risks and costs. Pharmaceuticals do not lose their capacity for harm after moving from behind the pharmacist’s counter to in front of it; misuse of OTC drugs remains a major cause of emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death. Closer attention should be paid to how such drugs are promoted to consumers.

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Author Contributions: Dr Greene had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Study concept and design: Greene, Choudhry, Kesselheim, Shrank.

Acquisition of data: Greene, Brennan, Shrank.

Analysis and interpretation of data: Greene, Shrank.

Drafting of the manuscript: Greene.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Greene, Choudhry, Kesselheim, Brennan, Shrank.

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Study supervision: Greene, Shrank.

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CORRECTION

Incorrect Date: In the Viewpoint entitled “HIV/AIDS in 1990 and 2012: From San Francisco to Washington, DC,” published in the July 25, 2012, issue of JAMA (2012;308[4]:345-346), a date was incorrectly reported. In the paragraph beginning “In contrast, a great success story is the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy . . . “, the date at the end of that sentence should have been reported as 2003, rather than 1993. This article has been corrected online.

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