BMC Nephrology

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Correction to: High rates of central obesity and sarcopenia in CKD irrespective of renal replacement therapy – an observational cross-sectional study

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported an error in the presentation of Table 3 and Table 4. In this Correction the original and the corrected version of the two tables are given. The original publication of this article has been corrected.

The original presentation of Tables 3 and 4:

Table 3 New

Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	
Multivariate logistic regression with Sarcopenia as dependent variable	
CKD patients (reference)	
ESRD-HD	0.31 (0.08, 1.25)
Renal transplant	0.80 (0.35, 1.83)
Gender (female =1)	2.87 (1.27, 6.48)
Age (per year increase)	1.10 (1.06, 1.14)
Prescribed medications (per no. increase)	1.19 (1.07. 1.32)
BMI (per unit increase)	0.92 (0.85, 0.99)

Table 4 New

Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	
Multivariate logistic regression with 'central obesity' as dependent variable	
CKD patients (reference)	
ESRD-HD	2.12 (0.55, 8.18)
Renal transplant	2.00 (0.71, 5.62)
Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus	3.10 (1.20, 8.03)
Fat mass (increase in 1 kg)	1.29 (1.20, 1.39)

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The corrected presentation of Table 3 and Table 4:

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression with Sarcopenia as dependent variable

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CKD patients (reference)	
ESRD-HD	0.31 (0.08, 1.25)
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Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression with 'central obesity' as dependent variable

Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	
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Reference
1.   Dierkes et al. High rates of central obesity and sarcopenia in CKD irrespective of renal replacement therapy – an observational cross-sectional study. 2018;19:259. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12882-018-1055-6.