Causal diagrams and the logic of matched case-control studies [Corrigendum]


On page 140, Figure 8 Diagram B shows a cause of D that is not a confounder. After conditioning on S, an association is also created between E and C, and therefore, a dashed line should connect these variables (revised figure below). As a result, three paths (not two) now connect C and D (C $\rightarrow$ E $\rightarrow$ D; C $\rightarrow$ D; and C $\rightarrow$ D). Since these three paths sum up to a null association between C and D, the sum of C $\rightarrow$ D and C $\rightarrow$ D is not null, and colliding bias is present (unless the effect of E on D is precisely null).

Note: The question mark denotes the effect of interest.