



**Universiteit  
Leiden**  
The Netherlands

**Erratum to: Circulating metabolites and general cognitive ability and dementia: Evidence from 11 cohort studies (vol 14, pg 707, 2018)**

Lee, S.J. van der; Teunissen, C.E.; Pool, R.; Shipley, M.J.; Teumer, A.; Chouraki, V.; ... ; Duijn, C.M. van

**Citation**

Lee, S. J. van der, Teunissen, C. E., Pool, R., Shipley, M. J., Teumer, A., Chouraki, V., ... Duijn, C. M. van. (2019). Erratum to: Circulating metabolites and general cognitive ability and dementia: Evidence from 11 cohort studies (vol 14, pg 707, 2018). *Alzheimers & Dementia*, 15, 319-319. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/83538>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License:

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/83538>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Errata

Erratum to “Blood-brain barrier breakdown, neuroinflammation, and cognitive decline in older adults” [Alzheimer's & Dementia 2018;14:1640-50.]



In the article “Blood-brain barrier breakdown, neuroinflammation, and cognitive decline in older adults,” published in the December 2018 issue of *Alzheimer's & Dementia*, the last sentence within the results and discussion of the abstract should be omitted to read as follows:

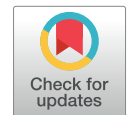
“Mean age was 70 years, mean Mini–Mental State Examination was 27, and BBB impairment was recorded in 13.5%. BBB breakdown was associated with cognitive decline ( $P = .015$ ). Cerebrospinal fluid intercellular adhesion molecule-1, vascular endothelial growth factor, interleukin-8, serum amyloid A, macrophage derived chemokine, and gender generated an area under the curve of 0.95 for BBB impairment, and serum IL-16, VEGF-D, IL-15, and other variables generated an AUC of 0.92 for BBB impairment.”

“BBB breakdown is associated with more rapid cognitive decline. Inflammatory mechanisms, including cell adhesion, neutrophil migration, lipid metabolism, and angiogenesis may be implicated.”

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2019.01.001>

1552-5260/© 2019 the Alzheimer's Association. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Erratum to “Circulating metabolites and general cognitive ability and dementia: Evidence from 11 cohort studies” [Alzheimer's & Dementia 2018;14:707-22.]



In the article “Circulating metabolites and general cognitive ability and dementia: Evidence from 11 cohort studies,” published in the June 2018 issue of *Alzheimer's & Dementia*, the lower bounds of the confidence intervals are noted twice in [Table 4](#). The corrected table is below.

Table 4  
Metabolite concentrations associated with dementia and AD

Metabolite	AD				Dementia			
	OR	<i>P</i>	N cases	N total	OR	<i>P</i>	N cases	N total
S-HDL-free cholesterol	0.87 [0.81–0.94]	$2.3 \times 10^{-4}$	1276	22,880	0.85 [0.80–0.91]	$4.1 \times 10^{-7}$	1881	25,868
M-HDL-phospholipids	0.93 [0.86–1.00]	$4.7 \times 10^{-2}$	1276	22,884	0.90 [0.85–0.96]	$1.8 \times 10^{-3}$	1881	25,872
22:6, docosahexaenoic acid	0.89 [0.83–0.96]	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	1334	22,466	0.91 [0.86–0.97]	$1.9 \times 10^{-3}$	1938	25,417
Glutamine	1.11 [1.04–1.20]	$3.1 \times 10^{-3}$	1356	25,181	1.08 [1.02–1.15]	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	1990	25,640
M-HDL-cholesterol esters	0.97 [0.89–1.04]	0.38	1276	22,884	0.92 [0.86–0.98]	$1.6 \times 10^{-2}$	1881	25,872
M-HDL-total cholesterol	0.97 [0.89–1.05]	0.40	1276	22,884	0.92 [0.86–0.98]	$1.6 \times 10^{-2}$	1881	25,872

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2019.01.002>

1552-5260/© 2019 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the Alzheimer's Association. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).