



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Dietary patterns, inflammatory biomarkers and cognition in older adults: An analysis of three population-based cohorts” [Clin Nutr 10 (43) (2024) 2336–2343]



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The authors regret to announce the following changes to the manuscript, which do not affect the results presented in the main manuscript:

1. **Keywords:** diet; cognition; inflammation; reduced rank regression; CLSA

2. Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this manuscript are the author's own and do not reflect the views of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging.

3. A mention in the **Acknowledgements** to the team collecting dietary data:

The development, testing and validation of the Short Diet Questionnaire (SDQ) were carried out among NuAge study participants as part of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) Phase II validation studies, CIHR 2006–2008. The NuAge study was supported by the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), Grant number MOP-62842, and the Quebec Network for Research on Aging, a network funded by the Fonds de Recherche du Québec-Santé.

4. We add four references related to cognitive test measures and to the Short Food Frequency Questionnaire in CLSA in the following sentences:

Executive function and processing speed were assessed with the Stroop test in all three cohorts (1–3).

The MAT consists of an alternating series of numbers and letters and demands timed performance and category-switching assessing executive function. It is a valid screening tool with good discriminative power to detect cognitive impairment (4, 5).

[...] and CLSA used a 36-item qualitative FFQ (6).

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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