

CORRECTION

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Correction: Burden and health-related quality of life of eating disorders, including Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID), in the Australian population

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Correction: Journal of Eating Disorders (2017) 5:21
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40337-017-0149-z>

The original publication [1] of this article contained an incomplete footnote for Table 2. The footnote in the original article read, “Data reported in this table are weighted for South Australian norms, BED (Binge Eating Disorder), OSFED (Other Specified Feeding or Eating Disorder), UFED (Unspecified Feeding or Eating Disorder), ARFID (Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder).”

The complete footnote should have been, “Data reported in this table are weighted for South Australian norms, BED (Binge Eating Disorder), OSFED (Other

Specified Feeding or Eating Disorder), UFED (Unspecified Feeding or Eating Disorder), ARFID (Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder). Please note that the OSFED prevalence estimates are not mutually exclusive categories. Thirteen people with Bulimia Nervosa also met criteria for Atypical Anorexia Nervosa.”

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Published online: 13 November 2023

Reference

1. Hay P, Mitchison D, Collado AEL, et al. Burden and health-related quality of life of eating disorders, including Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID), in the Australian population. *J Eat Disord*. 2017;5:21. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40337-017-0149-z>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40337-017-0149-z>.

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