

CORRECTION

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# Correction: A meta-analysis of colchicine in prevention of atrial fibrillation following cardiothoracic surgery or cardiac intervention

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**Correction:** *Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery* (2022) 17:224  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13019-022-01958-9>.

Following publication of the original article [1], the author would like to change the Result and conclusion section in abstract part from

**Results:** A total of 9 RCTs were included in this meta-analysis, enrolling a total of 2031 patients. Colchicine significantly reduces the incidence of POAF (RR 0.62; 95% CI, 0.52–0.74,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ). Subgroup analyses indicated that the protective effect of colchicine on POAF was slightly stronger in the long-duration group (RR 0.60; 95% CI, 0.48–0.75,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ) than in the short-duration group (RR 0.65; 95% CI, 0.49–0.86,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ).

**Conclusion:** Colchicine is effective in preventing the occurrence of POAF. The efficacy of colchicine can be slightly increased over treatment duration, with no obvious adverse reactions.  
to.

**Results:** A total of 9 RCTs were included in this meta-analysis, enrolling a total of 2031 patients. Colchicine significantly reduces the incidence of POAF (RR 0.62; 95% CI, 0.52–0.74,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ). Subgroup analyses indicated that the protective effect of colchicine on POAF was almost the same ( $P = 0.71$ ) in the long-duration group (RR 0.60; 95% CI, 0.48–0.75,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ) and the short-duration group (RR 0.65; 95% CI, 0.49–0.86,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $I^2 = 0\%$ ).

**Conclusion:** Colchicine is effective in preventing the occurrence of POAF. The efficacy of colchicine cannot be increased over treatment duration, with no obvious adverse reactions.

The original article has been corrected.

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#### Reference

1. Zhao V, et al. *J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2022;17:224. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13019-022-01958-9>.

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