

ical journals [editorial]. *CMAJ* 1984;130:1412.  
 11. Bero LA, Galbraith A, Rennie D. The publication of sponsored symposiums in medical journals. *N Engl J Med* 1992;327:1135-40.

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### Online access to a for-profit *CMAJ*

Wayne Kondro, quoting CMA Secretary-General Bill Tholl, reports that “Physicians will continue to receive their free subscription to *CMAJ* as a benefit of association membership ‘for the foreseeable future’” after CMA Publications is sold to CMA Holdings in January 2004.<sup>1</sup> That’s all to the good — but what then of *CMAJ*’s worldwide readers? Will access to *CMAJ* remain free for all online users, despite the shift to for-profit status? I found it strange that this issue was not addressed in Kondro’s news article.

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**Reference**

1. Kondro W. *CMAJ* enters for-profit market. *CMAJ* 2004;171(11):1334.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1041759

**[Editor’s note]**

*CMAJ*’s editors have addressed the topic of open access in this issue’s Editorial (see page 149).

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### Correction

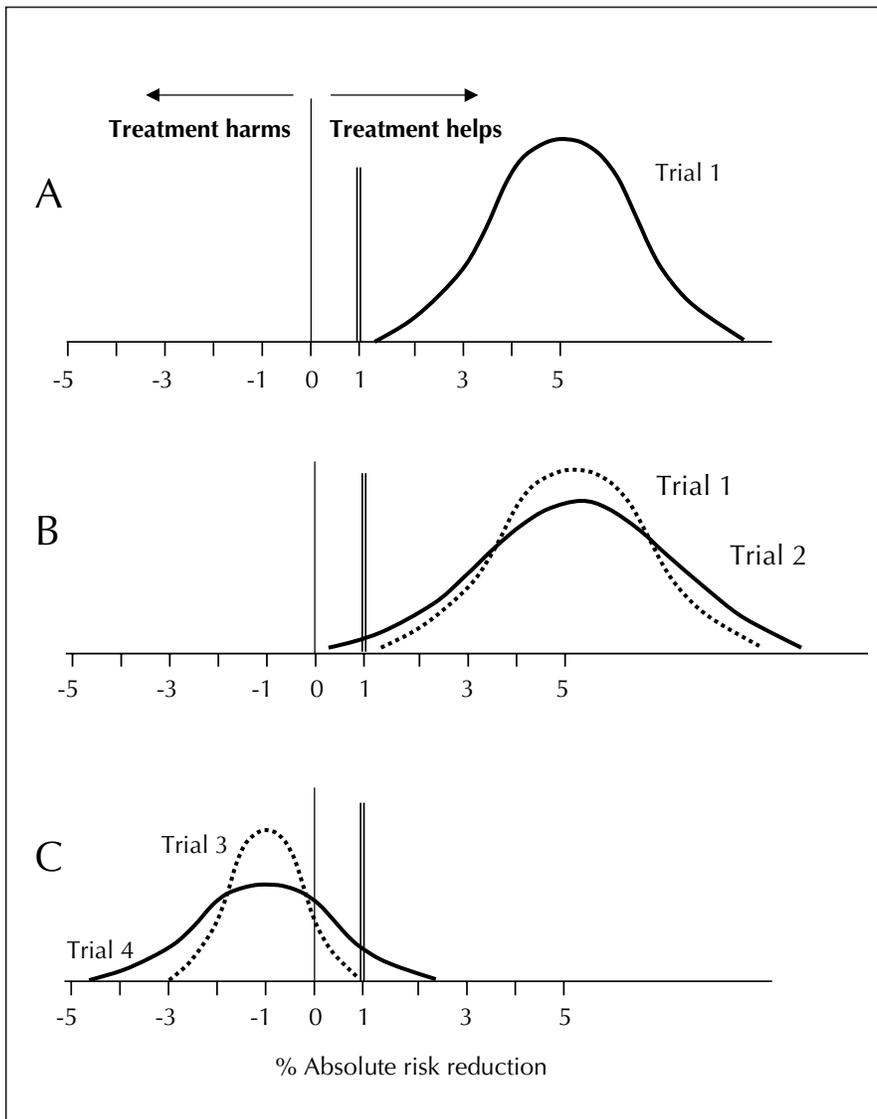
In part 2 of the series “Tips for learners of evidence-based medicine”<sup>1</sup> the information in Fig. 1 did not fully correspond with the information provided in the text. Specifically, the data for hypo-

thetical trial 2 in Fig. 1B should have been centred at 5% absolute risk reduction, as described in the text; instead, the figure showed trial 2 as being centred at about 6.5% absolute risk reduction. The corrected figure is presented here.

**Reference**

1. Montori VM, Kleinbart J, Newman TB, Keitz S, Wyer PC, Moyer V, et al. Tips for learners of evidence-based medicine: 2. Measures of precision (confidence intervals). *CMAJ* 2004;171(6):611-5.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1041761



**Fig. 1: Results of 4 hypothetical trials. For the medical condition under investigation, an absolute risk reduction of 1% (double vertical rule) is the smallest benefit that patients would consider important enough to warrant undergoing treatment. In each case, the uppermost point of the bell curve is the observed treatment effect (the point estimate), and the tails of the bell curve represent the boundaries of the 95% confidence interval. See the text<sup>1</sup> for further explanation.**