

Corrigendum

Global prevalence of post-COVID-19 condition: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective evidence

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This corrigendum is being published to correct a number of errors and imprecisions, on pages 113, 120–125 and 138, of the [following article](#):

Taher MK, Salzman T, Banal A, Morissette K, Domingo FR, Cheung AM, Cooper CL, Boland L, Zuckermann AM, Mullah MA, Laprise C, Colonna R, Hashi A, Rahman P, Collins E, Corrin T, Waddell LA, Pagaduan JE, Ahmad R, Jaramillo Garcia AP. Global prevalence of post-COVID-19 condition: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective evidence. *Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can.* 2025;45(3):112-38. <https://doi.org/10.24095/hpcdp.45.3.02>

The authors would like to clarify a few points specifically related to the referencing of results from the 2023 Canadian COVID-19 Antibody and Health Survey (CCAHS).¹ These clarifications reflect refinements in how the source data are interpreted and attributed, and do not affect the core findings or conclusions of the review. Bold has been used to identify the changes and updated text.

1. p. 113, middle column, paragraph 2:

Before correction

Results from recent population surveys conducted to assess the overall prevalence of PCC symptoms among adults vary from 14.3 % in the USA¹⁵ to 6.8 % in Canada¹⁶ and 4.7 % in Australia.¹⁷

After correction

Results from recent population surveys conducted to assess the **prevalence** of PCC symptoms among adults vary from 14.3 % in the USA¹⁵ to **11.7 %** in Canada¹⁶ and 4.7 % in Australia.¹⁷

Author references:

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2. p. 120, last column, paragraph 3 and p. 125, first column, paragraph 1:

The changes made in the following paragraph include the addition of a new reference, numbered 257 for convenience. The statement regarding higher PCC prevalence among females, individuals hospitalized during acute infection and those with pre-existing chronic conditions was previously attributed only to a Statistics Canada table which did not include all of those breakdowns. The new reference (see item 3, below) contains the comprehensive data supporting this statement.

Before correction

Results of the 2023 Canadian COVID-19 Antibody and Health Survey (CCAHS) revealed that nearly 20% of COVID-19 survivors (6.8% of adults in Canada) experienced PCC symptoms.¹⁶ Of this group, nearly 80% continued to experience these symptoms for 6 months or longer, and more than 40% for a year or longer.¹⁶ Earlier results reported that prevalence was higher among females, those initially hospitalized for severe COVID-19 and individuals with preexisting chronic conditions.¹⁸ Common symptoms reported from Cycle 1 of the survey included fatigue (72.1%), dyspnea (38.5%) and brain fog (32.9%).²³¹

After correction

Results of the 2023 Canadian COVID-19 Antibody and Health Survey (CCAHS) revealed that nearly 20% of COVID-19 survivors experienced PCC symptoms.¹⁶ **This corresponds to 11.7% of the total adult population, or approximately 3.5 million Canadians. Among those who experienced PCC symptoms during the time of the survey (6.8%),** nearly 80% continued to experience these symptoms for 6 months or longer, and more than 40% for a year or longer.¹⁶ Earlier results reported that prevalence **of PCC among COVID-19 survivors** was higher among females, those initially hospitalized for severe COVID-19 and individuals with preexisting chronic conditions.^{18,257} Common symptoms reported from **Cycle 2** of the survey included fatigue (72.1%), dyspnea (38.5%) and brain fog (32.9%).²³¹

3. p. 138, new reference:

257. Government of Canada. COVID-19: Longer-term symptoms among Canadian adults – Second report [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Health Infobase Canada; [updated 2024 Aug 21; cited 2025 May 13]. Available from: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/post-covid-condition/spring-2023-report.html#a6>

Reference

1. Kuang S, Earl S, Clarke J, Zakaria D, Demers A, Aziz S. Experiences of Canadians with longterm symptoms following COVID-19. Ottawa (ON): Statistics Canada; 2023. Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2023001/article/00015-eng.htm>