CORRECTION
Numerical Errors and Clarification of Study Participants With Undefined Responses, Missing Data, and Complete Data: In the Original Investigation, “Association of Self-reported COVID-19 Infection and SARS-CoV-2 Serology Test Results With Persistent Physical Symptoms Among French Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic,”1 published online November 8, 2021, and in the January 2022 issue of JAMA Internal Medicine, there were errors and omissions that required correction and clarification. Participants with undefined responses for income and educational level were excluded from the multivariable analysis, leading to minimal changes in the odds ratios in the Abstract, in Table 3, and in eTables 6 and 7 in Supplement 1. In addition, it is now stated that only participants with complete data for model 3 were included in models 1 and 2. Descriptive and missing data regarding depressive symptoms and the numbers of event and numbers of participants for each symptom (accounting for 1%-2% of missing data for each symptom) have been added to the Tables and eTables. eTable 5 in Supplement 1 now includes only participants with complete data for serology results and acknowledges that some participants gave more than 1 response. In eTable 4 in Supplement 1, the Belief+/Serology− and the Belief+/Serology+ columns were reversed. Finally, lack of information on false positives and false negatives has been added as a limitation, and the sentence regarding estimate of the prevalence of past SARS-CoV-2 infection in the population study has been removed from the Discussion. This article has been corrected.


Error in Quiz Answer Choice Caused by Error in Related Article: In the Continuing Medical Education Quiz, “Association of Self-reported COVID-19 Infection and SARS-CoV-2 Serology Test Results With Persistent Physical Symptoms Among French Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic,”1 published online January 4, 2022, in JAMA Internal Medicine, answer option 3A has been changed to “Breathing difficulties” to reflect a correction in the related article.2 Both articles have been corrected online.


Error in Abstract and Results: In the Original Investigation titled “Association of ‘Weekend Warrior’ and Other Leisure Time Physical Activity Patterns With Risks for All-Cause, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer Mortality,” published in the March 2017 issue of JAMA Internal Medicine, the percentage of adult female survey respondents should have been given as 54.1% instead of 44.1%. The percentage appears in the first sentence of the Results sections of the Abstract and main text. This article was corrected online.


Error in Figure 3: In the Original Investigation titled “Evaluating the Association Between Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Reduction and Relative and Absolute Effects of Statin Treatment: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis,” the y-axis title of Figure 3 was “Percentage relative reduction” but should be “Percentage absolute reduction.” This article was corrected online.