



**OPEN** **Publisher Correction: Higher neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio is associated with depressive symptoms in Japanese general male population**

Published online: 11 July 2022

Hirota Kinoshita, Daiki Takekawa, Takashi Kudo, Kaori Sawada, Tatsuya Mikami & Kazuyoshi Hirota

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13562-x>, published online 03 June 2022

The original version of this Article contained errors in Table 1, where the column ‘P-value’ was incomplete for ‘Females’. Furthermore, data in the row ‘CES-D’ contained errors, where the *p*-value for ‘Males’ and the data ‘Non-depressive symptoms’ for ‘Females’ was displaced, and data for ‘Depressive symptoms’ for ‘Females’ was omitted.

The original Table 1 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

	Males			Females		
	Non-depressive symptoms	Depressive symptoms	P-value	Non-depressive symptoms	Depressive symptoms	P-value
n	340 (81.3%)	78 (18.7%)	–	475 (79.6%)	122 (20.4%)	–
Age, yrs	55 (41, 67)	50.5 (38, 67)	0.179 0.228	56 (43, 66)	54 (37, 66)	0.179 0.373
< 45	100 (29.4%)	31 (39.7%)		137 (28.8%)	43 (35.2%)	
45 ≤, < 65	136 (40.0%)	24 (30.8%)		202 (42.5%)	42 (34.4%)	
65 ≤, < 75	71 (20.9%)	18 (23.1%)		96 (20.2%)	27 (22.1%)	
75 ≤	33 (9.7%)	5 (6.4%)		40 (8.4%)	10 (8.2%)	
Height, cm	169.3 (164.4, 173.2)	168.9 (163.9, 173.7)	0.945	156.4 (151.9, 160.1)	155.5 (151.6, 160.6)	0.796
BW, kg	67.1 (60.9, 73.7)	65.4 (60.5, 73.0)	0.384	52.9 (48.1, 59.1)	53.2 (48.7, 57.5)	0.941
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	23.5 (21.6, 25.8)	23.4 (21.5, 25.2)	0.422 0.376	22.0 (19.8, 24.2)	22.0 (19.3, 24.7)	0.864 0.375
< 18.5	9 (2.6%)	1 (1.3%)		51 (10.7%)	17 (13.9%)	
18.5 ≤, < 25	218 (64.1%)	57 (73.1%)		330 (69.5%)	76 (62.3%)	
25 ≤, < 30	95 (27.9%)	15 (19.2%)		75 (15.8%)	25 (20.5%)	
30 ≤	18 (5.3%)	5 (6.4%)		19 (4.0%)	4 (3.3%)	
CES-D	6 (2, 10)	19 (17, 24.8)		<0.001*	7 (3, 10)	
AST, U/L	23 (19, 29)	23 (19, 27)	0.768	20 (17, 24)	19 (16, 23)	
ALT, U/L	21.5 (17, 31)	22 (18, 30)	0.683	16 (13, 20)	14.5 (11, 19)	
BUN, mg/dL	14.7 (12.5, 17.8)	14.7 (11.9, 17.1)	0.395	13.5 (11.4, 16.1)	13.4 (11.0, 16.8)	
Cre, mg/dL	0.83 (0.75, 0.92)	0.81 (0.74, 0.91)	0.563	0.61 (0.56, 0.67)	0.61 (0.55, 0.67)	
BNP, pg/dL	6.2 (5.8, 11.1)	6.5 (5.8, 10.6)	0.754	9.4 (5.9, 15.1)	10.0 (6.0, 16.3)	
HbA1c, %	5.6 (5.4, 5.8)	5.6 (5.3, 5.9)	0.353	5.8 (5.4, 5.8)	5.6 (5.3, 5.8)	
Hypertension	106 (31.2%)	21 (26.9%)	0.498	115 (24.2%)	34 (27.9%)	
DM	25 (7.4%)	6 (7.7%)	1.000	17 (3.6%)	3 (2.5%)	
Dyslipidemia	42 (12.4%)	9 (11.5%)	1.000	56 (11.8%)	17 (13.9%)	
CAD	8 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	0.361	7 (1.5%)	1 (0.8%)	
Stroke	9 (2.6%)	1 (1.3%)	0.696	8 (1.7%)	3 (2.5%)	
Current smoker	89 (26.2%)	19 (24.4%)	0.777	34 (7.2%)	13 (10.7%)	
Alcohol drinker	245 (72.1%)	45 (57.7%)	0.020*	156 (32.8%)	37 (30.3%)	

**Table 1.** The subjects' characteristics. \* $P < 0.05$ . Differences between the non-depressive symptoms and depressive symptoms groups were examined by Fisher's exact test for categorical variables and Mann–Whitney test for continuous variables. Data are shown as number (a percentage of each group) or median (25 to 75th percentile). *ALT* alanine transferase, *AST* aspartate transferase, *BMI* body mass index, *BNP* B-type natriuretic peptide, *BUN* blood urea nitrogen, *BW* body weight, *CAD* coronary artery disease, *CES-D* Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, *Cre* creatinine, *DM* diabetes mellitus, *HbA1c* hemoglobin A1c.



**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2022