

CORRECTION

Correction: Long-Term Benefits of Smoking Cessation on Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Health-Related Quality of Life

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There is an error in the Results subsection of the Abstract as well as third paragraph of the Results section. In both of these instances, 43.9% should be 43.1%.

There is an error in the caption of $\underline{\text{Fig 3}}$. The authors have provided a corrected caption for $\underline{\text{Fig 3}}$ here.



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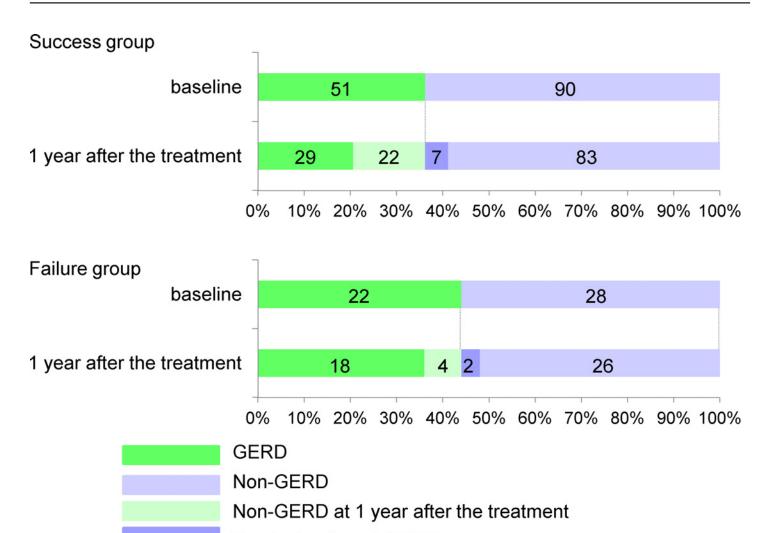


Fig 3. Prevalence of GERD at baseline and 1 year after attempted smoking cessation. The number of patients that experienced improvement in GERD was significantly higher in the success group (43.1%) than in the failure group (18.2%). Seven (7.8%) of the patients within the success group and 2 (7.1%) of the 28 patients within the failure group newly developed GERD at 1 year after the treatment.

Newly developed GERD

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Reference

 Kohata Y, Fujiwara Y, Watanabe T, Kobayashi M, Takemoto Y, Kamata N, et al. (2016) Long-Term Benefits of Smoking Cessation on Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Health-Related Quality of Life. PLoS ONE 11(2): e0147860. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0147860 PMID: 26845761