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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to ‘Real-world reference scores for EORTC QLQ-C30 and EORTC QLQ-BR23 in early breast cancer patients [European Journal of Cancer 163 (2022) 128–139]



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The authors regret that values of the cognitive functioning scale of the EORTC QLQ-C30 in patients with breast diseases at baseline have been recalculated since the publication of this article. All other scores of the EORTC QLQ-C30 were reported correctly in the previous publication.

The mean CF scores were higher than previously reported with values between approx. 82 and 86 (Table 2). These values are much closer to the norm data of the German general population (mean 85.4). Median CF scores of breast cancer patients were lower by 17 points compared to fibroadenoma patients and patients with other breast diseases.

Also, the relative frequency of patients below the threshold of clinical significance (= 75) was indeed lower than previously reported (227/729 (31%)). Figure 2 was corrected accordingly showing a distribution much more in line with the other scales.

CF was found to be better in patients with fibroadenoma (0.23; 95% CI (−0.05)–0.51; $p = 0.1040$) and other breast diseases (0.42; 95% CI 0.20–0.65; $p = 0.0002$) than in patients with breast cancer. Due to the now non-normal distribution of the values, a beta regression model was implemented. Older (estimate per 10 year increase 0.08; 95% CI 0.00–0.16; $p = 0.0374$) and married persons showed an increased CF (0.28; 95%

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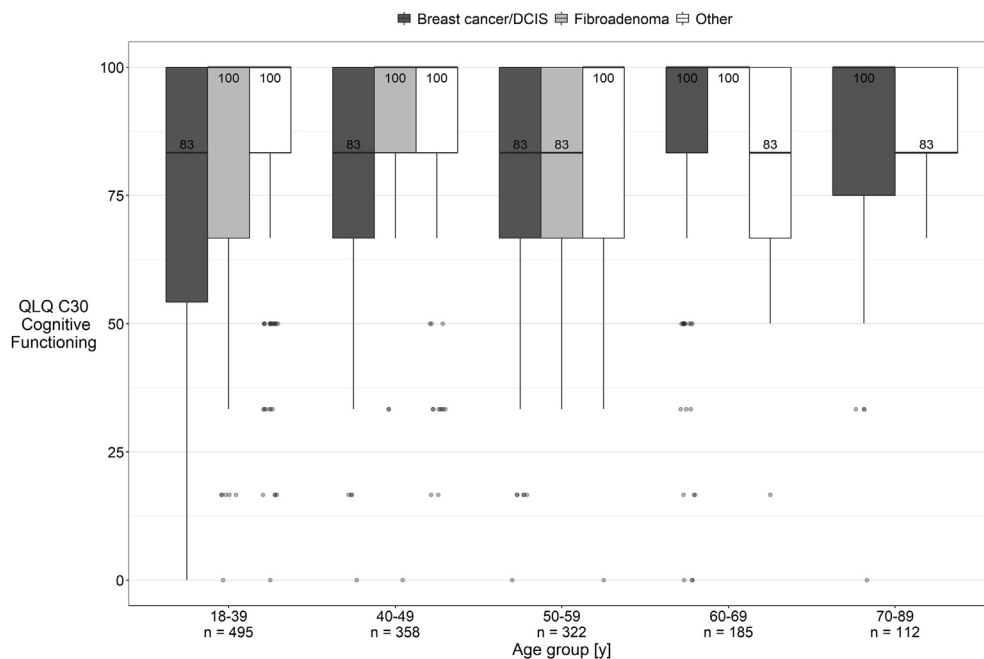
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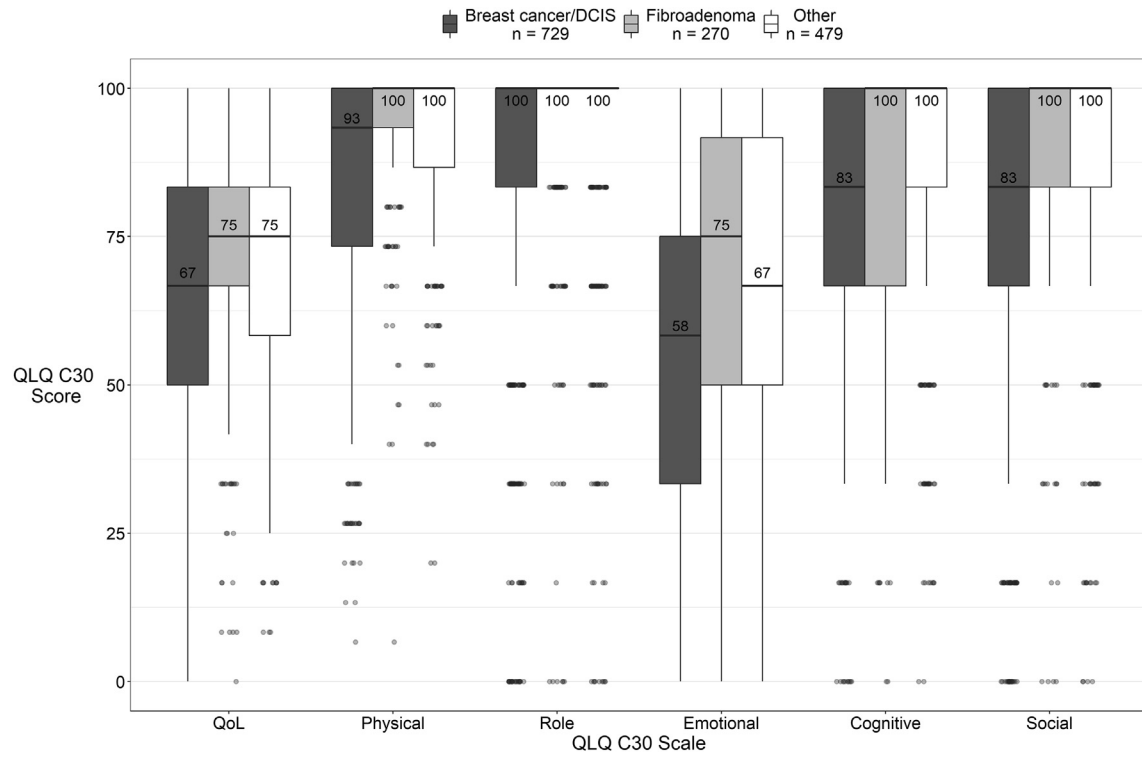
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CI 0.06–0.50; $p = 0.0139$). In contrast, patients with neurological disorders (-0.86 ; 95% CI -1.31 to -0.42 ; $p = 0.0001$), depression (-1.02 ; 95% CI -1.29 to -0.75 ; $p < 0.0001$), previous surgery (-0.24 ; 95% CI -0.44 to -0.03 ; $p = 0.0223$) showed a reduced CF (Table 3).

In conclusion, the difference in cognitive functioning in breast cancer patients at baseline compared to patients with benign breast diseases is less pronounced than previously reported.

EORTC QLQ-C30 scale		Breast cancer + DCIS (n=850)	Fibroadenoma (n=313)	Other (n=564)	Total (n=1727)	German general population norm data (Nolte et al.) [14]	Breast cancer/DCIS patients reporting baseline scores worse than the TCI#
Physical functioning*	n (%)	729 (85.8)	270 (86.3)	479 (84.9)	1478 (85.6)	82.0 (21.5)	233 (32)
	Mean (SD)	84.42 (20.52)	93.01 (12.4)	91.76 (13.05)	88.37 (17.49)		
	Median (IQR)	93.33 (73.3; 100)	100 (93.3; 100)	100 (86.7; 100)	93.33 (86.7; 100)		
	Range	6.7; 100	6.7; 100	20; 100	6.7; 100		
	TCI#						
Role functioning*	n (%)	729 (85.8)	270 (86.3)	479 (84.9)	1478 (85.6)	80.3 (27.4)	96 (13.2)
	Mean (SD)	85.85 (25.45)	91.11 (20.35)	90.99 (21.06)	88.48 (23.34)		
	Median (IQR)	100 (83.3; 100)	100 (100; 100)	100 (100; 100)	100 (83.3; 100)		
	Range	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100		
	TCI#						
Emotional functioning*	n (%)	729 (85.8)	270 (86.3)	479 (84.9)	1478 (85.6)	75.1 (24.2)	496 (68)
	Mean (SD)	55.85 (26.61)*	69.23 (27.06)	67.4 (25.09)	62.04 (26.9)		
	Median (IQR)	58.33 (33.3; 75)	75 (50; 91.7)	66.67 (50; 91.7)	66.67 (41.7; 83.3)		
	Range	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100		
	TCI#						
Cognitive functioning*	n (%)	729 (85.8)	270 (86.3)	479 (84.9)	1478 (85.6)	85.4 (21.1)	227 (31.1)
	Mean (SD)	81.78 (23.36)	84.14 (22.23)	86.43 (20.38)	83.72 (22.3)		
	Median (IQR)	83.33 (66.7; 100)	100 (66.7; 100)	100 (83.3; 100)	100 (66.7; 100)		
	Range	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100	0; 100		
	TCI#						





The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.