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Erratum to: Predictivity of early depressive symptoms for post-stroke depression

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The-authors of the article «Predictivity of early depressive symptoms for Post-Stroke Depression» J Nutr Health Aging. 2015;19(7):754-758 advice several errors in the text.

Page 755: (Section: Method, 1st paragraph)
b) sufficient verbal comprehension (fluent in German, Token Test score ≤ 11) [equal sign corrected]

Page 756: (Section: Methods, 2nd paragraph)
"The Bonferroni correction for multiple testing was used in the regression analyses." [Sentence removed]

Page 756: (Section Results, 2nd paragraph)
The follow-up SCID interview revealed that 26.8% of patients ($n = 19$) fulfilled the criteria for MD, and 15.5% ($n = 11$) the criteria for minor depression. Thus, 42.3% fulfilled the DSM-IV criteria for minor or major depressive disorders at follow up. [Typo removed and percentage corrected]

Page 756: (Section Results, 3rd paragraph)
Of those patients whose scores exceeded the cut-off at baseline and were available at follow-up visit, 54.5% ($n = 12$) met the criteria for major and 22.7% ($n = 5$) met those for minor depression. [Sentence clarified]

Page 756: (Section Results, 4th paragraph)
According to the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) analysis, the discriminant ability for major depression at follow-up revealed to be high, with areas under the ROC curves of .822 for GDS-15-6m. For GDS-15, further analysis confirmed reliable detection of MD-6m with sensitivity = 1.00 and specificity = .769 for the recommended cut-off of 5 (27, 28, 29). The PPV was .613 and the NPV was 1. [PPV and NPV value corrected]

Page 756: (Section Results, 5th paragraph)
The logistic regression analysis (Table 2) showed that patients with higher scores on the GDS-15-BL were at higher risk for MD-6m (95% CI = 1.15–1.80, $p < 0.01$), with an odds ratio (OR) of 1.43. Pre-stroke depression ($p = 0.37$), ADLs ($p = 0.36$), cognitive functioning ($p = 0.41$), and age ($p = 0.35$) were not significant predictors of MD-6m. [OR for GDS-15-BL and p values corrected]

Page 756: (Section Results, 6th paragraph)
In the second model, other known risk factors, such as premorbid depression, ADLs, cognitive functioning and age, did not significantly improve the model ($F(4,65) = 1.43$, $p = 0.23$), explaining no more than 3% of unique variance in MD-6m. [Model fit corrected]

Page 757 (Table 2)
[OR for GDS-15-BL and premorbid depression corrected]

Page 757: (Section Discussion, 1st paragraph)
Almost half of the patients (42.43%) met DSM-IV criteria for a depressive disorder at 6 months after discharge. [Sentence clarified]

Table 2
Summary of logistic regression analysis for variables predicting major depression at 6-month follow-up

Baseline predictors	MD-6m		
	OR	95% CI	95% CI
GDS-15-BL	1.43	1.15–1.80	0.002
Premorbid depression	0.43	0.07–2.70	0.37
ADLs	1.02	0.98–1.06	0.36
Cognitive functioning	0.89	0.69–1.17	0.41
Age	0.97	0.90–1.04	0.35
R^2	0.39		
GOF	p = 0.76		

Abbreviations: MD-6m = major depression at 6-month follow-up; OR = odds ratio; CI = 95% confidence interval; p = level of significance; GDS-15-BL = depressive symptoms according to the Geriatric Depression Scale; 15-item version at baseline; ADL = activities of Daily Living; GOF = Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test.