

CORRECTION

Correction: Effect of Carotene and Lycopene on the Risk of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review and Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies

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[Fig 2](#) is incorrect. The image that appears as [Fig 2](#) is a duplicate of Table 1. Please view the correct [Fig 2](#) below.

[Fig 3](#) is incorrect. The image that appears as [Fig 3](#) is a duplicate of the correct [Fig 2](#). Please view the correct [Fig 3](#) below.

[Fig 4](#) is incorrect. The image that appears as [Fig 4](#) is a duplicate of Table 2. Please view the correct [Fig 4](#) below.



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Citation: Wang Y, Cui R, Xiao Y, Fang J, Xu Q (2015) Correction: Effect of Carotene and Lycopene on the Risk of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review and Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0140415. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0140415

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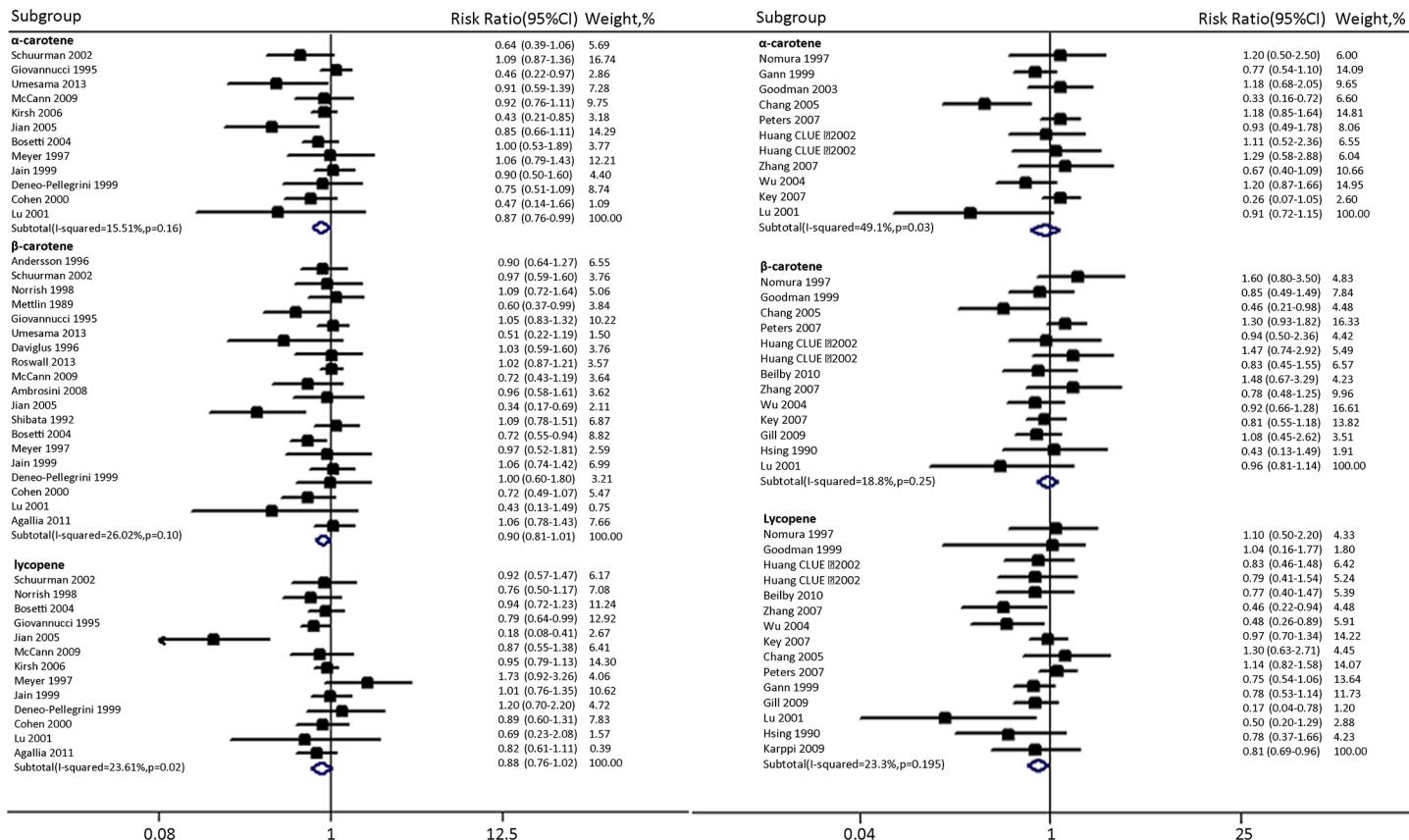


Fig 2. Pooled risks according to dietary carotenoids intake and its blood levels. Dietary intake of α-carotene, β-carotene, lycopene and PCA risk(left), blood levels of α-carotene, β-carotene, lycopene and PCA risk(right).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0140415.g001

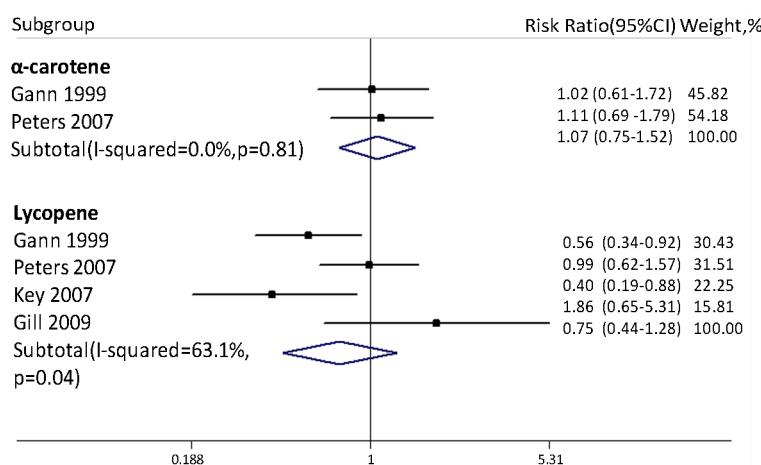


Fig 3. Association between blood α-carotene and lycopene levels and risk of advanced PCA. Advanced PCA was defined as stage III or IV or Gleason score ≥ 7 .

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0140415.g002

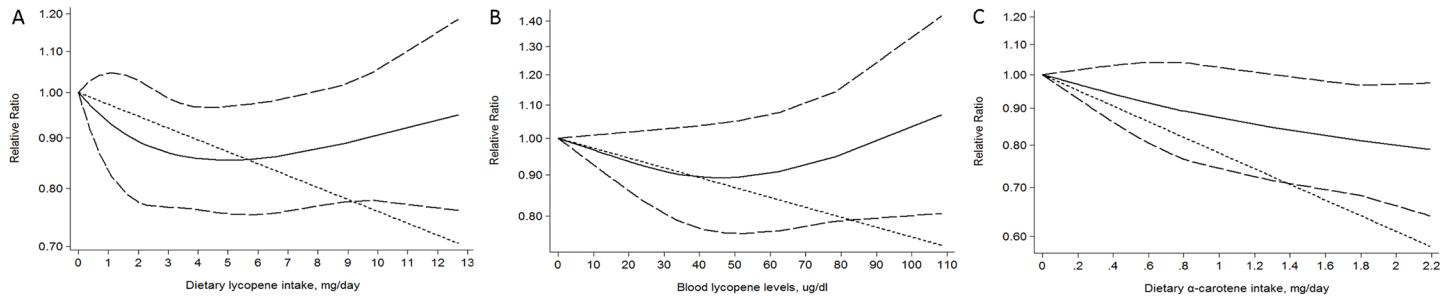


Fig 4. Dose-response relation plots between carotenoids consumption and risk of PCa. (A) Dietary lycopene intake(mg/day) and risk of PCa; (B) Blood lycopene levels (ug/dl) and risk of PCa; (C) Dietary α -carotene intake(mg/day) and risk of PCa. These relationships were estimated by using random-effects metaregression. Dotted lines represent the 95% CIs for the fitted trend.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0140415.g003

Reference

1. Wang Y, Cui R, Xiao Y, Fang J, Xu Q (2015) Effect of Carotene and Lycopene on the Risk of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review and Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies. PLoS ONE 10(9): e0137427. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0137427](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0137427) PMID: [26372549](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26372549/)