

Erratum

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The effects of callous-unemotional traits and aggression subtypes on amygdala activity in response to negative faces – ERRATUM

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The above mentioned article was published in *Psychological Medicine* with an error in the conclusion. The correct conclusion is written below:

Conclusion

In summary, this large study compared children and adolescents with aggression-related problems v. TD during an fMRI emotional face-matching task, investigating the role of subtypes of aggression and CU traits. Overall, children and adolescents with high aggression showed amygdala hyperactivity in emotion and face processing areas, particularly in the subgroup with low CU traits. In contrast, in those with high CU traits, amygdala hypoactivity was observed. Our findings underline the importance to specify subtypes and CU traits in aggression-related disorders, using brain-based evidence and therefore providing a possible biomarker, which could be used for improved diagnostics and personalized treatment.

Cambridge University Press apologises for this error.

Reference

Aggensteiner, P., Holz, N., Böttinger, B., Baumeister, S., Hohmann, S., Werhahn, J., . . . Brandeis, D. (2020). The effects of callous-unemotional traits and aggression subtypes on amygdala activity in response to negative faces. *Psychological Medicine*, 1–9. doi:10.1017/S0033291720002111