within the HPB community with regard to training and recruitment and clearly highlight the need for an advanced supply–demand model relevant to manpower planning. This has become even more critical in the new era of work hour restrictions and trainee lifestyle desires.9

Affiliations: From the Division of Thoracic Surgery, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. (Edwards, Grondin); the Division of General Surgery, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. (Bressan, Dharampal, Datta, Dixon, Butte, Ball); the Division of General Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. (Cleary); and the Division of General Surgery, McGill University, Montréal, Que. (Barkun).

Competing Interests: None declared.

Contributors: All authors contributed substantially to the conception, writing and revision of this commentary and approved the final version for publication.

References

Correction

A 7-YEAR REVIEW OF MEN’S AND WOMEN’S ICE HOCKEY INJURIES IN THE NCAA

There was an error in the results reported in the article “A 7-year review of men’s and women’s ice hockey injuries in the NCAA” (Can J Surg 2010;53:319–23). The article stated that “The rate ratio of overall men’s to women’s hockey injuries was 1.5 (95% CI 1.07–1.25, p < 0.001).” The correct rate ratio is 1.15.

We apologize for this error.