




Correction to: Neurocognitive functioning and health-related quality of life of children after pediatric intensive care admission: a systematic review

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In the original publication, the incorrect version of Table 1 was inadvertently published. The correct version of Table 1 is provided below.

The original article has been corrected.

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Table 1 Visual distribution of results of studies included in the systematic review on neurocognitive and HRQoL outcomes

Domain	Short term (≤ 12months)						Long term (>12months)					
	Age < 1 year			Age ≥ 1 year			Age < 1 year			Age ≥ 1 year		
	<1SD	-1SD- \bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD- \bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD- \bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD- \bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}
Executive functioning					[26]			[36] [13] [39] [43]	[42] [14]	[30] [50]	[53]	
Memory				[26]	[28] [21]		[36] [13] [42] [14]	[37] [43] [44]		[47]	[52] [53] [49]	
Processing speed scale					[26] [21]		[34]	[36] [13] [42]			[47] [49]	[48]
Attention					[21] [25]		[36] [38] [42] [14]	[13] [39] [43]				
Full intelligence scale/ intellectual functioning	[18]	[16] [15]	[17] [19]	[23] [20] [22] [24]	[28] [29] [26] [21]		[32] [31] [33] [34] [35]	[13] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [45]	[42]	[47]	[48] [51] [52] [53] [49]	
Verbal intelligence scale	[18]	[16] [17]	[19]	[23] [20] [22] [24]	[29] [26] [21]		[32] [31] [33] [34]	[37] [39] [40]		[47]	[53] [48] [49]	
Performance intelligence scale				[23] [20] [22]	[27] [29] [26] [21]		[32] [31] [33] [34]	[39]	[37]		[48] [53] [47] [49]	
(Visuo)motor functioning	[18] [16]	[17]	[19]	[23] [20] [22] [24]	[21]	[26]	[32; 33] [31]	[36] [13] [39] [43] [41]	[42] [14]		[52] [53]	
Domain	Short term (≤ 12months)						Long term (>12months)					
	Age < 1 year			Age ≥ 1 year			Age < 1 year			Age ≥ 1 year		
	<1SD	-1SD-\bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD-\bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD-\bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}	<1SD	-1SD-\bar{x}	≥ \bar{x}
Physical HRQoL	[56]	[15]		[58] [60] [69] [71] [72] [61] [63]	[67] [62]			[76] [80] [81] [77] [83]	[45] [13] [79] [78]		[84]	[85]
Psychosocial HRQoL			[56] [15]	[58] [71] [61]	[60] [69] [72] [62]	[63]		[76] [80] [81] [77] [83]	[45] [13] [79] [78]		[84] [85]	
Overall HRQoL		[56] [15]		[70] [71] [73] [74]	[57] [67] [59] [64] [60] [69] [72] [62] [63]	[68]		[76] [80] [81] [77] [83]	[45] [13] [79] [82] [78]		[84] [85] [87]	

Studies that reported data on differences between PICU patients and healthy control children/normative data are presented in the table. Studies are divided in three groups based on the mean results reported in the studies: *white* representing < 1SD below the average (\bar{x}) of healthy children/norm data, *light gray* representing between 1SD below and average of healthy children/norm data, and *dark gray* comparable or higher scores than average of healthy children/norm data. For studies reporting percentages, the division was made based on the normal distribution in the general population (Online Resource 1b) with 34% scoring between average and 1SD, and 15,7% scoring more than 1SD below healthy children/norm data. When the results of the study reported a percentage that was higher than indicated in that category for healthy children, it was categorized as worse. For example, when 40% of the patients had scores between average and 1SD below average, this was marked as white as it is more than the expected 34% in the light gray column. Study numbers expressed in bold are studies with a large sample size including $n=100$ patients or more.

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