Erratum

Toxin-Induced Hyperthermic Syndromes

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The printer inadvertently published the article without making the following corrections as requested by the author during the publication process (see bold text):

On page 1278, second full paragraph, the following text,

Oxidative phosphorylation requires proteins in the mitochondrial inner membrane transport chain to shuttle electrons through a series of oxidation/reduction reactions that ultimately result in oxygen being converted to carbon dioxide, water, and electrons being pumped from the cystolic side of the inner membrane into the inner membrane space.

should have been updated as

Oxidative phosphorylation requires proteins in the mitochondrial inner membrane transport chain to shuttle electrons through a series of oxidation/reduction reactions that ultimately result in oxygen being converted to carbon dioxide, water, and protons being pumped from the cystolic side of the inner membrane into the inner membrane space.

On page 1284, first full paragraph, the following text,

In one of these studies, the commonly used antipsychotic olazapine reduced MDMA hyperthermia and cutaneous vasoconstriction; in the other,
carvedilol reduced MDMA hyperthermia and rhabdomyolysis [65,75]. Olanzapine antagonizes a variety of receptor systems, including 5-HT2a, D-1, and \( \alpha_1 \) receptors, although which of these is responsible for its effects in MDMA hyperthermia is currently unknown.

**should have been updated as**

In one of these studies, the commonly used antipsychotics olanzapine and clozapine reduced MDMA hyperthermia and cutaneous vasoconstriction; in the other, carvedilol reduced MDMA hyperthermia and rhabdomyolysis [65,75]. Olanzapine and clozapine affect a variety of receptor systems, including 5-HT2a, D-1, D-2, and \( \alpha_1 \) receptors, although which of these is responsible for its effects in MDMA hyperthermia is currently unknown.

*On page 1285, first full paragraph, the following text,*

Of note, the theoretic benefit of benzodiazepines, which hyperpolarize neurons, reducing central mediated catecholamine release [83], and prevent serotonin syndrome in rats [56].

**should have been updated as**

Of note, the theoretic benefit of benzodiazepines, which hyperpolarize neurons, reducing central mediated catecholamine release [83], and decrease serotonin syndrome in rats [56].