





Correction: A Randomized Controlled Trial to Examine the Relationship Between Peer Mentoring for Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Health

MORADEKE BAMGBOYE
DAVID ADEYEMI
EMMANUEL AGABA

SUSAN YILME
CLEMENT A. ADEBAMOWO 
SALLY N. ADEBAMOWO 

*Author affiliations can be found in the back matter of this article

CORRECTION

ubiquity press

ABSTRACT

This article details a correction to: Bamgboye M, Adeyemi D, Agaba E, Yilme S, Adebamowo CA, Adebamowo, SN. A Randomized Controlled Trial to Examine the Relationship Between Peer Mentoring for Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Health. *Global Heart*. 2023; 18(1): 53. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1268>.

This article has been corrected here:
<https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1268>

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Sally N. Adebamowo

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States; University of Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

sadebamowo@som.umaryland.edu

KEYWORDS:

peer mentoring; physical activity; cardiometabolic health; randomized controlled trial

TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:

Bamgboye M, Adeyemi D, Agaba E, Yilme S, Adebamowo CA, Adebamowo SN. Correction: A Randomized Controlled Trial to Examine the Relationship Between Peer Mentoring for Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Health. *Global Heart*. 2024; 19(1): 32. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1317>

Content of correction Some errors were identified in the original publication [1], primarily stemming from rounding inaccuracies or failure to update tables/figures after implementing changes.

- In Table 3, discrepancies were found where the Weekly METS was expressed in minutes, but the difference was expressed in hours. An updated Table 3 (provided below) presents all results consistently in minutes and hours; one corrected value is highlighted in bold.
- Table 5 contained two inaccuracies; specifically, the difference in the control group was -0.004 for waist-to-hip ratio (not -0.0009), and -0.2 for visceral fat (not +0.2). In the updated Table 5 (provided below) these corrected values are highlighted in bold.
- Figure 3 was revised to clarify the direction of change for each parameter.

We emphasize that due to the culture at the enrolment site, the observations are not dependent within the same office space.

These corrections do not change the overall results or conclusions.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	PEER MENTORED GROUP				CONTROL GROUP				P-VALUE#
	BASELINE	FOLLOW-UP	DIFFERENCE	P-VALUE*	BASELINE	FOLLOW-UP	DIFFERENCE	P-VALUE*	
Weekly METS (min)	9443.8 ± 4123.9	10750.3 ± 3751.4	+ 1306.5	0.006	11131.4 ± 4304.4	10366.3 ± 3052.9	-765.1	0.03	0.0005
Weekly METS (hr)	157.4 ± 68.7	179.2 ± 62.5	+ 21.8	0.006	185.5 ± 71.7	172.8 ± 50.9	-12.7	0.03	0.0005
Duration of moderate physical activity (min)	347.1 ± 458.9	776.0 ± 697.7	+ 428.9	<0.0001	480.2 ± 577.8	804.6 ± 800.4	+324.4	<0.001	0.30
Duration of moderate physical activity (hr)	5.8 ± 7.6	12.9 ± 11.6	+ 7.1	<0.0001	8.0 ± 9.63	13.4 ± 13.3	+5.4	<0.001	0.30
Duration of vigorous physical activity (min)	85.0 ± 213.2	169.3 ± 332.9	+ 84.3	0.003	120.3 ± 368.4	155.6 ± 442.1	+35.3	0.34	0.18
Duration of vigorous physical activity (hr)	1.4 ± 3.6	2.8 ± 5.5	+ 1.4	0.003	2.0 ± 6.1	2.6 ± 7.4	+0.6	0.34	0.18

Table 3 Participants Baseline and Follow-up Physical Activity, by Group.

Difference = difference between means. Min = minutes; hr = hours. P-value* = P-value comparing the mean values within each group, with a paired t-test. P-value# = P-value comparing the difference in mean values between the groups, with a t-test.

CARDIOMETABOLIC PARAMETERS	PEER MENTORED GROUP				CONTROL GROUP				P-VALUE#
	BASELINE	FOLLOW-UP	DIFFERENCE	P-VALUE	BASELINE	FOLLOW-UP	DIFFERENCE	P-VALUE	
Weight, kg	89.5 ± 14.2	89.1 ± 14.5	- 0.4	0.24	88.6 ± 15.3	87.8 ± 14.7	- 0.8	0.07	0.42
BMI, kg/m ²	33.2 ± 6.6	33.0 ± 6.6	- 0.2	0.23	31.9 ± 5.4	31.6 ± 5.3	- 0.3	0.07	0.48
Waist-Hip Ratio	0.927 ± 0.05	0.910 ± 0.07	-0.017	0.002	0.919±0.06	0.915±0.07	-0.004	0.83	0.014
Total body fat, %	41.3 ± 8.3	41.4 ± 9.2	+ 0.1	0.63	40.4 ± 9.4	39.6 ± 9.7	- 0.8	0.02	0.09
Visceral fat, %	11.5 ± 4.0	11.3 ± 3.6	- 0.2	0.55	11.3 ± 4.2	11.1 ± 3.8	- 0.2	0.93	0.67
Skeletal muscle, %	26.2 ± 4.7	26.3 ± 4.8	+ 0.1	0.84	26.5 ± 5.1	26.8 ± 5.3	+ 0.3	0.11	0.49
Cholesterol, mg/dl	204.1 ± 43.3	183.8 ± 38.8	- 20.3	<0.0001	207.2 ± 43.9	182.4 ± 40.4	- 24.8	<0.0001	0.29
Triglycerides, mg/dl	123.7 ± 59.8	101.1 ± 45.0	- 22.6	<0.0001	132.2 ± 77.2	102.4 ± 50.5	- 29.8	<0.0001	0.81
LDL-Chol	133.8 ± 41.0	113.3 ± 36.1	- 20.5	<0.0001	136.8 ± 39.7	113.0 ± 37.3	- 23.8	<0.0001	0.63
HDL-Chol	44.4 ± 9.9	50.1 ± 7.6	+ 5.7	<0.0001	44.2 ± 16.8	48.9 ± 8.3	+ 4.7	<0.0001	0.72

Table 5 Impact of physical activity on participants cardiometabolic parameters.

LDL = low-density lipoproteins. HDL = high-density lipoproteins. Chol = cholesterol. Difference = difference between means. P-value* = P-value comparing the mean values within each group, with a paired t-test. P-value# = P-value comparing the difference in mean values between the groups, with a t-test.

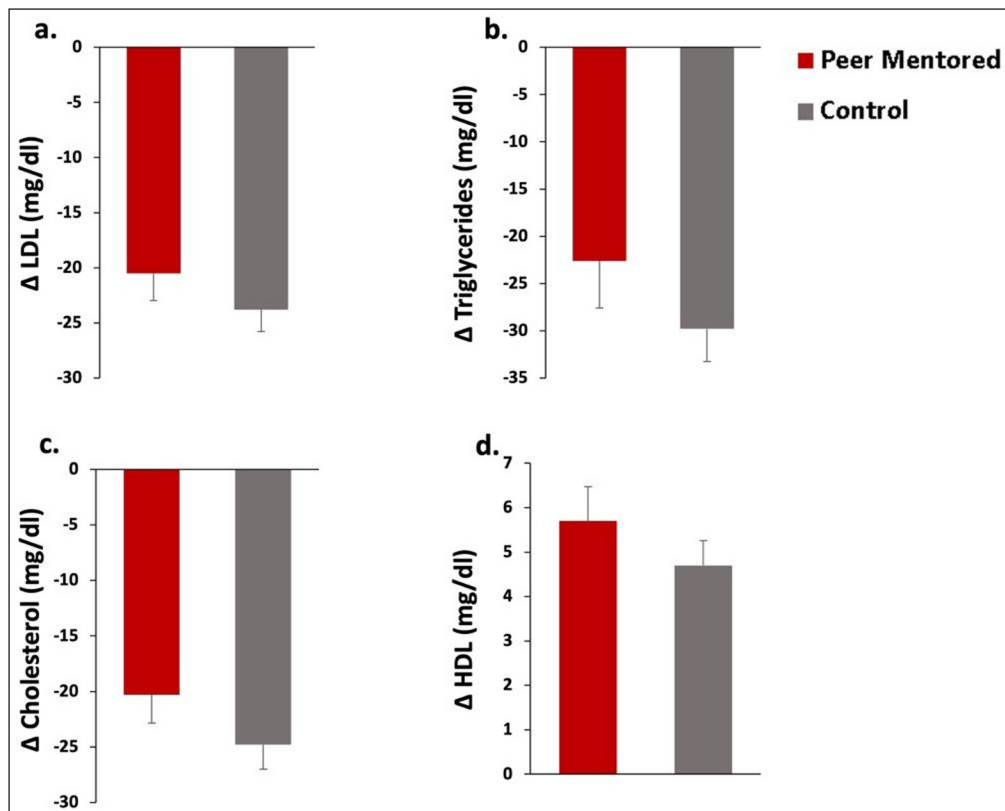


Figure 3 Change in cardiometabolic parameters by group.

a. change in low-density lipoproteins (LDL). **b.** change in triglycerides. **c.** change in cholesterol. **d.** change in high-density lipoproteins (HDL).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Michael Zhong at the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, for reviewing the results; and Deependra Thapa and David Allison at Indiana University, Bloomington, for identifying errors in Table 3.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

Moradeke Bamgboye

Department of Physiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

David Adeyemi

Clinton Health Access Initiative, Abuja, Nigeria

Emmanuel Agaba

University of Jos, Jos, Nigeria

Susan Yilme

Institute of Human Virology Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Clement A. Adebamowo orcid.org/0000-0002-6571-2880

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States; University of Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

Sally N. Adebamowo orcid.org/0000-0003-4713-2433

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States; University of Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

REFERENCE

1. **Bamgboye M, Adeyemi D, Agaba E, Yilme S, Adebamowo CA, Adebamowo SN.** A Randomized Controlled Trial to Examine the Relationship Between Peer Mentoring for Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Health. *Global Heart*. 2023; 18(1): 53. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1268>

TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:

Bamgboye M, Adeyemi D, Agaba E, Yilme S, Adebamowo CA, Adebamowo SN. Correction: A Randomized Controlled Trial to Examine the Relationship Between Peer Mentoring for Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Health. *Global Heart*. 2024; 19(1): 32. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1317>

Submitted: 06 March 2024

Accepted: 06 March 2024

Published: 21 March 2024

COPYRIGHT:

© 2024 The Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC-BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Global Heart is a peer-reviewed open access journal published by Ubiquity Press.