



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY

Iain Brownlee,
Northumbria University, United Kingdom

*CORRESPONDENCE

Christopher D. Gardner
✉ cgardner@stanford.edu

RECEIVED 10 August 2023

ACCEPTED 27 September 2023

PUBLISHED 09 October 2023

CITATION

Aronica L, Landry MJ, Rigdon J and Gardner CD (2023) Corrigendum: Weight, insulin resistance, blood lipids, and diet quality changes associated with ketogenic and ultra low-fat dietary patterns: a secondary analysis of the DIETFITS randomized clinical trial. *Front. Nutr.* 10:1275498. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2023.1275498

COPYRIGHT

© 2023 Aronica, Landry, Rigdon and Gardner. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Corrigendum: Weight, insulin resistance, blood lipids, and diet quality changes associated with ketogenic and ultra low-fat dietary patterns: a secondary analysis of the DIETFITS randomized clinical trial

Lucia Aronica¹, Matthew J. Landry¹, Joseph Rigdon² and Christopher D. Gardner^{1*}

¹Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, United States, ²Department of Biostatistics and Data Science, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Quantitative Sciences Unit, Stanford, CA, United States

KEYWORDS

ketogenic diet, ultra low-fat diet, low carbohydrate, low fat, weight loss, triglycerides/HDL ratio, insulin resistance, refined grains

A corrigendum on

Weight, insulin resistance, blood lipids, and diet quality changes associated with ketogenic and ultra low-fat dietary patterns: a secondary analysis of the DIETFITS randomized clinical trial

by Aronica, L., Landry, M. J., Rigdon, J., and Gardner, C. D. (2023). *Front. Nutr.* 10:1220020. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2023.1220020

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 1](#) as published. The KLD and ULF bars were switched, but the numerical values within them, as well as other information presented in the figure and caption, were accurate.

The corrected [Figure 1](#) and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

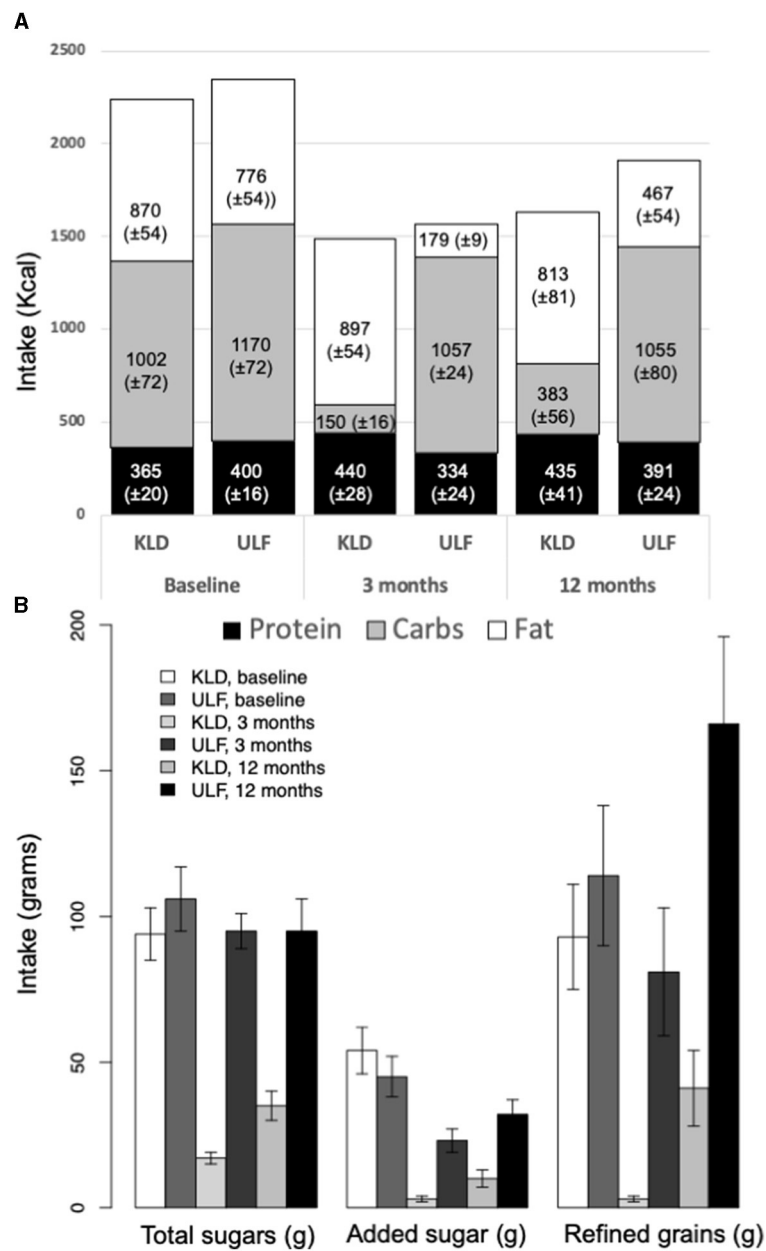


FIGURE 1 Macronutrient, added sugar, and refined grains intake for KLD and ULF. **(A):** Mean intake (Kcal/day; ± standard error of mean) of protein (black), carbohydrates (gray), and fat (white) for KLD and ULF at baseline, 3 months, and 12 months. **(B):** Mean intake (grams/day; ± standard error of mean) of total sugar, added sugars, and refined grains for KLD and ULF at baseline, 3 months, and 12 months. *p*-values for null hypothesis that nutrition variables are equivalent between diets at a given timepoint; from a linear mixed effects model including fixed effects for time, diet, and time*diet interaction, and a random effect for study participant.