Erratum to: On the Association Between Soft Drink Consumption and *Helicobacter pylori* Infection

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Review of the article revealed numerous numerical errors, which are corrected in the three tables below. The association for age is changed from a strong positive association with *Helicobacter pylori* infection to a weak inverse relation. The other associations are qualitatively the same. The Abstract and Discussion have been edited accordingly.

Abstract (Results): “The results of the multiple logistic regression analysis showed that SD consumption (odds

ratio = 4.0; 95 % confidence interval = 3.19–5.82, $P < 0.001$), was associated with *H. pylori* infection.”

Discussion (Paragraph 4): “Although the mean age of the Hp-infected subjects was greater than the non-infected subjects (51 ± 15.7 vs. 44 ± 15.3 , $p = 0.001$), age overall was a weak inverse risk factor for Hp infection (OR 0.96 (0.94–0.98, $p < 0.001$), partly consistent with the results of previously published studies, which reported that age was associated with *H. pylori* infection [8, 9, 28–30]. For example, Murray et al. found that the prevalence of *H. pylori* increases with age from 23.4 % in 12- to 14-year-olds to about 73 % in 60- to 64-year-olds in a study that was done in 4,742 randomly selected subjects in Northern Ireland [8]. Our results are in agreement with those of Zhang and others who have reported that age was negatively associated with *H. pylori* infection [9].”

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Table 1 Characteristics of the 269 study participants with chronic dyspepsia

Age	46 ± 15.9
Female	164 (61 %)
BMI (kg/m ²)	28 ± 6
Diabetes mellitus	76 (28 %)
Hypertension	100 (37 %)
Hyperlipidemia	81 (30 %)
Number of persons living in the same house	4.25 ± 2.43
Smoking (cigarette and water pipe)	80 (30 %)
Alcohol consumers (>20 cm ³ /day)	11 (4 %)
Coffee consumers (≥100 cm ³ /day)	151 (56.1 %)
Tea consumers (≥100 cm ³ /day)	64 (24 %)
Soft drinks consumers (≥200 cm ³ /day)	128 (47.5 %)
<i>H. pylori</i> infection	164 (61 %)
Metabolic syndrome	103 (38 %)

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation

BMI body mass index

Table 2 The demographic and clinical characteristics and risk factors for *H. pylori* infection of 269 study participants according to *H. pylori* infection

Characteristics	<i>H. pylori</i> -positive Group 1 = 164	<i>H. pylori</i> -negative Group 2 = 105	<i>P</i> value
Age	51 ± 15.7	44 ± 15.3	0.001
Female	98 (59.8 %)	66 (62.8 %)	NS
BMI (kg/m ²)	28 ± 6	28 ± 5	NS
Smokers (cigarette and water pipe)	60 (36 %)	20 (19 %)	0.02
Alcohol consumers	10 (6 %)	1 (1 %)	0.01
Coffee consumers	95 (58 %)	56 (33 %)	NS
Tea consumers	38 (23.2 %)	26 (24.8 %)	NS
Soft drink consumers	104 (63 %)	24 (23 %)	<0.001
Number of persons living in the same house	4.4 ± 2.4	4.1 ± 2.5	NS
Diabetes mellitus	53 (32 %)	23 (22 %)	0.05
Hyperlipidemia	59 (36 %)	22 (21 %)	0.008
Hypertension	71 (43 %)	29 (28 %)	0.009
Metabolic syndrome	72 (44 %)	31 (29 %)	0.01

Where appropriate, data are presented as mean ± standard deviation

BMI body mass index, *NS* not significant

Table 3 Summary of the results of multiple logistic regression analysis on the association between the different risk factors for *H. pylori* infection

Variable	OR	95 % CI	<i>P</i> value
Age	0.96	0.94–0.98	<0.001
Female	1.31	0.71–2.43	NS
Alcohol consumption	11.60	1.09–124.5	0.043
Smoking (cigarette and water pipe)	2.53	1.28–4.99	0.007
Soft drink consumption	5.50	3.03–9.99	<0.001
Metabolic syndrome	2.92	1.52–5.61	0.001

OR odds ratio, *CI* confidence interval, *NS* not significant