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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Brain Activation and Psychomotor Speed in Middle-Aged Patients with Type 1 Diabetes: Relationships with Hyperglycemia and Brain Small Vessel Disease"

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In the article titled "Brain Activation and Psychomotor Speed in Middle-Aged Patients with Type 1 Diabetes: Relationships with Hyperglycemia and Brain Small Vessel Disease" [1], there was an error in the subheadings of Table 3. The phrase "response time" should be replaced with the phrase "main effect." The correct table is shown below.

Table 3: Regions with functional activation that were correlated with performing the task in the scanner (main effect): positive associations are listed first and negative associations are listed next.

Regions	Cluster size	Peak T-Score (df = 84)	Montreal Neurological Institute coordinate for Peak T-Score
Regions with activation positively correlated with main effect			
Superior parietal lobe, bilaterally	6912	12	−28, −62, 52[1]
Left middle frontal gyrus	3529	12	−44, 2, 34[2]
Right middle frontal gyrus	3133	8.5	36, 2, 52[3]
Medial frontal gyrus, bilaterally	1196	8.6	2, 20, 46[4]
Right inferior frontal gyrus	375	6.3	34, 24, −5[5]
Right thalamus	214	4	18, −6, 19
Left thalamus	212	4.1	−16, −12, 16
Regions with activation negatively correlated with main effect			
Left superior temporal gyrus	1285	−6.6	−66, −22, 1
Right superior temporal gyrus	891	−5	56, −30, 22
Posterior cingulate cortex, bilaterally	821	−6.1	−4, −52, 28
Left medial frontal gyrus	420	−5.1	−2, 64, 1
Right postcentral gyrus	418	−5.9	48, −26, 64

This table reports the spatial distribution of the mean group activation (obtained from the DSST > control condition contrast and from the control condition > DSST contrast), including the size of cluster, the maximum Z statistic for the cluster, and the location of the maximum Z statistic in Montreal Neurological Institute coordinates. The corrected alpha is the probability of false positive detection based on the combination of individual voxel probability thresholding and minimum cluster size thresholding.

[1]This cluster extends medially to include the precuneus and caudally to include the superior occipital gyrus; it includes the most dorsal part of the inferior parietal lobule.

[2]This cluster extends rostrally to include the supplementary motor area, caudally to include the precentral gyrus, and medially to include the insula.

[3]This cluster extends rostrally to include the supplementary motor area, caudally to include the precentral gyrus, and ventrally to include the inferior frontal gyrus.

[4]This cluster extends caudally in the right hemisphere to include the dorsal cingulate cortex.

[5]This cluster covers part of the insula.

References

[1] M. Hwang, D. L. Tudorascu, K. Nunley et al., "Brain activation and psychomotor speed in middle-aged patients with type 1 diabetes: relationships with hyperglycemia and brain small vessel disease," *Journal of Diabetes Research*, vol. 2016, Article ID 9571464, 11 pages, 2016.