

Erratum

The authors of "Gender, Psychological Well-being and Somatic Cardiovascular Risk Factors," (Gisela Rose, MD, Tatjana Sivik and Natasha Delimar), published in *Integrative Physiological and Behavioral Science* 29(4):423-430 (1994), requested that we publish a corrected abstract. It follows:

Abstract—The purpose of this study is to determine associations between cardiovascular risk factors and subjective experience of psychological general well-being with special reference to gender related differences. One-hundred and fifty white-collar workers in a car manufacturing plant in Sweden participated in a health care screening program. Subjective experience of psychological well-being was significantly correlated with cardiovascular risk factors among both men and women. There were, however, marked differences between the genders. For men the following specific psychological variables were correlated with different cardiovascular risk factors: estimation of general health and psychological well-being, anxiety, depression, self-control and vitality. For women, more complex significant relationships between the two sets of variables were found. Moreover, the direction of the correlations differed between the genders. For example, men with cardiovascular risk factors, such as increased waist-hip-ratio, age and cholesterol, reported significantly more positive estimation of their self-control and vitality. For women the relation was the opposite, with a significantly positive correlations ($p=3D0.008$) between experience of good health and a low risk factor profile indicating the concordance between physiological and psychological parameters. Possible reasons for these sex differences are discussed.

Key words—Cardiovascular risk factors, psychological well-being, gender, prevention, psychosomatic