

Erratum to: Health-related quality of life and mental health in parents of children with hemolytic uremic syndrome

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In the legends of Table 2 (footnote c), Table 4 (footnote c), and Table 5 (footnote b), the term “Cronbach’s α ” was wrongly mentioned. Instead, the indicated values refer to the effect size according to Cohen’s d . Also, in all three of these tables a large effect is indicated by a Cohen’s $d > 0.80$ rather than > 80 .

In the legends of Table 2 and 4 (footnotes d and e in each case), the term “vs.” was mistakenly used instead of the correct “minus”.

In Table 4, the wrong superscript - indicating which statistical test was applied – was used in two places. Comparison of maternal and paternal mental health scores with normative data was tested by using one-sample t tests; the comparison of mothers’ and fathers’ mental health scores was tested by using Wilcoxon signed-rank tests.

The correct versions of Tables 2, 4 and 5 are shown here.

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Table 2 Health-related quality of life of mothers and fathers with HUS-affected children, compared with population norm and between mothers and fathers

SF-36 scales	Mothers (<i>n</i> = 61–63)	Comparison of mothers' HRQoL with female references (normative data) ^a		Fathers (<i>n</i> = 58)	Comparison of fathers' HRQoL with male references (normative data) ^a		Comparison of mothers' and fathers' HRQoL ^b (<i>n</i> = 56–58)	
		<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, d}		<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, d}	<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, e}
Physical functions	94.4 ± 16.5	0.02	0.30	96.2 ± 8.0	<0.001	0.44	0.88	−0.14
Role physical	91.1 ± 20.9	0.01	0.27	97.4 ± 10.1	<0.001	0.46	0.04	−0.38
Bodily pain	83.8 ± 22.0	<0.001	0.77	90.0 ± 16.6	<0.001	0.88	0.09	−0.32
General health	80.8 ± 16.1	<0.001	0.69	77.6 ± 16.1	<0.001	0.59	0.30	0.20
Vitality	65.7 ± 17.1	<0.001	0.48	67.1 ± 17.2	0.20	0.17	0.73	−0.08
Social functions	89.3 ± 18.5	0.05	0.24	90.7 ± 15.6	0.46	0.09	0.49	−0.08
Role emotional	94.5 ± 20.4	<0.01	0.30	96.0 ± 15.4	0.05	0.20	0.52	−0.08
Mental health	77.4 ± 14.9	<0.001	0.47	76.7 ± 15.9	0.48	0.10	0.82	0.04
PCS	54.3 ± 7.6	<0.001	0.70	55.4 ± 4.7	<0.001	0.81	0.70	−0.18
MCS	52.1 ± 8.8	<0.01	0.34	51.6 ± 8.2	0.85	−0.02	0.78	0.06

Data on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) are presented as the mean ± SD. The higher the value, the better the HRQoL

SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36 item questionnaire; PCS physical component summary score of SF-36; MCS, mental component summary score of SF-36

^a Values are presented as the mean ± SD. One-sample *t* tests were performed

^b Wilcoxon signed-rank tests were performed

^c *d* = Effect size according to Cohen [38], with a Cohen's *d* value of 0.20 indicating a small effect; a *d* value of 0.50 indicating a medium-sized effect; a *d* value of < 0.80 indicating a large effect

^d Differences: Study sample minus normative data (positive *d* indicates better HRQoL for the study sample compared to the population norm)

^e Differences: Mothers' minus fathers' data (positive *d* indicates better HRQoL for the mothers than for the fathers)

Table 4 Mental health of mothers and fathers with HUS-affected children, compared with population norm and between mothers and fathers

Brief Symptom Inventory scales	Mothers (<i>n</i> = 63)	Comparison of mothers' mental health scores with normative data ^a		Fathers (<i>n</i> = 58)	Comparison of fathers' mental health scores with normative data ^a		Comparison of mothers' and fathers' mental health scores ^b	
		<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, d}		<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, d}	<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^{c, e}
Somatization	47.8 ± 8.9	0.05	−0.23	48.0 ± 9.3	0.10	−0.21	0.79	−0.02
Obsessive-compulsive	46.6 ± 10.4	0.01	−0.33	46.9 ± 10.4	0.03	−0.30	0.37	−0.03
Interpersonal sensitivity	46.7 ± 10.8	0.02	−0.32	47.6 ± 8.5	0.04	−0.26	0.43	−0.09
Depression	46.6 ± 9.7	<0.01	−0.35	49.3 ± 8.9	0.53	−0.08	0.01	−0.29
Anxiety	47.4 ± 10.0	0.05	−0.26	47.3 ± 9.8	0.04	−0.27	0.68	0.02
Hostility	49.3 ± 10.7	0.58	−0.07	49.5 ± 9.5	0.70	−0.05	0.87	−0.03
Phobic anxiety	47.4 ± 7.4	<0.01	−0.30	48.4 ± 7.4	0.11	−0.18	<0.001	−0.14
Paranoid ideation	48.1 ± 9.4	0.12	−0.19	50.5 ± 9.9	0.71	0.05	0.06	−0.24
Psychoticism	50.8 ± 10.2	0.55	0.08	48.2 ± 7.8	0.08	−0.20	0.50	0.29
Global Severity Index	45.0 ± 13.2	<0.01	−0.43	45.0 ± 13.5	<0.01	−0.42	0.96	−0.01

Data on the mental health of the parents are presented as the mean ± SD. The higher the value, the lower the mental health score

^a One-sample *t* tests were performed

^b Wilcoxon signed-rank tests were performed

^c *d* = Effect size according to Cohen [38], with a Cohen's *d* value of 0.20 indicating a small effect; a *d* value of 0.50 indicating a medium-sized effect; a *d* value of < 0.80 indicating a large effect

^d Differences: study sample minus normative data (negative *d* indicates better mental health for the study sample compared to the population norm)

^e Differences: Mothers' minus fathers' data (negative *d* indicates better mental health for the mothers than for the fathers)

Table 5 Prevalence of post-traumatic stress symptoms and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) according to DSM-IV in 63 mothers and 58 fathers experiencing their child’s hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) as a traumatic event

Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale items	Mothers	Fathers	Comparison between mothers and fathers ^a	
			<i>p</i>	<i>d</i> ^b
Parents stating their child’s HUS as a traumatic event	24 (38 %)	20 (35 %)		
Intrusion				
DSM-IV criterion met	20 (32 %)	10 (17 %)		
Number of symptoms	2.1 ± 1.5 [0–5]	1.2 ± 1.4 [0–4]	0.02	0.65
Avoidance				
DSM-IV criterion met	1 (2 %)	2 (4)		
Number of symptoms	0.9 ± 1.4 [0–6]	0.6 ± 1.3 [0–5]	0.02	0.24
Hyperarousal				
DSM-IV criterion met	7 (11 %)	6 (10 %)		
Number of symptoms	1.1 ± 1.5 [0–5]	0.9 ± 1.2 [0–3]	0.11	0.17
All 3 symptom clusters				
DSM-IV criteria for full PTSD met	0 (0 %)	2 (4)		
Criteria for partial PTSD met	4 (6 %)	1 (2)		
Total symptom severity	6.1 ± 6.7 [1–30]	3.1 ± 4.0 [0–15]	<0.01	0.54

Data are presented as the mean ± SD with the range given in square brackets, or as a number with the percentage in parenthesis

PTSD, Post-traumatic stress disorder; DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (version IV)

^a Wilcoxon signed-rank tests for continuous variables were performed

^b *d* = Effect size according to Cohen [38], with a Cohen’s *d* value of 0.20 indicating a small effect; a *d* value of 0.50 indicating a medium-sized effect; a *d* value of < 0.80 indicating a large effect). Mothers’ vs. fathers’ data, with a positive *d* indicating a higher number of PTSD symptoms for the mothers than for the fathers