



OPEN ACCESS

APPROVED BY
Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

*CORRESPONDENCE
Venie Viktoria Rondang Maulina
✉ viktoriamaulina@gmail.com;
✉ venie.viktoria@atmajaya.ac.id

RECEIVED 25 October 2024
ACCEPTED 28 October 2024
PUBLISHED 19 November 2024

CITATION
Maulina VVR, Yogo M and Ohira H (2024)
Corrigendum: Somatic symptoms: association
among affective state, subjective body
perception, and spiritual belief in Japan and
Indonesia. *Front. Psychol.* 15:1516816.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1516816

COPYRIGHT
© 2024 Maulina, Yogo and Ohira. This is an
open-access article distributed under the
terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution
License \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use, distribution or
reproduction in other forums is permitted,
provided the original author(s) and the
copyright owner(s) are credited and that the
original publication in this journal is cited, in
accordance with accepted academic practice.
No use, distribution or reproduction is
permitted which does not comply with these
terms.

Corrigendum: Somatic symptoms: association among affective state, subjective body perception, and spiritual belief in Japan and Indonesia

Venie Viktoria Rondang Maulina^{1,2*}, Masao Yogo³ and Hideki Ohira¹

¹Department of Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan,

²Department of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia,

³Department of Psychology, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

KEYWORDS

somatic symptoms, health concerns, trait anxiety, positive affect, negative affect, somatosensory amplification, spirituality

A Corrigendum on

[Somatic symptoms: association among affective state, subjective body perception, and spiritual belief in Japan and Indonesia](#)

by Maulina, V. V. R., Yogo, M., and Ohira, H. (2022). *Front. Psychol.* 13:851888. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2022.851888

In the published article, there was an error in the **Ethics Statement**. The statement previously stated, “The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of Nagoya University. The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study”. The correct Ethics Statement appears below.

Ethics statement

“The studies involving humans were approved by the Ethics Committees of Nagoya University, Japan, and Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia. The studies were conducted in accordance with the local legislation and institutional requirements. Written informed consent for participation was not required from the participants or the participants’ legal guardians/next of kin in accordance with the national legislation and institutional requirements.”

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.

Publisher’s note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.