

The Effects of Dietary Improvement on Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials: Erratum

In an article by Firth et al. published in this journal (1), an incorrect estimate was presented for one of 16 papers included in a meta-analysis. The correct estimate of the effect size for the study by Wardle et al. (2) should have been in the range of 0.2 to 0.4 (a more precise calculation would be between 0.24 and 0.26) and not 1.7 as reported by Firth et al. An Editorial Comment published in the same issue as this Erratum addresses this issue (3), and Firth and colleagues provide a detailed response by re-analyzing the data while excluding this study (4). After correction, the overall conclusions of the article remain unchanged. Readers are referred to the updated analyses provided by Firth et al. (4) for a presentation of the corrected data.

References

1. Firth J, Marx W, Dash S, Carney R, Teasdale SB, Solmi M, Stubbs B, Schuch FB, Carvalho AF, Jacka F, Sarris J. The Effects of Dietary Improvement on Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. *Psychosom Med* 2019 Apr;81:265–80.
2. Wardle J, Rogers P, Judd P, Taylor MA, Rapoport L, Green M, Perry KN. Randomized trial of the effects of cholesterol-lowering dietary treatment on psychological function. *The American Journal of Medicine*. 2000 May 1;108:547–53.
3. Kop WJ, Chapman BP. Editorial comment on Firth et al. (2019). *Psychosom Med* 2020;82:532–3.
4. Firth J, Marx W, Dash S, Carney R, Teasdale SB, Solmi M, Stubbs B, Schuch FB, Carvalho AF, Jacka F, Sarris J. Author's response. *Psychosom Med* 2020;82:534–5.