

查方法研究这些认知功能相关脑区的结构变化。

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(收稿日期:2014-12-19)

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2015.01.020

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## 更正:干扰素-β治疗复发-缓解型多发性硬化系统评价

### Erratum to Interferon-beta for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a systematic review

由于作者本人疏忽,在统计过程中将率比( $RR$ )自然对数的标准误输入错误,导致干扰素-β( $IFN-\beta$ )治疗后年复发率的假阴性结果。特申请将我刊2014年第14卷第9期“干扰素-β治疗复发-缓解型多发性硬化系统评价”<sup>[1]</sup>一文第775页中文摘要第17行“但在年复发率方面,INF-β治疗无效。”改为“此外,还显示出INF-β在降低年复发率方面的疗效。”第776页英文摘要第20行“However, the pooled results showed no treatment effect on the annualized relapse rate.”改为“In addition, Meta-analysis showed a treatment effect of  $IFN-\beta$  in reducing the annualized relapse rate.”。将第782页左栏第13行“有3项临床试验(1457例占68.44%)报告了随访1年时的年复发率<sup>[44-46]</sup>,合并的 $RR$ 为0.720(95%CI:0.120~4.240, $P=0.710$ ;图4a);3项临床试验(919例占43.17%)报告随访2年时的年复发率<sup>[41-43]</sup>,合并的 $RR$ 为0.690(95%CI:0.130~3.680, $P=0.670$ ;图4b),均显示 $IFN-\beta$ 治疗无效。”改为“有3项临床试验(1457例占68.44%)报告了随访1年时的年复发率<sup>[44-46]</sup>,合并的 $RR$ 为0.690(95%CI:0.600~0.790, $P=0.000$ ;图4a);3项临床试验(919例占43.17%)报告随访2年时的年复发率<sup>[41-43]</sup>,合并的 $RR$ 为0.680(95%CI:0.610~0.770, $P=0.000$ ;图4b),均显示出 $IFN-\beta$ 在降低年复发率方面的疗效。”特此更正。

### 参考文献

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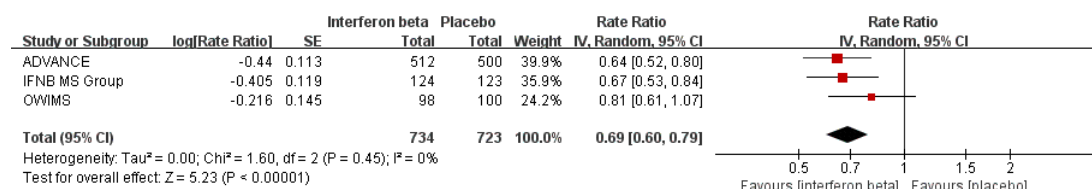
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## Erratum to Interferon-beta for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a systematic review

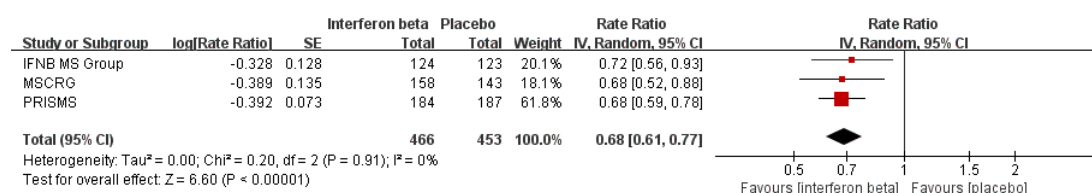
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The standard errors of the natural log rate ratio (*RR*) were incorrectly input during the statistical process, leading to false-negative treatment results of interferon-beta (IFN- $\beta$ ) on annualized relapse rate [1]. The corrected statistical data showed that high-dose IFN- $\beta$  significantly reduced annualized relapse rate at one year or two years of follow-up (*RR* = 0.690, 95% CI: 0.600-0.790, *P* = 0.000, Figure 4a, and *RR* = 0.680, 95% CI: 0.610-0.770, *P* = 0.000, Figure 4b, respectively).



4a



4b

**Figure 4** Forest plot of the annualized relapse rate after treatment with high-dose IFN- $\beta$ . The annualized relapse rate during the first year of follow-up (Panel 4a). The annualized relapse rate during the first 2 years of follow-up (Panel 4b).

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