Correction

Correction to:
Chronic Postoperative Pain After Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Hysterectomy for Endometrial Cancer
by Lunde S, Petersen KK, Kugathasan P, Arendt-Nielsen L and Søgaard-Andersen E.
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I N THE JUNE 2019 issue of *Journal of Gynecologic Surgery* (vol. 35, no. 3; 140–146) an error was identified in Table 4 on page 144 where three out of the thirteen 95% confidence intervals were incorrectly reported (Age in Model 1, Acute postoperative pain, and Age in Model 2). Please see below for the original Table 4 (left) and revised Table 4 (right) indicating the corrected data in bold.

TABLE 4. BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION WITH BACKWARD STEPWISE SELECTION OF RISK FACTORS FOR POSTOPERATIVE CHRONIC PAIN FOLLOWING ROBOT-ASSISTED HYSTERECTOMY

Model 1 Nagelkerke R^2 0.419

Variable	OR (95% CI)[a]	p-Value
Preoperative pelvic pain	4.24 (3.34–5.14)	0.002
Acute postoperative pain	1.20 (1.00–1.40)	0.067
Preoperative pain elsewhere	2.66 (1.52–3.80)	0.092
Age	0.96 (0.14–1.78)	0.351
Severity of cancer	1.97 (0.97–2.97)	0.182
Operating time	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	0.896
Blood loss	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.290
Education	1.41 (1.06–1.76)	0.053
Employment status	0.94 (0.63–1.25)	0.695

Model 2 Nagelkerke R^2 0.382

Variable	OR (95% CI)[a]	p-Value
Preoperative pelvic pain	4.99 (4.15–5.83)	0.000
Acute postoperative pain	1.27 (−0.55 to 3.09)	0.009
Age	0.94 (0.31–1.57)	0.056
Education	1.34 (1.01–1.67)	0.074

[a]Data are displayed as OR (95% CI).
OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

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Variable	OR (95% CI)[a]	p-Value
Preoperative pelvic pain	4.24 (3.34–5.14)	0.002
Acute postoperative pain	1.20 (1.00–1.40)	0.067
Preoperative pain elsewhere	2.66 (1.52–3.80)	0.092
Age	0.96 **(0.88–1.04)**	0.351
Severity of cancer	1.97 (0.97–2.97)	0.182
Operating time	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	0.896
Blood loss	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.290
Education	1.41 (1.06–1.76)	0.053
Employment status	0.94 (0.63–1.25)	0.695

Model 2 Nagelkerke R^2 0.382

Variable	OR (95% CI)[a]	p-Value
Preoperative pelvic pain	4.99 (4.15–5.83)	0.000
Acute postoperative pain	1.27 **(1.09–1.45)**	0.009
Age	0.94 **(0.88–1.00)**	0.056
Education	1.34 (1.01–1.67)	0.074

[a]Data are displayed as OR (95% CI).
OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Subsequently, the article refers to two of the three incorrect 95% confidence intervals in the section ''Risk factors for development of chronic postoperative pain'' on page 143. See below for the original text as well as the revised text with corrected data indicated in bold.

Risk factors for development of chronic postoperative pain

The binary logistic regression model with a backward stepwise selection of risk factors was made in 2 models. Model 1 (Nagelkerke R^2 0.419) included all study parameters (preoperative pelvic pain, acute postoperative pain intensity, preoperative pain elsewhere, age, severity of cancer stage $\pm$ lymphadenectomy, operating time, blood loss, education, and employment status). Model 2 (Nagelkerke R^2 0.382) only included 4 study parameters from model 1 (preoperative pelvic pain, acute postoperative pain intensity, age, and education). The regression model established 2 significant factors for development of chronic postoperative pain ($p < 0.05$): preoperative pelvic pain (odds ratio [OR]: 4.99, 95% CI: 4.15–5.83) and acute postoperative pain (OR: 1.27; 95% CI −0.55 to 3.09) while demonstrating a trend toward age as a protective factor (OR: 0.94: 95% CI: 0.31–1.57). Please refer to Table 4.

Risk factors for development of chronic postoperative pain

The binary logistic regression model with a backward stepwise selection of risk factors was made in 2 models. Model 1 (Nagelkerke R^2 0.419) included all study parameters (preoperative pelvic pain, acute postoperative pain intensity, preoperative pain elsewhere, age, severity of cancer stage $\pm$ lymphadenectomy, operating time, blood loss, education, and employment status). Model 2 (Nagelkerke R^2 0.382) only included 4 study parameters from model 1 (preoperative pelvic pain, acute postoperative pain intensity, age, and education). The regression model established 2 significant factors for development of chronic postoperative pain ($p < 0.05$): preoperative pelvic pain (odds ratio [OR]: 4.99, 95% CI: 4.15–5.83) and acute postoperative pain (OR: 1.27; 95% CI: **1.09–1.45**) while demonstrating a trend toward age as a protective factor (OR: 0.94: 95% CI: **0.88–1.00**). Please refer to Table 4.

The authors apologize for this error.

The online version of this article has been corrected.