

Corrigendum

Cross-sectional and prospective relationships of passive and mentally active sedentary behaviours and physical activity with depression – CORRIGENDUM

Mats Hallgren, Thi-Thuy-Dung Nguyen, Neville Owen, Brendon Stubbs, Davy Vancampfort, Andreas Lundin, David Dunstan, Rino Bellocco and Ylva Trolle Lagerros

<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.2019.60>, Published by Cambridge University Press, 21 March 2019

Keywords: Sedentary behaviour, physical activity, depression, isotemporal substitution modelling, corrigendum

The article currently states that ‘walking’ was included in the calculation of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA). This is incorrect. Walking was categorised separately as ‘light physical activity’, while ‘Strenuous exercise (e.g. jogging, swimming)’ and ‘hard training/competition’ were combined to form the MVPA category, as otherwise described.

The authors wish to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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doi:10.1192/bjp.2019.87

Reference

Hallgren M, Nguyen T-T-D, Owen N, Stubbs B, Vancampfort D, Lundin A, Dunstan D, Bellocco R and Lagerros YT. Cross-sectional and prospective relationships of passive and mentally active sedentary behaviours and physical activity with depression. *Br J Psychiatry* 2019; 1–7.

Retraction

Association between particulate matter air pollution and risk of depression and suicide: systematic review and meta-analysis - RETRACTION

Xuelin Gu, Qisijing Liu, Furong Deng, Xueqin Wang, Hualiang Lin, Xinbiao Guo and Shaowei Wu

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.2018.295>, Published online by Cambridge University Press, 05 February 2019

Keywords: Particulate matter; depression; suicide; meta-analysis; retraction

We, the Editors of the *British Journal of Psychiatry*, have retracted the following article: Gu et al, 2019.

In January 2020, the authors alerted the editorial team to an error in the analyses. The authors transformed the effect estimates extracted from all included studies to the same scale (per 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in particulate matter). The error occurred during the data transformation for the 95% confidence intervals of the extracted effect estimates. The authors inappropriately expanded the standard errors of some effect estimates during the log and antilog changes.

Following a detailed investigation by the senior editorial committee, it was identified that the main findings are unreliable as a result of the error. The corrected analyses no longer indicate

an association between $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and depression and the association with depression at either exposure ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) are close to identical.

The authors agree to the retraction and the Editors would like to thank the authors for alerting the editorial team to the error.

Xuelin Gu; Qisijing Liu; Furong Deng; Xueqin Wang; Hualiang Lin; Xinbiao Guo; Shaowei Wu

doi:10.1192/bjp.2020.87

Reference

1. Gu X, Liu Q, Deng F, Wang X, Lin H, Guo X and Wu S. Association between particulate matter air pollution and risk of depression and suicide: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Psychiatry* 2019; 215: 456–467. doi: 10.1192/bjp.2018.295.