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Correction

Error in Table 3. In the article titled "Meta-analysis of the Impact of 9 Medication Classes on Falls in Elderly Persons" by Woolcott et al, published in the November 23, 2009, issue of the *Archives* (2009;169[21]:1952-1960), the second half of Table 3 was inadvertently omitted. The complete table should have read as follows:

Table 3. Pooled Bayesian Odds Ratios and Subgroup Sensitivity Analysis

	Antihypertensives		Diuretics		β-Blockers		Sedatives/Hypnotics	
Study Characteristic	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)
No. of subjects	4976		10 145		8354		44 684	
No. taking drug	1482		2374		1432		1737	
All studies	6	1.24 (1.01-1.50)	9	1.07 (1.01-1.14)	4	1.01 (0.86-1.17)	7	1.47 (1.35-1.62)
Population								
Community	4	1.29 (1.00-1.65)	3	1.08 (1.01-1.16)	2	0.98 (0.79-1.18)[b]	5	1.50 (1.36-1.67)
<35% Fallers	3	1.34 (0.93-1.91)	2	1.09 (1.00-1.17)	1	0.94 (0.75-1.16)	3	1.62 (1.44-1.84)[b]
≥35% Fallers	1	1.11 (0.78-1.58)[c]	1	1.04 (0.87-1.24)	1	1.13 (0.72-1.70)	2	1.22 (1.00-1.48)[b]
Long-term care	1	0.80 (0.40-1.60)[c]	3	1.02 (0.84-1.25)	2	1.18 (0.83-1.88)[b]	1	1.38 (1.14-1.74)
Other	1	1.19 (0.77-1.83)[c]	3	1.06 (0.82-1.38)	0	0.43 (0.19-0.97)[b]	1	1.56 (1.19-2.05)
Mean age of study subjects, y								
≤75	4	1.33 (1.03-1.68)	4	1.11 (1.03-1.20)[b]	2	0.93 (0.71-1.18)	4	1.54 (1.39-1.72)
>75	2	1.04 (0.79-1.38)[c]	5	0.96 (0.84-1.08)[b]	2	1.02 (0.81-1.28)	3	1.37 (1.19-1.60)
Medication/falls ascertainment								
Good	1	1.19 (0.77-1.83)[c]	5	1.04 (0.89-1.23)	1	0.87 (0.69-1.07)	1	1.66 (1.25-2.22)
Poor	5	1.24 (0.97-1.54)	4	1.09 (1.02-1.16)	3	1.02 (0.84-1.21)	6	1.43 (1.30-1.58)
Study type								
Case-control	2	1.09 (0.80-1.50)[c]	5	1.11 (0.94-1.32)	1	0.87 (0.55-1.37)	1	1.62 (1.31-2.00)[b]
Cohort	3	1.34 (0.93-1.91)	1	1.05 (0.97-1.15)	0	1.00 (0.78-1.30)	3	1.24 (1.05-1.45)[b]
Cross-sectional	1	1.11 (0.78-1.58)[c]	3	1.11 (1.00-1.24)	3	1.02 (0.79-1.24)	3	1.56 (1.39-1.76)[b]

	Neuroleptics/ Antipsychotics		Antidepressants		Benzodiazepines		Narcotics		NSAIDs	
Study Characteristic	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)	No.[a]	OR (95% CI)
No. of subjects	8617		20 469		32 684		12 811		7828	
No. taking drug	1303		3021		5050		1314		429	
All studies	4	1.59 (1.37-1.83)	9	1.68 (1.47-1.91)	11	1.57 (1.43-1.72)	4	0.96 (0.78-1.18)	4	1.21 (1.01-1.44)
Population										
Community	2	1.76 (1.41-2.18)[b]	4	1.68 (1.39-2.03)	6	1.55 (1.36-1.73)	2	1.22 (0.79-1.66)	1	1.12 (0.91-1.36)
<35% Fallers	1	1.75 (1.36-2.24)	3	1.62 (1.22-2.03)	5	1.53 (1.31-1.75)	2	1.32 (0.87-1.80)	1	1.08 (0.86-1.34)
≥35% Fallers	1	1.78 (1.33-2.38)[c]	1	2.30 (1.41-3.69)	1	1.58 (1.05-2.45)	0	0.71 (0.27-1.82)	0	1.34 (0.83-2.15)
Long-term care	1	1.55 (1.24-1.95)	3	1.63 (1.35-1.98)	2	1.43 (1.11-1.85)	1	1.03 (0.61-1.54)	1	1.41 (1.05-1.89)
Other	1	1.02 (0.65-1.61)[b]	2	1.70 (1.17-2.48)	3	1.91 (1.43-2.55)	1	0.94 (0.72-1.24)	2	1.62 (0.21-12.60)[c]
Mean age of study subjects, y										
≤75	1	1.72 (1.32-2.27)	2	1.66 (1.33-2.04)	5	1.55 (1.26-1.83)	1	0.96 (0.73-1.27)	2	1.26 (0.92-1.70)
>75	3	1.63 (1.27-2.03)	7	1.79 (1.47-2.16)	6	1.56 (1.39-1.77)	3	1.24 (0.75-1.65)	2	1.17 (0.95-1.43)
Medication/falls ascertainment										
Good	2	1.34 (1.05-1.68)[b]	4	1.68 (1.39-2.06)	5	1.65 (1.39-1.98)	2	0.81 (0.55-1.20)	3	1.59 (1.11-2.24)[b]
Poor	2	1.79 (1.46-2.17)[b]	5	1.64 (1.37-1.94)	6	1.54 (1.36-1.72)	2	1.11 (0.85-1.42)	1	1.12 (0.93-1.35)[b]
Study type										
Case-control	1	1.23 (0.92-1.63)	3	1.83 (1.42-2.35)	3	2.18 (1.57-3.12)[b]	1	0.21 (0.10-0.45)[b,c]	2	1.62 (0.21-12.60)[c]
Cohort	0	1.90 (1.35-2.67)	2	1.67 (1.36-2.02)	3	1.51 (1.29-1.75)[b]	1	1.49 (1.22-1.83)[b,c]	0	NA
Cross-sectional	3	1.67 (1.38-2.00)	4	1.57 (1.25-1.96)	5	1.49 (1.24-1.73)[b]	2	1.18 (0.90-1.53)[b,c]	2	1.44 (0.49-4.03)[c]

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, not applicable; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; OR, odds ratio.
[a] Refers to new study only.
[b] Greater than 95% posterior probability that the difference between ORs is greater than 0.
[c] Attained by random-effects inverse-variance model (frequentist) owing to unstable Bayesian model.

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