

# Corrigendum: the impact of aerobic exercise on fronto-parietal network connectivi...

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A corrigendum on

[The Impact of Aerobic Exercise on Fronto-Parietal Network Connectivity and Its Relation to Mobility: An Exploratory Analysis of a 6-Month Randomized Controlled Trial](#)

by Hsu, C. L., Best, J. R., Wang, S., Voss, M. W., Hsiung, R. G. Y., Munkacsy, M., et al. (2017). *Front. Hum. Neurosci.* 11: 344. doi: [10.3389/fnhum.2017.00344](https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2017.00344)

In the original article, we used inconsistent wording that, while not incorrect, may cause confusion for readers. In the discussion section and the conclusion, we indicated that we found aerobic training may alter functional network connectivity. For greater clarity, we should have stated that aerobic training maintains network connectivity.

The following corrections, in italics, have been made to Discussion, Paragraph 1.

Contrary to our initial hypothesis, we found that a 6-month AT intervention *did not significantly increase, but rather maintained* FPN connectivity during right finger tapping among older adults with mild SIVCI. The observed effect of aerobic exercise on the FPN during right tapping was significantly associated with improved mobility and cardiovascular capacity. While these results are preliminary, our data suggest aerobic exercise may promote mobility among older adults with mild SIVCI by *maintaining the integrity of* FPN connectivity.

Also, a correction has been made to Conclusion, Paragraph 1.

<https://assignbuster.com/corrigendum-the-impact-of-aerobic-exercise-on-fronto-parietal-network-connectivity-and-its-relation-to-mobility-an-exploratory-analysis-of-a-6-month-randomized-controlled-trial/>

Our results demonstrate that neural network functional connectivity may contribute to the effects of aerobic exercise on mobility among older adults with SIVCI. We observed that 6 months of AT maintained motor task-based connectivity within the FPN of older adults with SIVCI, and the degree of decoupling within this region correlated with improvements in mobility. As such, our current findings support emerging results from others that *lower* functional connectivity within certain neural networks might represent a beneficial change in older adults with mild SIVCI, especially vis-à-vis their mobility. More broadly, these results bring further support to the burgeoning notion that functional neural changes contribute to exercised-induced improvements to mobility among older adults. As an extension of these findings, future studies should explore potential interactions between mobility and cognitive outcomes among this population.

The authors apologize for this issue and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

### **Conflict of Interest Statement**

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.