Delayed pubertal onset and development in German children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes: cross-sectional analysis of recent data from the DPV diabetes documentation and quality management system

Tilman Rohrer, Eva Stierkorb, Sabine Heger1, Beate Karges2, Klemens Raile3, K Otfried Schwab5 and Reinhard W Holl3 on behalf of the Diabetes-Patienten-Verlaufsdaten (DPV) Initiative

Pediatric Diabetes Unit, Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Saarland University Hospital, Homburg/Saar, Germany, 1Pediatric Diabetes Unit, Hospital for Children and Adolescents, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany, 2Pediatric Diabetes Unit, Hospital for Children and Adolescents and 3Department of Epidemiology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany, 4Pediatric Diabetes Unit, Hospital for Children and Adolescents, Charité, Berlin, Germany and 5Pediatric Diabetes Unit, Hospital for Children and Adolescents, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

(Correspondence should be addressed to T Rohrer who is now at Department of Pediatrics and Neonatology, Saarland University Hospital, Kirrberger Str. 1, Geb. 9, 66421 Homburg/Saar, Germany; Email: kitroh@uniklinikum-saarland.de)

The authors and the journal apologise for an error in the above paper which appeared in 157 (5) 647–653. In this paper, on page 647, in the results section of the abstract, the first and second sentences should read as follows:

‘Boys showed significant (P < 0.05) delay (years) in mean ages at onset of genital development (12.0 (± 0.9) years) and pubarche (12.2 (± 0.4) years). In girls, mean ages at thelarche (11.4 (± 0.5) years), pubarche (11.5 (± 0.1) years), and menarche (13.2 (± 0.5) years) were significantly delayed compared with the general population.’