

## Erratum

# Erratum to: Seasonal Variations in Vitamin D Levels and the Incident Dementia Among Older Adults Aged $\geq 60$ Years in the UK Biobank

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In the original Table 2, page 417, the ranges for normal, insufficient, and deficient 25(OH)D were reversed due to a typographical error. We have corrected the ranges for each category of 25(OH)D in the updated Table 2.

Table 2  
The risk for incident dementia associated with 25(OH)D by seasons

	25(OH)D			P-trend
	Normal	Insufficient	Deficient	
<b>Spring</b>				
Range (nmol/L)	$\geq 35.3$	17.9–35.2	10.0–17.8	
Events	281	186	33	
Person-years	319338	146930	24354	
Incidence	0.9	1.3	14	
HR (95% CI), Model 1	1.0	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	1.6 (1.1–2.3)	<0.0001
HR (95% CI), Model 2	1.0	1.5 (1.3–1.8)	1.6 (1.1–2.3)	<0.0001
<b>Summer</b>				
Range (nmol/L)	$\geq 50.5$	28.1–50.4	10.0–28.0	
Events	314	179	55	
Person-years	302662	137969	22775	
Incidence	1.0	1.3	2.4	
HR (95% CI), Model 1	1.0	1.3 (1.1–1.6)	2.5 (1.9–3.3)	<0.0001
HR (95% CI), Model 2	1.0	1.3 (1.05–1.5)	1.9 (1.4–2.6)	<0.0001
<b>Autumn</b>				
Range (nmol/L)	$\geq 46.3$	24.1–46.2	10.0–24.0	
Events	263	140	52	
Person-years	272827	125247	20621	
Incidence	1.0	1.1	2.5	
HR (95% CI), Model 1	1.0	1.2 (1.0–1.5)	2.7 (2.0–3.7)	<0.0001
HR (95% CI), Model 2	1.0	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	2.1 (1.5–2.9)	<0.0001

(Continued)

Table 2  
(Continued)

	25(OH)D			P-trend
	Normal	Insufficient	Deficient	
Winter				
Range (nmol/L)	≥33.5	17.0–33.4	10.0–16.9	
Events	217	122	32	
Person-years	227625	104421	17049	
Incidence	1.0	1.2	1.9	
HR (95% CI), Model 1	1.0	1.3 (1.0–1.6)	2.1 (1.4–3.0)	0.0002
HR (95% CI), Model 2	1.0	1.2 (0.9–1.5)	1.7 (1.1–2.5)	0.0246
Combined				
Events	1075	627	172	
Person-years	1122451	514566	84800	
Incidence	1.0	1.2	2.0	
HR (95% CI), Model 1	1.0	1.3 (1.2–1.5)	2.2 (1.9–2.6)	<0.0001
HR (95% CI), Model 2	1.0	1.3 (1.1–1.4)	1.8 (1.6–2.2)	<0.0001

Incidence of dementia represents number of cases per 1000 person-years. Hazard ratio (95% CI) for incident dementia associated with 25(OH)D status was estimated using Cox proportional regression models. Model 1 was adjusted for age and gender; Model 2 was adjusted for model 1 plus the day of the year when serum was collected, ethnicity, education, income, diet score, vitamin D supplement, smoking, alcohol consumption, sleep, physical activity, BMI, cholesterol, glycosylated haemoglobin, cystatin C, depression, hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, and chronic kidney disease at baseline.