

Corrigendum

On behalf of Luís Fernando S. Castro-de-Araújo, Ricardo Barcelos-Ferreira, Camila Bertini Martins, and Cássio M. C. Bottino, authors of the paper entitled “Depressive morbidity among elderly individuals who are hospitalized, reside at long-term care facilities, and are under outpatient care in Brazil: a meta-analysis,” published in this journal in 2013, volume 35, issue 2, pages 201-7, we hereby publish a corrigendum for some data presented in the original version of the article, as listed below.

First of all, in the Abstract, Results section, CSDS prevalence rates should be corrected as follows: i) between 20 and 57% (not 56%); and ii) between 28 and 45% (not 11 and 65%).

With the help of Prof. Mendes-Chiloff, author of one of the papers cited in our meta-analysis, the authors noticed that the subheadings of Table 1 were misplaced. “Outpatients” should read “Hospitalized patients” and vice-versa. The same error is reproduced in the text excerpts commenting on the results shown in Table 1 (Results and Conclusion sections) and in the legends for Figures 1, 2, and 3. There was no error in the statistical analysis. We thank Dr. Mendes-Chiloff for bringing the error to our attention.

Below, we present corrected versions for the text excerpts, table and figures affected by the error (all changes highlighted in italic font).

1) The last paragraph of the Results section should read as follows:

The studies that investigated CSDS in the *inpatient* setting totaled 299 patients, and the prevalence ranged from 20²⁴ to 57%,²⁵ with a combined estimate of 45% (95%CI 0.31-0.60) (Figure 1). The four studies that investigated a total of 1,454 *outpatients* found MDD prevalence rates of 23³¹ and 42%,²⁹ and CSDS prevalence rates of 28³⁰ and 45%,⁸ with a combined estimate of 32% for MDD (95%CI 0.16-0.51, Figure 2) and 36% for CSDS (95%CI 0.21-0.53, Figure 3). The studies that investigated CSDS in LTCFs assessed 839 patients and found prevalence rates of 11²⁶ and 65%,²³ with a combined estimate of 39% (95%CI 0.27-0.52, Figure 4).

2) In the Discussion section, CSDS screening subtitle, “and that of CSDS varied between 31 and 45%” should read “and that of CSDS varied between 28 and 45%.”

3) The beginning of the Conclusion section should read as follows:

The present review identified 15 studies that comprised a total of 2,592 elderly participants. Among elderly *hospitalized individuals*, the overall prevalence of CSDS was 45% (Figure 1). Among *outpatient* individuals, the overall prevalence of CSDS was 36%, and that of MDD was 32% (Figures 2 and 3). Finally, among elderly in LTCFs, the overall prevalence of CSDS was 39% (Figure 4).

4) Below we present corrected versions for Table 1 and for the legends of Figures 1 to 3.

Table 1 Studies on the prevalence of depression and CSDS among the Brazilian elderly

Study	Region*	Age	n	Males (%)	Prevalence (%)	Instruments [†]	Associated factors [‡]
<i>Hospitalized patients</i>							
Porcu et al., 2002 ²⁵	PR	60	30	53	CSDS: 56.7	HAM-D	Severe MD
Ferrari & Dalacorte, 2007 ²²	SC	60	50	32	CSDS: 46	GDS-15	Very old
Maués et al., 2007 ²⁴	PA	65	30	60	CSDS: 20	GDS	Stroke
Mendes-Chiloff et al., 2008 ³⁴	SP	60	189	45	CSDS: 56.1	GDS-15	Circulatory system diseases
<i>Outpatients</i>							
Almeida et al., 1998 ²⁹	SP	55	124	25	MDD: 41.9	ICD-10	Dysthymia
Duarte & Rego, 2007 ³¹	BA	60	1120	27.5	MDD: 23.4	DSM-IV	HTN, OA
Lucchetti et al., 2009 ³⁰	SP	60	110	26.4	CSDS: 28.2	GDS-15	OA
Souza et al., 2007 ⁸	PE	60	100	29	CSDS: 45	GDS-30	> Males
<i>Patients in long-term care facilities</i>							
Ribeiro et al., 1994 ²⁸	PR	60	438	47.8	CSDS: 48	GDS	Not assessed
Porcu et al., 2002	PR	60	30	50	CSDS: 50	HAM-D	Suicidality
Munk & Laks, 2005 ³³	RJ	65	101	20.8	CSDS: 30	GDS-15	Not assessed
Santana & Barboza Filho, 2007 ³²	BA	60	151	65.3	CSDS: 21.1	GDS-15	Not assessed
Siqueira et al., 2009 ²⁷	PE	60	55	56	CSDS: 51	GDS-30	Not assessed
Póvoa et al., 2009 ²⁶	DF	60	18	27.8	CSDS: 11.1	GDS-15	Not assessed
Galhardo et al., 2010 ²³	MG	60	46	17	CSDS: 65	GDS-15	CVD 76%

* BA = Bahia; DF = Federal District; MG = Minas Gerais; PA = Pará; PE = Pernambuco; PR = Paraná; RJ = Rio de Janeiro; SC = Santa Catarina; SP = São Paulo.

[†] GDS = Geriatric Depression Scale; HAM-D = Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression.

[‡] HTN = hypertension; CVD = cardiovascular disease; OA = osteoarthritis.

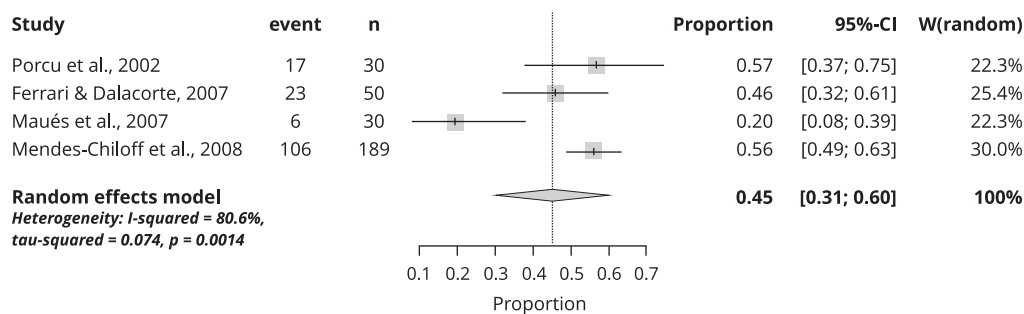


Figure 1 Combined prevalence of CSDS among *hospitalized elderly individuals*.

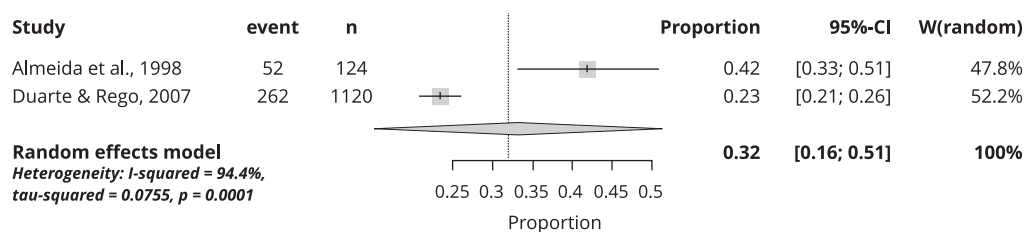


Figure 2 Prevalence of MDD among *elderly patients assisted at outpatient services*.

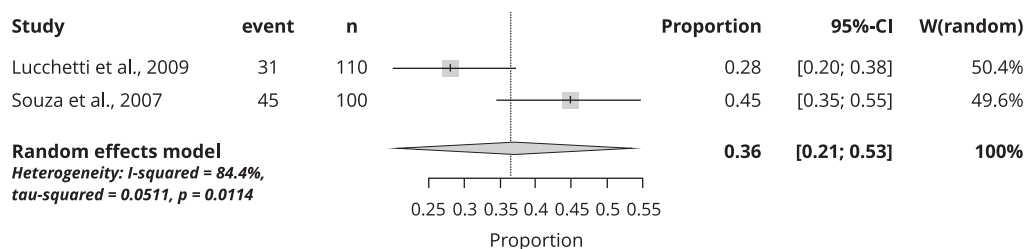


Figure 3 Prevalence of CSDS among *elderly patients assisted at outpatient services*.

Finally, we would also like to present corrections in three references:

8 Souza DMS, Castillo CLC, Kunz FC, Santosa TGC, Fontana DB, Santos ACO, et al. [Depressive symptoms and cognitive deficit in an elderly population attended at the elderly unit of the Oswaldo Cruz University Hospital GERO-HUOC]. An Fac Med Univ Fed Pernamb. 2007;52:37-40.

24 Maués CR, Rodrigues SMC, Cardoso HC, Freire Jr JEB, Ribeiro VC. [Epidemiology of elderly interned in infirmary of medical clinic at public hospital]. Rev Para Med. 2007;21:31-6.

27 Siqueira GR, Vasconcelos DT, Duarte GC, Arruda IC, Costa JAS, Cardoso RO. [Analysis of depression in elderly living in the shelter "Christ the Redeemer", applying the Scale of Geriatric Depression (SGD)]. Cien Saude Colet. 2009;14:253-9.