Corrigendum

Under-reporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: prevalence and predictors – CORRIGENDUM

A. L. Bahorik, C. E. Newhill, C. C. Queen and S. M. Eack

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Due to an error in data coding, tables 1–3 are replaced by the following. The *Corrigendum Note* below each table explains the error and correction.

Table 1. *Concordance between laboratory drug tests and self-rated assessments of drug use in schizophrenia patients (N=1042)*

Variable	Drug screen results (laboratory drug test +)			Drug screen results (laboratory drug test −)								
	n	True Positive (Self-Rated +) *n* (%)	False Negative (Self-Rated −) *n* (%)	*n*	True Negative (Self-Rated −) *n* (%)	False Positive (Self-Rated +) *n* (%)	NPV	PPV	SENS	SPEC	*κ*	*p*
Any use	294	164 (55.8)	130 (44.2)	748	695 (92.9)	53 (7.1)	0.84	0.76	0.56	0.93	.529	<.001
Cocaine	175	63 (36.0)	112 (64.0)	867	852 (98.3)	15 (1.8)	0.88	0.81	0.36	0.98	.440	<.001
Cannabis	168	104 (61.9)	64 (38.1)	846	773 (91.4)	73 (8.6)	0.92	0.59	0.62	0.91	.522	<.001
Metham-phetamine	29	17 (58.6)	12 (41.4)	1005	997 (99.2)	8 (0.8)	0.99	0.68	0.59	0.99	.620	<.001

NPV, Negative predictive value: probability of (−) laboratory drug tests and (−) self-rated assessments; PPV, positive predictive value: probability of (+) laboratory drug tests and (+) self-rated assessments; SENS, sensitivity: proportion of (+) laboratory drug tests and (+) self-rated assessments; SPEC, specificity: proportion of (−) laboratory drug tests and (−) self-rated assessments; 'Any use' indicates the use of cocaine, cannabis or methamphetamine; laboratory drug test (+/−) includes urine drug test results and radioimmunoassay (RIA) of hair test results.

Corrigendum Note. The findings presented in this updated version of Table 1 are not qualitatively different from the results that were previously reported in error. This updated version of Table 1 shows 28% of the overall sample tested (+) for any drug use, and drug use under-reporting was observed for 44% of the participants with (+) laboratory drug tests.

Table 2. *Comparative characteristics of schizophrenia patients who under-reported and accurately reported their illicit drug use*

Variable	Under-Report	Accurate Report	p
n	130	164	
Age (years), mean (S.D.)	41.35 (10.43)	36.48 (10.42)	<0.001
Gender, n (%)			
Male	94 (72.3)	135 (82.3)	0.056
Female	36 (27.6)	29 (17.6)	
Racial status, n (%)			
Non-White	78 (60.0)	66 (40.2)	<0.001
White	52 (40.0)	98 (59.7)	
Marital status, n (% not married)	115 (88.4)	144 (87.8)	0.993
Employment status, n (% not employed)	114 (87.6)	134 (82.2)	0.258
Legal status, n (% paroled, incarcerated, probation)	9 (6.9)	37 (22.5)	0.001
PANSS, mean (S.D.)			
Total	75.62 (17.85)	77.57 (16.39)	0.330
General symptomatology	36.56 (9.36)	38.24 (8.80)	0.115
Negative	20.43 (6.37)	19.36 (6.21)	0.147
Positive	18.62 (5.89)	19.96 (5.55)	0.046
Illness duration (years), mean (S.D.)	17.02 (10.53)	12.99 (10.03)	<0.001
ITAQ, mean (S.D.)	18.45 (4.85)	18.60 (4.57)	0.786
Neurocognition, mean (S.D.)	−0.20 (0.91)	0.36 (0.89)	<0.001
Pharmacological treatment, n (%)			
Antipsychotic			
First generation	21 (23.9)	19 (16.2)	0.389
Second generation	61 (69.3)	90 (76.9)	
First/Second	6 (6.8)	8 (6.8)	
Antidepressant, n (%)	31 (27.7)	61 (44.8)	0.008
Anxiolytic, n (%)	21 (18.7)	26 (19.1)	0.929
Antiepileptic, n (%)	19 (17.0)	19 (14.0)	0.635
No medication, n (%)	29 (22.3)	36 (22.1)	0.923
CPZ, n (daily dose)	349.97 (408.53)	305.41 (303.08)	0.374

PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; ITAQ, Insight and Treatment Attitudes Questionnaire; S.D., standard deviation; CPZ, chlorpromazine equivalent dose (CPZ daily dose equivalents were computed based on prescribed typical and/or atypical antipsychotic medications).

Corrigendum Note. As indicated in this updated version of Table 2, a greater proportion of women under-reported drug use as compared to men, but this finding is now a trend and is not significant at conventional thresholds. The other findings that are reported in this version of Table 2 are not qualitatively different than the results that were previously reported in error.

Table 3. *Predictors of under-reporting of illicit drug use among schizophrenia patients*

Variable	Any Drug Use (*n*=279)				Cannabis Use (*n*=157)				Cocaine Use (*n*=165)			
	B	S.E.	*p*	OR	*B*	S.E.	*p*	OR	*B*	S.E.	*p*	OR
Age	0.031	0.013	0.019	1.370[a]	0.046	0.020	0.019	1.582[a]	−0.046	0.020	0.020	0.631[a]
Male	−0.252	0.328	0.443	0.777	−0.036	0.482	0.941	0.965	0.452	0.418	0.279	1.572
Caucasian	−0.702	0.277	0.011	0.496	−1.218	0.411	0.003	0.296	−0.156	0.386	0.686	0.855
No Legal Involvement	1.387	0.424	0.001	4.002	1.776	0.803	0.027	5.909	0.815	0.431	0.059	2.259
PANSS Positive	−0.036	0.024	0.122	0.964	−0.070	0.034	0.038	0.932	−0.009	0.032	0.776	0.991
Neurocognition	−0.554	0.163	0.001	0.575	−0.645	0.235	0.006	0.525	−0.565	0.223	0.011	0.568

PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, S.E., standard error; OR, odds ratio.

[a] OR represents a 10-year change in age.

Corrigendum Note. Compared to the results that were previously reported, the findings reported in this updated version of Table 3 suggest that positive symptomatology is a significant predictor of the under-reporting of cannabis use. The updated results also indicate that age is a significant predictor of the under-reporting of cocaine use. There are no other qualitative differences of mention between this version of Table 3 and the results that were previously reported in error.

Reference

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