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EDITED AND REVIEWED BY Fernanda M. Silva, University of Coimbra, Portugal

*CORRESPONDENCE
Huancheng Su

☑ 1090644950@qq.com
Jinli Guo
☑ gjlgbd@126.com

[†]These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

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Correction: From the perspective of multi-theory model, factors influencing physical activity among community-dwelling older adults with type 2 diabetes in China: a mixed-methods study

Panpan Huai ¹, Bo Zhang ¹, Jingjing Sun¹, Rui Xu¹, Linghui Zhang ¹, Xiao Qiao², Weili Sun³, Hui Yang ¹, Jinli Guo ¹, and Huancheng Su ¹,

¹School of Nursing, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, China, ²Balingqiao Community Health Service Center of Xinghualing District, Taiyuan, China, ³Shanxi Bethune Hospital, Shanxi Academy of Medical Sciences, The Third Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Tongji Shanxi Hospital, Taiyuan, China, ⁴The First Clinical Medical College of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, China, ⁵The Second Clinical Medical College of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, China

KEYWORDS

multi-theory model, type 2 diabetes, older adult, community, factors, mixed-method study

A Correction on

From the perspective of multi-theory model, factors influencing physical activity among community-dwelling older adults with type 2 diabetes in China: a mixed-methods study

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There was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. In the measure tool of the Quantitative study, the "(2) the Measuring Change in Physical Activity Questionnaire" was not included. The corrected Figure 1 appears below.

Figure 1. Design of the study using a mixed method of quantitative study and qualitative study.

We found that in 2.3.2 Measures, there is a lack of an introduction to "Measuring Change in Physical Activity Questionnaire."

A correction has been made to the section 2.3.2 Measures as follows:

2.3.2.2 Measuring change in physical activity questionnaire

Intentions to engage in physical activity were evaluated using the Measuring Change in Physical Activity Questionnaire (MCPAQ). It was originally developed in English based on the MTM construct by Sharma (62). The higher the scores of changes in physical

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activity, the greater the likelihood of conducting physical activity behavior change. Yang et al. (63) obtained authorization from the original authors of the MCPAQ and conducted a crosscultural adaptation to develop a Chinese version of the scale. This version was validated in hypertensive patients and demonstrated good reliability and validity: Cronbach's alpha was 0.911 for the overall scale. The scale is considered broadly applicable across diverse populations.

The original version of this article has been updated.

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Qualitative study

Participants: 13 older adults with T2DM were recruited.

Methods: Thematic analysis and topic modeling (python machine learning)
Measure tool: A interview guide was developed based on the
conceptualization of the MTM, and mainly centered on the physical activity
problems.

Quality control: To ensure data integrity, all research team members received standardized pre-training on interview details and core concepts, adopting uniform language and expressions for all participants. During interviews, researchers remained a neutral attitude.

Data collection: To further analyze the interview content, the interview process was recorded, with the participants' prior informed consent obtained. All audio recordings, written records, and other contents should be transcribed verbatim and verified in content within 48 hours after the interview.

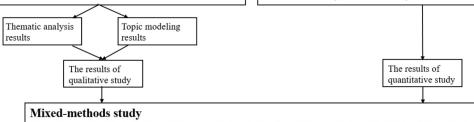
Quantitative study

Participants: 1119 older adults with T2DM were invited to participate in this study through face-to-facequestionnaires and online recruitment.

Methods: Cross-sectional study.

Measure tool: (1)The general information questionnaire was compiled by the research team based on literature review and data collection, including basic information such as age, gender, residence, marital status, educational level, capita family monthly income, duration of diabetes, treatment regimen, complications, and comorbidities. (2) The Measuring Change in Physical Activity Questionnaire Quality control: The questionnaire filing was completed independently by the patients. For those who were unable to fill it out by themselves, the researchers assisted them and answered their questions on thes pot. The filling time should be controlled within 5 to 15 minutes. After completion, researchers willimmediately review and verify any missing items, omissions, overfilling or unclear options.

Data collection: Questionnaire survey.



Through a mixed-methods study combining quantitative study and qualitative study, the related factors influencing the physical activity of older adults with type 2 diabetes in the community were explored.

Mixed-method finding

FIGURE 1

Design of the study using a mixed method of quantitative study and qualitative study.