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Author Correction: Estimated visceral adiposity is associated with risk of cardiometabolic conditions in a population based study

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The original version of this Article contained errors in the Abstract and the Results section, under the subheading ‘VAT association with all cardiometabolic conditions’, where

“The total adjusted odds ratio (AOR, [95% CI]) for hypertension, prediabetes/diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, and hypertriglyceridemia for the fourth quartile of VAT compared to the lowest were (10.67 [6.95, 16.39]), (6.14 [4.14, 9.10]), (6.03 [3.97, 9.16]) and (9.18 [5.97, 14.12]).”

now reads:

“The total adjusted odds ratio (AOR, [95% CI]) for hypertension, prediabetes/diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, and hypertriglyceridemia for the fourth quartile of VAT compared to the lowest were (10.22 [6.75, 15.47]), (5.90 [4.02, 8.67]), (3.60 [2.47, 5.25]) and (7.67 [5.04, 11.67]).”

“The association observed was strongest in men for hypertension: adjusted OR [95% CI] for men were 2.41 [1.40, 4.14], 3.79 [2.22, 6.47] and 10.80 [6.17, 18.92] for the second, third and fourth quartile of VAT. For women, the values were 1.93 [0.92, 4.02], 3.35 [1.66, 6.74] and 8.20 [4.09, 16.40] for the second, third and fourth quartile of VAT. Nevertheless, women observed a strongest association for combined prediabetes and diabetes (7.11 [3.68, 13.72] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 5.37 [3.23, 8.93] in men), hypercholesterolemia (8.22 [4.15, 16.26] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 4.67 [2.72, 8.02] in men) and hypertriglyceridemia (14.97 [6.47, 34.60] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 7.28 [4.27, 13.40] in men.”

now reads:

“The association observed was strongest in men for hypertension: adjusted OR [95% CI] for men were 2.51 [1.46, 4.29], 4.08 [2.40, 6.93], and 11.83 [6.82, 20.49] for the second, third and fourth quartile of VAT. For women, the values were 1.93 [0.92, 4.00], 3.41 [1.69, 6.85], and 8.21 [4.12, 16.36] for the second, third and fourth quartile of VAT. Nevertheless, women observed a strongest association for combined prediabetes and diabetes (7.57 [3.93, 14.59] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 5.41 [3.26, 8.97] in men), hypercholesterolemia (5.28 [3.09, 9.00] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 2.26 [1.33, 3.84] in men) and hypertriglyceridemia (14.62 [6.30, 33.90] for the fourth quartile of VAT in women compared to 6.78 [3.97, 11.56] in men.”

In addition, the original version of this Article contained a repeated error in Table 1, under the headings ‘Life-styles and socioeconomic characteristics, n (%)’, where

“Aerobic PA, min (median (P25, P75))”

now reads:

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“Aerobic PA, min/week (median (P25, P75))”

Finally, in the Methods section, under the subheading ‘Covariates’,

“Lifestyle characteristics included smoking status (current smoking or quit < 12 months vs non-smokers or quit > 12 months), alcohol consumption (non-alcohol consumption, ≤ 6 drinks/week, > 6 drinks/week) and physical activity (aerobic physical activity ≥ 150 min vs aerobic physical activity < 150 min).”

now reads:

“Lifestyle characteristics included smoking status (current smoking or quit < 12 months vs non-smokers or quit > 12 months), alcohol consumption (non-alcohol consumption, ≤ 6 drinks/week, > 6 drinks/week) and aerobic physical activity (min/week).”

The original Article has been corrected.



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