# CORRIGENDUM

In: Buendía-Eisman A, Prieto L, Abarquero M, Arias-Santiago S, Study of the Exposome Ageingrelated Factors in the Spanish Population. Acta Derm Venereol 2020; 100: adv00153 unfortunately, the authors discovered that the original version of this article contained three errors: Figure 1: incorrect equation. Figure 3: missing modifications. Supplementary material: important information about the logistic model is missing

A sentence in the Result is incorrect. The changes are given in **bold** in the following sentence: The predictive model for skin ageing is shown in Fig. 1. *Corrected:* The predictive model for skin ageing is shown in Fig. 1 and Appendix S1<sup>1</sup>.

Fig. 1 (highlighted) and Fig. 3 have been somewhat modified.

Original

### Corrected



- Smoke habit: non-smoker = 0; ex-smoker = 1; smoker = 2.
- **Use of sunscreens:** never = 0; only when sunbathing = 1; occasionally = 2; daily = 3.
- **Use of cosmetics:** daily cleaning = 0; moisturizing lotion = 1; moisturizing lotion + daily cleaning = 2; anti-aging cream = 3; anti-aging + daily cleaning = 4; anti-aging + moisturizing lotion = 5; anti-aging cream + moisturizing lotion + daily cleaning = 6.

Fig. 1. Predictive model for skin ageing.







along with contributing/preventive factors. \*Complete skin care routine consisting of daily cleansing, an anti-ageing cream and moisturizing lotion.

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The Appendix S1 has been modified (additions in red):

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Statistical analysis

Logistic regression is the appropriate regression analysis to conduct when the dependent variable is dichotomous (binary). It is a predictive analysis and is used to describe data and to explain the relationship between one dependent binary variable and 1 or more nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio-level independent variables. The output from the logistic regression model is the estimated probability, which is used to indicate the level of confidence that a predicted value is the actual value when given an input X. Stepwise selection with a combination of the forward and backward selection techniques was applied using the likelihood-based Wald test. Both forward and backward techniques converge on the same variables, which were those included in the final model. Accordingly, the specific model was as follows:

Score=100\*  $\left(1 - \frac{e^{\gamma}}{1 + e^{\gamma}}\right)$ 

The model allowed us to anticipate whether the real age of an individual was higher or lower than the age predicted with the Glogau scale from a set of independent variables (the exposome factors) that were associated with a *p*-value less than 0. To calculate the score for predicting skin aging, the logistical equation described above must be solved taking into account that:

 $Y = -0.116 \times age (years) -0.354 \times smoking habit + 0.18 \times use of sunscreens$  $-0.055 \times$  use of cosmetics + 4.35:

#### Where:

- Smoking habit: smoker = 1; ex-smoker = 2; non-smoker = 3
- Use of sunscreens: daily = 1; occasionally = 2; only when sunbathing = 3; never = 4.
- Use of cosmetics: daily cleansing = 1; moisturising lotion = 2; moisturising lotion + daily cleansing = 3; anti-aging cream = 4; anti-aging + daily cleansing = 5; anti-aging + moisturising lotion = 6; anti-aging cream + moisturising lotion + daily cleansing = 7.

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