Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Ecological momentary assessment in the investigation of craving and substance use in daily life: A systematic review" Drug and Alcohol Dependence 148 (2015) 1–20

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In this paper we reviewed all published studies using Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) to assess the link between craving and substance use and identify relevant moderators of craving among substance users. Relevant studies are presented in Table 1 for craving moderators and Table 2 for association between craving and substance use. In each table, results are presented separately according to period of use: pre-quit or no quit attempt versus post-quit. However, in the original tables, this distinction was not clear enough. In this corrected version, sub-headings have been highlighted to show-up the parting of the information more clearly.

Table 1
Summary table of EMA studies assessing craving moderators.

Study	Subjects				Method				Results
	N	Substance	Inclusion criteria: Diagnosis / level of use	Treatment	Devices	Study duration	Period of use	Craving measure	Moderators of craving
Period of use: Pre-quit (or no quit attempt)									
(Kaysen et al., 2014)	174 [1,2,3]	Alcohol	≥ 4 drink per occasion, ≥ 2 times in the last month		ED	4 weeks	NQ	3 items	Trauma-specific symptoms, PANAS scores, Affective arousal
(Miranda et al., 2013)	22[6]	Alcohol	≥ 2 drinks weekly		ED		NQ	1 item	Treatment, Cues, Social context
(Piasecki et al., 2011)	259	Alcohol	≥ 4 drink-times/ last month		ED	3 weeks	NQ	1 item	Other substance use, Locations, Use, Level of dependence, Age, Social context
(Ray et al., 2010) [m]	112	Alcohol	≥ 4 drink/week ≥ 2 heavy drinking /week		ED	5 days	NQ	1 item	Genotype
(Tidey et al., 2008) [m]	173	Alcohol	≥ 4 days/ week		ED	5 weeks	NQ	1 item	Level of use, Treatment
(Todd et al., 2005)	98	Alcohol	≥ 4 time/ week, Nondependent		ED	3 weeks	NQ	3 items	Mood: NA and nervous mood
(Buckner et al., 2012a) [c]	49[2]	Cannabis	Current users past 3 months		ED	2 weeks	NQ	1 item	Anxiety, Use
(Buckner et al., 2012b) [c]	49[2]	Cannabis	Current users past 3 months		ED	2 weeks	NQ	1 item	Level of use
(Kuepper et al., 2013)	57[9]	Cannabis	Frequent Users > 3 times a week		Wrist terminal + booklet	6 days	Pre-quit	1 item	Use, Mood: NA, Psychotic symptoms
(Hopper et al., 2006)	21	Ecstasy	≥ 1/ month in last 3 months, ≥ 1 during study		Actigraph	6 weeks	NQ	1 item	Use
(Johnson et al., 2009)	61[7]	Poly-substances	Current drug dependence (DSM-IV)		ED	1 week	no information (frequent use)	1 item	Addiction severity
(Beckham et al., 2008)	45[1]	Tobacco	≥ 10 cig./day		ED	1 week	NQ	1 item	Use
(Carter et al., 2008) [e]	72	Tobacco	Current smokers		ED	12 days	NQ	3 items	Use
(Carter et al., 2010) [e]	68	Tobacco	Current smokers		ED	10 days	NQ	3 items	Race
(Chandra et al., 2011) [f]	351	Tobacco	≥ 15 cig./day, ≥ 5 years		ED	16 days	Pre-quit	1 item	Use
(Delfino et al., 2001)	60	Tobacco	≥ 10 cig./ day		ED	2 days	NQ	1 item	Other substance use, Fatigue, Mood: anger, anxiety, alertness, happiness, sadness, Social context, Coffee
(Dunbar et al., 2010) [f]	394	Tobacco	≥ 15 cig./ day ≥ 5 years		ED	16 days	Pre-quit	1 item	Mood: NA, PA, arousal, Social context, Location, Restriction, Food & drink intake, Activities
(Epstein et al., 2010) [g]	106	Tobacco	Smokers (Opioid physical dependence)		ED	25 weeks	NQ	1 item	Use, Other substance use
(Gass et al., 2012)	60	Tobacco	≥ 15 cig./ day ≥ 5 years		ED	5 weeks	Pre-quit	4 items QSU	Cues, Treatment
(Gehricke et al., 2011)	15[5]	Tobacco	≥ 10 cig./day ≥ 2 years		ED	2 + 2 days	NQ	1 item	Use
(McCarthy et al., 2006) [j]	70	Tobacco	≥ 15 cig./day		ED	3 weeks 3 weeks	Pre-quit Post-quit	2 items	Mood: anxiety, anger, sadness, Stress, Hunger, Cues, Withdrawal, Use
(Piasecki et al., 2008) [j]	74	Tobacco	≥ 15 cig./ day		ED	4 or 7 weeks	Pre-quit	1 item	Drink, Other users, Locations, Social context