

## Corrigendum

# The Right to Hunger Strike – CORRIGENDUM

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Concerns were raised with the journal that citations in the above article to Barilan 2017 misrepresent the cited author’s argument. These citations occur in the following locations in the article: section “The Medical Account,” paragraph 3, and section “The Medical Account,” paragraph 7.

To rectify this issue, the author proposes the removal of the citation to Barilan 2017 in both these locations. In the section “The Medical Account,” paragraph 7, the author makes the following corrections:

### Original text in paragraph 7:

The medical right to hunger strike also stands in tension with other involuntary interferences with bodily autonomy such as cavity searches and “suicide watch” protocols, which are routine in prison and commonly accepted (Barilan 2017, 351–5).

### Corrected text in paragraph 7:

The medical right to hunger strike also stands in tension with other involuntary interferences with bodily autonomy such as cavity searches and “suicide watch” protocols, which are routine in prison and commonly accepted (WHO 2007; Bell v. Wolfish 1979).

### THE AUTHOR PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE REFERENCE LIST:

Removal of Barilan, Yechiel M. 2017. “The Role of Doctors in Hunger Strikes.” *Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal* 27 (3): 341–69.

Addition of World Health Organization (WHO). 2007. *Preventing Suicide in Jails and Prisons*. Geneva: WHO Press.

The argument and research presented remain unaffected by these amendments.