Correction to: Profile of severely growth-restricted births undelivered at 40 weeks in Western Australia

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Unfortunately, after publication, we found errors in the extraction of data on gestational diabetes and threatened miscarriage. These errors have now been corrected, and we observed the following differences in our re-run analyses: (1) the association between FGR_{37–39} births (small-for-gestational-age below the 3rd percentile (FGR) births at 37–39 weeks) and the factors outlined above has changed from a positive direction to null. This requires a change to two rows of Table 2 and one of Table S3 and the text listed below; (2) very minor changes (mostly to the second decimal place) in some of the effect estimates in these tables that pertain to other factors in the multivariable model (data available upon request). None of these corrections change the main message and conclusions of the paper.

Text changes (specific additions underlined).

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00404-020-05537-y>.

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1. *Results section: Risk factors for FGR births; 2nd paragraph, sentences 1 and 2:* Having gestational diabetes or a threatened miscarriage was negatively associated with an FGR₄₀ birth (FGR undelivered at 40 weeks) but not associated with a FGR_{37–39} birth (LHT $p < 0.01$, 0.03, respectively) (Table 2). The following factors were only positively associated with FGR_{37–39} births: having a major congenital anomaly, a mother aged > 34 years, experiencing a pregnancy complication (pre-eclampsia, gestational hypertension) and living in the most disadvantaged area (tertile).
2. *Results section: Paragraph prior to birth outcomes, sentence 1:* Compared with mothers who had a non-SGA 37+ birth, mothers who had a FGR₄₀ or FGR_{37–39} birth were more likely to have at least one major or three minor RCOG risk factors for SGA births¹ (OR 1.35, 95% CI 1.15, 1.59 and 1.96, 95% CI 1.73, 2.23, respectively, LHT $p < 0.01$) (results not otherwise shown), although these risk factors were prevalent in all three groups (40.1%, 46.8% and 57.0% of Not SGA 37+ (Births at 37 or later weeks' gestation not SGA), FGR₄₀ and FGR_{37–39} births, respectively) (Table S3).
3. *Discussion: Last paragraph before Conclusion: 3rd sentence:* For example, it appears that pregnancies complicated with gestational diabetes are being carefully monitored, so are rarely left undelivered at 40 weeks if there are any concerns about fetal growth, leading to a negative association with FGR₄₀ births but not with FGR_{37–39} births.

Table 2 Maternal and other factors associated with having a severely growth-restricted singleton birth of 37 or more weeks' gestation in WA (2013–2015)

	Not SGA 37 + ^a		FGR_40		FGR_37–39				LHT P value ^c		
	n	%	n	%	OR (95% CI)		n	%			
	n = 84,918		n = 696		Unadjusted		Adjusted ^b				
							n = 1208				
Threatened miscarriage	1494	1.8	< 10 ^f	< 1.4 ^e	0.33 (0.12, 0.87)	0.23 (0.06, 0.93)	17	1.4	0.80 (0.49, 1.29)	1.16 (0.70, 1.93)	0.03
Gestational diabetes	7967	9.4	42	6.0	0.62 (0.46, 0.85)	0.49 (0.35, 0.70)	134	11.1	1.21 (1.01, 1.44)	1.05 (0.86, 1.28)	<0.01

CI confidence interval, GA gestational age, LHT linear hypothesis test, OR odds ratio, SGA small for gestational age (birth weight < 10th centile for sex and gestation), FGR severely growth restricted (birth weight < 3rd centile for sex and gestation), FGR_40 births undelivered at 40 weeks with FGR, Not SGA 37 + births at 37 or later weeks' gestation not SGA, FGR_37–39 births between 37 and 39 weeks' gestation with FGR

^aThe reference group for the multinomial analyses was the Not SGA 37 + group

^bUnless otherwise stated, mutually adjusted for primiparous, smoker during pregnancy, threatened miscarriage, gestational diabetes, pre-eclampsia, gestational hypertension, major birth defect, ante-natal booking appointment > 10 weeks GA, remote or very remote birth residence, (all yes/no), maternal age group (3 level), Body Mass Index group (4 level), maternal height (3 level), socioeconomic status area birth residence tertiles (3 levels), maternal region of birth and ethnic origins (14 levels)

^cLinear hypothesis test: Wald Chi square p value testing whether the adjusted ORs for FGR_40 compared to Not SGA 37 + FGR_37–39 compared to Not SGA 37 + are different

Table S3 Prevalence of RCOG minor and major risk factors for SGA^a

SGA risk factors	FGR_40 (N = 696)		FGR_37–39 (n = 1,208)		Not SGA 37+(N = 84,918)		Overall missing data
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
At least 1 major or 3 minor risk factors	326	46.8	688	57.0	34,052	40.1	
Major risk factors							
Pregnancy complications/developments							
Threatened miscarriage	< 10 ^b	< 1.4 ^b	17	1.4	1,494	1.8	0.0

SGA small-for-gestational-age, RCOG Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, FGR_40 births undelivered at 40 weeks with FGR, Not SGA 37 + births at 37 or later weeks' gestation not SGA, FGR_37–39 Births between 37–39 weeks' gestation with FGR

^aRoyal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The Investigation and Management of the Small-for-Gestational-Age Fetus. Green-top Guideline No. 31, 2nd Edition. Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.2013

^bExact numbers and percentages not given for cells with n = 1–9

Reference

- Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (2014) The Investigation and Management of the Small-for-Gestational-Age Fetus. Green-top Guideline No. 31, 2nd edn. Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

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