



## ERRATA

# Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences

Page no.	Error	Correction		
Title: Attitude of medical undergraduate and postgraduate students towards psychiatry: a cross-sectional study				
4	and then the study population were recruited	and then the study population was recruited		
4	Frequency and percentages were calculated for all <b>quantitative</b> measures. Mean and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for <b>qualitative</b> measures.	Frequency and percentages were calculated for all <b>qualitative</b> measures. Mean and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for <b>quantitative</b> measures.		
4	Mean age <b>is</b> 22.9 years (SD=2.254). Minimum age 19 years and maximum 29.	Mean age <b>was</b> 22.9 years (SD=2.254). Minimum age <b>was</b> 19 years and maximum age <b>was</b> 29 <b>years</b> .		
8	Hence it will difficult to generalise our results to other areas.	Hence it <b>will be</b> difficult to generalise our results to other areas.		
9	7. Bathla M, Chandna S, Mehta DS, Grover HS. Dentistry and psychiatry: <b>It's</b> time to bridge the gap. Delhi Psychiatry Journal. 2015;18:20-4.			
Title: Father and	d son attachment styles in alcoholic and non-alcoholic fan	nilies		
15	Hazarika.mythili@gmail.com	hazarika.mythili@gmail.com		
17,18	Tukeys/ Tukey/ Turkey's	Tukey's		
Title: A cross-sectional study on assessment of prevalence of Internet addiction and its correlates among professional college students				
21	4. Those who have given written informed consent.	Omit		
21	Datsa was collected and tabulated using Microsoft excel.	Data was collected and tabulated using Microsoft excel.		
21	Mean and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for <b>qualitative</b> measures.	Mean and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for <b>quantitative</b> measures.		
22	Participants' age <b>had range</b> from 17 to 29 years.	Participants' age ranged from 17 to 29 years.		
22	But the male subjects <b>outnumber</b> the females in moderate addiction as seen in Table 4.	But the male subjects <b>outnumbered</b> the females in moderate addiction as seen in Table 4.		
Title: Suicide m	enace in North-Eastern India: a hospital-based study on t	he clinical aspects of suicide attempters		
26	Suicide is a rapidly evolving public health problem affecting people worldwide and <b>is</b> the second leading cause of death among 15-29 year olds globally in 2012.	Suicide is a rapidly evolving public health problem affecting people worldwide and <b>was</b> the second leading cause of death among 15-29 year olds globally in 2012.		
26	Poisoning was the <b>more</b> common method among cases with age less than 35 years (63.09%) and while males opted for drug overdose (16.32%) females used poisoning (64.40%) as the most common method to attempt suicide.	Poisoning was the <b>most</b> common method among cases with age less than 35 years (63.09%) and while males opted for drug overdose (16.32%) females used poisoning (64.40%) as the most common method to attempt suicide.		
26	It is an act of self-harm consciously aimed at self-destruction irrespective of personal intention to <b>die</b> with non-fatal outcome.	It is an act of self-harm consciously aimed at self-destruction irrespective of personal intention to <b>die</b> , with non-fatal outcome.		
26	Suicidal acts which <b>does</b> not result in death of the person are labelled as suicide attempts, attempted suicide, para suicide, or acts of intentional deliberate self-harm.	Suicidal acts which <b>do</b> not result in death of the person are labelled as suicide attempts, attempted suicide, para suicide, or acts of intentional deliberate self-harm.		
26	The actual number of <b>the suicide</b> is much more than the reported ones as various socio-cultural stigmas, religious support, legal issues, and inadequate registration facilities lead to non-reporting, under reporting, or miscalculation of the actual figures.	The actual number of <b>suicides</b> is much more than the reported ones as various socio-cultural stigmas, religious support, legal issues, and inadequate registration facilities lead to non-reporting, under reporting, or miscalculation of the actual figures.		
26	As far as Assam is concerned according to <b>NRCB</b> the suicide rate in the year 2014 was 11.1 per 100,000 population.	As far as Assam is concerned according to <b>NCRB</b> the suicide rate in the year 2014 was 11.1 per 100,000 population.		
27	It also had column indicating the method of attempting suicide (poisoning, hanging, drug overdose, burning, or physical injury).	It also had a column indicating the method of attempting suicide (poisoning, hanging, drug overdose, burning, or physical injury).		

	27	While looking across <b>the</b> gender it was seen that suicidal attempt was slightly more among females (54.62%) as compared to the males (45.37%).	While looking across gender it was seen that suicidal attempt was slightly more among females (54.62%) as compared to the males (45.37%).			
	28	We did not find any statistical significance among this association ( $p$ =0.434).	We did not find any statistical significance among these associations (p=0.434).			
	30	Similarly, Cheng $et\ al.$ [22] also showed unmarried to have increased risk of suicidal attempts (49.6%).	Similarly, Cheng <i>et al.</i> [22] also showed unmarried <b>subjects</b> to have increased risk of suicidal attempts (49.6%).			
	30	Probably in the agriculture-based rural society, easy availability and accessibility of organophosphorus pesticide is the main reason <b>of</b> this finding.	Probably in the agriculture-based rural society, easy availability and accessibility of organophosphorus pesticide is the main reason <b>for</b> this finding.			
	Title: Pattern of deliberate self-harm seen at a tertiary teaching hospital in Meghalaya, India					
	33	The purpose of the study was to explore the deliberate self-harm (DSH) in the North-Eastern part of India and to understand the pattern of occurrence to help improve early intervention strategies.	The purpose of the study was to explore the <b>pattern of</b> deliberate self-harm (DSH) in the North-Eastern part of India and to understand the pattern of occurrence to help improve early intervention strategies.			
	33	Suicide is major public health issue worldwide. <b>Per</b> the World Health Organization (WHO) report, 800,000 die by suicide every year around the world.	Suicide is <b>a</b> major public health issue worldwide. <b>As p</b> er the World Health Organization (WHO) report, 800,000 die by suicide every year around the world.			
	33	It is estimated that for each one suicidal death there are 25 attempted suicides in the youth <b>population</b> while this number comes down to 1:4 in the elderly.[11] It is also observed that females <b>attempt suicide</b> three times more common than males.	It is estimated that for each suicidal death, there are 25 attempted suicides in the youth <b>population</b> , while this number comes down to 1:4 in the elderly.[11] It is also observed that females <b>attempting suicide is</b> three times more common than males.			
	34	Individuals who presented to the hospital with a history of DSH were recruited into study after obtaining informed written consent.	Individuals who presented to the hospital with a history of DSH were recruited into <b>the</b> study after obtaining informed written consent.			
	34	Subjects were treated accordingly based on the diagnosis and further follow-up of the subjects <b>were</b> advised.	Subjects were treated accordingly based on the diagnosis and further follow-up of the subjects <b>was</b> advised.			
	34	The Suicide Intent Scale <b>which</b> is a 15 questions questionnaire that are marked as zero, one, or two.	The Suicide Intent Scale is a 15 questions questionnaire that are marked as zero, one, or two.			
	34	Alcohol ingestion was present along DSH attempt in 20% of the study population.	Alcohol ingestion was present along <b>with</b> DSH attempt in 20% of the study population.			
	34	Similar to previous studies from other parts of India and world, we found that the most common age group to attempt DSH is <b>the</b> 15-25 years followed by 26-44 years.	Similar to previous studies from other parts of India and <b>the</b> world, we found that the most common age group to attempt DSH is 15-25 years followed by 26-44 years.			
	35	Various factors leading to DSH should be studied and patterns <b>to</b> be identified.	Various factors leading to DSH should be studied and patterns <b>should</b> be identified.			
	Title: Predominant diagnoses, gender, and admission duration in an adult psychiatric inpatient hospital in United Kingdom					
	37	Meta-analysis evidenced statistically significant heterogeneity in <b>numbers</b> admissions	Meta-analysis evidenced statistically significant heterogeneity in ${\bf number\ of}$ admissions			
	38	Data used in the research <b>were</b> anonymous, stored <b>on</b> an electronic system,	Data used in the research $\boldsymbol{was}$ anonymous, stored $\boldsymbol{in}$ an electronic system,			
Title: Prodromal symptoms and temperamental characteristics in first episode psychotic mania: re-looking the cynosure						
	42	Our aim and objective was to identify a set of underlying symptoms that <b>exist</b> before the onset of first episode psychotic mania	Our aim and objective was to identify a set of underlying symptoms that <b>existed</b> before the onset of first episode psychotic mania			
	Title: Psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle of adults with obesity					
	51	Body mass index: BMI was calculated by weight (in kg) divided by height (in cm).	Body mass index: BMI was calculated by weight (in kg) divided by height (in m squared).			
Title: Psychiatric morbidities in patients of carcinoma cervix						
	55,56	Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive (Y-BOCS)	Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive <b>Scale</b> (Y-BOCS)			
	57	Lau et al,[20]	Lau et al.[20]			

hardiness mean value reveals that **IDUs** participants hold hardiness mean value reveals that **IDU** participants hold moderate level of hardiness.

### Title: Childhood night terrors and sleepwalking: diagnosis and treatment

Night terrors are characterised by incomplete arousal from from sleep associated with behaviour suggesting extreme fight along with abrupt awakening, somnambulism, and panicky screams.

Night terrors are characterised by incomplete arousal from sleep associated with behaviour suggesting extreme fright along with abrupt awakening, somnambulism, and panicky screams.

Bailey A Weidner, Nancy A Bergquist and Tony L Weidner BA, Bergquist NA, Brown TL. Adult night terrors Brown. Adult night terrors since childhood: a case report. J Neurol Neurophysiol. J Neurol Neurophysiol 2016, 7:1.

Weidner BA, Bergquist NA, Brown TL. Adult night terrors since childhood: a case report. J Neurol Neurophysiol. 2016:7:1.

### Title: Idiopathic REM sleep behaviour disorder: a case report

75 No **such** family history of similar illness was found. No family history of similar illness was found.

### Title: "I am no male or female or any other, I have no sex": a case report on asexuality

77	His masturbation was not affected but he did not <b>used</b> to	His masturbation was not affected but he did not use to
	fantasise any humans while doing,	fantasise any humans while doing,
77		Hormonal assessments were within normal limits with
	normal ultrasonography (USG) of abdomen and compute	normal ultrasonography (USG) of abdomen and computed
	tomography (CT) scan of brain.	tomography (CT) scan of brain.

### Title: ERRATA

173 The errata is of the Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied sciences; July-December 2017 Volume 8 Issue 2

The errors are regretted.

- The Editorial Board

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