



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

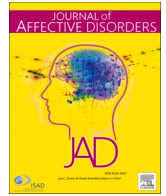
Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal of Affective Disorders

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jad](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jad)



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Risk factors of COVID-19 in subjects with and without mental disorders”. [Journal of Affective Disorders 297 (2022) 102–111]



Xi-jian Dai <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Yuan Shao <sup>b</sup>, Lina Ren <sup>b</sup>, Weiqun Tao <sup>b</sup>, Yongjun Wang <sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Chemical Biology and Biotechnology, Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, Shenzhen, 518020, China

<sup>b</sup> Shenzhen Mental Health Center, Shenzhen Kangning Hospital, 1080#, Cuizhu Rd, Luohu District, Shenzhen, 518003, China

The authors regret In page 107, the [figure 2](#) should be [figure 4](#). In page 108, the [figure 3](#) should be [figure 2](#). In page 110, the [figure 4](#) should be [figure 3](#).

The details are as below:

In page 107, in the 3.5. Nonlinear associations section, the first

sentence of ‘Nonlinear associations of continuous factors with COVID-19 risk are shown in [Fig. 2](#).’ should be changed into ‘Nonlinear associations of continuous factors with COVID-19 risk are shown in [Fig. 4](#)’.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

DOI of original article: [10.1016/j.jad.2021.10.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.10.024)

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.10.024>.

\* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: [daixjdoctor@126.com](mailto:daixjdoctor@126.com) (X.-j. Dai), [wangyj1931@163.com](mailto:wangyj1931@163.com) (Y. Wang).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.11.063>

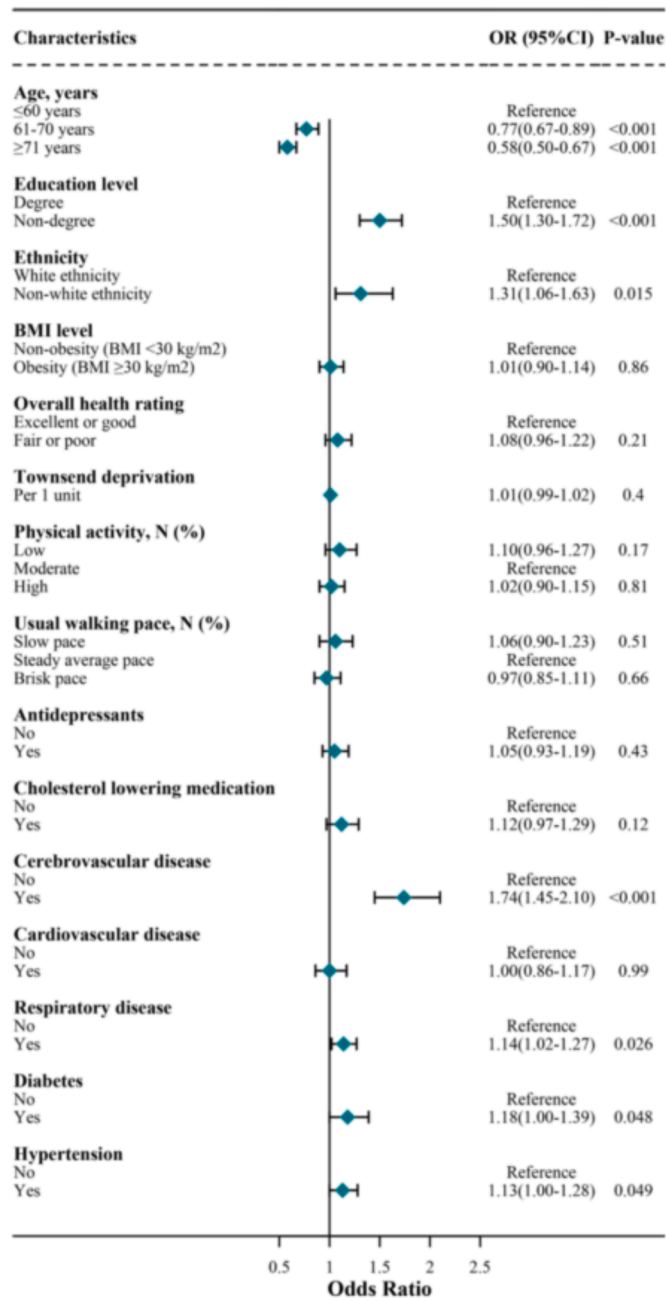


Fig. 2. Association of risk factors for COVID-19 cases with mental disorders in the final model. Note: this figure shows the results of the final model, which is the same as the model 4 in Table 2.

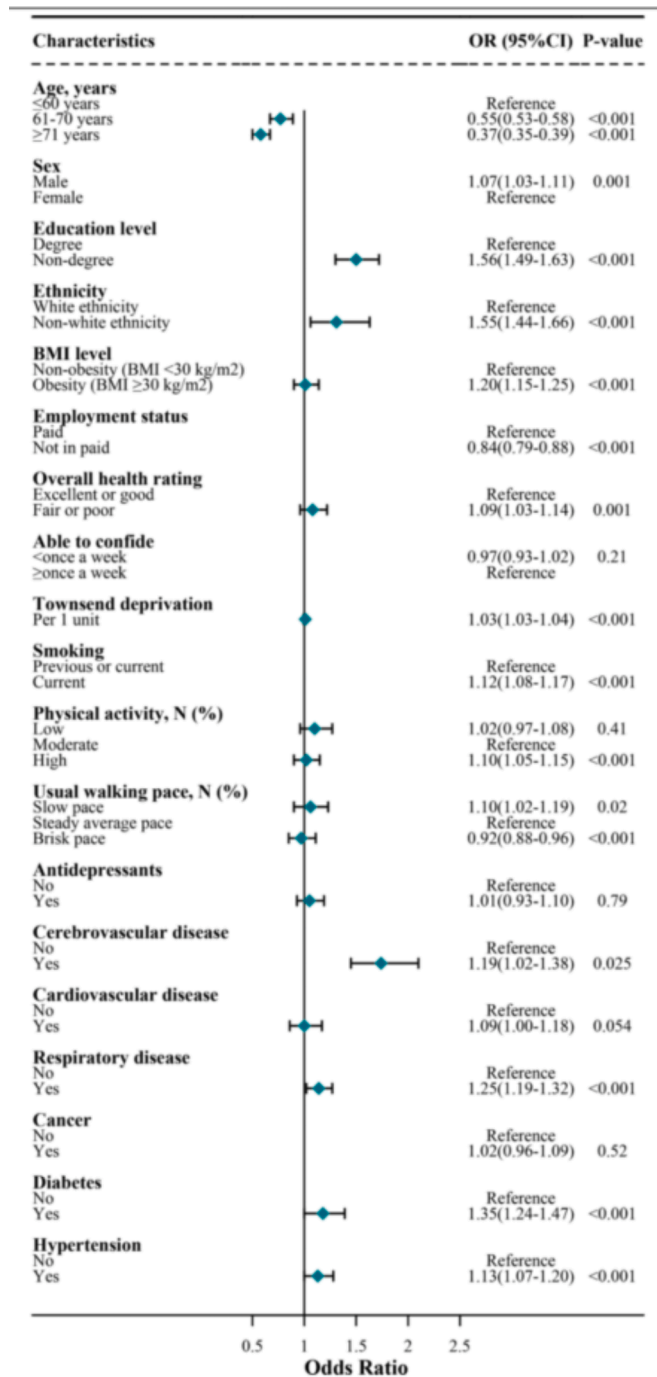


Fig. 3. Association of risk factors for COVID-19 cases without mental disorders in the final model. Note: this figure shows the results of the final model, which is the same as the model 4 in Table 3.

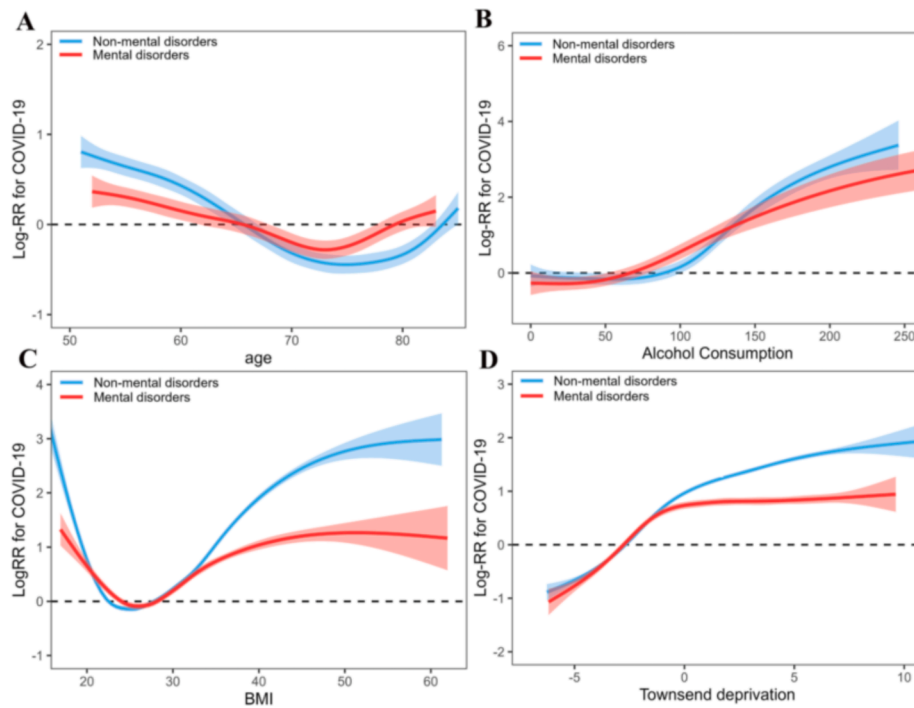


Fig. 4. Nonlinear associations of continuous variables with COVID-19.

**Acknowledgement**

This research has been conducted using the UK Biobank Resource under Application Number 75732. This work was supported by China

Postdoctoral Science Foundation (grant No,2020M670052), Guangdong Basic and Applied Basic Research Foundation (grant No, 2020A1515011469) and Sanming Project of Medicine in Shenzhen (grant No, SZSM201812052).