

ten unknown. This measure is relevant mainly for patients who already have an open artery before any coronary intervention (20% of the patients in our study). In these patients, the median door-to-open-artery time was 113 min (first and third quartile 76, 168) and 149 min (first and third quartile 107, 270) among those who underwent primary percutaneous coronary intervention on site and after interhospital transfer, respectively. These times were similar to the door-to-balloon times that we reported in our study.

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Competing interests: Dr. Huynh has received travel assistance from Hoffmann-La Roche Pharma Canada.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1070047

Hockey playoff noise

In a recent *CMAJ* article, William Hodgetts and Richard Liu examined the risk of hearing loss to people who attended the 2006 Stanley Cup finals in Edmonton.¹ The average noise levels during the 3 games were between 100.7 and 104.1 dB with occasional peaks exceeding 120 dB. Audiometric tests showed a temporal threshold shift of up to 20 dB in 1 ear for 1 subject and of 5–10 dB for the second subject.

Any paper dealing with the risk of

hearing loss from nonoccupational activities involving high noise levels is welcome, because there is a widespread misconception that only workplace noise exposure can be dangerous. In this regard, the authors must be commended. However, caution has to be taken when interpreting the results of the study. The universally accepted limit of exposure to an A-weighted noise level of 85 dB A for 8 hours, which is cited in the *CMAJ* article,¹ is meant for situations where the exposure occurs for many years. In its ISO 1999 standard, the International Organization for Standardization specifies a method to predict hearing loss for exposures for different lengths of time, always measured in terms of years, not hours.²

A 3-h exposure to the sound levels measured by Hodgetts and Liu will not harm a person if this exposure is not repeated day after day for many years. However, there is definitely value in recommending the use of hearing protectors even if only for the sake of comfort and ease of communication.

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DOI:10.1503/cmaj.1070001

Corrections

There was an error in a recent news article concerning access to drugs in the developing world.¹ The Grand Challenges in Global Health Program is run by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, while Universities Allied for Essential Medicines focuses on the role that universities play in ensuring global access. *CMAJ* apologizes for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

REFERENCE

1. Silversides, A. Students, scientists push for access to drugs in developing world. *CMAJ* 2007;176(7):914-5.

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A name was inadvertently misspelled in a Mar. 13, 2007, obituary.¹ The correct name is Enzo Ugo Sivilotti. We apologize for our error.

REFERENCE

1. Deaths. *CMAJ* 2007;176(6):895.

DOI:10.1503/cmaj.070503

In our online edition of the March 27 issue of *CMAJ*, the first author's affiliation is listed incorrectly as Department of Radiology Oncology, whereas it should read Department of Radiation Oncology, as it does in the print version.¹

REFERENCE

1. Fairchild A, Janoski M, Dundas G. Sister Mary Joseph's nodule. *CMAJ* 2007;176(7):929-30.

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