Correction: *Contextual and individual inequalities of multimorbidity in Brazilian adults: a cross-sectional national-based study*

Nunes BP, Chiavegatto Filho ADP, Pati S, *et al.* Contextual and individual inequalities of multimorbidity in Brazilian adults: a cross-sectional national-based study. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e015885. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-015885.

This article was previously published with some errors.

In table 1 and supplementary table 1, the percentages of the descriptive analyses, no full postestimation of complex sampling are performed resulting in minor discrepancies on decimal places. Absolute numbers are not affected. The issue didn't affect the main results or the conclusions of the paper. The corrected numbers are displayed below.

Table 1 Description of the sample and multimorbidity frequency. Brazil, 2013

Variables	% originally published	% corrected
Sex		
Male	44.9	47.1
Female	55.1	52.9
Age (in years)		
18 to 29	24.3	26.1
30 to 39	21.0	21.6
40 to 49	18.8	18.1
50 to 59	16.8	16.2
60 to 69	10.8	10.2
70 to 79	5.7	5.4
80 or more	2.6	2.5
Skin color*		
White	47.8	47.5
Black	9.2	9.2
Brown	41.7	42.0
Marital status		
Without partner	38.4	38.8
With partner	61.6	61.2
Schooling (in years)		
0	13.9	13.7
1-8	25.7	25.3
8-11	15.3	15.5
≥12	45.2	45.5
Wealth index (in quintiles)		
1º (High)	22.3	22.2
2º	22.4	22.4
3º	19.5	19.5
4º	21.0	21.0
5º (Low)	14.7	14.9
Private health plan		
No	69.4	69.7

Variables	% originally published	% corrected
Yes	30.6	30.3
Geographical area		
Urban	86.5	86.2
Rural	13.5	13.8
State-level education		
High	37.2	37.2
Middle	32.4	32.4
Low	30.4	30.4
State-level income		
High	36.0	36.0
Middle	30.0	30.1
Low	33.9	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Supplementary table 1 Individual prevalence, duration and number of comorbidities for each morbidity evaluated. Brazil, 2013

Morbidities	Individual prevalence originally published		Individual prevalence corrected	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
High Blood Pressure	22.3	21.7 to 23.0	21.4	20.9 to 22.0
Spinal column problem	19.0	18.3 to 19.7	18.4	17.7 to 19.1
Hypercholesterolemia	8.4	8.0 to 8.8	8.1	7.7 to 8.4
Arthritis/rheumatism	6.7	6.4 to 7.1	6.4	6.1 to 6.8
Diabetes	6.5	6.2 to 6.9	6.2	5.9 to 6.6
Asthma/wheezy bronchitis	4.4	4.1 to 4.8	4.4	4.1 to 4.7
Depression	4.2	3.9 to 4.5	4.1	3.9 to 4.4
Worktorelated muscle-skeletal disorders	2.5	2.2 to 2.8	2.4	2.2 to 2.7
Cancer	1.9	1.7 to 2.2	1.8	1.7 to 2.0
Another heart disease	1.9	1.6 to 2.1	1.8	1.6 to 2.1
Stroke	1.6	1.4 to 1.8	1.5	1.4 to 1.7
Kidney problem	1.5	1.3 to 1.7	1.4	1.3 to 1.6
Heart attack	1.3	1.2 to 1.5	1.2	1.1 to 1.4
Heart failure	1.2	1.1 to 1.4	1.2	1.0 to 1.3
Bronchitis	1.0	0.8 to 1.1	1.0	0.8 to 1.1
Angina	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	0.8	0.7 to 0.9
Emphysema	0.5	0.4 to 0.6	0.4	0.3 to 0.5
Another lung disease	0.5	0.4 to 0.6	0.5	0.4 to 0.6
Bipolar disorder	0.4	0.3 to 0.5	0.4	0.3 to 0.5
Another mental disease	0.3	0.2 to 0.4	0.3	0.2 to 0.4
Schizophrenia	0.2	0.2 to 0.3	0.2	0.2 to 0.3
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	0.2	0.1 to 0.2	0.2	0.1 to 0.2

In reference 17, the last names of the authors were abbreviated. They should read as follows:

Souza-Junior PRB, Freitas MPS, Antonaci GA, *et al.* Sampling design for the National Health Survey, 2013. *Epidemiologia e Serviços de Saúde* 2015;24:207–16.

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