

CORRECTION

In: Barbeito A, Raghunathan K, Connolly S, et al. Barriers to implementation of telehealth pre-anesthesia evaluation visits in the Department of Veterans Affairs. *Fed Pract.* 2023;40(7):210-217a. doi:10.12788/fp.0387.

Federal Practitioner inadvertently excluded Table 2. It has been updated online and in PubMed Central.

TABLE 2 AIM and FIM Distribution By Telehealth Method^a

Measures	Total (N = 55)	Neither (n = 13)	Telephone (n = 12)	Video (n = 5)	Both (n = 25)	P value ^b
FIM, mean (SD)	3.7 (1.0)	2.7 (0.9)	3.6 (0.9)	3.9 (0.7)	4.2 (0.9)	.003
AIM, mean (SD)	3.4 (1.2)	2.4 (0.9)	3.5 (1)	3.2 (0.8)	4.0 (1.1)	.003

Abbreviations: AIM, Acceptability of Intervention Measure; FIM and Feasibility of Intervention Measure.

^aMissing responses: FIM, 2; AIM, 1.

^bOne-way analysis of variance.

Clarification

In: Weaver M, Geppert CMA. Salute to service dogs. *Fed Pract.* 2023;40(9):278-280. doi:10.12788/fp.0414, The PAWS Act was noted and the authors want to provide the following additional information: The PAWS Act implemented a policy and 5-year pilot program to allow veterans diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder to par-

ticipate in canine training as an element of an integrative health program. The PAWS Act does not have federal funding assigned and does not involve pairing eligible veterans with service dogs. Additional information is available at: Implementation of the PAWS for Veterans Therapy Act. *Fed Regist.* 2022;87(166):18481-18484.

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