

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction to: Scored minor criteria for severe community-acquired pneumonia predicted better

Qi Guo^{1,2*†}, Wei-dong Song^{1†}, Hai-yan Li^{3†}, Yi-ping Zhou², Ming Li², Xiao-ke Chen², Hui Liu², Hong-lin Peng², Hai-qiong Yu², Xia Chen², Nian Liu², Zhong-dong Lü¹, Li-hua Liang⁴, Qing-zhou Zhao⁴ and Mei Jiang⁵

Correction to: *Respir Res* (2019) 20:22
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-019-0991-4>

Although the focus of our article in *Respiratory Research* [1] reports some novel data and has a different focus compared to our publications in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* [2] and *Respiratory Medicine* [3], we acknowledge that we have duplicated some text and used the same study populations within this article [1] as our previous articles [2, 3].

The database used for the article published in *Respiratory Research* [1] was the basic database, which came to the conclusion that the individual 2007 IDSA/ATS minor criteria for severe community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) were of unequal weight in predicting hospital mortality, SOFA scores, hospital length of stay, and costs. The retrospective database used for the article published in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* [2] was the same in *Respiratory Medicine* [3]. The databases used for the article published in *Respiratory Research* [1] were the same as those in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* [2]. The two articles were based on the same basic theory that 2007 IDSA/ATS minor criteria for severe CAP were of unequal weight in prediction. We introduced some interesting findings in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* [2], that the patients with non-severe CAP fulfilling the predictive findings most strongly associated to mortality, i.e. $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 250$ mmHg, confusion, and uremia, demonstrated higher SOFA and PSI scores and

mortality rates, and might have the priority for treatment and intensive care. Therefore, in *Respiratory Research* [1], we further proposed a scored minor criteria scoring system which orchestrated improvements in predicting mortality and severity in patients with CAP, and suggested that scored minor criteria of ≥ 2 scores or the presence of 2 or more IDSA/ATS minor criteria might be more valuable cut-off value for severe CAP.

We apologize for the inappropriate overlap between our three publications and our lack of transparency about the similarities between the three articles.

Author details

¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shenzhen Hospital, Peking University, Lianhua road No. 1120, Shenzhen 518036, Guangdong, China. ²Department of Respiratory Medicine, The Eighth Affiliated Hospital (Shenzhen Futian), Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518033, Guangdong, China. ³Medical Department, The Eighth Affiliated Hospital (Shenzhen Futian), Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518033, Guangdong, China. ⁴Department of Radiology, The Eighth Affiliated Hospital (Shenzhen Futian), Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518033, Guangdong, China. ⁵Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Diseases (State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Diseases), First Affiliated Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510120, Guangdong, China.

Received: 4 July 2019 Accepted: 4 July 2019
Published online: 10 July 2019

Reference

1. Guo et al. (2019) Scored minor criteria for severe community-acquired pneumonia predicted better (2019) 20:22 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-019-0991-4>.

* Correspondence: qigu007@sina.com

[†]Qi Guo, Wei-dong Song and Hai-yan Li contributed equally to this work.

¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shenzhen Hospital, Peking University, Lianhua road No. 1120, Shenzhen 518036, Guangdong, China

²Department of Respiratory Medicine, The Eighth Affiliated Hospital (Shenzhen Futian), Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518033, Guangdong, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

