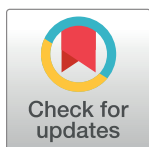


## CORRECTION

# Correction: Performance of risk prediction scores for cardiovascular mortality in older persons: External validation of the SCORE OP and appraisal

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There are errors in the layout of [Table 2](#). Please see the correct [Table 2](#) here.



## OPEN ACCESS

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Table 2. Risk scores: measures of validity.

Risk score <sup>a</sup>	Predicted number of fatal cardiovascular events	Actual number of fatal cardiovascular events <sup>b</sup>	Predicted/ Actual ratio	Nam-D'Agostino chi-square (p-value)	C-index <sup>c</sup> (95% CI)
<b>SCORE OP high-risk regions</b>					0.79 (0.75 to 0.83)
SCORE OP-H 5y	302	142	2.13	139.16 (p<0.001)	
SCORE OP-H	677	399	1.70	327.9 (p<0.001)	
<b>SCORE OP low-risk regions</b>					0.80 (0.75 to 0.83)
SCORE OP-L 5y	215	142	1.51	39.68 (p<0.001)	
SCORE OP-L	519	397	1.31	76.29 (p<0.001)	
<b>SCORE-H</b>	372	382	0.97	29.68 (p = 0.001)	0.72 (0.67 to 0.76)
<b>SCORE-L</b>	258	384	0.67	117.63 (p<0.001)	0.72 (0.67 to 0.77)

<sup>a</sup>SCORE OP[22] and SCORE[13] systems have been previously described elsewhere. H and L indicate high- and low- cardiovascular risk regions. 5y indicates 5-year risk equations. All other scores listed are 10-year versions.

<sup>b</sup>Weibull regression model projections beyond the observed follow-up are reported for 10-year risk scores, leading to small differences in the number of actual events. 5-year risk scores use observed Berlin Initiative Study data only using the Kaplan-Meier estimator.

<sup>c</sup>Risk score discrimination capability was assessed using the entire observed follow-up data.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233051.t001>

## Reference

1. Piccininni M, Rohmann JL, Huscher D, Mielke N, Ebert N, Logroscino G, et al. (2020) Performance of risk prediction scores for cardiovascular mortality in older persons: External validation of the SCORE OP and appraisal. PLoS ONE 15(4): e0231097. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0231097> PMID: [32271825](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32271825/)