



Corrigendum

Total water intake and its contributors in infants and young children – CORRIGENDUM

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The authors apologise for an error in the 3rd paragraph of the discussion section: when converting kcal to kJ, rather than multiplying the kcal by 4.1858, the values were instead divided. Consequently, some changes should be made in the text and in Table 2, as noted below.

Original text:

On the other hand, our results of mean TWI per kg of body weight were close to those reported on water turnover by Fusch et al. in 1993 in the same age groups⁽³⁾. Three-quarters of the infants and most toddlers had a TWI/energy ratio below the AI set for their age⁽⁵⁾, but overall our results were higher than those reported in Mexico⁽²³⁾. This in line with the high energy densities of the diets we reported previously as increasing with age and the introduction of solid foods, on average from 64 to 85 kcal/100g and even over 100 kcal/g in more than 10% of children older than 18 months⁽⁴⁴⁾. The gradual increase of non-adherence to the AI after six months of age was linked to the increasingly significant share of solid food with age. The decreasing consumption of formula or milk was not compensated for by the drinking of water. The reported median age for the introduction of solid food in the study sample was 4.9 (3.9–5.9) months⁽⁴⁴⁾.

Revised text (changes in bold):

On the other hand, our results of mean TWI per kg of body weight were close to those reported on water turnover by Fusch et al. in 1993 in the same age groups⁽³⁾. Three-quarters of the infants and most toddlers had a TWI/energy ratio below the AI set for their age⁽⁵⁾, but overall our results were higher than those reported in Mexico⁽²³⁾. This in line with the high energy densities of the diets we reported previously as increasing with age and the introduction of solid foods, on average from **2679** to **3558** kJ/100 g (64 to 85 kcal/100g) and even over **4186** kJ/g (**100** kcal/100g) in more than 10 % of children older than 18 months⁽⁴⁴⁾. The gradual increase of non-adherence to the AI after 6 months of age was linked to the increasingly significant share of solid food with age. The decreasing consumption of formula or milk was not compensated for by the drinking of water. The reported median age for the introduction of solid food in the study sample was 4.9 (Q1–Q3: 3.9–5.9) months⁽⁴⁴⁾.

Original Table 2:

Table 2. Population characteristics and reported daily dietary intakes of energy, protein, and sodium (n = 1,035)^(43–45). Body weights are given as mean ± SD. Intakes are given as median values with interquartile range (Q1–Q3) in brackets and compared to the highest values of the corresponding EFSA dietary references (DRVs).

Age (months)	n	% Boys/girls	Body wt* (kg)		Energy intake (kJ/d)†			Protein intake (g/d)‡			Na intake (mg/d)§		
			Mean	SD	DRV	Median	Interquartile range	DRV	Median	Interquartile range	DRV	Median	Interquartile range
0.5–3	91	56/44	5.6	0.9	120.7	130.5	115.1–145.3	8	10.7	9.5–12.2	120	162	143–184
4	80	51/49	6.8	0.5	130.5	147.9	135.0–163.2	9	12.0	10.9–13.8	120	184	167–221
5	91	56/44	7.4	0.6	139.3	151.0	131.8–170.5	9	12.9	9.8–15.0	120	204	183–239
6	90	43/57	7.9	0.5	143.2	161.1	141.9–179.0	9	16.7	13.9–20.0	120	282	228–383
7	77	51/49	8.4	0.5	154.2	171.0	155.9–183.5	11	18.7	15.8–21.3	370	327	275–437
8–9	77	56/44	8.9	1.1	159.9	177.7	158.9–203.7	11	22.8	18.5–28.2	370	448	349–554
10–11	82	54/48	9.4	1.1	174.0	195.4	173.7–226.7	11	27.0	21.5–35.5	370	587	434–774
12–17	121	50/50	10.4	1.8	182.6	212.2	185.9–242.6	11	33.8	27.5–41.2	370	780	586–1032
18–23	120	54/46	11.8	2.0	188.3	239.8	211.3–279.8	11	39.1	33.2–46.7	370	996	97–1367
24–29	125	55/45	12.9	2.8	216.8	235.3	194.9–277.2	12	40.2	33.1–49.1	370	1068	905–1376
30–35	81	50/50	14.1	2.9	245.5	243.8	218.3–287.5	12	41.4	35.0–47.9	370	1137	949–1492

a : According to age, boys were on average slightly heavier than girls (NS); b: Average Requirements; c: Population Reference Intake; d: Adequate Intake

Revised Table 2 (changes in bold):

Table 2. Population characteristics and reported daily dietary intakes of energy, protein and Na (n = 1035)^(43–45). Body weights are given as mean values and standard deviations. Intakes are given as median values with interquartile range (Q1–Q3) and compared with the highest values of the corresponding EFSA dietary references (DRV)

Age (months)	n	% Boys/girls	Body wt* (kg)		Energy intake (kJ/d)†			Protein intake (g/d)‡			Na intake (mg/d)§		
			Mean	SD	DRV	Median	Interquartile range	DRV	Median	Interquartile range	DRV	Median	Interquartile range
0.5–3	91	56/44	5.6	0.9	2114	2285	2016–2545	8	10.7	9.5–12.2	120	162	143–184
4	80	51/49	6.8	0.5	2285	2590	2365–2858	9	12.0	10.9–13.8	120	184	167–221
5	91	56/44	7.4	0.6	2440	2644	2309–2985	9	12.9	9.8–15.0	120	204	183–239
6	90	43/57	7.9	0.5	2507	2821	2485–3135	9	16.7	13.9–20.0	120	282	228–383
7	77	51/49	8.4	0.5	2700	2994	2731–3213	11	18.7	15.8–21.3	370	327	275–437
8–9	77	56/44	8.9	1.1	2800	3112	2782–3568	11	22.8	18.5–28.2	370	448	349–554
10–11	82	54/48	9.4	1.1	3047	3422	3041–3970	11	27.0	21.5–35.5	370	587	434–774
12–17	121	50/50	10.4	1.8	3198	3716	3256–4248	11	33.8	27.5–41.2	370	780	586–1032
18–23	120	54/46	11.8	2.0	3298	4187	3701–4901	11	39.1	33.2–46.7	370	996	97–1367
24–29	125	55/45	12.9	2.8	3796	4121	3413–4855	12	40.2	33.1–49.1	370	1068	905–1376
30–35	81	50/50	14.1	2.9	4299	4269	3824–5035	12	41.4	35.0–47.9	370	1137	949–1492

* According to age, boys were on average slightly heavier than girls (NS).

† Average requirements.

‡ Population reference intake.

§ Adequate intake.