
Corrigendum

N. Guevremont, M. Barnes, and C. E. Haupt, “Physician Autonomy and the Opioid Crisis” *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics* 46, no. 2 (2018): 203-219. DOI: 10.1177/1073110518782922.

In the above article, on page 214, the paragraph at the bottom of the right hand column should read:

Unlike other areas where legislators have curtailed physician autonomy, in the opioid context, medical professionals played a role in creating the crisis to which legislators have responded. In the 1990s, physicians began prescribing opioids at increasingly high rates in a response to a larger national push to treat patients’ pain more aggressively. This pressure was abetted by an influential campaign by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (a private organization whose standards and accreditation decisions are adopted by reference by federal agencies and state governments) to treat pain as a “fifth vital sign” that should be considered in every patient encounter and treated. Opioid manufacturer marketing practices have also been hotly disputed and are being litigated.