

ERRATUM

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# Erratum to: The effects of probiotics on depressive symptoms in humans: a systematic review

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**Erratum to: Ann Gen Psychiatry (2017) 16:14**  
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The original article [1] has been updated to include the correct version of Table 1. The article originally published

online showed an incomplete version of the table. The correct version of Table 1 is shown in this erratum. This error was carried forward by the production team and was not the fault of any authors.

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**Table 1 Characteristics of included studies**

| Reference               | Sample characteristics   | Strain  | Study design   | Duration of intervention | Measurement                                  | Key findings and conclusions   |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Akashesh et al. [34]    | 40 MDD patients. Age 20–55 years                                 | <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> , <i>L. casei</i> , and <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i>                           | Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial                                       | 8 weeks                  | BDI  | Consumption of probiotic supplement improved BDI scores  |
| Benton et al. [30]      | 124 healthy humans. Avg. age 62 years                            | <i>L. casei</i>   | Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial                                       | 3 weeks                  | POMS, self-rated mood                        | No effect of probiotic on POMS results. Consumption of probiotic-containing yogurt improved self-reported mood of those whose mood was initially poor  |
| Chung et al. [32]       | 36 healthy humans. Age 60–75 years                               | <i>L. helveticus</i>  | Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial                                       | 12 weeks                 | PSI, GDS-SF, DST, SRT, VLT, RVP, Stroop Task | No significant effects of probiotics on the PSI, GDS-SF. Consumption of probiotics did improve DST, SRT, VLT, RVP and Stroop Tasks scores  |
| Gruenwald et al. [36]   | 34 adults suffering from stress or exhaustion. Mean age 44 years | <i>L. acidophilus</i> and <i>B. bifidum</i> and <i>longum</i>   | Pre- and post-intervention assessment  | 6 months                 | PNQ, EWL                                     | Subjects' general condition improved by 40.7%. 73% of participants rated the effect of treatment as "good" or "very good"  |
| Hilimire et al. [38]    | 710 young adults. Mean age 19 years                              | Unknown   | Self-report questionnaires on fermented food consumption, neuroticism and social anxiety | N/A                      | BFI, SPAI-23                                 | Consumption of fermented foods containing probiotics was negatively associated with symptoms of social anxiety and interacts with neuroticism to predict social anxiety symptoms. Those at higher genetic risk for social anxiety disorder (indexed by high neuroticism) show fewer social anxiety symptoms when they consume more fermented foods |
| Marcos et al. [37]      | 136 healthy students. Age 18–23 years                            | <i>L. casei</i>   | Prospective, randomized, controlled, parallel study                                      | 6 weeks                  | STAI   | No significant effects of probiotics on anxiety levels. Probiotics did modulate lymphocyte and CD56 cell counts  |
| Messaoudi et al. [28]   | 55 healthy Caucasians. Mean age 43 years                         | <i>L. helveticus</i> and <i>B. longum</i>   | Double-blind, randomized, controlled, parallel study                                     | 30 days                  | HADS, HSCL-90, PSS, CCL                      | Consumption of probiotics reduced global severity index of the HSCL-90 due to lower somatization, depression, and anger-hostility and also reduced HADS global scores. Consumption of probiotic reduced self-blame score on CCL and increased focus on problem solving. No effect on PSS   |
| Messaoudi et al. [35]   | Sub-population of above sample of 25 with lowest UFC levels      | <i>L. helveticus</i> and <i>B. longum</i>   | Double-blind, randomized, controlled, parallel study                                     | 30 days                  | HADS, HSCL-90                                | Consumption of probiotics reduced HADS and HSCL-90 scores  |
| Rao et al. [31]         | 35 CFS patients. Age 18–65 years                                 | <i>L. casei</i>   | Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled pilot study                                 | 2 months                 | BDI, BAI                                     | Consumption of probiotics significantly improved BAI scores. No effect on BDI scores   |
| Steenbergen et al. [33] | 40 non-smoking healthy young adults. Mean age 20 years           | <i>B. lactis</i> and <i>L. acidophilus</i> , <i>brevis</i> , <i>casei</i> , <i>lactis</i> , and <i>salivarius</i> | Triple-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, pre- and post-intervention assessment      | 4 weeks                  | LEIDS-r                                      | Consumption of multispecies probiotic significantly reduced overall cognitive reactivity to depression (in particular aggressive and ruminate thoughts)  |

MDD major depressive disorder, BDI Beck Depression Inventory, POMS profile of mood states scale, PSS perceived stress scale, GDS-SF geriatric depression scale, DST digit span test, STAI verbal learning test, RVP rapid visual information-processing, PNQ psychological-neurologic questionnaire, EWL list of adjectives, BFI big five inventory, SPAI-23 social phobia and anxiety inventory, HADS Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale, HSCL-90 Hopkins symptom checklist, CCL coping checklist, UFC urinary free cortisol, BAII Beck Anxiety Inventory, LEIDS-r Leiden index of depression sensitivity, fMRI functional magnetic resonance imaging

The online version of the original article can be found under  
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**Reference**

1. Wallace CJK, Milev Roumen. The effects of probiotics on depressive symptoms in humans: a systematic review. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2017;16:14. doi:[10.1186/s12991-017-0138-2](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12991-017-0138-2).

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