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# Erratum: Nightshift work and nighttime eating are associated with higher insulin and leptin levels in hospital nurses

Frontiers Production Office*

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An erratum on

Nightshift work and nighttime eating are associated with higher insulin and leptin levels in hospital nurses

By Molzof HE, Peterson CM, Thomas SJ, Gloston GF, Johnson RL Jr. and Gamble KL (2022). *Front. Endocrinol.* 13:876752. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2022.876752

Due to a production error, the captions of **Figures 2** and **3** were swapped. The correct captions appear below.

**Figure 2**

Leptin Levels in Dayshift (n = 8) Versus Nightshift Nurses (n = 10). **(A)** Raw values ± SEMs for leptin as a function of clock time and shift type. **(B)** Mean 24-h values ± SEM for leptin by shift type, as derived from generalized additive models. Meals were served at 09:00 (B, breakfast), 12:00 (L, lunch), 15:00 (S, snack), and 18:00 (D, dinner) and are indicated by a gray box. *p < 0.05.

**Figure 3**

Insulin Levels in Dayshift (n = 8) Versus Nightshift Nurses (n = 10). **(A)** Raw values ± SEMs for insulin as a function of clock time and shift type. **(B)** Mean 24-h values ± SEM for insulin by shift type, as derived from generalized additive models. Meals were served at 09:00 (B, breakfast), 12:00 (L, lunch), 15:00 (S, snack), and 18:00 (D, dinner) and are indicated by a gray box. *p < 0.05.

The publisher apologizes for this mistake. The original version of this article has been updated.