

In the NAVIGATOR study, a significantly higher proportion of patients were taking  $\beta$  blockers or diuretics in the placebo arm than in the valsartan arm. One is left to wonder whether the paltry effect of valsartan was due to the drug itself or to the diabetogenic potential of these concomitant agents used in a substantial number of patients. We urge the investigators to present an analysis (albeit post hoc) evaluating the interaction effect for the end point of diabetes after stratifying the cohort into those who were taking either  $\beta$  blockers or diuretics compared with neither at follow-up.

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19 March 2010

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doi:10.1016/j.amjcard.2010.06.005

**Erratum for Rhoads et al. “Comparison of Incidence of Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Following Initiation of Neutral Protamine Hagedorn Insulin Versus Insulin Glargine” *Am J Cardiol* 2009;104:910–916**

The sentence appearing on page 915, column 1, paragraph 3, should read as follows:

The New AMI events were 19.0/1,000 person-years in the NPH initiators and 12.1/1,000 person-years in the glargine initiators (rate ratio 1.57, 95% CI 1.35 to 1.82).

doi:10.1016/j.amjcard.2010.05.020