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# Correction: Coffee consumption as a double-edged sword for serum lipid profile: findings from NHANES 2005–2020

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## KEYWORDS

coffee consumption, serum lipid profile, dose-response relationship, National Health  
and Nutrition Examination Survey, population-based study

## A Correction on

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In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 2](#) as published. [Figure 2](#) has been  
incorrectly replaced with [Figure 3](#). The corrected [Figure 2](#) and its caption appear below.

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 3](#) as published. [Figure 3](#) has been  
incorrectly replaced with Supplementary Figure S1. The corrected [Figure 3](#) and its caption  
appear below.

The original article has been updated.

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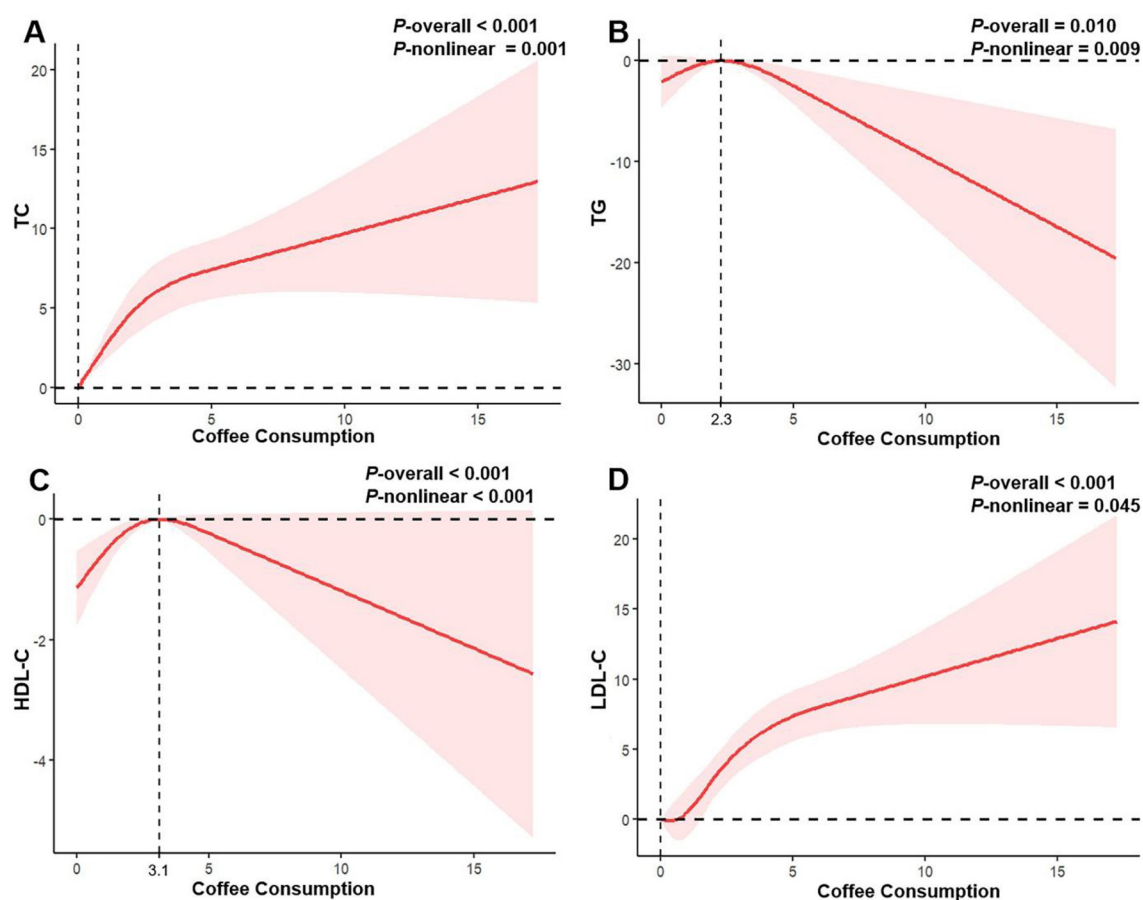


FIGURE 2

Restricted cubic spline regression analysis of the association between coffee consumption and serum lipid profile in all participants. The solid red lines represent the estimated associations, and the pink shaded regions denote the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. (A) Coffee consumption and total cholesterol; (B) Coffee consumption and triglycerides; (C) Coffee consumption and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; (D) Coffee consumption and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

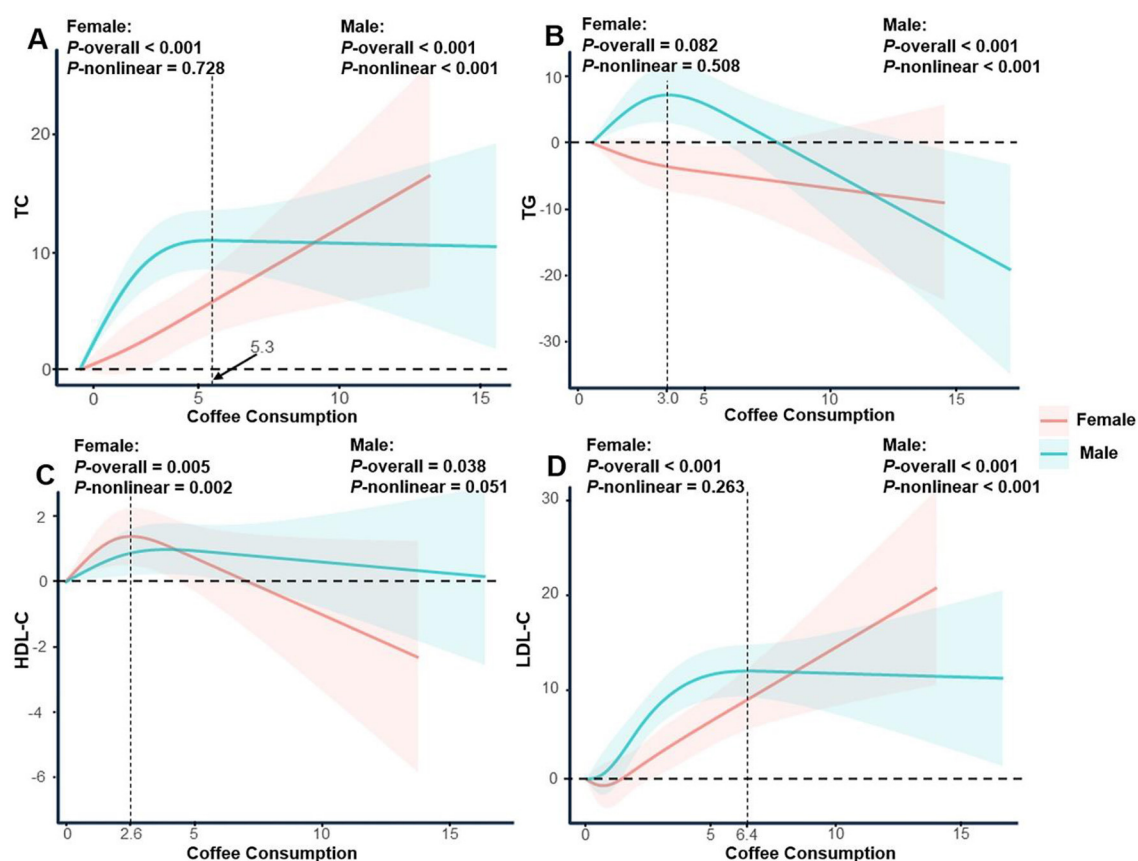


FIGURE 3

Restricted cubic spline regression analysis of the association between coffee consumption and serum lipid profile stratified by gender. The solid lines represent the estimated associations, and the shaded regions denote the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. (A) Coffee consumption and total cholesterol; (B) Coffee consumption and triglycerides; (C) Coffee consumption and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; (D) Coffee consumption and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.