

CORRECTION

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Correction: Insights into the complex relationship between triglyceride glucose-waist height ratio index, mean arterial pressure, and cardiovascular disease: a nationwide prospective cohort study

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Correction to: Cardiovascular Diabetology (2025) 24:93
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-025-02657-0>

In the original publication of this article [1], Figs. 1 and 2 were inadvertently duplicated and Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 contained incorrect images. For completeness and transparency, the correct version of Figs. 1–6 are displayed below:

The original article has been corrected.

[†]Jie Xu, Dihui Cai and Yuheng Jiao contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-025-02657-0>.

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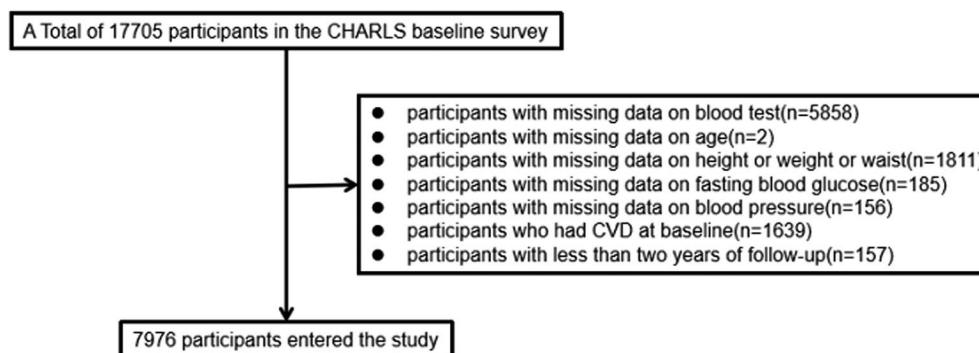


Fig. 1 Flowchart of the study population

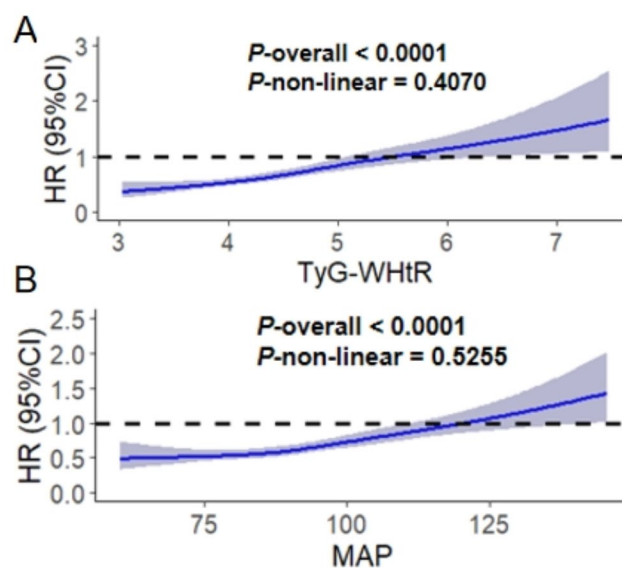


Fig. 2 The RCS analysis between the TyG-WHtR, age and CVD risk. The model was adjusted for Age, Gender, HGB, PLT, BUN, Scr, UA, TC, HDL-c, LDL-c, Diabetes, Cancer, Lung disease, Liver disease, Education level, Marital status, Depression, Sleep problems, Smoking statues, Drinking statues

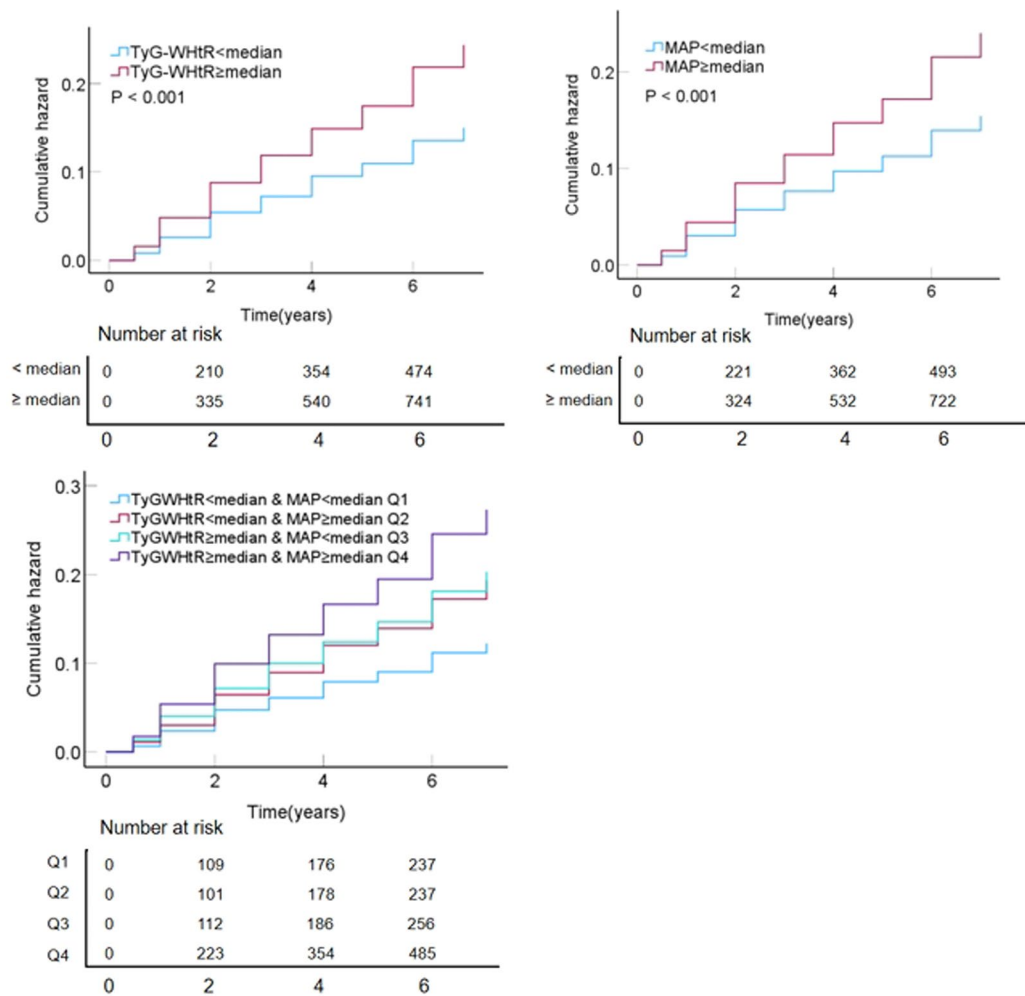


Fig. 3 KM plot of CVD based on TyG-WHtR index and MAP

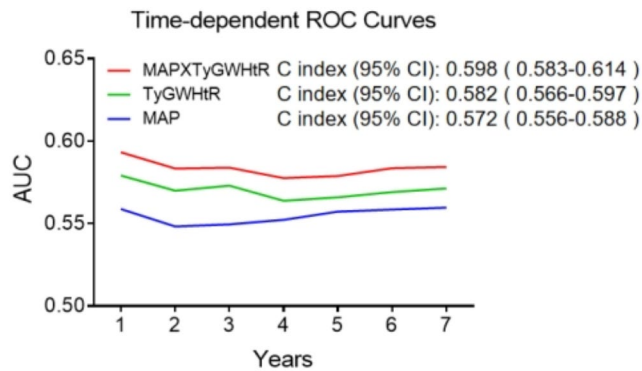


Fig. 4 Time-Dependent ROC curves for CVD Prediction

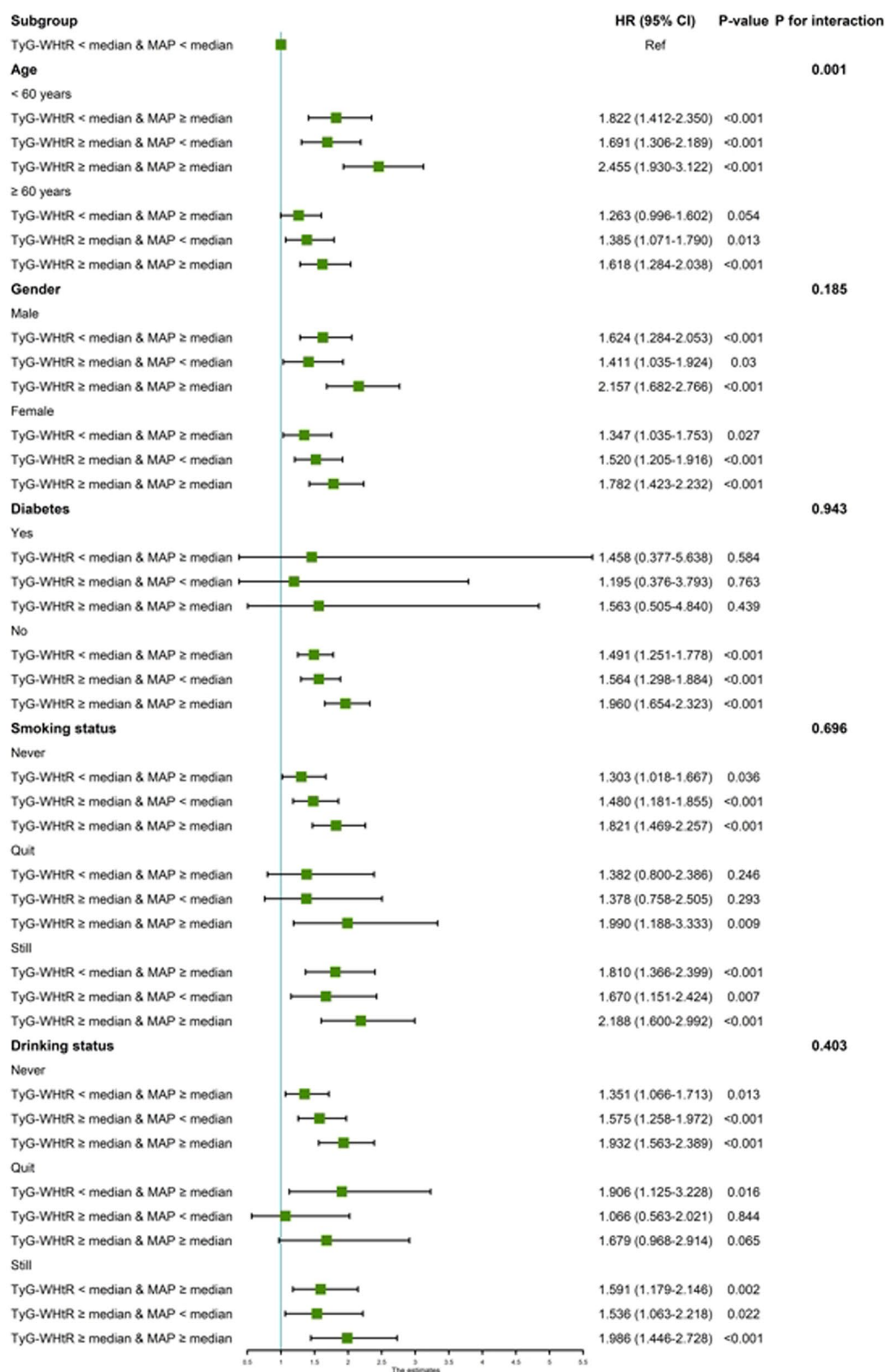


Fig. 5 Subgroup analyses of the association of the TyG-WHtR and MAP with the risk of CVD. Age, Gender, HGB, PLT, BUN, Scr, UA, TC, HDL-c, LDL-c, Diabetes, Education level, Marital status, Depression, Sleep problems, Smoking statuses, Drinking statuses were adjusted, if not stratified

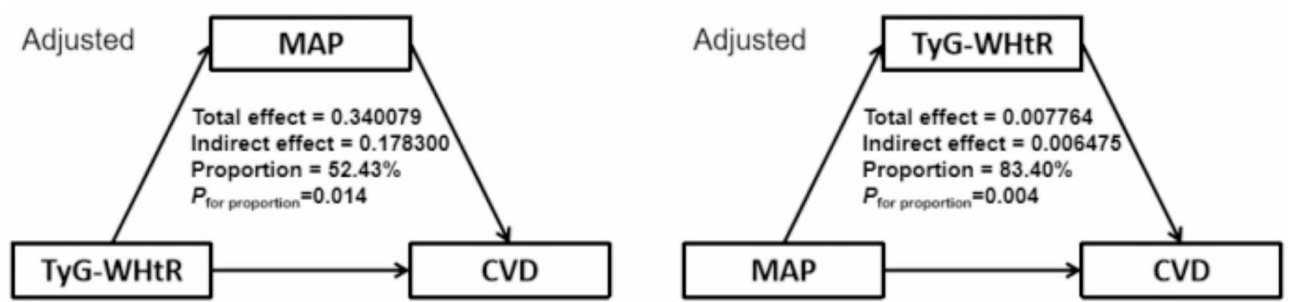


Fig. 6 Mediation effects of TyG-WHtR index and MAP in the incidence of CVD. Adjusted for Age, Gender, HGB, PLT, BUN, Scr, UA, TC, HDL-c, LDL-c, Diabetes, Cancer, Lung disease, Liver disease, Education level, Marital status, Depression, Sleep problems, Smoking statues, Drinking statues

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cardiovascular disease: a nationwide prospective cohort study. *Cardiovasc Diabetol.* 2025;24:93.

Reference

1. Xu J, Cai D, Jiao Y, et al. Insights into the complex relationship between triglyceride glucose-waist height ratio index, mean arterial pressure, and

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