



Corrigendum: Potential genetic overlap between insomnia and sleep symptoms in major depressive disorder: A polygenic risk score analysis

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Corrigendum: Potential genetic overlap between insomnia and sleep symptoms in major depressive disorder: A polygenic risk score analysis

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A corrigendum on

Potential genetic overlap between insomnia and sleep symptoms in major depressive disorder: A polygenic risk score analysis

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In the original article, there was an error. The prevalence of hypersomnia in females and males was reversed, such that the prevalence of hypersomnia was reported as the prevalence of no hypersomnia for both sexes.

A correction has been made to **Results**, paragraph one:

“ $N = 4,583$ (68%) of individuals were female in the insomnia sample and $N = 4,358$ (68%) in the hypersomnia sample. Of the females, 77.3% of reported insomnia while 22.7% do not; 68.1% of females reported hypersomnia while 31.9% did not. In males, 79% reported insomnia while 21% did not; 75% reported hypersomnia while 25% did not” has been corrected to “ $N = 4,583$ (68%) of individuals were female in the insomnia sample and $N = 4,358$ (68%) in the hypersomnia sample. Of the females, 77.3% reported insomnia while 22.7% did not; 31.9% of females reported hypersomnia while 68.1% did not. In males, 79% reported insomnia while 21% did not; 25% reported hypersomnia while 75% did not.”

A correction has been made to **Discussion**, paragraph two:

“First, we found that the prevalence rates for insomnia are representative of the prevalence rates from other reports (8, 40).

The prevalence of hypersomnia in our sample is slightly higher than others have reported (8, 40). Interestingly, the prevalence of insomnia between sexes was similar, but the prevalence of hypersomnia in males was 7% higher than in females. The direction of our hypersomnia results is in accordance with prior literature, which suggests depressed males are more likely to experience hypersomnia than depressed females. However, the study also suggests a more significant difference than observed in our results (41). However, their sample was significantly smaller ($N < 500$, which may explain the difference in prevalence rates)” has been corrected to “First, we found that the prevalence rates for insomnia were representative of the prevalence rates from other reports (8, 40). The prevalence of hypersomnia in our sample was slightly higher than others have reported (8, 40). Interestingly, the prevalence of insomnia between sexes was similar, but the prevalence of hypersomnia in females was 7% higher than in males. Our results are opposite to prior literature, that suggested depressed males are more likely to experience hypersomnia than depressed females (41). However, their sample was significantly smaller ($N < 500$), which may explain the difference in prevalence rates.”

In the original article, there were mistakes in the labelling of **Supplementary Tables 1, 2** as published. Their labelling was reversed, such that **Supplementary Table 1** was referred to as if it were **Supplementary Table 2**, and vice versa. The **Supplementary Material** labelling has been corrected.

In the original article, there was a mistake in the reference order for the citations included in Table 1. Twelve references [i.e., (20–32)] were incorrect. References 20–32 have been corrected and subsequently the full reference list and citations have been updated.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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