

CORRECTION

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Correction: Association between empirically driven dietary patterns and cardiometabolic disease risk factors: a cross-sectional analysis in disease-free adults

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Following the publication of the original article [1], errors were identified in Table 1, Supplementary File 1 and the abbreviation DPs.

The incorrect abbreviation is: DP

The correct abbreviation is: DPs.

The changes in Table 1 have been highlighted in **bold typeface**.

[†]Michelle Weech, Kim G. Jackson and Julie A. Lovegrove had equal responsibility.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-025-00965-6>.

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Table 1 Cardiometabolic disease risk markers in disease-free UK adults according to quartiles of adherence to dietary patterns 1 and 2¹

| Risk factors, units | n | Dietary Pattern 1 | | | | P* | Dietary Pattern 2 | | | | P* |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | Q1 (n=162) | Q2 (n=161) | Q3 (n=161) | Q4 (n=162) | | Q1 (n=162) | Q2 (n=160) | Q3 (n=162) | Q4 (n=162) | |
| Anthropometric measures and blood pressure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BMI, kg/m ² [§] | 646 | 26.0 (0.3) ^a | 25.6 (0.3) ^a | 24.9 (0.3) ^{ab} | 24.0 (0.3) ^b | <0.001 | 25.3 (0.3) | 25.2 (0.3) | 24.8 (0.3) | 25.3 (0.3) | 0.643 |
| WC, cm [§] | 644 | 88.9 (0.8) ^a | 87.6 (0.8) ^a | 85.7 (0.8) ^{ab} | 83.0 (0.8) ^b | <0.001 | 86.4 (0.8) | 86.3 (0.8) | 85.4 (0.8) | 87.1 (0.8) | 0.606 |
| SBP, mmHg [§] | 645 | 124 (1) | 121 (1) | 120 (1) | 119 (1) | 0.021 | 120 (1) | 121 (1) | 122 (1) | 120 (1) | 0.716 |
| DBP, mmHg [§] | 645 | 75 (1) ^a | 73 (1) ^{ab} | 72 (1) ^b | 71 (1) ^b | 0.002 | 72 (1) | 73 (1) | 73 (1) | 72 (1) | 0.395 |
| PP, mmHg [§] | 645 | 49 (1) | 47 (1) | 48 (1) | 48 (1) | 0.343 | 48 (1) | 48 (1) | 49 (1) | 48 (1) | 0.864 |
| Biochemical risk markers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TC, mmol/l | 642 | 5.43 (0.08) | 5.43 (0.08) | 5.23 (0.08) | 5.15 (0.08) | 0.027 | 5.34 (0.08) | 5.37 (0.08) | 5.27 (0.08) | 5.26 (0.08) | 0.734 |
| TAG, mmol/l [§] | 642 | 1.24 (0.04) ^a | 1.11 (0.04) ^{ab} | 1.05 (0.04) ^{ab} | 0.99 (0.04) ^b | 0.003 | 1.06 (0.04) | 1.07 (0.04) | 1.10 (0.04) | 1.16 (0.04) | 0.228 |
| LDL-C, mmol/l | 642 | 3.37 (0.07)^a | 3.35 (0.07)^a | 3.16 (0.07)^a | 3.05 (0.07)^a | 0.003[†] | 3.21 (0.07) | 3.30 (0.07) | 3.19 (0.07) | 3.24 (0.07) | 0.657 |
| HDL-C, mmol/l [§] | 642 | 1.50 (0.03) ^a | 1.57 (0.03) ^{ab} | 1.59 (0.03) ^{ab} | 1.65 (0.03) ^b | <0.001 | 1.65 (0.03) ^a | 1.58 (0.03) ^{ab} | 1.59 (0.03) ^{ab} | 1.50 (0.03) ^b | 0.006 |
| TC: HDL-C ratio [§] | 642 | 3.85 (0.08) ^a | 3.62 (0.07) ^{ab} | 3.42 (0.07) ^{bc} | 3.22 (0.08) ^c | <0.001 | 3.44 (0.08) | 3.54 (0.07) | 3.47 (0.07) | 3.67 (0.08) | 0.053 |
| Non-HDL-C, mmol/l | 642 | 3.94 (0.08) ^a | 3.86 (0.07) ^a | 3.63 (0.07) ^{ab} | 3.50 (0.08) ^b | <0.001 | 3.69 (0.08) | 3.79 (0.07) | 3.68 (0.07) | 3.77 (0.08) | 0.718 |
| RLP-C, mmol/l [§] | 642 | 0.56 (0.02)^a | 0.51 (0.02)^{ab} | 0.48 (0.02)^{ab} | 0.45 (0.02)^b | 0.003 | 0.48 (0.02) | 0.49 (0.02) | 0.50 (0.02) | 0.53 (0.02) | 0.228 |
| Glucose, mmol/l [§] | 642 | 5.16 (0.04) | 5.09 (0.04) | 5.06 (0.04) | 5.04 (0.04) | 0.107 | 5.08 (0.04) | 5.07 (0.04) | 5.08 (0.04) | 5.12 (0.04) | 0.806 |
| Insulin, pmol/l [§] | 635 | 31.2 (1.4) | 30.4 (1.4) | 31.9 (1.4) | 29.2 (1.4) | 0.774 | 30.8 (1.5) | 29.0 (1.4) | 30.0 (1.4) | 33.0 (1.5) | 0.411 |
| HOMA-IR [§] | 635 | 1.19 (0.06) | 1.17 (0.06) | 1.22 (0.06) | 1.12 (0.06) | 0.768 | 1.18 (0.06) | 1.09 (0.06) | 1.15 (0.06) | 1.26 (0.06) | 0.271 |

¹Data represents the estimated marginal means (standard error) stratified according to the factor loadings for each dietary pattern (DP). The factor loadings were as follows: DP1 Q1 (-2.822 to -0.651), Q2 (-0.649 to -0.070), Q3 (-0.067 to 0.546), Q4 (0.553 to 4.621) and DP2 Q1 (-4.621 to -0.540), Q2 (-0.539 to 0.007), Q3 (0.010 to 0.557), and Q4 (0.563 to 4.269)

§ Log10 transformed prior to statistical analysis. Estimated marginal means are shown for the untransformed data

*p≤0.01 was considered significant for ANCOVA (after adjusting for covariates (sex, age, menopausal status, supplementary usage, energy intake, and cardiovascular disease risk) and pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni correction. Different superscript letters represent significant differences between quartile groups

[†] Pairwise comparisons were not significantly different between quartile groups

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment estimated insulin resistance; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; PP, pulse pressure; RLP-C, remnant-like particle-cholesterol; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TAG, triacylglycerol; TC, total cholesterol; WC, waist circumference

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-025-01054-4>.

Supplementary Material 1

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Reference

1. Yilmaz A, et al. Association between empirically driven dietary patterns and cardiometabolic disease risk factors: a cross-sectional analysis in disease-free adults. *Nutr Metab.* 2025;22:73. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-025-00965-6>.

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