



## Correction to: Epidemiology of locomotive syndrome using updated clinical decision limits: 6-year follow-ups of the ROAD study

Noriko Yoshimura<sup>1</sup> · Toshiko Iidaka<sup>1</sup> · Chiaki Horii<sup>2</sup> · Kanae Mure<sup>3</sup> · Shigeyuki Muraki<sup>1</sup> · Hiroyuki Oka<sup>4</sup> · Hiroshi Kawaguchi<sup>5</sup> · Toru Akune<sup>6</sup> · Hideaki Ishibashi<sup>7</sup> · Takashi Ohe<sup>8</sup> · Hiroshi Hashizume<sup>9</sup> · Hiroshi Yamada<sup>9</sup> · Munehito Yoshida<sup>9</sup> · Kozo Nakamura<sup>10</sup> · Sakae Tanaka<sup>2</sup>

Published online: 14 June 2022

© The Japanese Society Bone and Mineral Research 2022

### Correction to: Journal of Bone and Mineral Metabolism <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00774-022-01324-8>

In the original publication of the article, under the section “Association of LOCOMO stages with the occurrence of disability and mortality”, number (3) was included incorrectly in the following sentence “Logistic regression analysis was used to test the association of LOCOMO stages 1, 2, and 3 with mortality after adjusting for age (+ 1 year), sex (0: men; 1: women), BMI (+ 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), and regional differences (0: mountainous area; 1: coastal area).” and the number is removed in this correction.

Under the same section, the following sentence “The ORs of LOCOMO stage 1, 2, and 3 (vs LOCOMO stage 0) for mortality were ...” was incomplete and the complete

sentence should read as follows “The ORs of LOCOMO stage 1, 2, and 3 (vs LOCOMO stage 0) for mortality were 0.92 (95% CI 0.43–2.01,  $p=0.83$ ), 2.06 (0.87–4.84,  $p=0.10$ ), and 3.78 (1.55–9.25,  $p=0.004$ ), which showed LOCOMO stage 3 increased the risk of mortality significantly.”

Finally, under the same section, the number “(3)” was missing in the section title “LOCOMO risk tests in LOCOMO stage 3 and prognosis” and included in this version.

The original article has been corrected.

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00774-022-01324-8>.

✉ Noriko Yoshimura  
noripu@rc4.so-net.ne.jp

<sup>1</sup> Department of Prevention Medicine for Locomotive Organ Disorders, 22nd Century Medical and Research Center, The University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Sensory and Motor System Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan

<sup>3</sup> Department of Public Health, Wakayama Medical University School of Medicine, Kimiidera 811-1, Wakayama 641-8510, Japan

<sup>4</sup> Department of Medical Research and Management for Musculoskeletal Pain, 22nd Century Medical

and Research Center, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan

<sup>5</sup> Tokyo Neurological Center, Tokyo 105-0001, Japan

<sup>6</sup> National Rehabilitation Center for Persons With Disabilities, Saitama 359-0042, Japan

<sup>7</sup> Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Ina Hospital, Saitama 362-0806, Japan

<sup>8</sup> NTT Medical Center Tokyo, Tokyo 141-8625, Japan

<sup>9</sup> Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Wakayama Medical University School of Medicine, Kimiidera 811-1, Wakayama 641-8509, Japan

<sup>10</sup> Towa Hospital, Tokyo 120-0003, Japan