



Corrigendum: Assessment of Inadequate Use of Pediatric Emergency Medical Transport Services: The Pediatric Emergency and Ambulance Critical Evaluation (PEACE) Study

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Martin Chalumeau, Université Paris Descartes, France

*Correspondence:

Martin Poryo martin.poryo@uks.eu

[†]These authors have contributed equally to this work

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to General Pediatrics and Pediatric Emergency Care, a section of the journal Frontiers in Pediatrics

Received: 15 July 2020 Accepted: 12 August 2020 Published: 28 September 2020

Citation

Poryo M, Burger M, Wagenpfeil S, Ziegler B, Sauer H, Flotats-Bastardas M, Grundmann U, Zemlin M and Meyer S (2020)
Corrigendum: Assessment of Inadequate Use of Pediatric Emergency Medical Transport Services: The Pediatric Emergency and Ambulance Critical Evaluation (PEACE) Study.
Front. Pediatr. 8:583576.

Martin Poryo 1*†, Martin Burger 2†, Stefan Wagenpfeil 3, Bennet Ziegler 4, Harald Sauer 1, Marina Flotats-Bastardas 5, Ulrich Grundmann 6, Michael Zemlin 7 and Sascha Meyer 7†

¹ Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Saarland University Medical Center, Homburg, Germany, ² Medical School, University of Saarland, Homburg, Germany, ³ Institute for Medical Biometry, Epidemiology and Medical Informatics, Saarland University Medical Center, Homburg, Germany, ⁴ SPG, Saarpfalz-Gymnasium, Homburg, Germany, ⁵ Department of Neuropediatrics, Saarland University Medical Center, Homburg, Germany, ⁶ Department of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Therapy, Saarland University Medical Center, Homburg, Germany, ⁷ Department of Pediatrics and Neonatology, Saarland University Medical Center, Homburg, Germany

Keywords: ambulance, emergency medical transport service, misuse, pediatric emergency, public health

A Corrigendum on

Assessment of Inadequate Use of Pediatric Emergency Medical Transport Services: The Pediatric Emergency and Ambulance Critical Evaluation (PEACE) Study

by Poryo, M., Burger, M., Wagenpfeil, S., Ziegler, B., Sauer, H., Flotats-Bastardas, M., et al. (2019). Front. Pediatr. 7:442. doi: 10.3389/fped.2019.00442

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Table 1** as published. **Here, in some cases the wrong numbers were entered.** The corrected **Table 1** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Copyright © 2020 Poryo, Burger, Wagenpfeil, Ziegler, Sauer, Flotats-Bastardas, Grundmann, Zemlin and Meyer. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

1

doi: 10.3389/fped.2020.583576

Poryo et al. Corrigendum: The PEACE Study

TABLE 1 | Affected organ system at admission by ambulance categorized by age.

Affected organ system	≤28 days (n = 2)	28 days-1 year ($n = 43$)	1-12 years (n = 186)	13–20 years (n = 148)
Central nervous system	0 (0.0%)	7 (16.3%)	65 (34.9%)	44 (29.7%)
Pulmonary	0 (0.0%)	7 (16.3%)	35 (18.8%)	11 (7.4%)
Cardiac	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.3%)	13 (7.0%)	35 (23.6%)
Gastrointestinal	1 (50.0%)	5 (11.6%)	24 (12.9%)	15 (10.1%)
Trauma	1 (50.0%)	14 (32.6%)	32 (17.2%)	3 (2.0%)
Intoxication	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.7%)	8 (4.3%)	29 (19.6%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	7 (16.3%)	9 (4.8%)	11 (7.4%)

Data are presented as absolute numbers and percentages (brackets). Percentage refers to absolute numbers within the same line.