

2. Ling GV, Franti CE, Johnson DL, et al. Urolithiasis in dogs IV: survey of interrelations among breed, mineral composition, and anatomic location of calculi, and presence of urinary tract infection. *Am J Vet Res* 1998;59:650–660.
3. Ling GV, Franti CE, Johnson DL, et al. Urolithiasis in dogs III: prevalence of urinary tract infection and interrelations of infection, age, sex, and mineral composition. *Am J Vet Res* 1998;59:643–649.
4. Hamaide AJ, Martinez SA, Hauptman J, et al. Prospective comparison of four sampling methods (cystocentesis, bladder mucosal swab, bladder mucosal biopsy, and urolith culture) to identify urinary tract infections in dogs with urolithiasis. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc* 1998;34:423–430.
5. Ling GV, Norris CR, Franti CE, et al. Interrelations of organism prevalence, specimen collection method, and host age, sex, and breed among 8,354 canine urinary tract infections (1969–1995). *J Vet Intern Med* 2001;15:341–347.
6. Comer KM, Ling GV. Results of urinalysis and bacterial culture of canine urine obtained by antepubic cystocentesis, catheterization and the midstream voided methods. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1981;179:891–895.
7. Lees GE, Simpson RB, Green RA. Results of analyses and bacterial cultures of urine specimens obtained from clinically normal cats by three methods. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1984;184:449–454.
8. Ling GV. Therapeutic strategies involving antimicrobial treatment of the canine urinary tract. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1984;185:1162–1164.
9. Kanamura S, Terai A, Ishitoya S. Assessment of a protocol for prophylactic antibiotics to prevent perioperative infection in urological surgery: a preliminary study. *Int J Urol* 2004;11:355–363.
10. Yamamoto S, Kanamura S, Kunishima Y. Perioperative antimicrobial prophylaxis in urology: a multi-center prospective study. *J Chemother* 2005;17:189–197.
11. Waldron DR. Urinary bladder. In: Slatter D, ed. *Textbook of small animal surgery*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Science, 2003;1629–1637.
12. Dunning D. Surgical wound infection and the use of antimicrobials. In: Slatter D, ed. *Textbook of small animal surgery*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Science, 2003;113–122.
13. Hsieh MH, Wildenfels P, Gonzalez ET Jr. Surgical antibiotic practices among pediatric urologists in the United States. *J Pediatr Urol* 2011;7:192–197.
14. Weese JS, Halling KB. Perioperative administration of antimicrobials associated with elective surgery for cranial cruciate ligament rupture in dogs: 83 cases (2003–2005). *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2006;229:92–95.
15. Whittam TL, Johnson AL, Smith CW, et al. Effect of perioperative prophylactic antimicrobial treatment in dogs undergoing elective orthopedic surgery. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1999;215:212–216.
16. Barsanti JA. Genitourinary infections. In: Greene CE, ed. *Infectious diseases of the dog and cat*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Science, 2006;935–950.
17. Plumb DC. Cefazolin sodium. In: Plumb DC, ed. *Veterinary drug handbook*. 5th ed. Ames, Iowa: Blackwell Publishing Professional, 2005;125–127.



Correction: Employment, starting salaries, and educational indebtedness of year-2012 graduates of US veterinary medical colleges

In the Facts & Figures report “Employment, starting salaries, and educational indebtedness of year-2012 graduates of US veterinary medical colleges” (*J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2012;241:890–894), a value in Table 1 is incorrect.

In this table, mean starting salary for year-2012 graduates who had accepted an internship position should have been reported as \$29,065.