



Correction to: Risk assessments for broncho-pleural fistula and respiratory failure after lung cancer surgery by National Clinical Database Japan

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In the original publication of this article, Tables 1 and 2 were published incorrectly. The correct Tables 1 and 2 are given in this correction.

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Table 1 Predictors of broncho-pleural fistula

	β coefficient	<i>p</i> value	Mortality model OR (95% CI)
Sex male	1.014	<0.001	2756 (1.760–4.315)
BMI under 18.5	0.928	<0.001	2.529 (1.834–3.488)
PS2 or over	0.670	0.004	1.954 (1.231–3.102)
Interstitial pneumonia	0.485	0.020	1.624 (1.079–2.446)
Central nerve system disorder	0.693	<0.001	2.000 (1.375–2.910)
Autoimmune disease	1.026	0.001	2.789 (1.558–4.995)
Cigarette smoking habit	0.659	0.007	1.934 (1.199–3.118)
Induction radiotherapy or chemoradiotherapy	0.806	0.003	2.238 (1.309–3.826)
Clinical N1 or higher ^a	0.498	0.002	1.645 (1.202–2.252)
Clinical stage IB or higher ^a	0.409	0.012	1.505 (1.096–2.068)
Surgical procedure			
Right pneumonectomy	2.460	<0.001	11.700 (6.518–21.001)
Right lower lobectomy	1.412	<0.001	4.102 (3.137–5.365)
Left pneumonectomy	0.897	0.026	2.451 (1.114–5.395)
Bronchoplasty with segmentectomy or lobectomy	1.679	<0.001	5.358 (3.436–8.356)
Hilar nodal dissection or more	1.317	0.001	3.733 (1.732–8.047)
Combined resection			
Chest wall resection	0.926	0.005	2.524 (1.315–4.844)
Wedge resection or segmentectomy of lung	0.722	0.011	2.058 (1.178–3.596)
Intercept (β_0)	– 9.476		

BPF broncho-pleural fistula, *CI* confidence interval, *FEV1* forced expiratory volume in 1 s, *PS* performance status, *VC* vital capacity

^aClinical staging was clarified by 7th lung cancer classification

Table 2 Predictors of respiratory failure

	β coefficient	<i>p</i> value	Mortality model OR (95% CI)
Sex male	0.467	0.004	1.595 (1.163–2.188)
Age category ^a	0.219	<0.001	1.245 (1.156–1.341)
BMI under18.5	0.738	<0.001	2.091 (1.613–2.710)
BMI over 30	0.682	0.008	1.978 (1.198–3.265)
Performance status 1	0.629	<0.001	1.875 (1.499–2.345)
Performance status 2 or higher	0.724	<0.001	2.063 (1.452–2.930)
% VC 10% decrease (100–50%)	0.308	<0.001	1.361 (1.273–1.455)
FEV1% 10% decrease (100–50%)	0.550	<0.001	1.734 (1.343–2.239)
Liver cirrhosis (Child–Pugh B/C)	1.323	<0.001	3.756 (1.807–7.808)
Interstitial pneumonia	1.107	<0.001	3.024 (2.312–3.956)
Coronary artery disease	0.422	0.006	1.524 (1.127–2.062)
Central nerve system disorder	0.575	<0.001	1.776 (1.342–2.352)
Arrhythmia	0.610	0.001	1.840 (1.301–2.603)
Cigarette smoking 30 pack-years or more	0.462	0.001	1.587 (1.214–2.074)
Tumor size > 3 cm	0.343	0.005	1.410 (1.108–1.793)
Clinical T1b ^b	0.299	0.025	1.349 (1.038–1.753)
Clinical T3 or higher ^b	0.350	0.033	1.419 (1.028–1.958)
Clinical stage III or higher ^b	0.386	0.011	1.471 (1.092–1.980)
Histology squamous cell carcinoma	0.369	0.001	1.447 (1.166–1.795)
Superior sulcus tumor	0.516	0.022	1.675 (1.079–2.601)
Multiple lung cancers	0.984	<0.001	2.675 (1.722–4.157)
Surgical procedure			
Right pneumonectomy	1.538	<0.001	4.655 (2.507–8.642)
Right upper lobectomy	0.350	0.002	1.418 (1.135–1.772)
Bilobectomy	1.425	<0.001	4.159 (2.223–7.782)
Bronchoplasty with segmentectomy or lobectomy	0.651	0.009	1.917 (1.174–3.131)
Hilar nodal dissection or more	0.813	<0.001	2.254 (1.591–3.193)
Combined resection			
Chest wall resection	0.857	0.001	2.356 (1.447–3.835)
Intercept (β_0)	– 9.471		

CI confidence interval, FEV1 forced expiratory volume in 1 s, RF respiratory failure, VC vital capacity

^aThe variable of age was categorized into six groups, namely less than 60, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, and more than 80 years old. Therefore, this odds ratio indicates an alteration of relative risk per one unit increase in age category

^bClinical staging was clarified by 7th lung cancer classification