Predicting frequent COPD exacerbations using primary care data [Corrigendum]


Page 2450, the formula shown in the Supplementary materials is incorrect. The correct formula is shown below.

The formula: Risk of ≥2 COPD exacerbations within the next 12 months

\[
= \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(-0.7306 + 0.8840 \times 1 \text{ previous exacerbation in last 12 months} + \right.} \left. 1.4786 \times 2 \text{ previous exacerbations in last 12 months} + 1.9857 \times 3 \text{ previous exacerbations in last 12 months} + 2.8811 \times \geq 4 \text{ previous exacerbations in last 12 months} - 0.0093 \times FEV_1 \% \text{ predicted} + 0.0360 \times \text{age} - 0.0004 \times \text{age}^2 - 1.2194 \times \text{height (in meter)} + 0.2518 \times (\text{blood eosinophil count} \geq 400/\mu\text{L in a patient who is not currently smoking}) + 0.2953 \times \text{any evidence of asthma} \times 0.3018 \times \text{history of non-allergic rhinitis} + 0.3298 \times \text{history of nasal polyps} + 0.1164 \times \text{history of ischemic heart disease} + 0.1071 \times \text{history of anxiety or depression} + 0.1689 \times \text{history of GERD})\].

For the yes/no variables, a value of 1 should be used for “yes” and a value of 0 for “no.”