



CORRIGENDUM

Sustainability analysis of the Mediterranean diet: results from the French NutriNet-Santé study—CORRIGENDUM

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Details: correct details in manuscript

Abstract:

Currently reads:

Higher adherence to the MEDI-LITE was associated with higher nutritional quality scores, better overall nutrient profile as well as reduced environmental impact (land occupation: Q5 v. Q1: –35 %, greenhouse gas emissions: –15 % and cumulative energy demand: –17 %)

This should read:

Higher adherence to the MEDI-LITE was associated with higher nutritional quality scores, better overall nutrient profile as well as reduced environmental impact (land occupation: Q5 v. Q1: –35 %, greenhouse gas emissions: –40 % and cumulative energy demand: –17 %)

Results:

Currently reads:

LO (Q5 v. Q1: –35 %), GHGE (Q5 v. Q1: –15 %) and CED (Q5 v. Q1: –17 %) decreased across quintiles.

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LO (Q5 v. Q1: –35 %), GHGE (Q5 v. Q1: –40 %) and CED (Q5 v. Q1: –17 %) decreased across quintiles.

Discussion:

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In accordance with the literature, we observed that, in energy-adjusted models, higher adherence to the Mediterranean diet, as expressed by the MEDI-LITE, was associated with lower overall environmental impact (Q5 v. Q1: –15 %, –35, –17 %, for GHGE, LO and CED, respectively).



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In accordance with the literature, we observed that, in energy-adjusted models, higher adherence to the Mediterranean diet, as expressed by the MEDI-LITE, was associated with lower overall environmental impact (Q5 v. Q1: -40 %, -35%, -17 %, for GHGE, LO and CED, respectively).