Effect of tiotropium/olodaterol on sedentary and active time in patients with COPD: post hoc analysis of the VESUTO[®] study [Erratum]

Minakata Y, Motegi T, Ueki J, et al. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*. 2019;14:1789–1801.

pages 1790 and 1793, were omitted from the manuscript. The supplementary materials are listed below:

During the publication process there was an operator error where the supplementary materials, mentioned on

We apologize for this oversight.

Figure S1 The effect of tiotropium/olodaterol combination therapy versus tiotropium monotherapy on time spent in 1.0–1.5 METs (**A**), ≥ 2.0 METs (**B**), and ≥ 3.0 METs (**C**) activity levels (percent change from baseline) by subgroup.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; GOLD, global initiative for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; IC, inspiratory capacity; METs, metabolic equivalents; mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; SGRQ, St George's Respiratory Questionnaire; Tio, tiotropium; T+Q, tiotropium/olodaterol.

Figure S2 The relationship between improvements in lung function and duration of 1.0–1.5 METs (A), ≥ 2.0 METs (B), and ≥ 3.0 METs (C) activity levels (percent change from baseline).
Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; IC, inspiratory capacity; METs, metabolic equivalents; Tio, tiotropium; T+O, tiotropium/olodaterol.

Figure S3 Improvement in physical activity in patients with and without FEV₁ response. FEV₁ ≥ 100 mL was defined as the minimal clinically important difference (between tiotropium/olodaterol combination therapy and tiotropium monotherapy).
Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; METs, metabolic equivalents.

Table S1 Institutional review board list

Institutional Review Board (location)
<p>Hokkaido University Hospital (Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan)</p> <p>Hoshikuma Hihuka Allergy Clinic (Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan)</p> <p>Iwate Medical University Hospital (Morioka, Iwate, Japan)</p> <p>Japan Community Health care Organization Hokkaido Hospital (Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan)</p> <p>Japan Organization of Occupational Health and Safety Tohoku Rosai Hospital (Sendai, Miyagi, Japan)</p> <p>Juntendo University Hospital (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Kagoshima University Hospital And Dental Hospital (Kagoshima, Kagoshima, Japan)</p> <p>Kindai University Hospital (Osakasayama, Osaka, Japan)</p> <p>Kishiwada City Hospital (Kishiwada, Osaka, Japan)</p> <p>KKR Sapporo Medical Center (Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan)</p> <p>Kobe City Hospital Organization Kobe City Medical Center West Hospital (Kobe, Hyogo, Japan)</p> <p>Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital (Kobe, Hyogo, Japan)</p> <p>Koyasu Neurosurgical Clinic (Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan)</p> <p>Kurume University Hospital (Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan)</p> <p>Kyoto University Hospital (Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan)</p> <p>K-you Health Care Co. Kirigaoka Tsuda Hospital (Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Japan)</p> <p>Matsusaka City Hospital (Matsusaka, Mie, Japan)</p> <p>National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology (Obu, Aichi, Japan)</p> <p>NHO Himeji Medical Center (Himeji, Hyogo, Japan)</p> <p>NHO Ibarakihigashi National Hospital (Naka-gun, Ibaraki, Japan)</p> <p>NHO Tenryu Hospital (Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Japan)</p> <p>NHO Toneyama National Hospital (Toyonaka, Osaka, Japan)</p> <p>NHO Wakayama Hospital (Hidaka-gun, Wakayama, Japan)</p> <p>Nihon Kokan Hospital (Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan)</p> <p>Nihon Medical School (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Nihon University Itabashi Hospital (Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Nihonbashi Sakura Clinic (Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Nishi Fukuoka Hospital (Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan)</p> <p>Osaka City University Hospital (Osaka, Osaka, Japan)</p> <p>Rakuwakai Otowa Hospital (Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan)</p> <p>Sakaide City Hospital (Sakaide, Kagawa, Japan)</p> <p>Shimane University Hospital (Izumo, Shimane, Japan)</p> <p>Shinagawa East One Medical Clinic (Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Showa University Fujigaoka Hospital (Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan)</p> <p>Showa University Hospital (Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Teine Keijinkai Clinic (Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan)</p> <p>Tohoku University Hospital (Sendai, Miyagi, Japan)</p> <p>Tokyo-Eki Center-building Clinic (Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p>
<p>Tokyo Medical University Hachioji Medical Center (Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p>Tosei General Hospital (Seto, Aichi, Japan)</p> <p>Tokushukai Group Institutional review Board (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan)</p>

International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**Dovepress****Publish your work in this journal**

The International Journal of COPD is an international, peer-reviewed journal of therapeutics and pharmacology focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies and reviews in COPD. Special focus is given to the pathophysiological processes underlying the disease, intervention programs, patient focused education, and self management

protocols. This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, MedLine and CAS. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-journal>