

CORRECTION

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Adverse childhood experiences are associated with the risk of lung cancer: a prospective cohort study

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Correction

After the publication of this work [1], we became aware that Table 5 (Table 1) incorrectly duplicated the informa-

tion in Table 6. We have corrected this error and have inserted the correct Table 5 (Table 1) below.

Table 5: Frequency, age-adjusted risk and risk ratio of the occurrence of lung cancer, identified by death records, between baseline and 31 December 2005 by number of categories of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and smoking status among 16,901 adults

	N	Person-Time (yrs)	Deaths	Mortality Rate**	Relative risk of lung cancer*	
					Model A RR (95% CI)	Model B RR (95% CI)
Categories of ACEs, No.						
0	6124	44,592	44	26.0	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
1	4411	31,709	22	19.3	0.80 (0.48-1.34)	0.74 (0.44, 1.23)
2	2681	19,045	22	66.4	1.48 (0.89-2.49)	1.30 (0.77, 2.18)
3	1599	11,056	11	51.3	1.52 (0.78-2.96)	1.17 (0.59, 2.29)
4 or 5	1637	11,259	8	30.0	1.32 (0.61-2.83)	1.00 (0.46, 2.16)
6, 7, or 8	449	2901	4	62.7	3.55 (1.25-10.09)	2.34 (0.81, 6.75)
					<i>P</i> for trend = 0.025	<i>P</i> for trend = 0.251
Smoking status						
Never	8589	61,713	11	8.5		1.00 (referent)
Former	6879	49,379	73	58.0		5.92 (3.10-11.30)
Current, <20 cig/d	870	5748	10	129.7		12.43 (5.23-29.57)
Current, >20 cig/d	563	3722	17	357.1		28.15 (12.77-62.08)
Total	16,901	120,562	111	31.1		

ACEs, adverse childhood experiences RR, risk ratio CI, confidence interval

* Underlying cause of death from lung cancer defined by ICD-9 code 162 for deaths between 1995-1998; ICD-10 code C34 for deaths between 1999 and 2005.

** Rate (per 100,000 person-years) age-standardized to the 2000 Census population for California.

Model A adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, married, financial problems

Model B adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, married, financial problems, smoking status, parental smoking history. In addition to the RR estimates for ACE score, we show the RR estimates for smoking status from the regression model.

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We regret any inconvenience that this oversight may have caused.

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1. Brown DW, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Edwards VJ, Malarcher AM, Croft JB, Giles WH: **Adverse childhood experiences are associated with the risk of lung cancer: a prospective cohort study.** *BMC Public Health* 2010, **10**:20.

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