

the error: instead of reporting the raising of e to the power of β , we reported β twice. The correct OR values for the respective predictors are as follows: age, 0.98; sex, 0.48; race, 0.95; mood type, 3.11; psychosis, 0.04; trauma history, 0.28; Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-version II total score, 0.99; Aggression Questionnaire, 0.99; Reason for Living Inventory total score, 0.98; 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, 0.90; Clinician-Administered Rating Scale for Mania, 1.02; Wide Range Achievement Test reading subscale, 0.93. We apologize for this error.

REFERENCE

1. Gilbert AM, Garno JL, Braga RJ, et al. Clinical and cognitive correlates of suicide attempts in bipolar disorder: is suicide predictable? *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2011;72(8):1027–1033.

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Dr Gilbert and Colleagues Reply

To the Editor: We thank Dr Bagley for his comments on our article. We agree that a larger sample size would have been optimal; however, given that the predictors included in the models were not altogether independent of one another (eg, the cognitive measures have substantial intercorrelations), the number of truly independent factors tested was—to some degree—reduced. Nonetheless, as we acknowledged in the article,¹ there is always a possibility that a study with negative findings is underpowered to detect a true effect. We did attempt to evaluate the degree to which our study was powered to detect effect sizes previously reported in the literature and noted this in the article. As with most studies, especially those reporting negative results, replication will be critical.

In response to Dr Bagley's question about Table 3 and odds ratios (ORs) reported in the article, he is correct in pointing out