

CORRECTION

Correction to: Association of Environmental Injustice and Cardiovascular Diseases and Risk Factors in the United States

In the article by Sumanth Khadke et al, “Association of Environmental Injustice and Cardiovascular Diseases and Risk Factors in the United States,” which published on March 27, 2024 (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2024;13:e033428. DOI: [10.1161/JAHA.123.033428](https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.123.033428)), corrections were needed.

In the Methods and Results section of the Abstract, the sentence reading “Similarly, coronary artery disease (RR, 1.143 [95% CI, 1.127–1.159]) and stroke (RR, 1.118 [95% CI, 1.102–1.135]) were significantly higher in the quartile 4 than in the quartile 1 environmental burden module” has been corrected to read: “Similarly, coronary artery disease (RR, 1.057 [95% CI, 1.043–1.071]) and stroke (RR, 1.118 [95% CI, 1.102–1.135]) were significantly higher in the quartile 4 than in the quartile 1 environmental burden module.”

On page 4, in the Results section under the heading Cardiovascular Risk Factor Prevalence, corrections were made to data to be consistent with the data provided in Table 2:

“Similarly, the prevalence of hypertension was highest in EJI quartile 4 (35,200 [IQR, 29,800–41,300] per 100,000 people) and lowest in EJI quartile 1 (29,400 [IQR, 26,100–33,100] per 100,000 people; RR, 1.561 [95% CI, 1.540–1.583]; Figure 2D). The prevalence of diabetes was highest in EJI quartile 4 (13,000 [IQR, 11,000–15,900] per 100,000 people) and lowest in EJI Q1 (8,500 [IQR, 7,400–9,900] per 100,000 people; RR, 2.024 [95% CI, 1.993–2.056]; Figure 2E).”

This now reads as follows:

“Similarly, the prevalence of hypertension was highest in EJI quartile 4 (35,200 [IQR, 29 800–41 300] per 100 000 people) and lowest in EJI quartile 1 (29,400 [IQR, 26,100–33,100] per 100 000 people; RR, 1.561 [95% CI, 1.540–1.583]; Figure 2D). The prevalence of diabetes was highest in EJI quartile 4 (13,000 [IQR, 11 000–15 900] per 100 000 people) and lowest in EJI Q1 (8,500 [IQR, 7,400–9,900] per 100,000 people; RR, 2.024 [95% CI, 1.993–2.056]; Figure 2E).”

On page 4, in the Results section,

In the Abstract, under Methods and Results, and in the study's Results section on page 4, under the heading Incremental Value of Environmental Factors Over Social Vulnerability, the rate ratio for coronary artery disease was mistakenly given as 1.143 [95% CI, 1.127–1.159] for quartile 4 in the environmental burden module. That sentence has now been corrected to “The risk of having coronary artery disease (RR, 1.057 [95% CI, 1.043–1.071]) and stroke (RR, 1.118 [95% CI, 1.102–1.135]) was significantly higher in quartile 4 of the EBM than in quartile 1 of the EBM.”

The authors regret the errors.

The online version of the article has been updated and is available here: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/JAHA.123.033428>