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Author Correction: Paternal grandfather's access to food predicts all-cause and cancer mortality in grandsons

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The original version of the Supplementary information associated with this Article contained an error in Supplementary Table 7 in which the power calculations were incorrect as a result of an error in the standard deviation of the exposure variable when performing the calculations. The correct version of Supplementary Table 7 is:

Supplementary Table 7: What is the power in our replication to detect the most important results in the Överkalix studies?

Food access	Exposed ancestor	Hazard Ratio	p	Deaths_Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_replication	POWER
All-cause mortality result (Kaati et al., 2007)						
Males						
good	father	1.70	0.01	146	3419/3820	>0.99
good	paternal grandfather	1.45	0.05	164	339/3224	0.48
poor	paternal grandfather	0.60	0.01	164	339/3224	0.62
Females						
Food access	Exposed ancestor	Hazard Ratio	p	Deaths_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N, replication	POWER
good	paternal grandmother	1.75	0.01	139	222/3051	0.50
poor	paternal grandmother	0.71	0.01	135	222/3051	0.30
Diabetes and cardiovascular mortality results (Kaati et al., 2002)						
Diabetes, males and females combined						
Food access	Exposed ancestor	Odds Ratio	p	Deaths/Total N_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_ replication	POWER
good	father	0.14	0.06	19/239	544/7280	>0.99
good	paternal grandfather	2.34	0.09	19/239	26/6275	0.49
poor	paternal grandfather	0.35	0.09	19/239	26/6275	0.06
poor	maternal grandmother	2.73	0.06	19/239	41/5891	0.54
CVD, males and females combined						
Food access	Exposed ancestor	Odds Ratio	p	Deaths/Total N_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_ replication	POWER
poor	father	0.42	0.05	128/239	3846/7280	>0.99

Notes: Hazard ratios and odds ratios as reported in Kaati et al. (2002) and Kaati et al. (2007). The power analyses for all-cause mortality (one-sided test) were computed using Schoenfeld's sample size-formula for the proportional hazards regression model. For Diabetes and CVD mortality the power was computed using a two-sample proportions test (one-sided test, only decreased individuals in UBCoS were used to determine the sample size).

which replaces the previous incorrect version:

Supplementary Table 7: What is the power in our replication to detect the most important results in the Överkalix studies?

All-cause mortality results (Kaati et al., 2007)
Males

Food access	Exposed ancestor	Hazard Ratio	p	Deaths_Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_replication	POWER
good	father	1.70	0.01	146	3419/3820	>0.99
good	paternal grandfather	1.45	0.05	164	339/3224	0.93
poor	paternal grandfather	0.60	0.01	164	339/3224	0.99

Females

Food access	Exposed ancestor	Hazard Ratio	p	Deaths_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N, replication	POWER
good	paternal grandmother	1.75	0.01	139	222/3051	0.99
poor	paternal grandmother	0.71	0.01	135	222/3051	0.72

Diabetes and cardiovascular mortality results (Kaati et al., 2002)
Diabetes, males and females combined

Food access	Exposed ancestor	Odds Ratio	p	Deaths/Total N_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_ replication	POWER
good	father	0.14	0.06	19/239	544/7280	>0.99
good	paternal grandfather	2.34	0.09	19/239	26/6275	0.76
poor	paternal grandfather	0.35	0.09	19/239	26/6275	0.87
poor	maternal grandmother	2.73	0.06	19/239	41/5891	0.90

CVD, males and females combined

Food access	Exposed ancestor	Odds Ratio	p	Deaths/Total N_ Överkalix	Deaths/Total N_ replication	POWER
poor	father	0.42	0.05	128/239	3846/7280	>0.99

Notes: Relative probabilities were reconstructed from sample sizes and odds ratios reported in (Kaati et al., 2002). The power analyses for all-cause mortality were computed using Schoenfeld's sample-size formula for the proportional-hazards regression model. For Diabetes and CVD mortality the power was computed using a two-sample proportions test (only deceased individuals in UBCoS were used to determine the sample size).

Furthermore, the original version of this Article contained an error in the second paragraph of the 'Results' section, which incorrectly read 'In analyses of G2 mortality this power varied from 72 to 99%.' The correct version reads 'In analyses of G2 mortality this power was modest'. These have been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the Article and Supplementary information file. The HTML has also been updated to include a corrected version of the Supplementary information.

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Additional information