

Erratum to: Soy intake in association with menopausal symptoms during the first 6 and 36 months after breast cancer diagnosis

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Published online: 2 February 2011
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Erratum to: Breast Cancer Res Treat DOI 10.1007/s10549-010-1096-4

The authors regret to report typographical errors in the original publication and would like to make the following corrections.

Line 17 of the Abstract should read: Hot flashes were more prevalent...

Line 12 of the Methods section should read: ...341 (5.4%) could not be contacted...

The fifth sentence of the “Statistical analysis” section should read: Distributions of sociodemographic, lifestyle, and clinical factors were estimated among breast cancer patients at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis.

Line 15 of the Results section should read: ...vs. 55.6 years...

For the results presented in the paper, please refer to the new tables below for corrected numbers.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10549-010-1096-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-010-1096-4).

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Table 1 Distribution of demographic, lifestyle and clinical characteristics for breast cancer patients at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis, the Shanghai Breast Cancer Survival Study (SBCSS)

Characteristics	At 6 months postdiagnosis		At 36 months postdiagnosis	
	<i>n</i> = 4,842	% or mean \pm SD	<i>n</i> = 3,494	% or mean \pm SD
Age at cancer diagnosis, years				
<40	241	5.0	166	4.8
40–49	1,980	40.9	1,436	41.1
50–59	1,385	28.6	968	27.7
≥ 60	1,236	25.5	924	26.4
Education				
\leq Primary	187	3.9	132	3.8
Middle school	390	8.1	299	8.6
High school or technical training	3,518	72.7	2,559	73.2
\geq College	744	15.4	504	14.4
Household income, yuan/month				
<700	1,379	28.5	1,035	29.6
700–999	1,436	29.7	1,070	30.6
1000–1999	1,459	30.2	1,014	29.0
≥ 2000	563	11.6	375	10.8
Parity				
Nulliparous	239	4.9	166	4.7
1	3,279	67.7	2,329	66.7
2	775	16.0	568	16.3
≥ 3	549	11.4	431	12.3
Menopausal status				
Premenopausal	2,457	50.7	744	21.3
Postmenopausal	2,385	49.3	2,750	78.7
BMI, kg/m ²	4,842	24.1 \pm 3.4	3,494	24.5 \pm 10.5
Regular exerciser	3,131	64.7	2,342	67.0
Regular smoker	130	2.7	84	2.4
Regular alcohol drinker	148	3.1	98	2.8
Charlson co-morbidity index ≥ 1	968	20.0	705	20.2
Total meat–fish intake, g/d	4,842	157.3 \pm 83.9	3,494	155.7 \pm 83.4
Soy isoflavone intake, mg/d	4,842	45.8 \pm 38.2	3,494	47.6 \pm 28.4
Self-reported quality of life				
Poor	395	8.2	272	7.8
Average	3,543	73.2	2,575	73.7
Good	900	18.6	647	18.5
Vitamin supplement user	1,399	28.9	1,062	30.4
Received surgery	4,832	99.8	3,491	99.9
Received radiotherapy	1,556	32.2	1,067	30.5
Received chemotherapy	4,410	91.1	3,178	91.0
Received immunotherapy	709	14.7	513	14.7
Tamoxifen user	2,525	52.2	2,430	69.6
Stage, TNM				
0–I	1,766	36.5	1,319	37.8
II	2,402	49.6	1,751	50.1
III	454	9.4	273	7.8
Missing	220	4.5	151	4.3
Hormone receptor status				

Table 1 continued

Characteristics	At 6 months postdiagnosis		At 36 months postdiagnosis	
	<i>n</i> = 4,842	% or mean ± SD	<i>n</i> = 3,494	% or mean ± SD
ER−/PR−	1,330	27.5	917	26.3
ER+/PR+	2,440	50.4	1,811	51.8
ER+/PR− or ER−/PR+	979	20.2	710	20.3
Missing	93	1.9	56	1.6

Note: Menopausal status, BMI, tamoxifen use (cumulative), and isoflavone intake (weighted average) were calculated at both 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis

Missing data (<0.2%) were excluded from the calculations

Table 2 Age-adjusted distributions for demographic, lifestyle and clinical characteristics of breast cancer patients by presence of any menopausal symptom (MPS^a) at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis, the SBCSS

Characteristics	Any MPS at 6 months <i>n</i> = 4,842			Any MPS at 36 months <i>n</i> = 3,494		
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 2,710) 56.0%	No (<i>n</i> = 2,132) 44.0%	<i>P</i> *	Yes (<i>n</i> = 2,198) 62.9%	No (<i>n</i> = 1,296) 37.1%	<i>P</i> *
Age at cancer diagnosis (mean ± SD)	51.4 ± 8.4	55.6 ± 11.4	<0.01	51.7 ± 8.5	56.6 ± 11.8	<0.01
Education						
≤Primary	3.9	3.8		3.6	4.0	
Middle school	7.8	8.4		8.5	9.3	
High school or technical training	73.2	71.8		73.6	71.6	
≥College	15.1	16.0	0.62	14.3	15.1	0.66
Parity (%)						
Nulliparous	5.3	4.6		5.2	3.8	
1	69.6	65.1		67.7	64.7	
2	14.6	18.5		15.4	18.6	
≥3	10.5	11.8	<0.01	11.7	12.9	<0.01
Menopausal status						
Premenopausal	53.0	46.9		18.7	28.5	
Postmenopausal	47.0	53.1	<0.01	81.2	71.5	<0.01
BMI, kg/m ² (mean)	23.8	23.9	0.35	24.5	24.0	0.33
Regular exerciser	64.0	64.6	0.76	66.5	67.7	0.45
Regular smoker	2.7	2.3	0.46	2.2	2.4	0.55
Regular alcohol drinker	3.3	2.5	0.12	2.7	2.7	0.99
Charlson co-morbidity index ≥1	21.1	18.8	0.05	21.6	18.9	0.04
Total meat–fish intake, g/d (mean)	163.4	153.4	0.002	158.1	153.8	0.27
Soy isoflavone intake, mg/d (mean)	47.1	45.7	0.39	47.5	46.6	0.52
Self-reported quality of life						
Poor	9.3	7.2		8.5	6.6	
Average	73.7	72.5		75.0	71.8	
Good	17.0	20.3	<0.01	16.5	21.6	0.002
Vitamin supplement user	29.9	27.7	0.10	31.8	28.6	0.05
Received chemotherapy	91.6	90.5	0.19	91.1	90.7	0.68
Received immunotherapy	16.2	12.6	<0.01	15.3	13.5	0.20
Tamoxifen user	56.8	45.0	<0.01	71.1	66.6	0.04
Stage, TNM						
0–I	36.8	35.8		37.5	37.5	

Table 2 continued

Characteristics	Any MPS at 6 months <i>n</i> = 4,842			Any MPS at 36 months <i>n</i> = 3,494		
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 2,710) 56.0%	No (<i>n</i> = 2,132) 44.0%	<i>P</i> *	Yes (<i>n</i> = 2,198) 62.9%	No (<i>n</i> = 1,296) 37.1%	<i>P</i> *
II	49.7	50.1		50.4	50.0	
III	8.9	9.9		7.6	8.2	
Missing	4.6	4.2	0.57	4.5	4.3	0.89
Hormone receptor status						
ER+/PR+	52.3	46.6		53.0	48.6	
ER-/PR-	25.9	30.5		24.7	29.7	
ER+/PR- or ER-/PR+	20.3	20.4		20.8	19.9	
Missing	1.5	2.5	<0.01	1.5	1.8	0.03

* *P* values were derived from the ANOVA procedure for continuous variables and the CMH test for categorical variables, except for age

^a Any menopausal symptom (MPS) includes 1 or ≥ 2 symptoms, including hot flashes, night sweats, and vaginal dryness

Note: Menopausal status, BMI, tamoxifen use (cumulative), and isoflavone intake (weighted average) were derived from surveys that took place at both 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis

Table 3 Association of soy isoflavone intake and MPS among breast cancer patients at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis stratified by menopausal status, the SBCSS

Quartiles of isoflavone intake (mg/day)	No.	Multivariate OR (95% CI) ^a			
		Any MPS	Hot flashes	Night sweats	Vaginal dryness
Intake at 6 months postdiagnosis					
All women	4,842	2,710 (56.0%)	2,137 (44.1%)	1,718 (35.5%)	429 (8.9%)
≤20.0	1,213	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	1,207	1.03 (0.87–1.22)	1.07 (0.90–1.27)	0.96 (0.81–1.15)	1.28 (0.96–1.71)
36.47–62.63	1,212	1.06 (0.90–1.26)	1.06 (0.90–1.26)	1.06 (0.89–1.26)	1.13 (0.84–1.51)
>62.63	1,210	1.10 (0.93–1.31)	1.07 (0.90–1.27)	1.05 (0.89–1.26)	1.16 (0.87–1.56)
<i>P</i> trend		0.25	0.45	0.35	0.52
Premenopausal					
All women	2,457	1,627	1,351	1,068	243
≤20.0	584	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	608	1.06 (0.83–1.37)	1.17 (0.92–1.48)	1.03 (0.81–1.30)	1.44 (0.99–2.10)
36.47–62.63	637	1.06 (0.83–1.36)	1.08 (0.86–1.37)	1.14 (0.90–1.44)	0.92 (0.61–1.38)
>62.63	628	1.09 (0.85–1.40)	1.23 (0.97–1.57)	1.05 (0.82–1.33)	1.13 (0.76–1.68)
<i>P</i> trend		0.53	0.15	0.54	0.17
Postmenopausal					
All women	2,385	1,083	786	650	186
≤20.0	629	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	599	0.97 (0.76–1.23)	0.91 (0.71–1.18)	0.86 (0.66–1.12)	1.07 (0.68–1.69)
36.47–62.63	576	1.02 (0.80–1.30)	1.01 (0.78–1.30)	0.94 (0.72–1.22)	1.46 (0.94–2.24)
>62.63	581	1.06 (0.83–1.35)	0.85 (0.65–1.10)	1.04 (0.80–1.35)	1.25 (0.80–1.94)
<i>P</i> trend		0.60	0.36	0.64	0.17
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.81	0.20	0.47	0.06
Weighted intake over the first 36 months postdiagnosis					
All women	3,494	2,198 (63.0%)	1,914 (54.8%)	970 (27.8%)	471 (13.6%)
≤27.30	874	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	874	1.11 (0.91–1.37)	1.08 (0.88–1.33)	1.02 (0.82–1.27)	0.99 (0.75–1.32)
43.12–62.73	872	1.09 (0.88–1.34)	1.10 (0.89–1.35)	1.04 (0.84–1.29)	1.02 (0.77–1.35)
>62.73	874	1.14 (0.93–1.41)	1.18 (0.96–1.45)	1.10 (0.88–1.36)	0.87 (0.65–1.17)
<i>P</i> trend		0.26	0.12	0.41	0.40

Table 3 continued

Quartiles of isoflavone intake (mg/day)	No.	Multivariate OR (95% CI) ^a			
		Any MPS	Hot flashes	Night sweats	Vaginal dryness
Premenopausal	744	448	409	187	65
≤27.30	196	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	181	1.12 (0.71–1.74)	1.36 (0.88–2.11)	1.39 (0.85–2.28)	0.84 (0.41–1.75)
43.12–62.73	188	0.93 (0.61–1.46)	1.18 (0.76–1.82)	1.15 (0.69–1.88)	0.85 (0.41–1.78)
>62.73	179	1.53 (0.97–2.41)	1.64 (1.05–2.55)	1.59 (0.97–2.60)	0.88 (0.42–1.81)
<i>P</i> trend		0.14	0.06	0.13	0.74
Postmenopausal	2,750	1,750	1,505	783	406
≤27.30	678	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	693	1.11 (0.87–1.41)	1.01 (0.79–1.28)	0.94 (0.73–1.19)	1.05 (0.77–1.42)
43.12–62.73	684	1.20 (0.94–1.54)	1.14 (0.89–1.45)	1.03 (0.81–1.31)	1.07 (0.79–1.45)
>62.73	695	1.05 (0.82–1.34)	1.07 (0.84–1.37)	0.99 (0.77–1.25)	0.87 (0.64–1.20)
<i>P</i> trend		0.59	0.41	0.87	0.44
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.04	0.11	0.15	0.80

^a Adjusted for age at diagnosis, education level (categories), parity (0, 1, 2, and ≥3), vitamin supplement use (yes/no), total meat-fish intake (continuous), Charlson co-morbidity index (0/≥1), BMI (continuous), regular physical activity (yes/no), menopausal status, perceived quality of life (poor, average, and good), TNM stage, chemotherapy, tamoxifen use and immunotherapy

Table 4 Association between isoflavone intake and MPS among breast cancer patients at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis stratified by current tamoxifen use, the SBCSS

Quartiles of isoflavone intake (mg/day)	No.	Multivariate OR (95% CI) ^a			
		Any symptom	Hot flashes	Night sweats	Vaginal dryness
Intake at 6 months postdiagnosis (<i>n</i> = 4,842)					
Tamoxifen use	2,525	1,549	1,263	973	221
≤20.0	644	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	634	1.01 (0.80–1.28)	1.11 (0.88–1.40)	0.93 (0.73–1.18)	1.26 (0.84–1.88)
36.47–62.63	641	1.02 (0.81–1.30)	1.06 (0.84–1.34)	0.98 (0.77–1.23)	1.06 (0.70–1.60)
>62.63	606	1.12 (0.88–1.43)	1.15 (0.91–1.46)	1.05 (0.83–1.34)	1.23 (0.82–1.84)
<i>P</i> trend		0.38	0.33	0.60	0.51
No tamoxifen use	2,317	1,161	874	745	208
≤20.0	569	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	573	1.04 (0.82–1.33)	1.01 (0.78–1.30)	1.01 (0.78–1.30)	1.28 (0.85–1.95)
36.47–62.63	572	1.09 (0.85–1.39)	1.05 (0.82–1.36)	1.17 (0.90–1.51)	1.20 (0.78–1.83)
>62.63	603	1.08 (0.84–1.37)	0.98 (0.76–1.26)	1.06 (0.82–1.37)	1.16 (0.75–1.78)
<i>P</i> trend		0.51	0.94	0.43	0.62
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.94	0.78	0.78	0.88
Weighted intake over the first 36 months postdiagnosis (<i>n</i> = 3,217) ^b					
Tamoxifen use	2,430	1,569	1,393	680	311
≤27.30	620	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	596	1.08 (0.84–1.39)	1.07 (0.84–1.37)	1.04 (0.80–1.35)	1.16 (0.82–1.64)
43.12–62.73	593	1.06 (0.82–1.36)	1.10 (0.86–1.41)	1.01 (0.78–1.31)	1.19 (0.84–1.67)
>62.73	621	1.19 (0.92–1.54)	1.19 (0.92–1.52)	1.16 (0.90–1.50)	0.94 (0.66–1.35)
<i>P</i> trend		0.23	0.18	0.30	0.80
No tamoxifen use	787	466	390	201	124
≤27.30	185	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	207	1.27 (0.82–1.97)	1.16 (0.74–1.81)	1.07 (0.66–1.73)	0.87 (0.49–1.54)
43.12–62.73	195	1.13 (0.73–1.77)	1.05 (0.67–1.65)	1.26 (0.77–2.05)	0.92 (0.51–1.65)

Table 4 continued

Quartiles of isoflavone intake (mg/day)	No.	Multivariate OR (95% CI) ^a			
		Any symptom	Hot flashes	Night sweats	Vaginal dryness
>62.73	200	1.17 (0.75–1.81)	1.29 (0.83–2.02)	1.08 (0.66–1.76)	0.83 (0.46–1.48)
<i>P</i> trend		0.64	0.36	0.63	0.60
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.94	0.85	0.81	0.89

^a Adjusted for age at diagnosis, education level (categories), parity (0, 1, 2, and ≥ 3), vitamin supplement use (yes/no), total meat-fish intake (continuous), Charlson co-morbidity index ($0/\geq 1$), BMI (continuous), regular physical activity (yes/no), menopausal status, perceived quality of life (poor, average, and good), TNM stage, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy

^b Excluded subjects with unknown tamoxifen use ($n = 277$)

Table 5 Association between isoflavone intake and MPS among breast cancer patients at 6 and 36 months postdiagnosis stratified by BMI, the SBCSS

Quartiles of isoflavone intake (mg/day)	No.	Multivariate OR (95% CI) ^a			
		Any symptom	Hot flashes	Night sweats	Vaginal dryness
Intake at 6 months postdiagnosis ($n = 4,842$)					
BMI <27.5 kg/m ²	4,115	2,349	1,869	1,478	393
≤ 20.0	1,043	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	1,045	1.02 (0.85–1.22)	1.06 (0.89–1.28)	0.98 (0.81–1.18)	1.32 (0.98–1.78)
36.47–62.63	1,028	1.03 (0.85–1.23)	1.05 (0.88–1.27)	1.09 (0.90–1.31)	1.15 (0.84–1.56)
>62.63	999	1.14 (0.94–1.37)	1.12 (0.93–1.35)	1.13 (0.93–1.37)	1.18 (0.86–1.60)
<i>P</i> trend		0.20	0.29	0.12	0.52
BMI ≥ 27.5 kg/m ²	727	361	268	240	36
≤ 20.0	170	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.01–36.46	162	1.05 (0.65–1.68)	1.01 (0.62–1.66)	0.85 (0.53–1.38)	0.90 (0.29–2.81)
36.47–62.63	185	1.23 (0.78–1.96)	0.98 (0.60–1.59)	0.91 (0.56–1.44)	1.05 (0.37–3.02)
>62.63	210	0.91 (0.58–1.42)	0.74 (0.46–1.20)	0.73 (0.46–1.16)	1.43 (0.54–3.15)
<i>P</i> trend		0.79	0.20	0.23	0.42
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.35	0.52	0.45	0.69
Weighted intake over the first 36 months postdiagnosis ($n = 3,494$)					
BMI <27.5 kg/m ²	2,954	1,878	1,648	804	418
≤ 27.30	749	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	753	1.11 (0.89–1.38)	1.07 (0.86–1.33)	0.98 (0.77–1.24)	1.01 (0.75–1.36)
43.12–62.73	735	1.07 (0.86–1.35)	1.08 (0.87–1.35)	1.02 (0.80–1.29)	1.05 (0.78–1.41)
>62.73	717	1.13 (0.90–1.42)	1.17 (0.93–1.46)	1.04 (0.81–1.32)	0.91 (0.67–1.24)
<i>P</i> trend		0.36	0.19	0.69	0.63
BMI ≥ 27.5 kg/m ²	540	320	266	166	53
≤ 27.30	125	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27.31–43.11	121	1.05 (0.59–1.87)	1.10 (0.61–1.98)	1.41 (0.78–2.54)	0.98 (0.41–2.38)
43.12–62.73	137	1.23 (0.70–2.16)	1.27 (0.72–2.28)	1.21 (0.67–2.17)	0.84 (0.35–2.00)
>62.73	157	1.23 (0.72–2.11)	1.21 (0.69–2.12)	1.41 (0.84–2.47)	0.76 (0.32–1.79)
<i>P</i> trend		0.38	0.44	0.34	0.47
<i>P</i> for interaction		0.98	0.99	0.49	0.96

^a Adjusted for age at diagnosis, education level (categories), parity (0, 1, 2, and ≥ 3), vitamin supplement use (yes/no), total meat-fish intake (continuous), Charlson co-morbidity index ($0/\geq 1$), regular physical activity (yes/no), menopausal status, perceived quality of life (poor, average, and good), TNM stage, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy

Note: BMI was categorized by using the WHO's cut-offs for Asians (<27.5 vs. ≥ 27.5 kg/m², non-obese vs. obese)