

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Lhasa childhood eye study: the rationale, methodology, and baseline data of a 5 year follow-up of school-based cohort study in the Tibetan plateau region of Southwest China

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After publication of our article [1] the authors have notified us of an error in Table 2. The corrected Table 2 is presented below (modifications marked in red).

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12886-020-01522-w>.

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**Table 2** Comparison of refractive status between LCES and ACES

Parameters	LCES			ACES			Statistic value	P
	n (%)	Median	Mean±SD	n (%)	Median	Mean±SD		
Age, years	1856	6.78	6.83± 0.46	2893		7.1±0.5	T=18.73	p<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
Cycloplegic SE	1853	+1.13D	+1.07±0.92D	2749	+1.50D	+1.44±1.05D	T=12.78	p<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
Hyperopia <sup>c</sup>	128(6.91)	+2.38	+2.78±1.03	640 (23.3)				p<0.001 <sup>b</sup>
Emmetropia	1652(89.15)	+1.13	+1.05±0.49	2003 (72.9)				p<0.001 <sup>b</sup>
Myopia <sup>c</sup>	73 (3.94)	-1.00	-1.53±1.49	106 (3.9)				P=0.886 <sup>b</sup>
High myopia <sup>c</sup>	3 (0.16)	-6.25	-7.16±1.59	2(0.1)				P=0.398 <sup>b</sup>

D diopter, SD standard deviation, LCES Lhasa Childhood Eye Study, ACES Anyang Childhood Eye Study

<sup>a</sup>The Independent-Samples T-test was used to compare the age and cycloplegic SE between LCES and ACES; <sup>b</sup> The Bonferroni method was used to calibrate the test level for the pairwise comparisons of the refractive states; <sup>c</sup>Hyperopia, myopia and high myopia were defined as spherical equivalent  $\geq +2.00D$ ,  $\leq -0.50D$ , and  $\leq -6.00D$ , respectively (based on data from the right eyes)

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