

CORRECTION

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Correction: Self-reported insomnia symptoms are associated with urinary incontinence among older Indian adults: evidence from the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)

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In the original publication of this article [1] there was an error in Fig. 2, the top and bottom part of the figure were identical. The updated figure (Fig. 1) is available in this correction article. The original article has been updated.

Fig. 1 correct version of Fig. 2

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[†]Siqi Leng and Yuming Jin contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15472-7>

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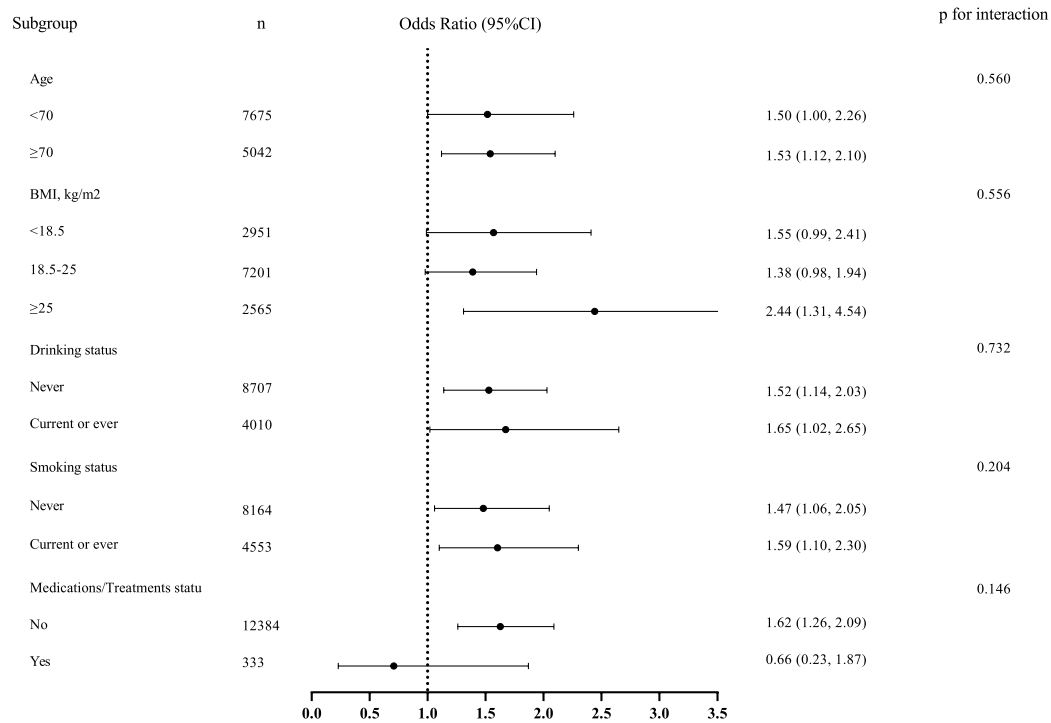
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Subgroup analysis of association between insomnia and UI for males



Subgroup analysis of association between insomnia and SUI for males

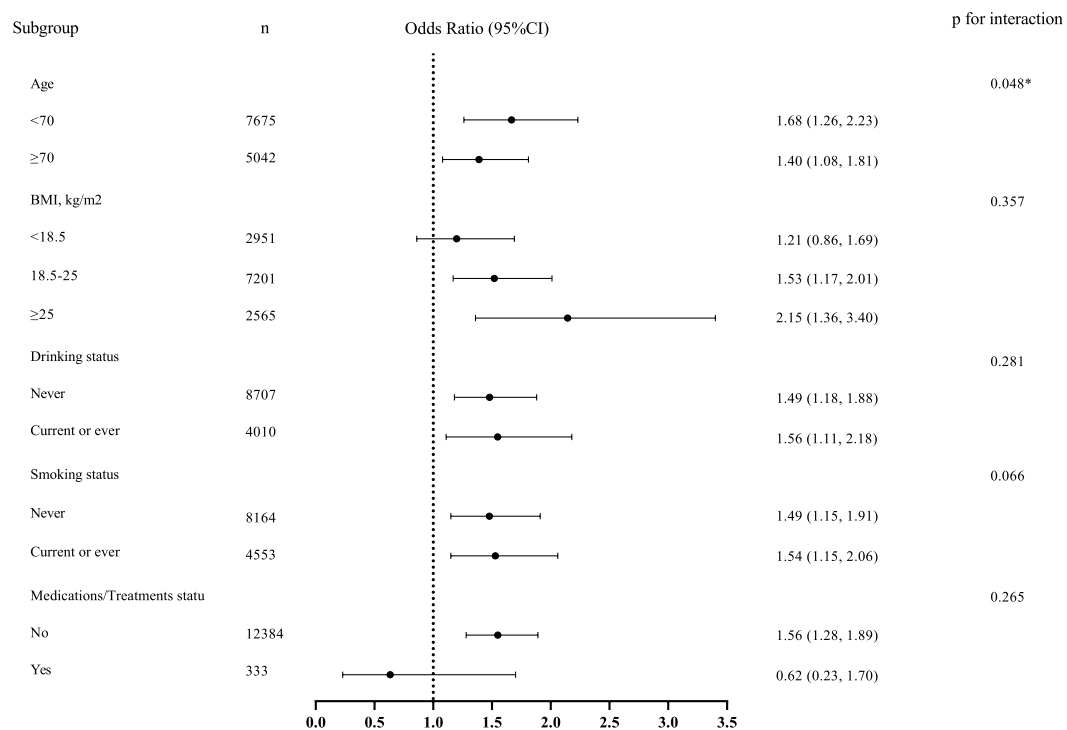
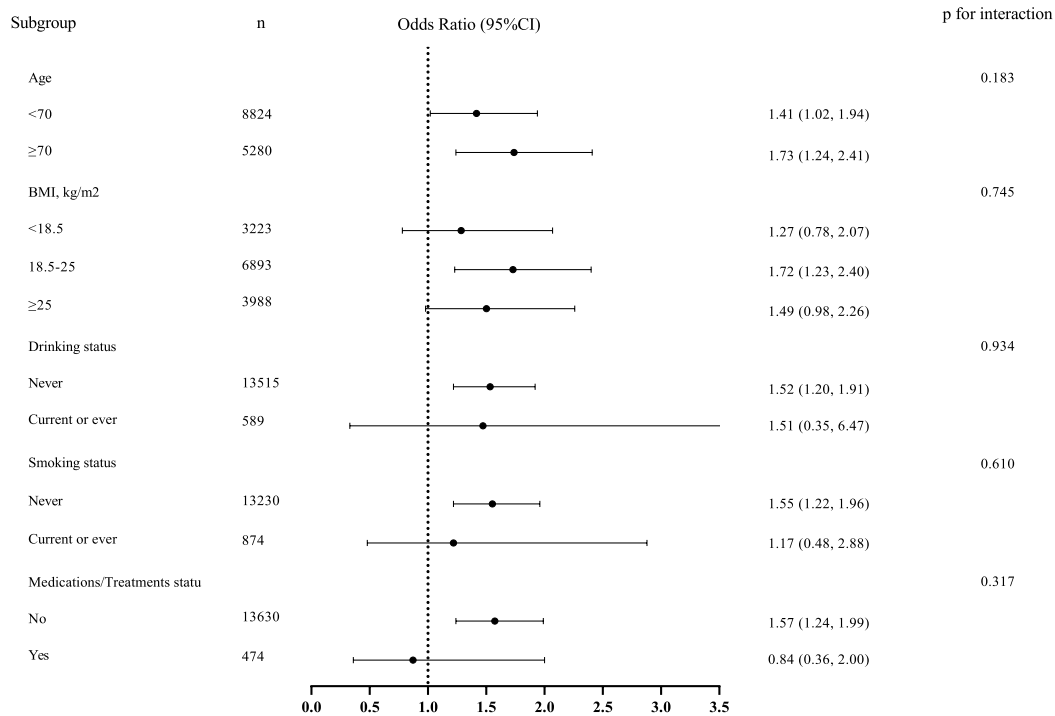


Fig. 2 Subgroup analysis of relationship between insomnia and associated UI and SUI. We recoded the BMI and recategorized it into three groups: < 18.5, 18.5–25, ≥ 25 kg/m², due to the limited sample size of BMI ≥ 30 kg/m². OR, odds ratio; 95% CI, 95% Confidence interval; UI, urinary incontinence; SUI, stress urinary incontinence; BMI, body mass index. Model 2 adjusted for: age, level of education, work status, marital status, religion, place of residence, living arrangement, economic status, caste, medication/treatment status, BMI, vigorous physical activity, waist-to-hipratio, number of chronic diseases, self-rated health (SRH), drinking status, smoking status, depression, pain except the subgroup variable

Subgroup analysis of association between insomnia and UI for females



Subgroup analysis of association between insomnia and SUI for females

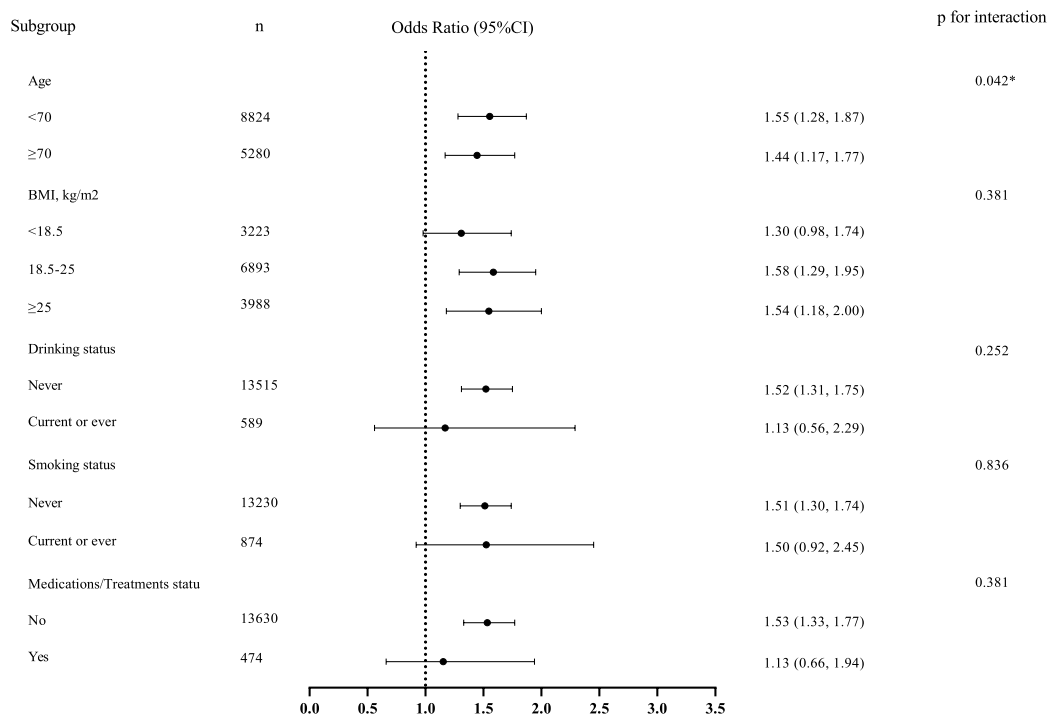


Fig. 2 continued

Reference

1. Leng S, et al. Self-reported insomnia symptoms are associated with urinary incontinence among older Indian adults: evidence from the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI). *BMC Public Health*. 2023;23:552. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-15472-7>.

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