

Corrigendum

Anxious–Retarded Depression: Relation with Plasma Vasopressin and Cortisol

Remco FP de Winter, Albert M van Hemert, Roel H DeRijk, Koos H Zwinderman, Ank C Frankhuijzen-Sierevogel, Victor M Wiegant and Jaap G Goekoop

Neuropsychopharmacology (2003) 28, 610. doi:10.1038/sj.npp.1300154

Correction to: *Neuropsychopharmacology* (2003) 28, 140–147. doi:10.1038/sj.npp.1300002

The authors wish to apologize for the errors made in the above paper. The corrected sections of text are produced below:

INTRODUCTION

...We therefore compared the AVP levels and AVP-cortisol correlations in patients with anxious-retarded-melancholic

depression and in the category of all other depressed patients.

DISCUSSION

In patients with melancholic depression (65% of the patients had anxious-retarded depression)...

Plasma Concentrations of Neuroactive Steroids before and after Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Depression

Frank Padberg, Flavia di Michele, Peter Zwanzger, Elena Romeo, Giorgio Bernardi, Cornelius Schüle, Thomas C Baghai, Robin Ella, Augusto Pasini and Rainer Rupprecht

Neuropsychopharmacology (2003) 28, 610–611. doi:10.1038/sj.npp.1300155

Correction to: *Neuropsychopharmacology* (2002) 27, 874–878.

Recently, we published a report on the effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) on plasma levels of neuroactive steroids in major depression (Padberg *et al*, 2002). We meanwhile noticed that the progesterone levels reported in Figure 2 in this paper were above those usually

found in human plasma. We therefore have reanalyzed our GC/MS data. By doing so we found that, when switching from steroid analysis by GC/MS from the electron impact (EI) mode that was employed in our previous study in depression (Romeo *et al*, 1998) to the negative chemical ionization (NCI) mode, we made a mistake with the calculation of progesterone concentrations. In our paper (Padberg *et al*, 2002) we reported on calculations based on