

The article “Overview of Cefdinir: Pharmacokinetics, Safety, and Efficacy in the Treatment of Uncomplicated Skin and Skin Structure Infections” in the May 2004 supplement (*Cutis*. 2004;73[suppl 5]:14-18) used the incorrect doses for cefdinir in the legends of Figures 1 and 2. Consequently, the entire page 16 is reprinted below in its corrected form. *Cutis*® makes every possible effort to ensure accuracy in its articles and apologizes for the mistake.

Figure 1. Mean plasma concentrations vs MIC₉₀ of cefdinir capsule formulation in adults and adolescents. MIC₉₀ indicates minimum inhibitory concentration; asterisk, β-lactamase positive; dagger, β-lactamase negative; double dagger, penicillin susceptible.

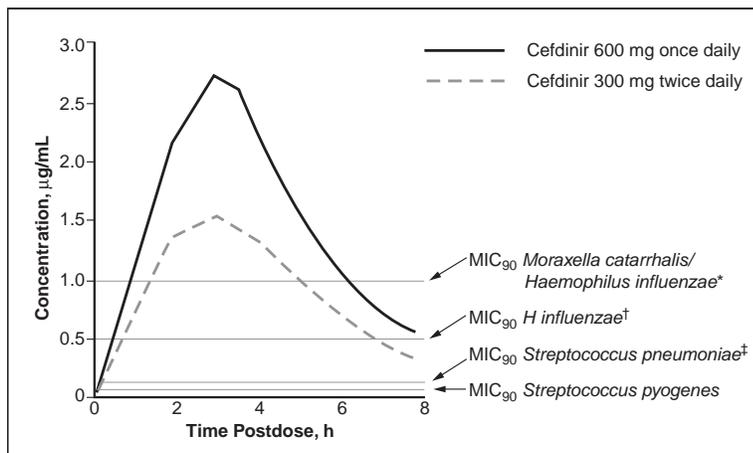


Figure 2. Mean plasma concentrations vs MIC₉₀ of cefdinir oral suspension in a pediatric population. MIC₉₀ indicates minimum inhibitory concentration; asterisk, penicillin intermediate; dagger, β-lactamase positive; double dagger, β-lactamase negative; section mark, penicillin susceptible.

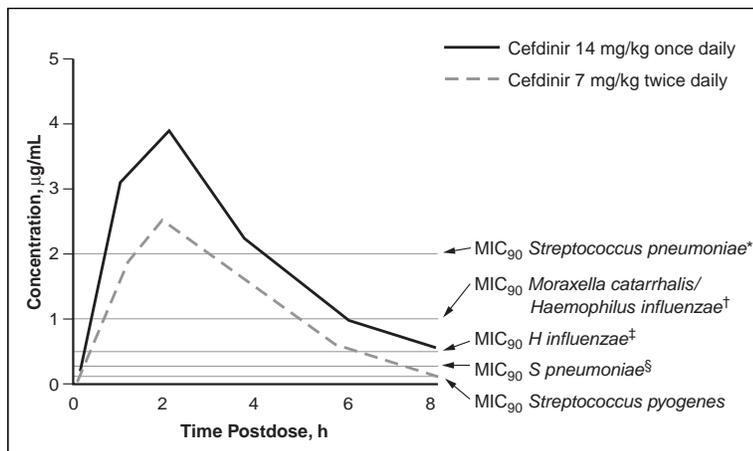


Table 2.

MIC₉₀ Comparative Data for Select Cephalosporins^{4*}

Pathogen	No. Tested	MIC ₉₀ , µg/mL		
		Cefdinir	Cefaclor	Cefuroxime
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ^{†‡}	141	1	8	4
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> [§]	94	1	8	1
<i>H influenzae</i> [†]	41	0.5	8	1
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> [†]	77	0.25	2	2
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	105	0.016	0.13	0.016
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	26	0.13	0.5	0.03

*MIC₉₀ indicates minimum inhibitory concentration.
[†]β-Lactamase positive.
[‡]Methicillin susceptible.
[§]β-Lactamase negative.
^{||}Penicillin susceptible.