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CORRIGENDUM

Jorm, A. F., Butterworth, P., Anstey, K. J., Christensen, H., Easteal, S., Maller, J., Mather, K. A., Turakulov, R. I., Wen, W. & Sachdev, P. (2004). Memory complaints in a community sample aged 60–64 years: associations with cognitive functioning, psychiatric symptoms, medical conditions, APOE genotype, hippocampus and amygdala volumes, and white-matter hyperintensities. *Psychological Medicine* **34**, 1495–1506.

The APOE genotyping reported in this paper was subsequently found to have errors and was re-typed using the methods described by Jorm *et al*. (2007). This produced no substantive changes in the conclusions. The following text should be substituted for that on pp. 1502–1503 of the original paper:

APOE genotype

APOE genotyping was available on 2373 participants. Of those with memory complaints, 3·2% were homozygous for ε4 and 29·0% were heterozygous, compared to 1·9% and 24·4% respectively for those without complaints. The difference was not significant ($p=0{\cdot}101$). There was also no difference between those who saw a doctor and those who did not ($p=0{\cdot}110$). Furthermore, a logistic regression analysis predicting memory complaints from genotype (ε4 carrier or not), depressive symptoms, and the interaction of genotype with depression, found no significant interaction effect.

Because APOE genotypes are known to vary in frequency by ethnicity, the analyses were repeated using the 2280 participants who described themselves as 'Caucasian/white'. The results were substantively the same, except that in a *post-hoc* analysis there was a significant association of genotype with memory complaints in males only (complainers: homozygous 3·3%, heterozygous 33·1%; non-complainers: homozygous 1·7%, heterozygous 24·0%; $p=0{\cdot}018$).

Reference

Jorm, A. F., Mather, K. A., Butterworth, P., Anstey, K. J., Christensen, H. & Easteal, S. (2007). APOE genotype and cognitive functioning in a large age-stratified population sample. *Neuropsychology* **21**, 1–8.

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