

UC Irvine

UC Irvine Previously Published Works

Title

Correction to: Occurrence of mental illness following prenatal and early childhood exposure to tetrachloroethylene (PCE)-contaminated drinking water: a retrospective cohort study

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6t2474fd>

Journal

Environmental Health, 19(1)

ISSN

1476-069X

Authors

Aschengrau, Ann
Weinberg, Janice M
Janulewicz, Patricia A
et al.

Publication Date

2020-12-01

DOI

10.1186/s12940-020-00594-x

Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction to: Occurrence of mental illness following prenatal and early childhood exposure to tetrachloroethylene (PCE)-contaminated drinking water: a retrospective cohort study

Ann Aschengrau^{1*}, Janice M. Weinberg², Patricia A. Janulewicz¹, Megan E. Romano^{1,3}, Lisa G. Gallagher⁴, Michael R. Winter⁵, Brett R. Martin⁵, Veronica M. Vieira⁴, Thomas F. Webster⁴, Roberta F. White^{4,6} and David M. Ozonoff⁴

Correction to: *Environ Health*

<https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-069X-11-2>

Following publication of the original article [1], the author reported that, because of a programming error, incorrect sentences and incorrect Table 3 has been published. The correct sentences and Table 3 are shown below.

- 1) In the Abstract, the following sentence is correct; “No further increases in risk were observed with increasing exposure levels.”
- 2) In the Results section, the following sentence is correct; “No further increases in risk were observed with increasing exposure levels.”
- 3) In the Conclusions section, the following sentence is correct; “However, subjects with any prenatal and early childhood exposure had elevated risk of bipolar disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.”

Author details

¹Department of Epidemiology, Boston University School of Public Health, Talbot 3E, 715 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA. ²Department of

Biostatistics, Boston University School of Public Health, Crosstown, 715 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA. ³Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Box 357236, Seattle, WA 98195, USA. ⁴Department of Environmental Health, Boston University School of Public Health, Talbot 4W, 715 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA. ⁵Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Crosstown, 715 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA. ⁶Department of Neurology, Boston University School of Medicine, 72 East Concord Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA.

Published online: 09 April 2020

Reference

1. Aschengrau, et al. Occurrence of mental illness following prenatal and early childhood exposure to tetrachloroethylene (PCE)-contaminated drinking water: a retrospective cohort study. *Environ Health*. 2012;11:2. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-069X-11-2>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-069X-11-2>

* Correspondence: aaschen@bu.edu

¹Department of Epidemiology, Boston University School of Public Health, Talbot 3E, 715 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Table 3 Prenatal and Early Childhood Exposure to Tetrachloroethylene and the Risk of Mental Illness

Outcome	Exposure Category/Percentile	% Yes (n/N)	Crude Risk Ratio (95% CI)	GEE ^a Risk Ratio (95% CI)
Depression	Any	19.8 (152/769)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)
	> = 67th	19.5 (50/256)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)
	33rd- <67th	20.8 (55/265)	1.2 (0.9–1.6)	1.2 (0.9–1.6)
	> 0- <33rd	19.0 (47/248)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)
	None	17.8 (92/518)	Reference	Reference
Bipolar Disorder	Any	5.5 (36/653)	1.7 (0.9–3.2)	1.8 (0.9–3.5)
	> = 67th	5.1 (11/217)	1.6 (0.7–3.5)	1.6 (0.7–3.7)
	33rd- <67th	3.2 (7/217)	1.0 (0.4–2.5)	1.1 (0.4–2.7)
	> 0- <33rd	8.2 (18/219)	2.6 (1.3–5.1)	2.7 (1.3–5.6)
	None	3.2 (14/440)	Reference	Reference
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	Any	7.1 (47/664)	1.5 (0.9–2.5)	1.5 (0.9–2.5)
	> = 67th	6.4 (14/220)	1.4 (0.7–2.6)	1.4 (0.7–2.6)
	33rd- <67th	6.7 (15/225)	1.4 (0.7–2.7)	1.4 (0.7–2.7)
	> 0- <33rd	8.2 (18/219)	1.7 (1.0–3.2)	1.7 (0.9–3.2)
	None	4.7 (21/447)	Reference	Reference
Schizophrenia	Any	0.5 (3/620)	2.1 (0.2–20.0)	2.1 (0.2–20.0)
	> = 67th	0.0 (0/206)		
	33rd- <67th	0.9 (2/212)		
	> 0- <33rd	0.5 (1/202)		
	None	0.2 (1/427)	Reference	Reference

^aGEE Generalized estimating equations