

**Erratum for Bartolucci et al.
“Meta-analysis of multiple primary
prevention trials of cardiovascular
events using aspirin” *Am J Cardiol*
2011;107:1796–1801**

The conclusion concerning “All cause mortality” in the paper was incorrect. There is a statistically significant advantage for aspirin in reducing the risk. In

Table 3 the odds ratio should be 0.934 with 95% Confidence Interval (0.874, 0.999) and p-value for treatment favoring aspirin, $p = 0.0045$. This information also applies to Figure 3 with $z\text{-value} = -2.004$. The p-value for Heterogeneity in Table 3 is 0.989. The reported result was due to incorrect data input for the AAT and POPADAD studies, In Figure 3 the correct odds ratio for

AAT is 0.940 with lower 95% confidence limit = 0.756 and upper limit = 1.169, $z\text{-value} = -0.556$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.578$. Likewise for the POPADAD study the correct odds ratio is 0.919 with lower limit = 0.677 and upper limit = 1.247, $z\text{-value} = -0.545$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.586$.

doi:10.1016/j.amjcard.2011.06.002