

CORRECTION Open Access

Correction: The health services burden of heart failure: an analysis using linked population health data-sets

Jane Robertson^{1,5*}, Patrick McElduff², Sallie-Anne Pearson³, David A Henry^{1,4}, Kerry J Inder¹ and John R Attia^{1,2}

Correction

After publication of this work [1], we noted that we inadvertently included the wrong version of Table two. The Charlson scores presented in the table of the published paper did not exclude heart failure (as described in the methods). Therefore all estimates of comorbidity burden are inflated by one point. While this changes the absolute values of the comorbidity burden it does not alter the conclusions of the study or the patterns of comorbidity described.

The correct data are shown in the following revised Table two (Table 1 here):

The revised text in the results should read:

Comorbidity burden

Patients had a median of 1.0 comorbidity recorded at baseline admission, although the range was wide (0–12, not including heart failure), with some evidence of an increase in comorbidity burden over time Table two (Table 1 here). Re-calculation of the Charlson Index from hospital separation codes at the index admission and all admissions in the previous two years combined did not change the estimates substantially. Across the cohort this had the effect of increasing the mean number of comorbidities per patient by 0.5, with the median number of recorded comorbidities increasing from 1.0 to 2.0.

⁵Clinical Pharmacology, Calvary Mater Hospital, The University of Newcastle, Clinical Sciences Building, Waratah, NSW 2298, Australia Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



^{*} Correspondence: jane.robertson@newcastle.edu.au

¹School of Medicine and Public Health, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

Table 1 Co-morbidity burden assessed by Charlson Index

Variable	Statistic	2002 – 03*	2003 - 04	2004 - 05	2005 - 06	2006 - 07
		(N = 5854)	(N = 5935)	(N = 5606)	(N = 5813)	(N = 5953)
Charlson Score	mean (sd)	1.2 (1.5)	1.2 (1.5)	1.5 (1.6)	1.3 (1.5)	1.4 (1.6)
(based on index admission)	median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(q1, q3)	(q1, q3)	(0.0, 2.0)	(0.0, 2.0)	(0.0, 2.0)	(0.0, 2.0)	(0.0, 2.0)
Charlson Score	mean (sd)	1.7 (1.8)	1.8 (1.9)	2.0 (2.0)	1.8 (1.9)	1.9 (2.0)
(based on two years history)	median	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
(q1, q3)	(q1, q3)	(0.0, 3.0)	(0.0, 3.0)	(0.0, 3.0)	(0.0, 3.0)	(0.0, 3.0)

^{*} Financial Year (1 July - 30 June).

Author details

¹School of Medicine and Public Health, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia. ²Hunter Medical Research Institute, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia. ³UNSW Cancer Research Centre, University of New South Wales and Prince of Wales Clinical School, Sydney, Australia. ⁴Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences and Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. ⁵Clinical Pharmacology, Calvary Mater Hospital, The University of Newcastle, Clinical Sciences Building, Waratah, NSW 2298, Australia.

Received: 11 March 2013 Accepted: 11 March 2013

Published: 17 May 2013

References

 Robertson J, McElduff P, Pearson S-A, Henry DA, Inder KJ, Attia JR: The health services burden of heart failure: an analysis using linked population health data-sets. BMC Health Services Research 2012, 12:103. doi:10.1186/1472-6963-12-103.

doi:10.1186/1472-6963-13-179

Cite this article as: Robertson *et al.*: Correction: The health services burden of heart failure: an analysis using linked population health datasets. *BMC Health Services Research* 2013 **13**:179.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit



[†] N = number of persons with index admissions.

sd = standard deviation; q1,q3 = quartile 1, quartile 3.