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*CORRESPONDENCE

Jan M. Schwab

☑ Jan.Schwab@osumc.edu

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Correction: Effect of body mass index on survival after spinal cord injury

Nader Fallah^{1,2}, Vanessa K. Noonan¹, Nancy P. Thorogood¹, Brian K. Kwon^{3,4}, Marcel A. Kopp^{5,6} and Jan M. Schwab^{5,7,8}*

¹Praxis Spinal Cord Institute, Blusson Spinal Cord Centre, Vancouver, BC, Canada, ²Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada, ³Department of Orthopaedics, Vancouver Spine Surgery Institute, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada, ⁴International Collaboration on Repair Discoveries (ICORD), University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada, ⁵Department of Neurology and Experimental Neurology, Clinical and Experimental Spinal Cord Injury Research, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany, ⁶QUEST-Center for Transforming Biomedical Research, Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany, ⁷Department of Neurology, Spinal Cord Injury Division, The Ohio State University, Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, OH, United States, ⁸Belford Center for Spinal Cord Injury, Departments of Physical Medicine and Neuroscience, The Ohio State University, Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, OH, United States

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acute spinal cord injury, body mass index, mortality risk, Charlson comorbidity index, injury severity score

A Correction on

Effect of body mass index on survival after spinal cord injury

by Fallah, N., Noonan, V. K., Thorogood, N. P., Kwon, B. K., Kopp, M. A., and Schwab, J. M. (2024). Front. Neurol. 14:1269030. doi: 10.3389/fneur.2023.1269030

The caption of Figure 2B appears below.

"Linearized cumulative survival over time illustrated a protective effect of a higher BMI in a class (dose) dependent manner which occurs early and is long-lasting. Whereas, elevated mortality was observed in patients who were severely underweight ($< 17.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, red, n=12), patients with a BMI of 17.5–30.5 kg/m² (green, n=578) or $> 30.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ (blue, n=53) were protected mirrored by a less negative slope that nearly plateaus after 3 years."

There was a mistake in Figure 2B as published. The colors in the figure did not match the corresponding BMI categories in the legend. The corrected Figure 2B, appears below.

There was a mistake in Supplementary Figure 2 as published. The colors of the lines on the graph did not match the corresponding BMI categories in the legend and caption.

The corrected Supplementary Figure 2, appears below.

The original version of this article has been updated.

Fallah et al. 10.3389/fneur.2025.1667648

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Fallah et al. 10.3389/fneur.2025.1667648



