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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Monte Carlo Simulations Suggest Current Chlortetracycline Drug-Residue Based Withdrawal Periods Would Not Control Antimicrobial Resistance Dissemination from Feedlot to Slaughterhouse

Casey L. Cazer[1]*, *Lucas Ducrot*[1†], *Victoriya V. Volkova*[2] and *Yrjö T. Gröhn*[1]

[1] Department of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, United States, [2] Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology, Institute of Computational Comparative Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, United States

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***Correspondence:**
Casey L. Cazer
clcazer@gmail.com

†Present Address:
Lucas Ducrot, Ecole Centrale de Nantes, Nantes, France

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A corrigendum on

Monte Carlo Simulations Suggest Current Chlortetracycline Drug-Residue Based Withdrawal Periods Would Not Control Antimicrobial Resistance Dissemination from Feedlot to Slaughterhouse

by Cazer, C. L., Ducrot, L., Volkova, V. V., and Gröhn, Y. T. (2017). Front. Microbiol. 8:1753. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2017.01753

In Table 1B, Equations 14a–c, the denominators (e.g., $N_s + N_i$) should be the entire *Escherichia coli* population ($N = N_s + N_i + N_r$). The corrected Equations 14a–c appear below.

In the MATLAB code provided in the Supplementary Materials, the denominator of Equation 14 (plasmid_transfert_si, plasmid_transfert_sr, plasmid_transfert_ir) was, correctly, the entire *E. coli* population. This correction does not impact the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The authors apologize for this mistake.

The original article has been updated.

TABLE 1B | *Escherichia coli* population and pharmacodynamic model equations.

Equation number	Equation	Description
14	a) $PT_{is} = \beta \frac{N_s N_i}{N}$ b) $PT_{rs} = \beta \frac{N_s N_r}{N}$ c) $PT_{ri} = \beta \frac{N_i N_r}{N}$	Transfer of plasmids/transposons from (a) intermediate to susceptible, (b) resistant to susceptible, and (c) resistant to intermediate *E. coli*. β is the rate of plasmid transfer between two j populations of *E. coli*, N_j is the number of j[1] *E. coli* in the large intestine, and N is the total number of *E. coli* in the large intestine.

[1] *j population refers to s (susceptible), i (intermediate resistance), or r (resistant).*

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.