controls with nonautistic developmental delay or typical development. However, there was 1 ultrasonographic parameter, depth of penetration of ultrasonography, not previously studied, that was significantly greater in children with autism than in the 2 control groups. Our study has identified an association, but it does not indicate that prenatal ultrasonography is harmful. Further study will be required to determine whether different parameters of ultrasonographic exposure are potentially injurious to the unborn fetus.

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CORRECTION

Error in Table: The Original Investigation titled, “Association of Preprocedural Fasting With Outcomes of Emergency Department Sedation in Children,”1 published online on May 7, 2018, included errors in Table 1. In the cells presenting data for use of the sedation medication combinations ketamine and midazolam, ketamine and propofol, propofol and fentanyl, and ketamine and fentanyl with respect to patients who met fasting guidelines from liquids, both the full percentages and the numbers from which those percentages were derived were omitted, and incorrect partial percentages were present. The correct values (219 [3.7%], 831 [14.2%], 681 [11.6%], and 196 [3.3%], respectively) have been placed in the correct positions.