In addition, there are minor corrections to the statistical findings for some of the other results.

There was also an error in the Statistical Analysis section.1 The term nonresponders is actually people with 2 or fewer encounters. Response refers to a reduction in symptoms, and our tailoring variable for the sequential, multiple-assignment, randomized trial (SMART) design was engagement in care.

An independent statistician and data analyst (who found the mistake) replicated all the findings from the original analyses and then reran all the analyses using the correct subscale (including those published in the supplementary materials). Therefore, we have added recognition of these contributions by Brittany Blanchard, PhD, and Morgan Johnson, MS, to the Additional Contributions section. The corrections for these errors affect the Abstract, text of the main article, Table 2, Figure 3, the eTable in Supplement 2, and the Visual Abstract. We have reviewed the article and confirm that there are no additional errors. We apologize to the readers of the journal for any confusion this has caused and appreciate the opportunity to correct the article.2

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2. Errors in abstract, text, Table 2, Figure 3, eTable, and the visual abstract. JAMA Psychiatry. Published online May 3, 2023. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.0967

CORRECTION

Errors in Abstract, Text, Table 2, Figure 3, eTable, and the Visual Abstract: In the Original Investigation titled “Comparison of Teleintegrated Care and Telereferral Care for Treating Complex Psychiatric Disorders in Primary Care: A Pragmatic Randomized Comparative Effectiveness Trial,”1 published online August 25, 2021, and in the November 2021 issue, the authors mistakenly used the wrong subscale of the Veterans RAND 12-item Health Survey for the primary outcome. They used the Mental Health subscale instead of the Mental Component Summary (MCS) subscale, as stated in the article.2 All analyses were rerun with the correct subscale, and the article was corrected to fix errors in the abstract, text, Table 2, Figure 3, the eTable in Supplement 2, and the visual abstract.2 This includes a corrected effect size for the 12-month MCS score and minor corrections to the statistical findings for some of the other results. In addition, the term nonresponders was corrected to people with 2 or fewer encounters; response refers to a reduction in symptoms, and the tailoring variable for the sequential, multiple-assignment, randomized trial (SMART) design was engagement in care. None of the interpretations or conclusions were affected. Recognition of the contributions of the independent statistician and data analyst who discovered these errors was added to the Additional Contributions section. The article was corrected online.1


Error in Wording in Methods Section: In the Original Investigation “Deep Learning for Cross-Diagnostic Prediction of Mental Disorder Diagnosis and Prognosis Using Danish Nationwide Register and Genetic Data,”1 published in the February 2023 issue of JAMA Psychiatry, the authors incorrectly referred to the removal of individuals with non-European ancestry from the data set as quality control in the Methods section. Rather, the removal of individuals with diverse genetic ancestry from the analyses of genotype data was done to minimize the risk of false findings by not accounting for population stratification. The Methods section now includes the added clarification, “...and included the removal of related individuals as well as individuals of non-European descent. The latter was to ensure that the models would not use ancestry as a proxy for potential imbalances of the disorders in the data set.” The authors have explained this clarification in a Letter to the Editor and the original article was corrected online.6


Errors in Figures: In the Brief Report titled “Ketamine vs Electroconvulsive Therapy for Major Depressive Episode: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis,”1 published on April 12, 2023, there were errors in Figures 2 and 3. In Figure 2, the reference numbers for Ekstrand et al, 2022; Kheirabadi et al, 2019; and Kheirabadi et al, 2020, are 4, 7, and 8, respectively. In Figure 3, the reference number for Ekstrand et al, 2022, is 4. This article has been corrected online.