



Correction to: Smoking habits correlate with the defense against SARS-CoV-2 infection in the Indian population

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In the original publication of the article, the last three sentences in the first paragraph should be changed as below:

In line with these observations, earlier independent studies from France, Italy, and China showed a lower prevalence of smokers among SARS-CoV-2 infected cases than healthy controls [3–5]. Interestingly, a meta-analysis of 13 published reports in Chinese cohorts also concluded the protective role of smoking against COVID-19 infections [6]. These observations from different populations tempted us to investigate the possible link between smoking habits and the SARS-CoV-2 infection rate in the Indian population.

In addition, the fifth reference should be changed to sixth reference and vice versa as given below.

References

5. Rossato M, Russo L, Mazzocut S, Di Vincenzo A, Fioretto P, Vettor R. Current smoking is not associated with COVID-19. *Eur Respir J*. 2020;55.
6. Farsalinos K, Barbouni A, Niaura R. Systematic review of the prevalence of current smoking among hospitalized COVID-19 patients in China: could nicotine be a therapeutic option? *Intern Emerg Med*. 2020;15:845–52.

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