

Corrigendum. Testing the twin testosterone transfer hypothesis—intergenerational analysis of 317 dizygotic twins born in Aberdeen, Scotland

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The authors would like to apologise for errors in Table IV and Supplementary Table SI of the above article.

Table IV: the odds ratio (the last three columns) for the variable Age at first pregnancy were inadvertently swapped with the reference

: category (1). Therefore, the odds ratios refer to the ≤ 23 group, and
: not the > 23 as previously shown. The correct version of the table is
: displayed below.

Table IV Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratio and 95% confidence interval among female twins from same- and opposite-sex twin pairs for secondary outcomes.

Variables	Female – Female n = 118 Number (%)	Female – Male n = 114 Number (%)	UnadjustedOR (95% CI)	AdjustedOR (95% CI) ^a	AdjustedOR (95% CI) ^b
Miscarriages					
0	100 (84.7)	92 (80.7)	1	1	1
1 +	18 (15.3)	22 (19.3)	1.33 (0.7, 2.58)	1.51 (0.69, 3.27)	1.40 (0.68, 2.86)
Age at first pregnancy					
≤ 23	37 (31.4)	57 (50)	2.13 (1.21, 3.75)	1.95 (0.97, 3.92)	1.67 (0.90, 3.20)
> 23	81 (68.6)	57 (50)	1	1	1

Generalised estimating equations (GEE) method has been used, given the paired structure of the twin data. Significant ORs are reported in bold.

^aAdjusted for twin's year of Birth, maternal height and twin's own smoking status (complete case analysis n = 187).

^bAdjusted for twin's year of Birth, maternal height and twin's own smoking status (unknown maternal smoking status included in the analysis as a separate category, n = 232).

Supplementary Table SI Continuous outcomes in female–female and female–male twins.

Outcome	Female –Male Twin (n= 151)	Female – Female twins (n= 166)
Number of pregnancies	2 (1-3)	2 (0-3)
Number of livebirths	1 (0-2)	1 (0-2)
Age at first pregnancy	23.5 (20-28.5)	26 (22-30)

Values are median (IQR).

Supplementary Table SI: column titles (Female-Female Twin and Female-Male Twin) were swapped in error. The correct version of the table is above.

The authors confirm that these typographical errors do not affect any other content of the article, or its conclusion.

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