

## CORRECTION

# Correction: Quality of life measures predict cardiovascular health and physical performance in chronic renal failure patients

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Panel B is missing from Fig 2. Please view the complete Fig 2 here.



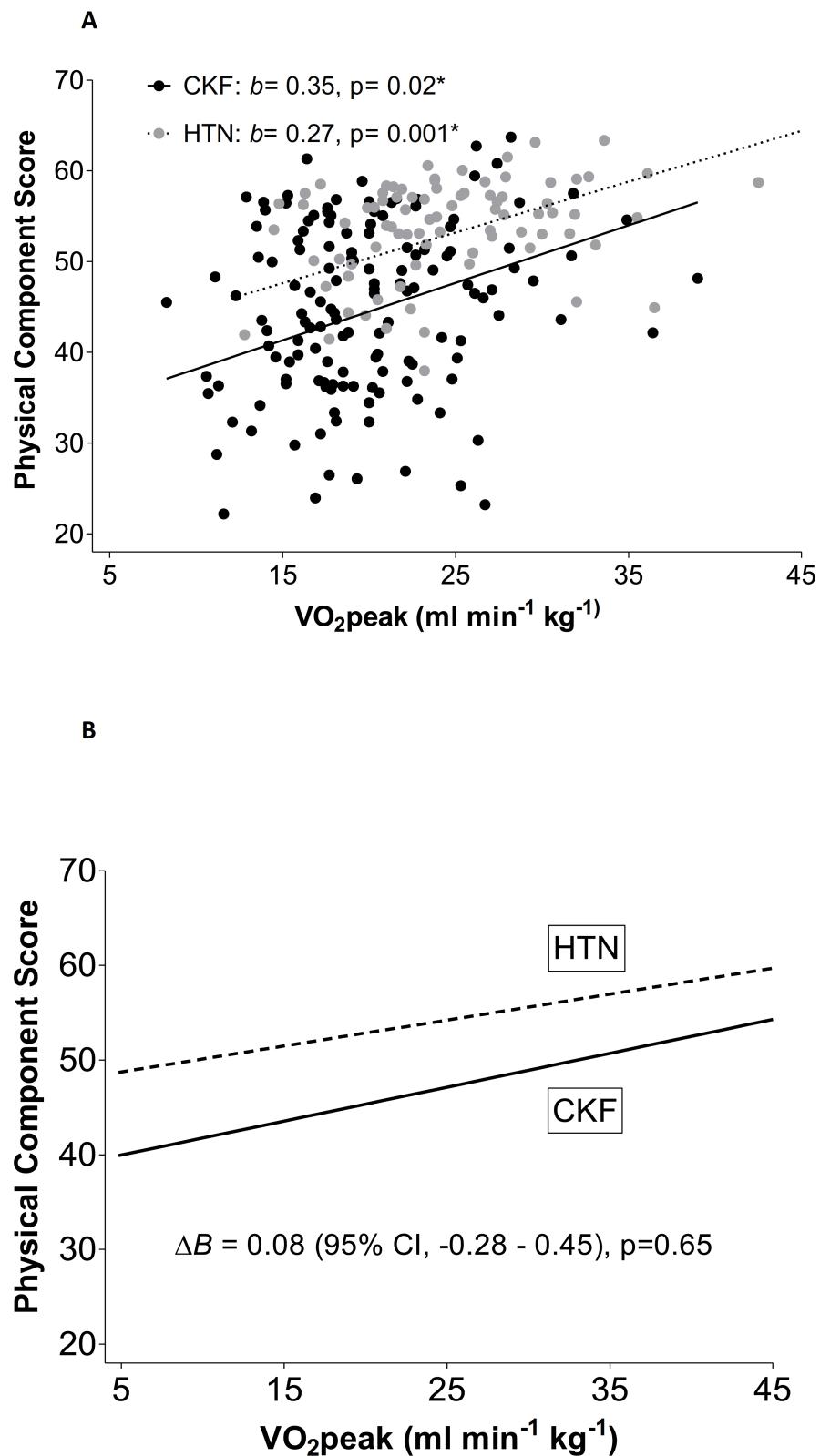
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## OPEN ACCESS

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**Fig 2.** A depicts the unadjusted regression of the PCS on VO<sub>2</sub>peak in the CKD and HTN cohorts. Unadjusted regression of Physical Component Score on VO<sub>2</sub>peak in the CKD and HTN cohort.  $b$ , unstandardized regression coefficient: change in PCS per one unit change of variable. \* $p$ -value < 0.05. Dash line = HTN,

straight line = CKD. **B** demonstrates the same regression after adjustment for age, sex and BMI. Lack of difference of changes in VO<sub>2</sub>peak with Physical Component Score between the CKD and HTN cohorts.  $\Delta B$  is the difference in the parameter estimates between the regression lines for the HTN and CKD groups. Group interaction with VO<sub>2</sub>peak was adjusted for age, sex, and BMI. Dash line = HTN, straight line = CKD.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189382.g001>

## Reference

1. Rogan A, McCarthy K, McGregor G, Hamborg T, Evans G, Hewins S, et al. (2017) Quality of life measures predict cardiovascular health and physical performance in chronic renal failure patients. PLoS ONE 12(9): e0183926. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0183926> PMID: 28910330