

Erratum

Shaw DM, Henderson L, van den Berg M. *Cognitive, sleep, and autonomic responses to induction of a ketogenic diet in military personnel: a pilot study*. *Aerosp Med Hum Perform*. 2022; 93(6):507–516.

In the article by Shaw et al., the publishers neglected to include the author corrections to the manuscript. The corrected manuscript is available through the online journal on Ingenta at: <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/asma/amhp/2022/0000093/0000006/art00007>.

Those corrections that affect the study directly are published in this erratum. We sincerely apologize for this error and the inconvenience it has caused.

Statistical Analysis

(p. 511) Data were analyzed using linear mixed models with restricted maximum likelihood and in the R package “lme4”. Variables measured daily (D-βHB, glucose, rMSSD, fatigue, and vigor) were averaged for each week prior to entry into the models. For initial models, [added text] fixed effects factors included diet (two levels; CHO or KD) and adaptation (three levels; baseline, week-1 adapt, and week-2 adapt) [not two levels] and a random intercept for subject was included to adjust for interindividual homogeneity.

RESULTS

In Paragraph 4 (p. 512): There were no diet × week interactions or, when using change from baseline values, no diet × week interactions or main effects of diet for all cognitive performance variables [‘responses’ changed to ‘variables’] (all, $P > 0.05$). Two subjects reported mood less than three times per week and were excluded from the analyses for mood [added text] (i.e., $N = 6$).

In Paragraph 6 (p. 512): A diet × week interaction for mean weekly rMSSD approached significance ($P = 0.064$), with exploratory post hoc comparisons in the KD indicating lower values compared with baseline at week-2 adapt (−27 to +4 ms; ES = −0.59 to −0.10), but not week-1 adapt (−16 to +15 ms; ES = −0.24 to 0.21) and lower values compared with week-1 adapt at week-2 adapt (−28 to +3 ms; ES = −0.58 to −0.09) (**Fig. 3A**). [added +3.]

DISCUSSION

Paragraph 5 (p. 514): Nevertheless, we did not observe clear relationships [not ‘a clear relationship’] between Δ weekly mean [not average] HRV and any of the cognitive performance variables within each diet.

Despite the KD appearing to suppress resting HRV, which is indicative of increased physiological stress, there were no clear relationships between HRV and ~~blood D-βHB or glucose concentrations~~, and cognitive performance variables. [omitted text]

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