Correction to: The association of alcohol, cigarette, e-cigarette, and marijuana use with disease severity in adolescents and young adults with pediatric chronic kidney disease

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. Due to a technical error, an incorrect figure was used for Fig. 1. The corrected figure is given below. The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00467-021-05044-5>

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Fig. 1 Contemporaneous (C, gray) and lagged (L, black) model associations between previous year (●) and past 30-day (▲) substance use as exposures and markers of kidney health as outcomes for those 16 years and older. Each substance and period of use was modeled separately. Estimates are presented as percent differences for eGFR and

proteinuria, and relative odds for elevated blood pressure or higher (elevated BP, Stage 1 or Stage 2 hypertension) and nephrotic range proteinuria (≥ 2.0 mg/mg of creatinine), with 95% confidence interval bars

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