

## Corrigendum

# Vaping-associated lung illness (VALI) in Canada: a descriptive analysis of VALI cases reported from September 2019 to December 2020

This corrigendum is being published to correct a calculation error on pages 37 and 41 of the following article:

Baker MM, Procter TD, Belzak L, Ogunnaike-Cooke S. Vaping-associated lung illness (VALI) in Canada: a descriptive analysis of VALI cases reported from September 2019 to December 2020. *Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can.* 2022;42(1):37-44. doi: [10.24095/hpcdp.42.1.06](https://doi.org/10.24095/hpcdp.42.1.06).

### 1. p. 37 (*Abstract, Results*)

#### Before correction

VALI cases were reported at a lower prevalence (0.9 per million) than EVALI (8.5 per million).

#### After correction

VALI cases were reported at a lower prevalence (0.63 per million) than EVALI (8.5 per million).

### 2. p. 41 (*Discussion*)

#### Before correction

From September 2019 to December 2020, 20 VALI cases were reported in Canada, representing a prevalence of 0.9 cases per 1 million population.\*

#### After correction

From September 2019 to December 2020, 20 VALI cases were reported in Canada, representing a prevalence of 0.63 cases per 1 million population.\*

### 3. p. 41 (*Footnote*)

#### Before correction

\* Population estimates were calculated based on Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0009-01, Population estimates, quarterly (2020 Q1). Prevalence is presented per population per year.

#### After correction

\* Population estimates were calculated using the date of symptom onset to establish the date range and 15+ years as the age range, to best describe the population at risk. Source: Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0009-01 (formerly CANSIM 051-0005). Release date: 2022-03-17. The prevalence is presented per population per year (May 2019–April 2020 (inclusive)).