Brief Depression Screening with the PHQ-2 Associated with Prognosis Following Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Paclitaxel-Eluting Stenting

Susanne S. Pedersen, PhD^{1,2}, Johan Denollet, PhD¹, Peter de Jonge, PhD^{1,3,4}, Cihan Simsek, MSc², Patrick W. Serruys, MD, PhD², and Ron T. van Domburg, PhD²

¹CoRPS—Center of Research on Psychology in Somatic diseases, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Brabant, The Netherlands; ²Department of Cardiology, Thoraxcenter, Erasmus Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; ³Department of Internal Medicine, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; ⁴Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.

J Gen Intern Med 24(12):1359

DOI: 10.1007/s11606-009-1082-x

© Society of General Internal Medicine 2009

In the results section under the heading “Depressive Symptoms and Adverse Events” in the last paragraph it is stated: “Labeling a response from 1–3 as a positive response, item 2 (HR: 2.05; 95% CI: 1.16–3.64; $p=0.01$) was significantly associated with adverse events, and there was a trend for item 1 (HR: 1.74; 95% CI: 0.98–3.09; $p=0.06$), suggesting that the relationship between depressive symptoms and prognosis was driven by both items, but to a greater extent by anhedonia.”

Instead of the last word “anhedonia” it should have been “hopelessness”.

The authors regret this error.

Corresponding Author: Susanne S. Pedersen, PhD, Tilburg University, Warandelaan 2, Tilburg, Brabant, 5000 LE, The Netherlands (e-mail: s.s.pedersen@uvt.nl).

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11606-009-1054-1>.

Published online August 19, 2009