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Carolyn Rodriguez, M.D., Ph.D. (Deputy Editor): Dr. Rodriguez reports in the past 3 years having served as a consultant to Biogen, Biohaven Pharmaceuticals, and Osmind; receiving grant support from Biohaven Pharmaceuticals; receiving a stipend for her role as Deputy Editor of *Neuropsychopharmacology*; and receiving royalties from American Psychiatric Association Publishing.

Corrections to Clayton et al.

When the article “Zuranolone for the Treatment of Adults with Major Depressive Disorder: A Phase 3, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial” by Anita H. Clayton, M.D., et al. (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.20220459) was published online on May 3, 2023, and in its subsequent appearance as part of the September 2023 issue, a footnote to table 1 was incorrect and a line of data in a supplemental table did not match what was presented in the article. Footnote b of Table 1 incorrectly defined “History of any antidepressant use” as “antidepressant therapy taken within 6 months prior to screening” when it should have read “Defined as a lifetime history of any antidepressant use.” In Supplemental Table 1, the data in the header row reporting summary concomitant antidepressant use data should have matched what was presented in Table 1 of the main article manuscript in the row denoted “Antidepressant use at baseline” and reported in the Results section: 79 (29.5%) and 81 (30.1%) for the zuranolone and placebo groups, respectively. These changes were made and the article was reposted on February 12, 2024.

In addition, for Supplemental Table 1 a footnote was added for the concomitant psychotropic medications and concomitant antidepressants, noting that for the numbers in the header rows, patients who received ≥ 1 medication were counted only once, whereas for numbers in the sub-rows, patients were counted for each medication they received (i.e., patients could be counted more than once). The footnotes also clarify that the sub-rows show a subset of common psychotropic medications and antidepressants, not an exhaustive list of all possible concomitant psychotropic medications or antidepressants taken by patients. Last, the number of patients receiving concomitant duloxetine or duloxetine hydrochloride was corrected from 6 to 7 in the zuranolone group and 7 to 9 in the placebo group. These changes were made and a new supplement was uploaded on March 25, 2024.

Corrigendum/Erratum

In their response to a letter by Michael Scheeringa in the February 2024 issue discussing their previously published study “Racial disparities in adversity during childhood and the false appearance of race-related differences in brain structure” (Harnett NG, Dumornay NM: “Clarifying Confounder Variables and Cross-Sectional Power to Make Causal Conclusions About Race, Adversity, and Brain Differences: Response to Scheeringa,” doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.20230223r), the authors included a message from Dr. Scheeringa posted on the social media platform X, before which the authors inserted “Black.” Dr. Scheeringa notified the author and the Journal that he was referring to all parents, not calling out a specific group. The last sentence that theorized about Dr. Scheeringa’s motivations should have been deleted as conjecture. The response letter was reposted with these items revised on April 2, 2024.