2023 *First Aid for the USMLE Step 1*
Corrections and Clarifications
March 31, 2023

Despite our best efforts, errors do occur during the revision process. This list primarily addresses direct content errors that may create confusion. We also have listed selected clarifications. Please be aware, however, that this list does not represent the entire scope of additions, improvements, and clarifications expected in the 2024 edition.

Red signifies specific text to be deleted.
Green signifies specific text to be added.

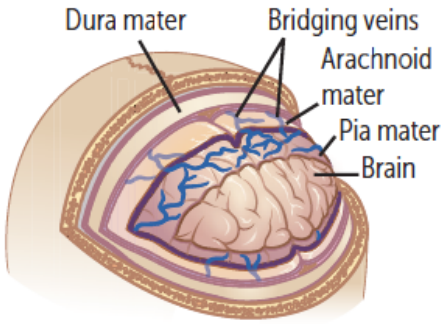
We check every potential errata submission against your reference(s), authoritative references, and expert faculty to maximize clarity and accuracy. Please note that our goal is to provide a high-yield framework for optimal exam preparation and not a comprehensive textbook. If you were the first individual to submit a referenced correction or clarification to us at www.firstaidteam.com that appears in the errata or in the next edition of the book, you will receive a gift certificate in appreciation. Good luck with your studies!

– The First Aid Team

CATEGORIES OF UPDATES

Major Corrections	Factual errors that could interfere with comprehension
Minor Corrections	Less significant errors that may cause confusion
Clarifications	The text is accurate but could be written more clearly, or minor formatting issues (misalignments, indents, etc) that may confuse

MAJOR CORRECTIONS

Page	Fact Name	Revision
350	**Diabetes mellitus**	In the illustration, change hypoglycemia to hyperglycemia. (↑ glycogenolysis → hyperglycemia, not hypoglycemia.)
507	**Meninges**	Correct the erroneous label text in the figure. 
559	**Visual field defects**	In the illustration, under (6) Dorsal optic radiation, change left temporal lesion to left parietal lesion

MINOR CORRECTIONS

Page	Fact Name	Revision
84	**Glycogen**	In the Hepatocytes row, change Glycogen phosphorylase (4) liberates glucose-1-phosphate residues off branched glycogen until 4 glucose units remain on a branch. Then 4-α-d-glucanotransferase (debranching enzyme (5)) moves 3 of the 4 glucose units from the branch to the linear linkage. Then α-1,6-glucosidase (debranching enzyme (6)) cleaves off the last residue, liberating a free glucose. to Glycogen phosphorylase (5) liberates glucose-1-phosphate residues off branched glycogen until 4 glucose units remain on a branch. Then 4-α-d-glucanotransferase (debranching enzyme (6)) moves 3 of the 4 glucose units from the branch to the linear linkage. Then α-1,6-glucosidase (debranching enzyme (7)) cleaves off the last residue, liberating a free glucose. In the footnote under the figure, change Note: A small amount of glycogen is degraded in lysosomes by (7) α-1,4-glucosidase (acid maltase). to Note: A small amount of glycogen is degraded in lysosomes by (8) α-1,4-glucosidase (acid maltase)."
347	**Thyroid cancer**	In Follicular carcinoma row, change Invades thyroid capsule and vasculature... to Invades tumor capsule and vasculature..."
443	**Cancer therapy–cell cycle**	In the illustration, under Cell cycle–independent drugs, move Anthracyclines and Dactinomycin from Alkylating agents to a new subcategory, Intercalating drugs.

CLARIFICATIONS

Page	Fact Name	Revision
693	**Obstructive lung diseases**	Under Chronic bronchitis, Diagnosis row, change Criteria: productive cough for ≥ 3 months in > 2 consecutive years. to Criteria: productive cough for ≥ 3 months in ≥ 2 consecutive years.