



# Correction: In thyroxine-replaced hypothyroid postmenopausal women under simultaneous calcium supplementation, switch to oral liquid or softgel capsule L-thyroxine ensures lower serum TSH levels and favorable effects on blood pressure, total cholesterolemia and glycemia

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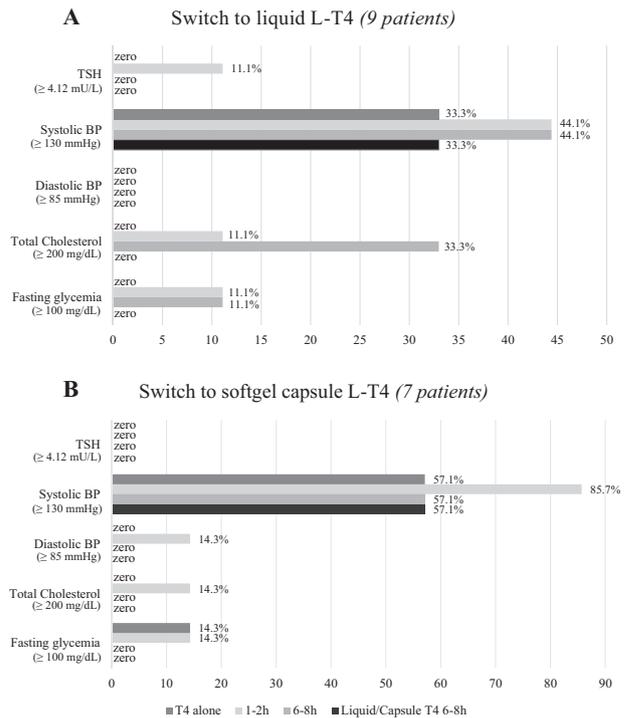
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## Correction to: Endocrine

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained mistakes in Fig. 2, Tables 2 and 3.

The corrected figure and tables are given below:



**Fig. 2** Percent of patients in categorical TSH levels and TSH-sensitive indices in hypothyroid women, both L-T4 replaced and calcium carbonate supplemented, who were switched from tablet L-T4 to a novel L-T4 formulation (liquid or softgel capsule)

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**Table 2** Summary of changes in serum TSH and the indicated TSH-sensitive indices in 50 initially L-T4 replaced hypothyroid women and subsequently both L-T4-replaced and calcium carbonate-supplemented, who were ultimately divided into two groups based on their decision to switch (group I) tablet L-T4 into a novel L-T4 formulation (liquid or softgel) or not switch in favor of continuing with tablet L-T4

Index	Tablet or liquid/capsule L-T4 and ingestion time (hours) prior to ingestion of calcium carbonate					
	Group I (n = 16), Switch to liquid or capsule L-T4			Group II (n = 34), No switch		
	Tablet L-T4		Liq/Cps L-T4	Tablet L-T4		Liq/Cps L-T4
	T4 alone [A]	1–2 h [B]	6–8 h [C]	T4 alone [a]	1–2 h [b]	6–8 h [c]
TSH, mIU/L	1.69 ± 0.54	2.71 ± 0.52 ** vs [A]	1.80 ± 0.37 ^ vs [A] *** vs [B]	2.05 ± 0.47	3.63 ± 0.98 *** vs [a]	2.33 ± 0.52 * vs [a] *** vs [b]
Systolic BP (SBP), mmHg	126.2 ± 8.3	132.2 ± 8.8 § vs [A]	125.6 ± 9.1 ^ vs [A] * vs [B]	126.9 ± 7.8	133.1 ± 9.1 ** vs [a]	129.0 ± 8.5 ^ vs [a] § vs [b]
Diastolic BP (DBP), mmHg	64.4 ± 4.8	70.0 ± 5.2 *** vs [A]	65.6 ± 6.0 ^ vs [A] * vs [B]	66.3 ± 6.3	70.4 ± 6.4 ** vs [a]	66.3 ± 6.5 ^ vs [a] * vs [b]
Total cholesterol (CHOL), mg/dl	171 ± 15	179 ± 20 ^ vs [A]	171 ± 13 ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	176 ± 16	192 ± 26 ** vs [a]	177 ± 16 ^ vs [a] ** vs [b]
Fasting glycemia (FG), mg/dl	81.8 ± 11.3	88.2 ± 11.8 ^ vs [A]	83.4 ± 6.3 ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	86.3 ± 13.4	93.1 ± 15.6 § vs [a]	89.5 ± 14.5 ^ vs [a] ^ vs [b]

Data are mean ± SD. As explained in the text, the 50 women started to take tablet L-T4 alone (baseline). Subsequently, calcium carbonate supplementation was added, which started to be taken 1–2 h after tablet L-T4. Because of the shown increase in serum TSH, we instructed the 50 women to postpone ingestion of calcium carbonate by 6–8 h after tablet L-T4. Because serum TSH levels were still greater than those at baseline, we proposed switch from tablet L-T4 to either liquid or soft gel, as preferred, while maintaining dose of L-T4 and calcium carbonate ingestion 6–8 h later

^P > 0.10 insignificant; § P between 0.10 and 0.05 (borderline significant); \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01, \*\*\* P < 0.001. Statistics by ANOVA, except TSH (Wilcoxon signed rank test)

**Bold-face** typing indicates a statistically significant difference, while *bold-face italics* typing indicates a borderline significant difference

Comparison of percent change [D] over [C] in group I vs [d] over [c] in group II-TSH: -31.5 ± 28.4% (median -39.7%) vs + 4.89 ± 34.2% (median -1.4%), P = 0.0006.; SBP: -2.0 ± 5.6% (median zero%) vs + 2.5 ± 5.9% (median zero%), P = 0.0082; DBP: -0.2 ± 6.5% (median zero%) vs + 5.1 ± 12.8% (median zero%), P = 0.042; CHOL: -4.6 ± 7.1% (median -4.5%) vs + 3.6 ± 15.4% (median + 3.4%), P = 0.071; fasting glycemia: -3.1 ± 5.3% (median -5.3%) vs + 4.1 ± 2.0 (median -4.5%), P = 0.078

**Table 3** Summary of changes in serum TSH and the indicated TSH-sensitive indices in the same 50 women as in Table 2

Index	Tablet or liquid/capsule L-T4 and ingestion time (hours) prior to ingestion of calcium carbonate					
	Group I (n = 16), Switch to liquid/cps L-T4			Group II (n = 34), No switch		
	Tablet L-T4		Liq/Cps L-T4	Tablet L-T4		Liq/Cps L-T4
	T4 alone [A]	1–2 h [B]	6–8 h [C]	T4 alone [a]	1–2 h [b]	6–8 h [c]
TSH, mIU/L > 4.12	0	1 (6.2%) ^ vs [A]	0 ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	0	8 (23.5%) ** vs [b]	0 ^ vs [a] ^ vs [c] ^ vs [D]
Systolic BP (SBP) ≥ 130 mmHg	7 (43.7%)	10 (62.5%) ^ vs [A]	8 (50%) ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	13 (38.2%)	19 (55.9%) ^ vs [a]	18 (52.9%) ^ vs [a] ^ vs [b]
Diastolic BP (DBP) ≥ 85 mmHg	0	1 (6.2%) ^ vs [A]	1 (6.2%) ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	0	3 (8.8%) ^ vs [a]	5 (14.7%) § vs [a] ^ vs [c] ^ vs [D]
Total cholest (CHOL) ≥ 200 mg/dl	0	4 (25.0%) § vs [A]	1 (6.2%) ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	4 (11.8%)	12 (35.3%) * vs [a]	10 (29.4%) ^ vs [a] ^ vs [c] * vs [D]
Fasting glycemia (FG) ≥ 100 mg/dl	1 (6.2%)	2 (12.5%) ^ vs [A]	1 (6.2%) ^ vs [A] ^ vs [B]	5 (14.7%)	13 (38.2%) vs [a]	9 (26.5%) ^ vs [a] ^ vs [b]

Data are reported as percentages of 16 (group I) or 34 (group II). ^P > 0.10 insignificant; § P between 0.10 and 0.05 (borderline significant); \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01

**Bold-face** typing indicates a statistically significant difference, while *bold-face italics* typing indicates a borderline significant difference