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 → E → D; C → D; and C → D). Since these three paths sum up to a null association between C and D, the sum of C → D and C → D is not null, and colliding bias is present (unless the effect of E on D is precisely null).

![Diagram A](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Diagram A**

![Diagram B](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Diagram B**

![Diagram C](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Diagram C**

**Figure 8** Special cases of matching: no net bias under the precise null (A); colliding bias in the absence of confounding bias (B and C).

**Note:** The question mark denotes the effect of interest.