

## Erratum

# Association between alcohol consumption and rotator cuff tear

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In this article several values in Results and Tables 3 and 5 were incorrect. We apologize for these mistakes which, however, do not change our study conclusions. Corrected text and Tables are presented below:

**ABSTRACT: Results** — Total alcohol consumption, wine consumption, and duration of alcohol intake were higher in both men and women with RCT than in both men and women in the control group. Excessive alcohol consumption was found to be a risk factor for the occurrence of RCT in both sexes (men: OR = 3.0, CI: 1.5–6.0,  $p < 0.001$ ; women: OR = 3.6, CI: 1.7–7.8,  $p < 0.001$ ). Massive tears were associated with a higher intake of alcohol (especially wine) than smaller lesions.

## Results

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We observed an association between drinking and the presence of RCT (OR = 2.0, CI: 1.4–2.9;  $p < 0.001$ ) in both men (OR = 1.8, CI: 1.1–3.0;  $p = 0.002$ ) and women (OR = 2.2, CI: 1.3–3.7;  $p = 0.003$ ).

No statistically significant risks from moderate drinking were observed in men (OR = 1.4, CI: 0.81–2.5,  $p = 0.2$ ) as opposed to women (OR = 1.8, CI: 1.0–3.3,  $p = 0.04$ ). Significant risks were found for excessive drinkers of both sexes (men: OR = 3.0, CI: 1.5–6.0,  $p < 0.001$ ; women: OR = 3.6, CI: 1.7–7.8,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Regarding the duration of alcohol consumption, we found small but significant risks for the occurrence of RCT in men (OR = 1.04, CI: 1.0–1.1,  $p < 0.001$ ) but not in women (OR = 0.97, CI: 0.95–1.0,  $p = 0.02$ ). (Table 3, see Supplementary data).

## Discussion

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In men there was no risk associated with moderate alcohol intake.

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Furthermore, in men the duration of the habit of drinking alcohol was a significant risk factor for the onset of cuff rupture.

Supplementary Table 3. Number of cases and controls according to alcohol intake (g/day), and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI)

	Controls	Cases	OR	(CI)	p-value
<b>Men</b>					
Alcohol intake					
None	65	32	1.0	ref.	
Moderate drinkers	92	64	1.4	(0.81–2.5)	0.2
Excessive drinkers	29	43	3.0	(1.5–6.0)	< 0.001
History of alcohol intake (per year)			1.04	(1.0–1.1)	< 0.001
<b>Women</b>					
Alcohol intake					
None	77	30	1.0	ref.	
Moderate drinkers	73	52	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	0.04
Excessive drinkers	20	28	3.6	(1.7–7.8)	< 0.001
History of alcohol intake (per year)			0.97	(0.95–1.0)	0.02

Table 5. Logistic regression analysis of age, sex, alcohol intake (g/day), smoking, and diabetes mellitus and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI)

	Cases (n = 249)	Controls (n = 356)	OR	CI	p-value
Age (range), years	64 (54–78)	66 (58–82)	0.96	(0.94–0.98)	< 0.001
Sex, M/F	139/110	186/170	1.2	(0.83–1.6)	0.9
Alcohol intake (range)	23 (1–40)	19 (2–94)	1.02	(1.01–1.04)	< 0.001
Smoking (yes/no)	102/147	176/180	0.71	(0.51–0.98)	0.004
Diabetes mellitus (present/absent)	93/156	122/234	3.2	(2.3–4.5)	< 0.001