Title

Erratum: Maternal Peripartum Urinary Pyrethroid Metabolites are Associated with Thinner Children at 3.5 Years in the VHEMBE Birth Cohort (Limpopo, South Africa): Erratum.

Journal

Environmental Epidemiology, 4(4)

ISSN

2474-7882

Authors

Huang, Jonathan
Eskenazi, Brenda
Bornman, Riana
et al.

Publication Date

2020

DOI

10.1097/ee9.0000000000000103

Peer reviewed

ERRATUM

Maternal Peripartum Urinary Pyrethroid Metabolites are Associated with Thinner Children at 3.5 Years in the VHEMBE Birth Cohort (Limpopo, South Africa): Erratum

Jonathan Huang,[1] Brenda Eskenazi,[2] Riana Bornman,[3] Stephen Rauch,[2] and Jonathan Chevrier[1]

Contrary to our initial report, the analyses that we published in this paper were performed based on uncorrected pyrethroid metabolite concentrations. We re-ran all analyses using specific gravity-corrected concentrations. Results were largely consistent with those obtained using uncorrected values (Tables E1-E13, http://links.lww.com/EE/A92). When results differed, correcting for specific gravity generally strengthened associations. This primarily occurred for the inverse associations observed between *cis*-DBCA, *cis*-DCCA and 3-PBA with arm circumference and weight-for-height z-scores (Table E2, http://links.lww.com/EE/A92). Similarly, when we included additional child covariates (i.e. frequency of diarrhea in the first and second year of life, any persistent fevers lasting 4 days or more between birth and age 1, number of persistent fevers between age 1 and 2, and child food diversity score) in sensitivity analyses, inverse associations between *cis*-DBCA and arm circumference, weight-for-age z-scores, and weight, as well as between *cis*-DCCA and arm circumference, were more strongly negative when using corrected values relative to uncorrected values. In addition, while evidence for effect modification by maternal HIV status remained uncertain based on p-values for interaction terms, stratum-specific associations became more consistent with a pattern of stronger inverse associations among HIV-exposed children when we used specific gravity-corrected values. The issue described above does not affect the DDT and DDE analysis as these chemicals are measured in serum and do not require specific gravity adjustment.

Overall, our conclusions that maternal peripartum urinary pyrethroid metabolite concentrations were associated with thinner children at age 3.5 years in the VHEMBE birth cohort remain. As in the original paper, stronger associations were found among boys, children whose mother had sufficient energy intake during pregnancy, and who came from nonpoor families.

REFERENCE

Huang JY, Eskenazi B, Bornman R, Rauch S, Chevrier J: Maternal peripartum urinary pyrethroid metabolites are associated with thinner children at 3.5 years in the VHEMBE birth cohort (Limpopo, South Africa). Environmental Epidemiology 2018; 2:e026

[1]*Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Occupational Health, McGill University, Montréal, QC, Canada.*

[2]*Center for Environmental Research and Children's Health (CERCH), School of Public Health, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA.*

[3]*Centre for Sustainable Malaria Control, School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

Corresponding author: Jonathan Huang, Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Occupational Health, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, 1020 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1A2. Email: jon.huang@mcgill.ca

Environmental Epidemiology (2020) 4:e103

Received: 26 May 2020; Accepted 26 May 2020

Published online 12 June 2020

DOI: 10.1097/EE9.0000000000000103