Correction

Wesseling C, Aragón A, González M, *et al.* Heat stress, hydration and uric acid: a cross-sectional study in workers of three occupations in a hotspot of Mesoamerican nephropathy in Nicaragua. *BMJ Open* 2016;6:e011034.

There is a mistake in the layout of [Table 2](#), beginning in Part B. The main categories should be: (A) Current occupational heat stress, (B) Fluid and fructose intake and (C) Work and pesticide use history. The correct table layout is shown below:

	Sugarcane (N=86)	Construction (N=56)	Farming (N=52)	P-value*
A. Current occupational heat stress				
Effective work hours per day (work hours minus breaks), mean±SD	6.5±1.2†	8.1±0.7†	5.3±2.0†	<0.001
Very rapid work pace, %	74.4†	53.6	40.4	<0.001
No shade during breaks, %	20.9‡	1.8‡	11.5	0.004
Lifting weights >50 lbs., %	18.6†	66.1	65.4	<0.001
Awkward work postures, %	58.1	76.8	69.2	0.063
Incentives to cut more cane, %	82.6	—	—	—
Hours post-burning at field entrance, mean±SD	11.7±6.2	—	—	—
Self-reported weight loss on the current job (last two months), %	77.9†	39.3	36.5	<0.001
Fainted at work, %	5.8	0	1.9	0.126
Dysuria ('chistata'), %	43.0	48.2	44.2	0.827
B. Fluid and fructose intake				
Fluid intake previous day (workday)				
Total fluid (L), mean±SD	6.2±4.1†	4.4±2.1	4.0±2.7	0.003
Water	4.4±3.9†	2.9±2.1	2.8±2.4	0.002
Sugary drinks without electrolyte hydration solution	1.8±1.8	1.5±0.9	1.2±0.8	0.208
Electrolyte solution (N=31)	1.2±1.1	—	—	—
Lowest quartile total fluid (≤2.5 L), %	18.6	19.6	40.4†	0.009
Highest quartile total fluid (≥7.0 L), %	40.7†	8.9	13.5	<0.001
Fluid intake on typical non-work day				
Total fluid (L), mean±SD	4.2±2.3	3.8±1.7	4.1±2.2	0.503
Water	3.0±2.0	2.2±1.3	2.7±2.0	0.053
Sugary drinks	1.2±1.1	1.6±1.1	1.4±1.9	0.117
Fructose intake previous day (workday)				
Total fructose intake (g), mean±SD	103.1±72.1†	80.1±46.1	70.9±36.8	0.008
From food sources	8.4±10.7†	15.9±16.6	17.4±16.7	<0.001
From added sugar	94.7±70.5†	64.2±38.1	53.2±30.7	<0.001
During work hours	58.6±44.7†	28.6±21.4	26.1±16.5	<0.001
Sugary drinks ('frescos', sodas, coffee)	22.5±15.7	28.6±21.4	26.1±16.3	0.108
Sugarcane chewing (N=53)	35.0±18.5	—	—	—
Electrolyte solution (N=31)	40.3±35.2	—	—	—
Outside (before and after) work hours	36.1±39.3	35.6±31.4	27.1±25.9	0.350
Highest quartile total fructose intake (>107 g), %	40.7†	19.6	15.7	0.002
C. Work and pesticide use history				
Cumulative time on current job (months), mean±SD	77±60	68±80	116±67†	0.001
Ever sugarcane work, %	100.0†	3.6	3.8	<0.001
	24.4	5.4†	21.2	0.012

Continued

Continued				
	Sugarcane (N=86)	Construction (N=56)	Farming (N=52)	P-value*
Ever plantation (other than sugarcane), %				
Ever work in small-scale agricultural (%)	61.6†	25.0†	100.0†	<0.001
Ever construction work, %	5.8	100.0†	11.5	<0.001
Ever any pesticide use, %	46.5†	10.7†	71.2†	<0.001
Glyphosate, %	19.8†	0.0	3.8	<0.001
2,4-D, %	23.3†	0.0†	9.6†	<0.001
Paraquat, %	9.3	3.6	25.0†	0.002
Chlorpyrifos, %	0.0	0.0	23.1†	<0.001
Cypermethrin, %	18.6†	3.6†	42.6†	<0.001
Values are mean±SD unless indicated otherwise.				
*p Value for differences between groups: ANOVA for normally distributed continuous variables, Kruskal-Wallis for not normally distributed continuous variables, χ^2 test for categorical variables.				
†Significantly different from the other two categories in post hoc tests.				
‡Significant difference only between sugarcane cutters and construction workers.				

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

BMJ Open 2017;7:e011034corr1. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011034corr1

CrossMark