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Erratum to: A retrospective study to identify risk factors for somnolence and dizziness in patients treated with pregabalin

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Erratum

Unfortunately, after publication of the original version of this article [1], it was noticed that some author corrections were not included in the final article.

- Within the "Methods" section, the Cockcroft-Gault equation should read as follows:

$$\text{CLcr (mL/min)} = (140 - \text{age}) \times \text{weight (kg)} / \{72 \times \text{serum creatinine (mg/dL)}\} \times 0.85 \text{ (if female)}$$

- In addition Table 1 contained some formatting errors. The correct version of Table 1 is included below.

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Table 1 Patient characteristics (n = 204)

Age	
Median, year	61
Range, year	18-92
Gender	
Male, *n*(%)	123 (60.3)
Female , *n*(%)	81 (39.7)
Median CLcr[a], mL/min	88.7
NP[b] origin	
Cancer related NP, *n*(%)	55 (27.0)
Chemotherapy related NP, *n*(%)	24 (11.7)
Non-cancer related NP, *n*(%)	125 (61.3)
Regular strong opioid	
yes, *n*(%)	36 (17.6)
-fentanyl, *n*	17
-oxycodone, *n*	16
-morphine, *n*	3
Median dose[c] (range), mg/day	60 (15–300)
no, *n*(%)	168 (82.4)
Initial dose of pregabalin	
150 mg/day, *n*(%)	124 (60.8)
75 mg/day, *n*(%)	73 (35.8)
50 mg/day, *n*(%)	3 (1.5)
25 mg/day, *n*(%)	4 (1.9)

[a]CLcr: creatinine clearance using the Cockcroft-Gault equation
[b]NP: neuropathic pain
[c]converted to oral morphine

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References
1.   Kato H, Miyazaki M, Takeuchi M, Tsukuura H, Sugishita M, Noda Y, et al. A retrospective study to identify risk factors for somnolence and dizziness in patients treated with pregabalin. J Pharm Health Care Sci. 2015;1:22. doi:10.1186/s40780-015-0022-7.