Effectiveness of a home-based cognitive behavioral program to manage concerns about falls in community-dwelling, frail older people

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Erratum to: Effectiveness of a home-based cognitive behavioral program to manage concerns about falls in community-dwelling, frail older people: results of a randomized controlled trial

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Erratum

Unfortunately, the original version of this article [1] contains an error within Table 5 of the results section. Within the column “Intervention group” the number of “Indoor falls” was incorrectly written as 2, but should in fact be 202. The correct version of Table 5 can be found below.

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Reference

### Table 5 Effects of the Home-Based Cognitive Behavioral Program on Fall Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control group</th>
<th>Intervention group</th>
<th>Model&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>P- value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n = 180</td>
<td>n = 166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline until 12-month follow-up</td>
<td>106 (58.9)</td>
<td>94 (56.6)</td>
<td>0.79 (0.50-1.23)</td>
<td>.292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent fallers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline until 12-month follow-up</td>
<td>67 (37.2)</td>
<td>55 (33.1)</td>
<td>0.67 (0.41-1.09)</td>
<td>.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total falls</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>0.86 (0.65-1.13)</td>
<td>.273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor falls</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0.68 (0.50-0.92)</td>
<td>.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1.11 (0.78-1.56)</td>
<td>.568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of times medical attention required as a result of falls</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1.42 (0.96-2.10)</td>
<td>.083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results of mixed-effects logistic and negative binomial regression analyses

95 % CI = 95 % confidence interval; OR = odds ratio mixed-effects logistic regression; IRR = incidence rate ratio obtained via negative binomial regression

<sup>a</sup>Model adjusted for baseline score measurement and level of concerns about falls, age, gender, perceived general health, and falls in the past 6 months

<sup>b</sup>Analyses were performed with a Poisson distribution. This distribution of fall events accounts for over dispersion and incorporates both number of falls and time (weeks) of follow-up; herefore, all available data was used