

In the paper by Fincham D, Grimsrud A, Corrigan J, Williams DR, Seedat S, Stein DJ, Myer L, entitled 'Intermittent explosive disorder in South Africa: prevalence, correlates and the role of traumatic exposures [Psychopathology 2009;42:92–98, DOI: 10.1159/000203341], from South Africa's Stress and Health Study, we estimated that in a nationally representative community survey in South Africa, 2% of participants fulfilled criteria for a narrow definition of intermittent explosive disorder (IED), and 9.5% of participants fulfilled criteria for a broad definition of IED.

A review of these results, undertaken as part of the World Mental Health Survey Initiative's ongoing efforts on IED, has indicated that these calculations were incorrect (http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/wmh/ftpd/Fincher_et_al_2009_erratum.pdf): instead, 1.2% of participants fulfilled criteria for a narrow definition of 12-month IED, and 1.8% of participants fulfilled criteria for a broad definition of 12-month IED. Other analyses undertaken in the paper are consequently also incorrect.

Analyses in other papers from South Africa's Stress and Health Study are not affected.