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EDITED AND REVIEWED BY Claudia Carolina Cruz-Gálvez, University of Guadalajara, Mexico

*CORRESPONDENCE
Jinyu Wang

☑ 2421548656@qq.com
Sheng Li
☑ 1178708407@qq.com

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Corrigendum: Regional disparities in the prevalence and correlated factors of myopia in children and adolescents in Gansu, China

Jinyu Wang^{1*}, Sheng Li^{2*}, Shiqi He¹, Yali Feng¹ and Pu Li³

¹School of Public Health, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, China, ²Department of Public Health, Lanzhou Second People's Hospital, Lanzhou, China, ³Department of Ophthalmology, Baiyin Second People's Hospital, Baiyin, China

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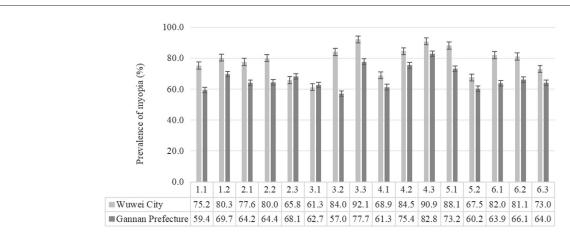
In the published article, there was an error in Figures 1, 2. Figures 1, 2 had the text of the variable names incorrectly adjusted. These variables are now explained in the footnotes of the tables. The corrected Figures appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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Basic characteristics

FIGURE 1

Prevalence of myopia of different basic characters students in the two regions (%). 1.1, Boys; 1.2, girls; 2.1, ethnic han; 2.2, Tibetan; 2.3, other ethnic; 3.1, elementary; 3.2, junior; 3.3, senior; 4.1, no parental myopia; 4.2, father or mother with myopia; 4.3, parents with myopia; 5.1, average daily sleep duration < 8 h; 5.2, average daily sleep duration ≥ 8 h; 6.1, daytime outdoor activity < 1; 6.2, daytime outdoor activity 1-2 h; 6.3, daytime outdoor activity ≥ 2 h.

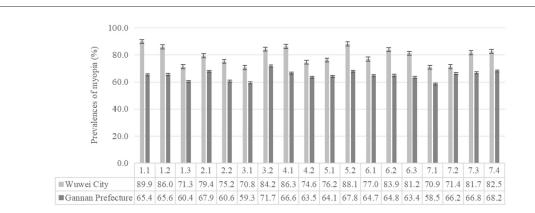


FIGURE 2

Prevalence of myopia of different ocular behaviors students in the two regions (%). 1.1, doing eye exercises 0 time/d; 1.2, doing eye exercises 1 time/d; 1.3, doing eye exercises \geq 2 times/d; 2.1, recess in the teaching building; 2.2, recess outdoor; 3.1, daily time spend doing homework < 2 h; 3.2, daily time spend doing homework \geq 2 h; 4.1, distance between eyes book less than one foot; 4.2, distance between eyes book more than one foot; 5.1, reading occasionally while reclined or lying down; 5.2, reading always while reclined or lying down; 6.1, daily time spend using computer < 1 h; 6.2, daily time spend using computer 1-2 h; 6.3, daily time spend using computer \geq 2 h; 7.1, mean time continuous eye use 0.25-0.5 h; 7.3, mean time continuous eye use 0.5-1 h; 7.4, mean time continuous eye use \geq 1 h.

Ocular behaviors