CORRECTIONS


Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Regarding Cardiovascular Disease in Women: The Women’s Heart Alliance

J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;70:123–32.

Page 123, Abstract, last 2 sentences in Results section:
CVD was a top concern for only 39% of PCPs, after weight and breast health. A minority of physicians (22% of PCPs and 42% of cardiologists) felt well prepared to assess women’s CVD risk and used guidelines infrequently.

should have read:
CVD was rated as the top concern by only 39% of PCPs, after weight and breast health. Only 22% of PCPs and 42% of cardiologists (p = 0.0477) felt extremely well prepared to assess CVD risk in women, while 42% and 40% felt well-prepared (p = NS), respectively. Few comprehensively implemented guidelines.

Page 123, Abstract, 1st sentence in Conclusions:
CVD in women was not the top concern for women or physicians.

should have read:
CVD was rated as the top concern less frequently than weight issues by both women and physicians.

Page 127, left column, second section:
Title of section read: HEART DISEASE IS NOT A PRIORITY FOR PHYSICIANS

Should have read:
HEART DISEASE IS NOT A TOP PRIORITY FOR PHYSICIANS

Second sentence in this section:
Less than one-half (39%) of PCPs indicated that CVD in women was a top health concern after weight issues and breast health (Figure 2).

should have read:
Fewer than one-half (39%) of PCPs rated CVD in women a 5, and 37% rated it a 4 on an extreme concern scale, placing CVD after weight issues (48% and 40%) and breast health (48% and 28%), respectively (Figure 2).

Page 127, left column, second section, first 2 sentences:
Only 22% of PCPs and 42% of cardiologists (p = 0.0477) felt well prepared to assess CVD risk in women. Forty-nine percent of PCPs and 59% of cardiologists (p = 0.1030) reported that their medical training prepared them to assess the CVD risk in their female patients (Table 3).

should have read:
Only 22% of PCPs and 42% of cardiologists (p = 0.0477) felt extremely well prepared to assess CVD risk in women, while 42% and 40% felt well-prepared (p = NS), respectively. Forty-nine percent of PCPs and 59% of cardiologists (p = 0.1030) reported that their medical training prepared them to assess female patients’ CVD risk (Table 3).

Page 128, Figure 2 caption, first sentence:
Percentage among 200 primary care physicians and 100 cardiologists in practice for ≥3 years who were surveyed.

should have read:
Percentage among 200 primary care physicians in practice for ≥3 years who were surveyed.

Page 131, Perspectives section, COMPETENCY IN SYSTEMS-BASED PRACTICE, last sentence.
Although most cardiologists and PCPs are aware of risk assessment recommendations, relatively few feel prepared to assess CVD risk in women.
Although a majority of cardiologists and PCPs are aware of risk assessment recommendations, relatively few comprehensively use guidelines.

The authors of this paper acknowledge that the findings from the survey reported in this article were not fairly reflected in the presentation of the results or in the discussion of their implication. The editors would like to apologize for these potentially misleading conclusions as they may have inaccurately represented the survey data.

The authors apologize for these errors.

The online version of the article has been corrected to reflect these changes.

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Robinson JG

What Women (and Clinicians) Don’t Know Hurts Them

J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;70:133–5.

Page 133, second paragraph, second sentence:

As presented in this issue of Journal, they found that although 74% of women reported having 1 or more CVD risk factors, women and physicians had only modest levels of CVD awareness.

should have read:

As presented in this issue of the Journal, they found that although 74% of women reported having 1 or more CVD risk factors, women had only modest levels of CVD awareness.

Page 133, bottom of left column last sentence:

A minority of cardiologists (42%) believed that they were well-prepared to assess women’s CVD risk and infrequently used guidelines, yet this rate was still much higher than in primary care clinicians (22%) who deliver the majority of care for women in this age group.

should have read:

The majority of cardiologists (82%) believed that they were well-prepared to assess women’s CVD risk, a rate somewhat higher than primary care physicians (64%) who deliver the majority of care for women in this age group.

Page 133, the following sentence was added after the sentence listed above.

Nonetheless, both groups of physicians infrequently implemented all 8 AHA guidelines for risk assessment (16% and 22% respectively).

The author apologizes for these errors.

The online version of the article has been corrected to reflect these changes.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2017.07.722