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Correction: PFOA biomonitoring and kidney cancer risk: a meta-analysis of serum levels

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KEYWORDS

biomonitoring, kidney, PFAS, PFOA, renal cancer

A Correction on

PFOA biomonitoring and kidney cancer risk: a meta-analysis of serum levels

By Spyrakis F, Tiburtini GA, Bruno S, Dragani TA and Colombo F (2025). *Front. Oncol.* 15:1593300. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2025.1593300

There was a mistake in **Figures 2** and **3**, as well as **Supplementary Figures 2** and **4** as published. In the original version of the article, we mistakenly used the beta coefficient for the association between log-PFOA and kidney cancer from Steenland et al., 2022, instead of its OR value.

The corrected Figures 2 and 3 appear below. The correct Supplementary Figures 2 and 4, have now been replaced.

In the Abstract, "0.59 (95% CI: 0.06-5.89)" was wrong.

This has been corrected to read:

"1.05 (95% CI: 0.69-1.60)"

In the Abstract, 0.98 (95% CI: 0.64-1.50) was wrong.

This has been corrected to read:

"1.36 (95% CI: 0.35-5.23)"

"0.59 (95% CI: 0.06-5.89)" was an error.

" $(I^2 = 90\%, P < 0.01)$ " was an error.

A correction has been made to the section Results, paragraph 3:

"1.05 (95% CI: 0.69-1.60)"

" $(I^2 = 77.4\%, P = 0.012)$ "

"0.98 (95% CI: 0.64-1.50)" was an error.

"with no statistically significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 0\%$, i = 0.66)."

A correction has been made to the section Results, paragraph 3:

"1.36 (95% CI: 0.35-5.23)"

"with statistically significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 77.0\%$, P = 0.013)"

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"(P = 0.30 and P = 0.81, respectively)" was an error.

A correction has been made to the section **Results**, paragraph 3:

"(P = 0.49 and P = 0.30, respectively)"

"0.59 (95% CI: 0.06-5.76)" was an error.

"($I^2 = 89\%$, P < 0.0001)" was an error.

A correction has been made to the section Results, paragraph 5:

"1.05 (95% CI: 0.68-1.60)"

" $(I^2 = 77.5\%, P = 0.012)$ "

"0.96 (95% CI: 0.64-1.45)" was an error.

"with no statistically significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 0\%$, P = 0.71)." was an error.

"(P = 0.37 and P = 0.58, respectively)" was an error.

A correction has been made to the section **Results**, paragraph 5: "1.37 (95% CI: 0.35–5.35)"

"with statistically significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 76.9\%$, P = 0.013)."

"(P = 0.55, both)"

"0.75 (95% CI: 0.04-16.01)" was an error.

"with a significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 91\%$, P < 0.01)." was an error.

"(P = 0.74)" was an error.

A correction has been made to the section **Results**, paragraph 6: "1.19 (95% CI: 0.92–1.53)"

"with no significant heterogeneity among the studies ($I^2 = 20.8\%$, P = 0.28)."

"(P = 0.66)"

The original version of this article has been updated.

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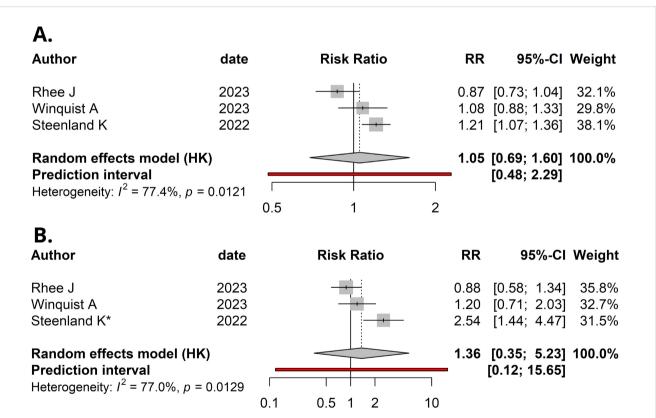
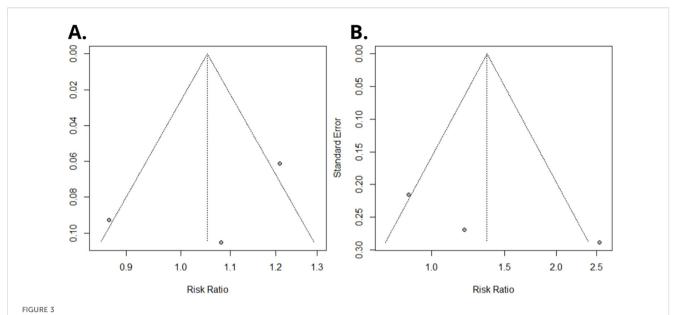


FIGURE 2

Forest plot (random-effects model) of studies' relative risks, 95% confidence intervals (CI), and meta-analyses for: (A) Per natural log-unit increase in serum/plasma PFOA concentrations (ng/mL) and renal cancer risk. (B) Upper versus lower quartile in serum/plasma PFOA concentrations and renal cancer risk. *, Upper quintile data was used, as quartiles were not available in Steenland et al. I^2 , Higgins & Thompson's statistic.

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Funnel plot of Egger's test on the associations between PFOA exposure and risk of renal cancer among studies included in the meta-analysis.

(A) Overall serum/plasma PFOA concentrations (ng/mL) and renal cancer risk. (B) Upper versus lower quartile in serum/plasma PFOA concentrations and renal cancer risk.