Correction to: Clinical characteristics and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with atrial fibrillation receiving rhythm-control therapy: the Fushimi AF Registry

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Published online: 27 June 2018
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Correction to: Heart and Vessels
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00380-018-1194-5>

In the original publication of the article, the data of Body mass index ≥ 25 (kg/m²)⁴ is published incorrectly in Table 1. Since this is categorical variable, the data should have been expressed as a number (percentage), not as mean $\pm$ standard deviation. The corrected version of Table 1 is as below:

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00380-018-1194-5>.

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Table 1 Baseline characteristics and co-morbidities between the two groups in the entire cohort

Number	Entire cohort		
	Rhythm-control	Rate-control	P value
	478	1279	
Baseline characteristics			
Female ^a	172 (36%)	560 (44%)	0.003
Age (years) ^a , mean $\pm$ SD	70.5 $\pm$ 10.8	74.3 $\pm$ 10.4	< 0.001
Age $\geq$ 75 years	183 (38%)	691 (54%)	< 0.001
Body mass index (kg/m ²), mean $\pm$ SD	23.3 $\pm$ 3.6	23.0 $\pm$ 4.1	0.25
Body mass index $\geq$ 25 (kg/m ²) ^a	104 (28%)	316 (28%)	0.96
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg), mean $\pm$ SD	125.3 $\pm$ 17.6	121.7 $\pm$ 18.4	< 0.001
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg), mean $\pm$ SD	71.4 $\pm$ 11.1	69.2 $\pm$ 13.1	0.001
Pulse rate (beats/min) ^a , mean $\pm$ SD	75.0 $\pm$ 14.5	78.9 $\pm$ 16.3	< 0.001
Paroxysmal AF ^a	390 (82%)	428 (33%)	< 0.001
Previous cardiac device implantation	40 (8%)	100 (8%)	0.71
Estimated GFR (ml/min/m ²), median, (25%, 75%)	50.5 (40.8, 61.1)	48.5 (36.8, 60.0)	0.17
Co-morbidities			
CHADS ₂ score, mean $\pm$ SD	1.53 $\pm$ 1.27	2.21 $\pm$ 1.28	< 0.001
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score, mean $\pm$ SD	2.71 $\pm$ 1.63	3.64 $\pm$ 1.62	< 0.001
History of stroke/TIA ^a	63 (13%)	229 (18%)	0.016
Heart failure ^a	48 (10%)	509 (40%)	< 0.001
Hypertension ^a	278 (58%)	812 (63%)	0.040
Diabetes mellitus ^a	87 (18%)	306 (24%)	0.01
Coexistence of organic heart disease	50 (10%)	238 (19%)	< 0.001
Valvular heart disease ^a	41 (9%)	326 (25%)	< 0.001
Coronary artery disease ^a	50 (10%)	238 (19%)	< 0.001
Myocardial infarction ^a	17 (4%)	106 (8%)	< 0.001
Cardiomyopathy ^a	6 (1%)	56 (4%)	0.002
Left ventricular hypertrophy ^a	5 (1%)	30 (2%)	0.064
Peripheral artery disease ^a	14 (3%)	59 (5%)	0.10
Renal dysfunction ^a	303 (72%)	915 (75%)	0.38
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ^a	20 (4%)	68 (5%)	0.33
Anemia ^a	42 (10%)	211 (17%)	< 0.001
History of major bleeding	10 (2%)	49 (4%)	0.072
Prescription at baseline			
Oral anticoagulant	226 (47%)	858 (67%)	< 0.001
Warfarin	188 (39%)	771 (60%)	< 0.001
Dabigatran	25 (5%)	42 (3%)	0.058
Rivaroxaban	12 (3%)	26 (2%)	0.54
Apixaban	1 (0.2%)	19 (1%)	0.025
Anti-platelet drug	111 (23%)	425 (33%)	< 0.001
Diuretics ^a	64 (13%)	546 (43%)	< 0.001
Loop diuretics	37 (8%)	462 (36%)	< 0.001
Thiazide diuretics	21 (4%)	49 (4%)	0.60
Spironolactone	14 (3%)	222 (17%)	< 0.001
Renin–angiotensin system inhibitors ^a	187 (39%)	652 (51%)	< 0.001
Echocardiography			
LV ejection fraction (%) ^a , mean $\pm$ SD	66.9 $\pm$ 9.2	60.4 $\pm$ 13.0	< 0.001
LV ejection fraction $\leq$ 50%	6 (2%)	103 (8%)	< 0.001
LA dimension (mm) ^a , mean $\pm$ SD	40.2 $\pm$ 6.0	46.1 $\pm$ 8.3	< 0.001

Categorical data are presented as number (%). Continuous data are presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (SD), or median and interquartile range (25%, 75%) according to the distribution

AF atrial fibrillation, TIA transient ischemic attack, renal dysfunction estimated glomerular filtration rate < 60 ml/min/m², anemia hemoglobin level < 11 g/dl, LV left ventricular, LA left atrium

^aPotential independent variables relevant to the choice of rhythm- or rate-control therapy selected for logistic regression model to develop propensity score