



Correction to: Preschool-Onset Major Depressive Disorder is Characterized by Electrocortical Deficits in Processing Pleasant Emotional Pictures

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The authors discovered an error in the processing of the ERP data included in originally published manuscript. All of the data has been reprocessed using average referencing. The primary findings in our original paper highlighted diagnostic group differences in ERPs from the 400–600 ms range but no group differences from 600–1000 ms. We now report significant differences from 600–1000 ms and also a trend for significant group differences from 400–600 ms. One correlation between ERP responses to neutral pictures during the 400–600 ms window and BAS drives scores is no longer statistically significant, however this does not alter the conclusions made in the paper. A list of corrected results are provided below, as well as a revised Table 1 and Fig. 2. Please see the

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-019-00585-8>.

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online supplement for a completely edited results section of the manuscript. The original article has been corrected.

Corrected Results

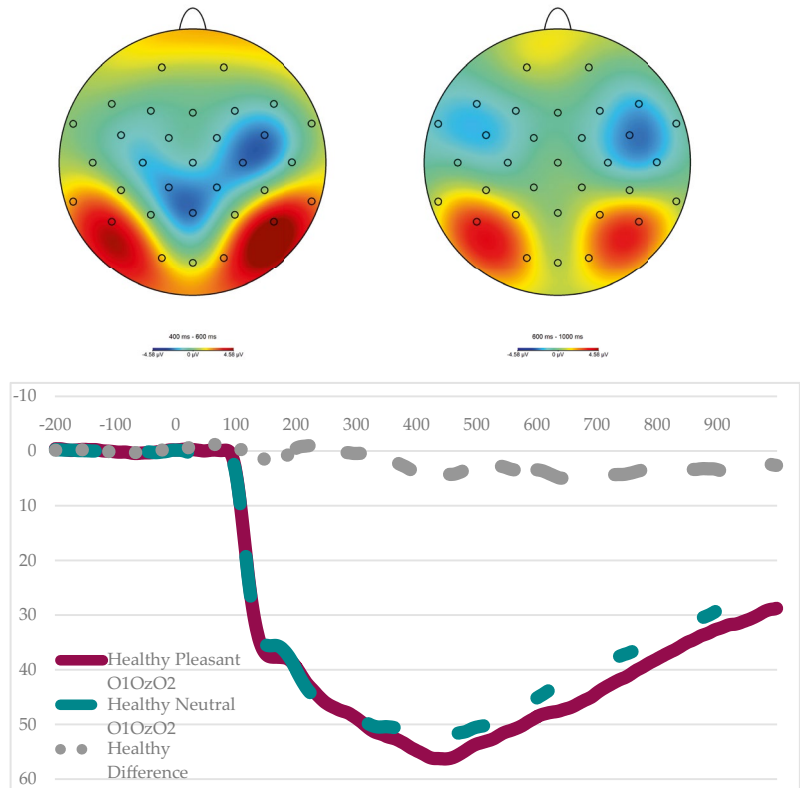
- Trend effect of group on the pleasant-neutral difference score from 400–600 ms, $F_{(1,147)} = 3.14$, $p = 0.08$, $\eta^2 = 0.02$.
- Group effect was found for the pleasant-neutral difference score from 600–1000 ms ($F_{(1,147)} = 4.18$, $p = 0.04$, $\eta^2 = 0.03$).
- No significant sex differences were found for the pleasant-neutral differences score from 400–600 ms ($F_{(1,147)} = 0.09$, $p = 0.77$, $\eta^2 = 0.001$) or 600–1000 ms ($F_{(1,147)} = 0.81$, $p = 0.37$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$).
- Trending effect of group on the residualized response to pleasant stimuli from 400–600 ms, $F_{(1,147)} = 2.98$, $p = 0.09$, $\eta^2 = 0.02$.
- A group effect was found for the residualized response to pleasant ($F_{(1,147)} = 3.96$, $p = 0.04$, $\eta^2 = 0.03$) stimuli from 600–1000 ms.
- No significant sex differences were found for the pleasant-neutral differences score from 400–600 ms ($F_{(1,147)} = 0.01$, $p = 0.92$, $\eta^2 = 0.00$) or 600–1000 ms ($F_{(1,147)} = 1.08$, $p = 0.30$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$).
- When only correct trials were included, there was no main effect of diagnostic group on the pleasant-minus neutral difference score from 400–600 ms ($F_{1,137} = 0.26$, $p = 0.61$, $\eta^2 = 0.002$) or 600–1000 ms ($F_{1,137} = 0.67$, $p = 0.41$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$). There was no main effect of diagnostic group on the residualized response to pleasant stimuli from 400–600 ms ($F_{1,137} = 0.26$, $p = 0.62$, $\eta^2 = 0.002$) or 600–1000 ms ($F_{1,137} = 10.66$, $p = 0.42$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$).
- trend for BAS drive scores were positively correlated with mean amplitudes for Pleasant during the late segment ($r = 0.19$, $p = 0.06$).

Table 1 Raw and Residualized Event-Related Potential (ERP) Mean Scores during Pleasant and Neutral Picture Viewing

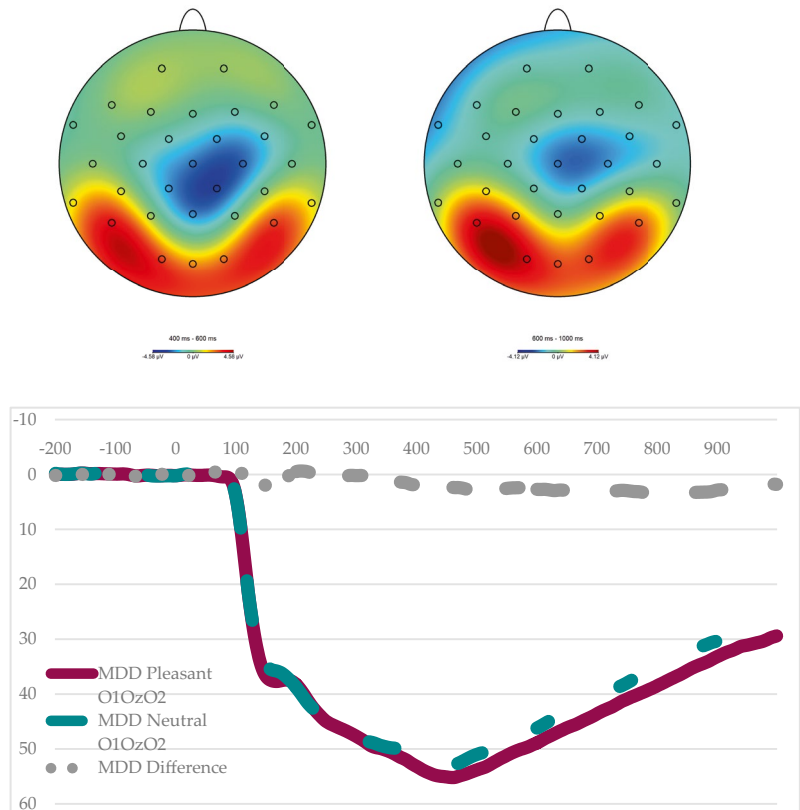
ERP	Healthy Control Children (n = 58)				Depressed Children (n = 90)			
	Amplitude μ V				Amplitude μ V			
Early: 400–600 ms	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Raw O1OzO2 Pleasant	53.70	12.89	28.17	80.20	53.42	13.42	15.47	95.51
Residualized O1OzO2 Pleasant	1.05	6.55	-12.51	24.48	-0.33	6.17	-20.51	13.09
Raw O1OzO2 Neutral	49.65	12.63	25.19	93.66	50.88	13.10	16.33	91.28
Raw O1OzO2 Pleasant-Neutral Difference Score	4.05	6.73	-14.25	27.95	2.54	6.28	-18.96	15.75
Late: 600–1000 ms	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Raw O1OzO2 Pleasant	38.45	11.02	17.43	65.07	38.95	12.41	9.50	80.85
Residualized O1OzO2 Pleasant	0.44	5.46	-11.74	24.53	-0.68	6.23	-23.95	14.62
Raw O1OzO2 Neutral	34.43	11.02	15.56	75.68	36.16	11.56	11.70	74.16
Raw O1OzO2 Pleasant-Neutral Difference Score	4.02	5.60	-10.61	28.54	2.78	6.28	-20.60	16.57

Fig. 2 Scalp distribution of the difference between pleasant and neutral trials in the time-range of the LPP and ERPs of pleasant and neutral trials Healthy (Pleasant minus Neutral)

Healthy (Pleasant minus Neutral)



PO-MDD (Pleasant minus Neutral)



Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-021-00776-2>.

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