

Corrigendum

High Body Mass Index is Correlated with the Success of Vonoprazan-Based Second-Line Therapy for *Helicobacter Pylori* Infection

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In the version of this article published in the February issue, 2021, the author mistook the affiliation of the first author. The correct affiliation of Toyotaka Kasai is Department of Gastroenterology, Fukaya Red Cross Hospital, Fukaya, Saitama, Japan and Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.

Concerning the "Table 1" (Page 91) of this article, the authors found that the sex item was missing. Table 1 added sex item is the next page. The authors sincerely apologize for the oversight on this matter.

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Table 1. Relationship between patient factors and the success or failure of vonoprazanbased second-line therapy for Hp eradication.

	Eradication success group (n = 27)	Eradication failure group (n = 6)	P value
Age (years, mean \pm SD)	63.0 ± 11.1	62.1 ± 9.4	
Range	34-79	49-73	
Age (≥ 58 years/< 58 years)	22/5	3/3	0.271
Sex (male/female)	18/9	4/2	1.000
Height (cm, mean \pm SD)	163.6 ± 10.3	161.0 ± 10.7	
Range	142-188	151-180	
Height (≥ 157 cm/< 157 cm)	21/6	2/4	0.099
Body weight (kg, mean \pm SD)	65.4 ± 12.4	58.9 ± 9.4	
Range	37.8-90.0	47.0-76.0	
Body weight (≥ 56 kg/< 56 kg)	21/6	2/4	0.099
Body mass index			
$(kg/m^2, mean \pm SD)$	24.3 ± 3.2	22.6 ± 0.9	
Range	16.1-28.8	20.6-23.5	
Body mass index			
$(\ge 23.8 \text{ kg/m}^2/< 23.8 \text{ kg/m}^2)$	19/8	0/6	0.007
Cigarette smoking (+/-)	5/22	3/3	0.271
Alcohol consumption (+/-)	5/22	1/5	1.000
Daily PPI use before the trial (+/-)	1/26	0/6	1.000
MIC value for metronidazole			
$(\ge 32 \ \mu g/mL) < 32 \ \mu g/mL)$	4/23	0/6	0.753
MIC value for amoxicillin			
$(\ge 0.03 \ \mu g/mL/< 0.03 \ \mu g/mL)$	5/22	1/5	1.000
Presence of Helicobacter pylori-related	d disease		
Total (+/-)	8/19	0/6	0.315
Gastric ulcer (+/-)	2/25	0/6	1.000
Duodenal ulcer (+/-)	5/22	0/6	0.607
ER for gastric neoplasia (+/-)	1/26	0/6	1.000

The chi-square test was used for categorical variables. The presence of *Helicobacter pylori*-related diseases was defined as having a history of gastric ulcers, duodenal ulcers, or ER for gastric neoplasia. The success rate of vonoprazan-based second-line therapy was greater in the high-BMI patient group ($\geq 23.8 \text{ kg/m}^2$) than in the low-BMI patient group ($< 23.8 \text{ kg/m}^2$; p=0.007). No correlations were observed between eradication success and other patient factors, including the metronidazole/amoxicillin MICs.

BMI, body mass index; ER, endoscopic resection; Hp, *Helicobacter pylori*; MIC, minimal inhibitory concentration; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SD, standard deviation; vonoprazan-based second-line therapy, vonoprazan with amoxicillin and metronidazole therapy.