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*Correction to: A randomised controlled trial of dietary improvement for adults with major depression (the 'SMILES' trial)*

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CORRECTION

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# Correction to: A randomised controlled trial of dietary improvement for adults with major depression (the 'SMILES' trial)

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## Correction

The original version of this paper [1] did not specify that a website was used in the final year of recruitment, in addition to the other stated recruitment methods. The current version of this website has the title 'Healthy eating as a new approach to treating depression' and can be found here: <https://dietdepressionstudy.com/>. Twelve participants were recruited after the establishment of this website (June 2014), of whom one reported the website as their recruitment point. In addition to the three media interviews listed on the recruitment website, a fourth interview, which also provided details for recruitment, can be found here: <https://www.pressreader.com/australia/geelong-advertiser/20121018/textview>

The authors also wish to clarify additional points about their paper. With regards to the information that participants were given about the study hypothesis after recruitment, the Participant Information and Consent form (PICF) stated: "Research has shown that poor diet is closely linked to poor mental health. Improving the quality of a person's diet may lead to better mental health including reduced depression. However, this has not yet been established". Regarding the information that was withheld from the study participants relating to the study hypotheses, this was that no information about content of the diet was provided prior to the study to either group. The potential benefits of social support to mental health were not presented during recruitment, but were discussed with participants when they were given the Participant Information and Consent form (PICF).

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