

CORRECTION

Correction: Cancer screening behaviors and health literacy levels of women aged 30 and over in the northwest Turkey

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There were some data errors introduced during the typesetting and transcription of the original article [1]. The authors regret any confusion these inaccuracies may have caused to readers and the editorial team, and corrections have been made as follows:

In the Results section (third paragraph, line 6), the number of women aged 40 and above who had never undergone a mammogram was incorrectly stated as $n = 144$ (77.7%). The correct number is $n = 143$.

In the Results section (third paragraph, line 8) and in Table 1 (under the 50–69 age fecal occult blood test row), the number of women who had never undergone fecal occult blood testing (FOBT) was incorrectly stated as $n = 107$. The correct number is $n = 77$ (71.3%).

In Table 1 (Age category row), the age group distribution was incorrectly reported as 30–49 years: 65.1% ($n = 196$) and 50–69 years: 34.9% ($n = 105$). The corrected values are 30–49 years: 64.2% ($n = 193$) and 50–69 years: 35.8% ($n = 108$).

In Table 2, in the Pap smear (30 age up) column, the p -value for THL was incorrectly reported as 0.047. The corrected p -value is 0.157 (OR remains 0.585, 95% CI: 0.279–1.230). In the same column, the odds ratio for BSE was incorrectly reported as 1.117 (95% CI: 0.398–3.140). The corrected OR is 0.895 (95% CI: 0.318–2.515).

In Table 2, in the Pap smear (30 age up) column, the

odds ratio (OR) for the association between clinical breast examination (CBE) performed by a physician and pap-smear screening participation was incorrectly reported as 1.139 (95% CI: 1.074–1.965). The corrected OR is 7.205 (95% CI: 3.820–13.590). In the Abstract, the corresponding odds ratio should also be 7.205 (95% CI: 3.820–13.590). Furthermore, the Results section (paragraph 8, line 6) should remove the inaccurate reference to health literacy and cervical cancer screening; it should read: “Women with sufficient health literacy were more likely to participate in breast cancer (mammography) screening.”

The corresponding values have been corrected in Tables 1 and 2, as follows:

Although some numerical values and statistical significance in specific models have been corrected, these changes do not affect the scientific conclusions or interpretations presented in the original publication.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

REFERENCES

- [1] Çelikkalp Ü, Irmak AY. Cancer screening behaviors and health literacy levels of women aged 30 and over in the northwest Turkey. *European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology*. 2024; 45: 96–105.

TABLE 1. Socio-demographic, health and cancer screening tests behavioral characteristics of women (n = 301).

Variables	% (n)/Mean $\pm$ SD
Age	43.66 $\pm$ 9.02
Age group (yr)	
30–49	64.2 (193)
50–69	35.8 (108)
Marital status	
Married	85.0 (256)
Single	15.0 (45)
Education level	
High school and below	47.2 (142)
University and above	52.8 (159)
Economic level	
Income less than expenses	20.3 (61)
Income equals expense	58.1 (175)
Income more than expenses	21.6 (65)
Social security	
Yes	89.4 (269)
No	10.6 (32)
Work status	
Working	48.8 (147)
Not working	51.2 (154)
Chronic diseases	
Yes	34.9 (105)
No	65.1 (196)
Regular physical activity	
Sometimes-never	82.4 (248)
Always	17.6 (53)
Family history of cancer	
Yes	45.5 (137)
No	54.5 (164)
THL-32	
Inadequate/problematic-limiteda	80.7 (243)
Adequate/excellent	19.3 (58)
Papsmear	
Yes	21.9 (66)
No	78.1 (235)

TABLE 1. Continued.

Variables	% (n)/Mean $\pm$ SD
BSE	
Never	24.6 (74)
Regularly	67.8 (204)
Not regularly	7.6 (23)
CBE	
No-never	67.8 (204)
Regularly	32.2 (97)
Mammography (40–69 age) (n = 184)	
Yes	22.3 (41)
No-never	77.7 (143)
50–69 age colonoscopy (n = 108)	
1 once and regularly	16.7 (18)
Never and never heard	83.3 (90)
50–69 age fecal occult blood test (n = 108)	
I've never heard of it	71.3 (77)
Regularly	28.7 (31)
Screening test during the pandemic period (n = 301) (Between March 2020 to present)	
Never	74.8 (225)
I took at least 1 test	25.2 (76)

THL-32: Turkey Health Literacy Scale-32; BSE: Breast self-examination; CBE: Clinical breast examination; SD: Standard deviation.

TABLE 2. The relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and screening behaviors of participants according to multivariate binary logistic regression analysis.

Variables	Papsmear (30 age up)		Mammography (40 age)		Colonoscopy (50 age up)	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Age	1.011 (0.978–1.046)	0.518	0.885 (0.819–0.956)	0.002	1.025 (0.907–1.163)	0.700
THL	0.585 (0.279–1.230)	0.157	4.421 (1.114–17.539)	0.035	0.476 (0.079–2.966)	0.103
BSE	0.895 (0.318–2.515)	0.833	4.424 (1.003–19.510)	0.048	0.798 (0.108–5.857)	0.820
CBE	7.205 (3.820–13.590)	<0.001	22.761 (5.930–87.364)	<0.001	3.881 (1.083–18.076)	0.044
Papsmear	NA	NA	4.509 (1.605–12.672)	0.001	0.276 (0.054–1.293)	0.103
Mammography	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.715 (0.337–8.919)	0.521
FBOT	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.924 (2.384–26.375)	<0.001
Colonoscopy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

OR: Adjusted Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval; NA: Not applicable; THL: Turkiye Health Literacy; BSE: Breast self-examination; CBE: Clinical breast examination; FBOT: Fecal Occult Blood Test. Papsmear: Hosmer and Lemeshow test: *chi square* = 4.897, *p* = 0.769, Nagelkerke *R square* = 0.233, Mammography: Hosmer and Lemeshow test: *chi square* = 8.683, *p* = 0.370, Nagelkerke *R square* = 0.609, Colonoscopy: Hosmer and Lemeshow test: *chi square* = 8.782, *p* = 0.365, Nagelkerke *R square* = 0.288.