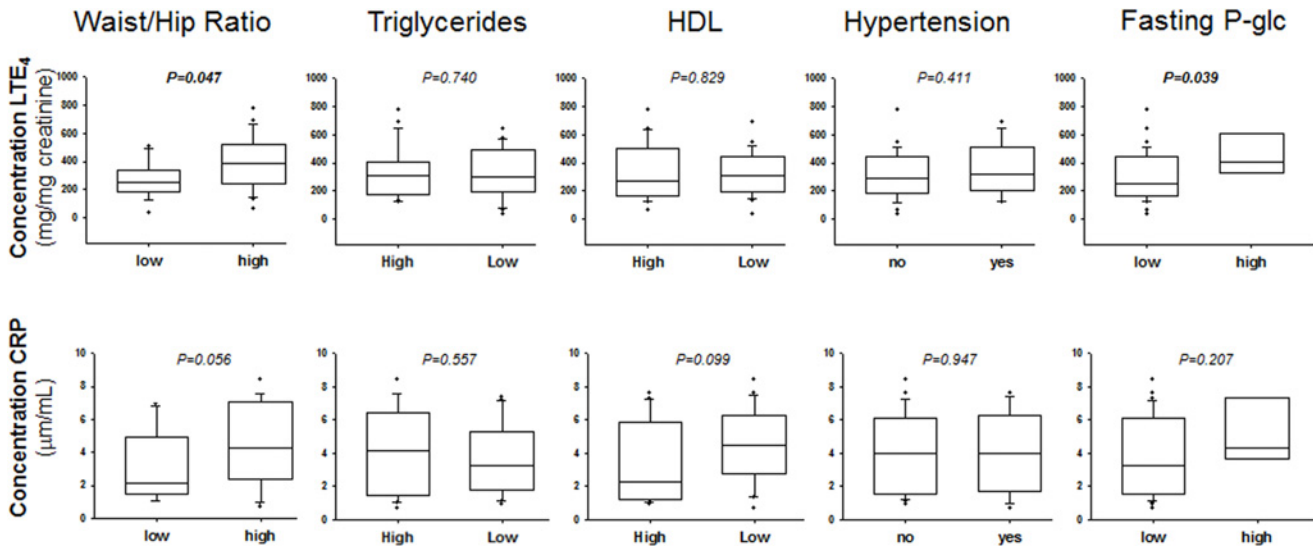


Figure 1. Urinary leukotriene E4 (LTE₄; upper panels) and serum C-reactive protein (CRP; lower panels). Waist/Hip Ratio was categorized as either low (n = 19) or high (men >0.9; women >0.85; n = 26). Triglyceride levels were categorized as either low (n = 26) or high (>1.7 mmol/L; n = 20). HDL levels were categorized as either high (n = 22) or low (<1.0 mmol/L for men, and <1.3 mmol/L for women; n = 24). Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure >130 mmHg, mean arterial pressure >85 mmHg or anti-hypertensive treatment (n = 19). Fasting blood glucose was categorized as either low (n = 38) or high (>5 mmol/L; n = 8). P-value (obtained by means of Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test) in bold font indicates P < 0.05.

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Reference

1. Bäck M, Avignon A, Stanke-Labesque F, Boegner C, Attalin V, Leprieur E, et al. (2014) Leukotriene Production Is Increased in Abdominal Obesity. PLoS ONE 9(12): e104593. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0104593](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0104593)