ruary 17, 2022, and in April print, there was a numeric error in the Figure. The num-
ber given as 141 should have been 414. This article was corrected online.

1. Brodie KD, David AP, Kriss H, Chan DK. Outcomes of an early childhood
hearing screening program in a low-income setting. JAMA Otolaryngol Head

Error in Data: In the Original Investigation “Assessment of Sudden Sensorineural
Hearing Loss After COVID-19 Vaccination,”1 published online February 24, 2022,
the maximum estimate of sudden sensorineural hearing loss incidence was mis-
calculated. The range has been changed from 0.6 to 28.0 cases per 100 000 people
per year to 0.6 to 9.4 cases per 100 000 people per year. This figure has been
changed in the Abstract, main text, and Table 1. The error does not affect the au-
thors’ overall conclusions. This article has been corrected.1

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Error in Data: The Invited Commentary “Rare Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss
Potentially Associated With COVID-19 Vaccination Does Not Outweigh the Ben-
efit of COVID-19 Vaccines,”1 published online February 24, 2022, reflected an er-
ror that had not been noticed in the main article, “Assessment of Sudden Senso-
rineural Hearing Loss After COVID-19 Vaccination.”2 In the study, the maximum
estimate of sudden sensorineural hearing loss incidence was miscalculated. The range
has been changed from 0.6 to 28.0 cases per 100 000 people per year to 0.6 to
9.4 cases per 100 000 people per year.2 The error did not affect the study au-
thors’ overall conclusions or the conclusions in the Invited Commentary. This ar-
ticle has been corrected.1

1. Ulrich AK, Sundaram ME, Osterholm MT. Rare sudden sensorineural hearing
loss potentially associated with COVID-19 vaccination does not outweigh the
benefit of COVID-19 vaccines. JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. Published
Published online February 24, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamaoto.2021.4414