



Erratum

Erratum to “The role of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in risk for posttraumatic stress disorder: Taking a nutritional approach towards universal prevention” [Eur. Psych. 29 (2014) 408–413]

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Table 1 of this article contained several values that were not corrected before the issue went to press. The corrected table is published below. The publisher regrets the error.

Table 1
Patient demographics and baseline characteristics.

	All motor vehicle accidents (n = 237)	PTSD at 6 months (n = 15)	No PTSD at 6 months (n = 222)	P value
Age, year	37 ± 15	47 ± 16	36 ± 15	0.009
Male/female	186/51	7/8	179/43	0.002
Body mass index	22.8 ± 3.4	23.9 ± 3.6	22.8 ± 3.4	0.22
Smoking status (never/current)	112/125	11/4	101/121	0.04
Education	53/84/59/41	3/5/7/0	50/79/52/41	0.12
Injury severity score	8.9 ± 7.7	11.9 ± 7.6	8.6 ± 7.7	0.11
Frequency of alcohol consumption (never/1–6 times per week/every day)	113/74/50	3/6/6	110/68/44	0.06
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	167 ± 38	180 ± 22	166 ± 38	0.17
HDL-C, mg/dL	44 ± 13	37 ± 9	45 ± 13	0.02
LDL-C, mg/dL	101 ± 31	114 ± 26	100 ± 31	0.095
Triglycerides, mg/dL	107 ± 55	145 ± 43	105 ± 55	0.007

PTSD: posttraumatic stress disorder; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. PTSD consists of full-blown PTSD and partial PTSD at 6 months after motor vehicle accident. LDL-cholesterol levels were estimated using the Friedewald equation. “Education” indicates “Junior High School”, “High School”, “Junior or Technical College”, or “University or more”, respectively. P value: Chi² test for categorical variables and Mann-Whitney U test for continuous variables.

In Table 2, the word “Triglycerides” was misspelled.

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2014.05.002>

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2014.10.002>

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