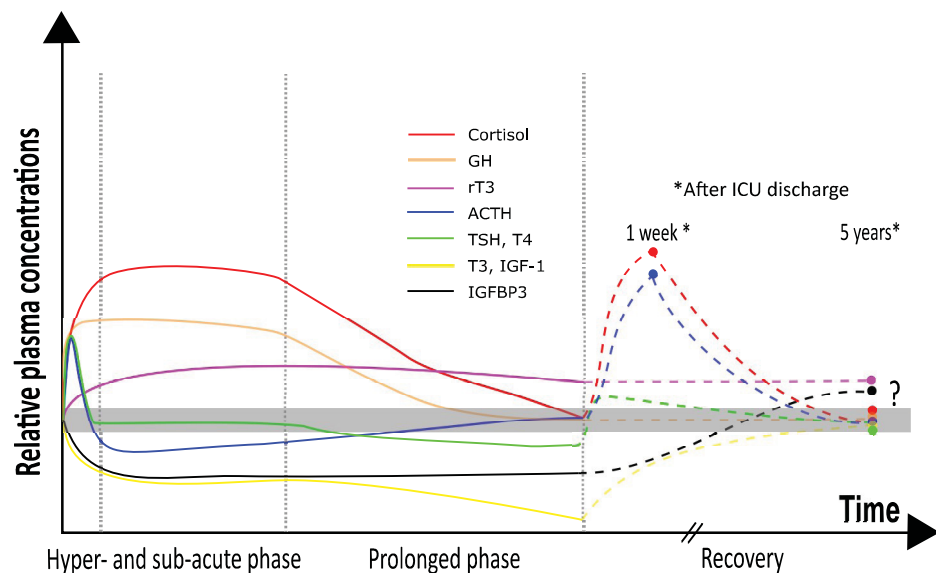


## Correction

# Correction: Novel insights in endocrine and metabolic pathways in sepsis and gaps for future research



The authors of the original article would like to correct Figure 1 of their paper. In the revised Figure 1 presented here, two technical errors have been resolved. The growth hormone line (orange) during recovery phase should be a straight line and does not increase briefly one week after discharge. Secondly, the TSH/T4 line (green) should briefly rise upon recovery and normalizes thereafter. Both errors were the result of erroneous use of the vectorial drawing software.



**Figure 1. Neuroendocrine alterations during sepsis-induced critical illness and upon recovery**

Simplified cartoon depicting the current knowledge on the biphasic neuroendocrine responses to sepsis-induced critical illness and recovery. Solid color-coded lines show the trends in circulating hormone levels during the various phases of sepsis-induced critical illness (hyper-acute, sub-acute and prolonged phase). Solid dots show the observed alterations upon two time points in the recovery phase (two studies, investigating patients 1 week after ICU discharge for the HPA-axis hormones only and 5 years after ICU discharge for most neuroendocrine axes). Dotted color-coded lines show the potential trajectory in circulating hormone levels. Adapted with permission from "Teblick A, Langouche L, Van den Berghe G. Anterior pituitary function in critical illness. *Endocr Connect*. 2019;8:R131-R43." [16].

## References

- 16 Teblick, A., Langouche, L. and Van den Berghe, G. (2019) Anterior pituitary function in critical illness. *Endocr Connect*. 8, R131–R143, <https://doi.org/10.1530/EC-19-0318>

Correction published:  
04 July 2022