2000 to 2025 in developed countries.[2]

Din-Dzietham and colleagues recently reported a 37% relative increase in the prevalence of hypertension in American children and adolescents between 1988 and 1999.[3] The upward trend was particularly evident in boys; Tu and colleagues reported a similar finding in adults.[1]

Although the factors underlying the increase in the prevalence of hypertension are likely to be different in adults and children, obesity is an important determinant in both groups.[4,5] In a recent analysis that combined data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III, conducted from 1988 to 1994) and the NHANES 1999–2000 study, obesity accounted for nearly 30% of the increase in systolic blood pressure observed in children and adolescents over a 12-year period.[5] Considering the potential impact that uncontrolled hypertension and high body mass index in children could have on the epidemiology of hypertension in the future, public health strategies to prevent hypertension and reduce overweight and obesity in children and adolescents are urgently required.

Arianna Bocelli MD
Meyer's Children Hospital, University of Florence, Florence, Italy
Piercarlo Ballo MD
Cardiology Operative Unit, Sant'Andrea Hospital, La Spezia, Italy

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Correction

In the print version of a recent scientific article,[1] the seventh sentence in the third paragraph of the Interpretation section on page 232 should have been supported by reference 33, as follows: "A similar phenomenon was seen in a study performed in Denmark, where the incidence of diabetes was higher in a recent cohort (delivery during 1987–1996) than in an earlier one (delivery during 1978–1985).[33]" The online version is correct.

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1. Feig DS, Zinman B, Wang X, et al. Risk of development of diabetes mellitus after diagnosis of gestational diabetes. *CMAJ* 2008;179:229-34.

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