



Correction: Investigating the causal relationships between excess adiposity and cardiometabolic health in men and women

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The original non-linear Mendelian randomisation approach used in this analysis, known as the ‘residual’ method [1], relies on the strong parametric assumptions of linearity and homogeneity between the genetic instrument and the exposure across strata of the exposure [2]. There have been reports that these assumptions were frequently violated [2, 3]. In response, the authors of the method [2] introduced the ‘doubly-ranked’ approach, implemented in a new R package, ‘SUMnlmr’ (<https://github.com/amymariemason/SUMnlmr>). We used this new approach to re-analyse our data, finding no evidence of non-linear causal relationships between BMI and chronic kidney disease (CKD) in either sex. We did find evidence of non-linear causal relationships between BMI and type 2 diabetes, blood glucose levels, HbA_{1c} and all tested lipid fractions in unstratified analyses. In sex-specific analyses, we found significant non-linear associations between BMI and HbA_{1c} in both sexes, and with type 2 diabetes, glucose, HDL-cholesterol and triacylglycerols only in men. The original article has been corrected to reflect the revised methodology; new data are shown in Figs 2 and 3, Table 4 and ESM Fig. 7.

In addition, the spelling of Hugo Pomares-Millan’s name has been corrected.

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