BMC Psychiatry

CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: Pro-inflammatory diet and depressive symptoms in the healthcare setting

Rachel Belliveau[1], Sydney Horton[2], Courtney Hereford[3], Lance Ridpath[4], Robert Foster[5] and Emily Boothe[6*]

Correction: BMC Psychiatry 22, 125 (2022)
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03771-z

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Table 3. The correct table is given below.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Author details
[1]University of North Carolina Health Care, 2201 S Sterling St, Morganton, NC, USA. [2]University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, 11937 US-271, Tyler, TX, USA. [3]Center for Rural and Community Health, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, 400 N Lee St, Lewisburg, WV, USA. [4]Institutional Research Assessment Educational Development, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, 400 N Lee St, Lewisburg, WV, USA. [5]West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, 400 N Lee St, Lewisburg, WV, USA. [6]Department of Psychiatry, Princeton Community Hospital, 122 12th St, Princeton, WV, USA.

Published online: 30 December 2022

Reference

1. Belliveau R, et al. Pro-inflammatory diet and depressive symptoms in the healthcare setting. BMC Psychiatry. 2022;22:125. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03771-z.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03771-z.

*Correspondence: emily.boothe@pchonline.org

[6] Department of Psychiatry, Princeton Community Hospital, 122 12th St, Princeton, WV, USA
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Table 3 EDII score compared to PHQ-9 score. Low EDII score correlates to a lower PHQ-9 score; high EDII score correlates to a higher PHQ-9 score

EDII Score	PHQ-9 Score		
	N	Mean	SD
Low (− 12 to − 2)	166	5.83	5.42
Moderate (− 1 to + 1)	306	6.60	5.50
High (+ 2 to + 10)	159	8.45	5.78

Key: *N* Population, *SD* Standard deviation