



Corrigendum: Shared Physiologic Pathways Among Comorbidities for Adults With Cerebral Palsy

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Keywords: cerebral palsy, comorbidities, mortality, multimorbidity, clinical epidemiology

A Corrigendum on

Shared Physiologic Pathways Among Comorbidities for Adults With Cerebral Palsy

by Whitney, D. G., Schmidt, M., and Hurvitz, E. A. (2021). *Front. Neurol.* 12:742179. doi: 10.3389/fneur.2021.742179

In the original article, there was an error in the reporting of one of the statistical approaches in the Methods section. The original reporting stated that the principal component analysis model used a tetrachoric correlation matrix, but the model did not use this matrix. Specifically, the error was in the section *Methods, Statistical Analysis, Paragraph 1*, which stated: “The PCA models used a tetrachoric correlation matrix due to the dichotomous nature of the variables, and a varimax rotation was used to facilitate interpretation of the loading factors.”

A correction has been made to *Methods, Statistical Analysis, Paragraph 1*. The corrected paragraph is shown below.

PCA is a multivariable data reduction technique that operates in a highly correlated environment to identify inter-correlated variables. In the context of multimorbidity, PCA allows for meaningful analysis and interpretation of comorbidity data by reducing the number of comorbidities into a few inter-correlated combinations. Each comorbidity combination corresponds to a specific principal component (PC) (21, 22), which is independent of other PCs. To derive the PCs, the models included each of the WCI comorbidities (25 for the entire group; 23 for the subgroups). The PCA models used a varimax rotation to facilitate interpretation of the loading factors. Loading factors are derived from the correlation matrix and provides a numerical interpretation of the PCs. Comorbidities with a loading factor of $\geq |0.40|$ were included for interpretation, which has been suggested previously (23). PCs with eigenvalues of ≥ 1.00 were retained and analyzed, as this is common practice for PCA (24).

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.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

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Lund University, Sweden

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Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Pediatric Neurology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Neurology

Received: 06 December 2021

Accepted: 16 December 2021

Published: 18 January 2022

Citation:

Whitney DG, Schmidt M and
Hurvitz EA (2022) Corrigendum:
Shared Physiologic Pathways Among
Comorbidities for Adults With Cerebral
Palsy. *Front. Neurol.* 12:830052.
doi: 10.3389/fneur.2021.830052

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