



# Corrigendum: The Gambian Bone and Muscle Ageing Study: Baseline Data From a Prospective Observational African Sub-Saharan Study

Ayse Zengin<sup>1,2</sup>, Anthony J. Fulford<sup>3</sup>, Yankuba Sawo<sup>4</sup>, Landing M. Jarjou<sup>4</sup>, Inez Schoenmakers<sup>1,5</sup>, Gail Goldberg<sup>1,4</sup>, Ann Prentice<sup>1,4†</sup> and Kate A. Ward<sup>1,6\*†</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nutrition and Bone Health Group, MRC Elsie Widdowson Laboratory, Cambridge, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, School of Clinical Sciences at Monash Health, Monash University, Monash Medical Centre, Clayton, VIC, Australia, <sup>3</sup> International Nutritional Group, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, <sup>4</sup> Calcium, Vitamin D and Bone Health Group at MRC Unit The Gambia, Banjul, Gambia, <sup>5</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom, <sup>6</sup> MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

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#### Edited by:

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# \*Correspondence:

Kate A. Ward kw@mrc.soton.ac.uk

<sup>†</sup>These authors have joint senior authorship.

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## A corrigendum on

# The Gambian Bone and Muscle Ageing Study: Baseline Data from a Prospective Observational African Sub-Saharan Study

by Zengin A, Fulford AJ, Sawo Y, Jarjou LM, Schoenmakers I, Goldberg G, et al. Front Endocrinol (2017) 8:219. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2017.00219

There was a mistake in the values in **Table 4** in the parameters total % fat, android fat mass, gynoid fat mass, aLM, android lean mass, and gynoid lean mass. The correct version of **Table 4** appears below. The authors apologize for the mistake. This error does not change the scientific conclusions of the article

The nutritional intake data in **Table 2** was incorrectly labeled. The correct version of **Table 2** appears below. We have also edited the interpretation of the data in the Results section from:

Overall, women had higher intakes of all micronutrients. Some notable sex differences include a 21% greater daily habitual calcium intake in women than in men (**Table 2**). The greatest sex difference

TABLE 2 | Nutritional intake of men and women.

	Men $(n = 225)^a$	Women $(n = 242)^a$	p-value	
Calcium (mg/day)	378.0 ± 176.0	295.9 ± 175.9	<0.0001	
Phosphorus (mg/day)	836.4 ± 275.4	$620.2 \pm 243.4$	< 0.0001	
Iron (mg/day)	$37.2 \pm 25.8$	$25.0 \pm 16.5$	< 0.0001	
Zinc (mg/day)	$9.3 \pm 3.0$	$7.0 \pm 2.8$	< 0.0001	
Dietary fibres (mg/day)	44.4 ± 14.2	$33.9 \pm 12.4$	< 0.0001	
Phytate (g/day)	$1.3 \pm 0.5$	$1.0 \pm 0.4$	< 0.0001	
Potassium (mg/day)	$2,409.0 \pm 868.9$	$1,800.1 \pm 705.4$	< 0.0001	
Magnesium (mg/day)	$527.3 \pm 192.9$	$388.4 \pm 150.4$	< 0.0001	

Values are mean ± SD.

Bold indicates significance.

Dietary intakes were estimated from 2-day weighed diet diaries, and intakes calculated from Gambian food tables. 

a21 participants did not have dietary information available.

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	40–44 (n = 28)	45–49 (n = 32)	50–54 (n = 30)	55-59 ( $n=31$ )	60–64 (n = 31)	65-69 ( $n=33$ )	70–74 (n = 30)	75+ (n = 34)	β-coefficient (95% CI)	p-value
Weight (kg)	58.1 ± 11.5	60.8 ± 11.4	57.1 ± 10.8	53.8 ± 9.6	53.4 ± 7.2	53.5 ± 9.6	52.2 ± 9.9	49.3 ± 8.5	-0.26 (-0.35, -0.16)	<0.0001
Height (cm)	$159.3 \pm 5.1$	$159.8 \pm 6.1$	$158.6 \pm 6.2$	$158.1 \pm 5.8$	$157.6 \pm 4.9$	$160.1 \pm 5.7$	$154.8 \pm 5.7$	$154.0 \pm 5.7$	-0.14 (-0.20, -0.09)	<0.0001
Sitting height (cm)	$81.7 \pm 2.8$	$81.2 \pm 3.5$	$80.4 \pm 2.9$	$79.1 \pm 3.8$	$79.5 \pm 3.1$	$80.2 \pm 3.5$	$77.8 \pm 3.3$	$76.5 \pm 3.3$	-0.13 (-0.16, -0.09)	<0.0001
Sit:Stand height ratio	$0.51 \pm 0.02$	$0.51 \pm 0.01$	$0.51 \pm 0.02$	$0.50 \pm 0.02$	$0.50 \pm 0.01$	$0.50 \pm 0.02$	$0.50 \pm 0.02$	$0.50 \pm 0.01$	-0.0004 (-0.0005, -0.0002)	<0.0001
BMI	$22.9 \pm 4.4$	$23.9 \pm 4.4$	$22.7 \pm 4.3$	$21.4 \pm 3.1$	$21.4 \pm 2.3$	$20.8 \pm 3.2$	$21.7 \pm 3.7$	$20.7 \pm 2.8$	-0.07 (-0.10, -0.03)	<0.0001
Waist circumference (cm)	$70.7 \pm 10.1$	$75.7 \pm 9.7$	$72.0 \pm 8.6$	$70.6 \pm 6.6$	$71.4 \pm 6.3^{(n=29)}$	$71.0 \pm 7.1^{(n=29)}$	$73.3 \pm 8.5^{(n=23)}$	$68.4 \pm 5.4^{(n=19)}$	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.03)	0.203
Total body fat mass (kg)	$18.4 \pm 8.7^{(n=27)}$	$20.7 \pm 9.3$	$18.3 \pm 8.3$	$16.3 \pm 6.7^{(n=30)}$	$16.0 \pm 4.8$	$16.1 \pm 6.8$	$16.4 \pm 6.7^{(n=29)}$	$14.1 \pm 5.5^{(n=30)}$	-0.12 (-0.20, -0.05)	0.001
Total % fat	$30.3 \pm 8.1^{(n=27)}$	$32.5 \pm 10.0$	$30.8 \pm 8.7$	$29.3 \pm 8.2^{(n=30)}$	$29.6 \pm 6.0$	$29.0 \pm 7.6$	$30.4 \pm 7.9^{(n=29)}$	$27.9 \pm 7.1^{(n=30)}$	-0.07 (-0.15, 0.01)	0.09
Android fat mass (kg)	$1.1 \pm 0.9^{(n=27)}$	$1.3 \pm 0.8$	$1.2 \pm 0.8$	$0.9 \pm 0.5^{(n=30)}$	$0.9 \pm 0.4$	$1.0 \pm 0.6$	$1.0 \pm 0.6^{(n=29)}$	$0.8 \pm 0.5^{(n=31)}$	-0.008 (-0.01, -0.001)	0.02
Gynoid fat mass (kg)	$4.1 \pm 1.5^{(n=27)}$	$4.3 \pm 1.6$	$3.9 \pm 1.3$	$3.4 \pm 1.2$	$3.5 \pm 1.0$	$3.4 \pm 1.2$	$3.2 \pm 1.1$	$2.9 \pm 1.0^{(n=33)}$	-0.03 (-0.04, -0.02)	<0.0001
FMI (kg/m²)	$7.2 \pm 3.4^{(n=27)}$	$8.1 \pm 3.7$	$7.3 \pm 3.4$	$6.5 \pm 2.6^{(n=30)}$	$6.4 \pm 1.8$	$6.2 \pm 2.5$	$6.9 \pm 2.7^{(n=29)}$	$6.0 \pm 2.2^{(n=30)}$	-0.04 (-0.07, -0.01)	0.009
Total body lean mass (kg)	$36.7 \pm 4.1^{(n=27)}$	$37.0 \pm 4.4$	$35.7 \pm 4.0$	$35.0 \pm 4.5^{(n=30)}$	$34.7 \pm 3.6$	$34.7 \pm 3.4$	$33.4 \pm 4.7^{(n=29)}$	$32.5 \pm 4.3^{(n=30)}$	-0.11 (-0.16, -0.07)	<0.0001
aLM (kg)	$16.9 \pm 2.3^{(n=27)}$	$16.9 \pm 2.2$	$16.1 \pm 2.3$	$15.6 \pm 2.3$	$15.4 \pm 2.1$	$15.3 \pm 2.0$	$14.7 \pm 2.4$	$14.1 \pm 2.2$	-0.07 (-0.10, -0.05)	<0.0001
Android lean mass (kg)	$2.3 \pm 0.3^{(n=27)}$	$2.4 \pm 0.4$	$2.3 \pm 0.3$	$2.2 \pm 0.3^{(n=30)}$	$2.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.2 \pm 0.4^{(n=29)}$	$2.2 \pm 0.3^{(n=31)}$	-0.006 (-0.009, -0.003)	0.001
Gynoid lean mass (kg)	$5.2 \pm 0.9^{(n=27)}$	$5.2 \pm 0.7$	$5.0 \pm 0.6$	$4.7 \pm 0.8$	$4.8 \pm 0.7$	$4.8 \pm 0.7$	$4.5 \pm 0.7$	$4.4 \pm 0.6^{(n=33)}$	-0.02 (-0.03, -0.01)	<0.0001
aLMI (kg/m²)	$6.6 \pm 0.8^{(n=27)}$	$6.6 \pm 0.8$	$6.4 \pm 0.7$	$6.2 \pm 0.6$	$6.2 \pm 0.7$	$5.9 \pm 0.6$	$6.1 \pm 0.8$	$5.9 \pm 0.7$	-0.02 (-0.03, -0.01)	<0.0001

Values are mean  $\pm$  SD.

β-coefficients are calculated with age as a continuous variable.

**TABLE 4** | Anthropometry and body composition in women.

Superscript values indicate the group numbers.

Bold indicates significance.

BMI, body mass index; FMI, fat mass index, calculated as whole body fat mass divided by height squared; aLM, appendicular lean mass; aLMI, appendicular lean mass index, calculated as appendicular lean mass divided by height squared.

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was seen in daily habitual iron intake, where women had a 33% greater daily iron intake compared to men. Across the age bands, daily habitual calcium intake [mean (SD)] was 295.9 (175.9) mg/day in men and 378.0 (176.0) mg/day in women (**Table 2**).

To:

Overall, men had higher intakes of all micronutrients. Some notable sex differences include a 21% greater daily habitual calcium intake in men than in women (**Table 2**). The greatest sex

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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This error does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

The original article has been updated.

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