## CORRECTION Open Access

# Correction: Use of electronic devices in leisure time modifies the prevalence and factors associated with sedentary behavior derived exclusively from excessive television viewing among Brazilian adults

Cecília Bertuol<sup>1\*</sup>, Murilo Henrique Corrêa da Silveira<sup>1</sup>, Rodrigo de Rosso Krug<sup>2</sup>, Juliedy Waldow Kupske<sup>3</sup>, Grégore Iven Mielke<sup>4</sup> and Giovani Firpo Del Duca<sup>1</sup>

### Correction: BMC Public Health 23, 1602 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-16517-7

The original publication of this article [1] contained an incorrect version of Fig. 1. The corrected figure is shown in this correction article, the original article has been updated. The publisher apologizes for the inconvenience caused to the authors & readers.

# Published online: 18 September 2023

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-16517-7.

\*Correspondence:

Cecília Bertuol

bertuolcecilia@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> Graduate Program in Physical Education, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Campus Universitário Reitor João David Ferreira Lima, Florianópolis, SC 88040-900, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Graduate Program in Integrative Health Care, University of Cruz Alta, Cruz Alta, RS 98020-290, Brazil

 <sup>3</sup> Graduate Program in Human Movement Science, Federal University of Rio Grande Do Sul, Rua Felizardo 750, Porto Alegre, RS 90690-200, Brazil
<sup>4</sup> School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4006, Australia

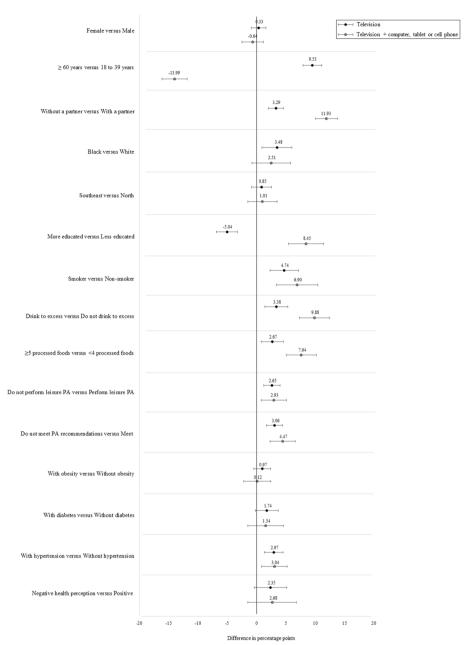
### Reference

 Bertuol C, et al. Use of electronic devices in leisure time modifies the prevalence and factors associated with sedentary behavior derived exclusively from excessive television viewing among Brazilian adults. BMC Public Health. 2023;23:1602. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-16517-7.



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Bertuol *et al. BMC Public Health* (2023) 23:1811 Page 2 of 2



**Fig. 1** Magnitude of the associations between exposure variables and TV viewing and its combination with other screens. Notes: The magnitude of the associations is represented by differences in percentage points between extreme categories of investigated exposures. The results of the adjusted analysis controlled for demographic, social, lifestyle, and health conditions (related to the presence of the investigated chronic diseases) and self-perceived health variables of 52,443 residents of the 26 capitals of Brazilian states and the Federal District, 2019