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PUBLISHER'S ERRATUM

Erratum to: Taxonomy of rare genetic metabolic bone disorders

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Correction of publisher's error: In the original publication, Fig. 1 appeared in the place of Fig. 8 and vice versa. The article has now been updated to correct this error.

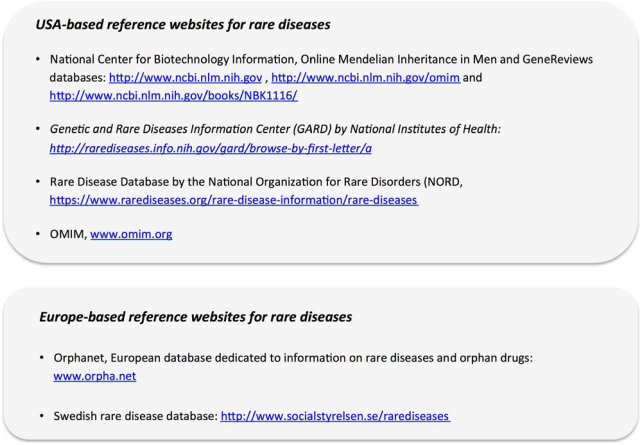

Fig. 1 Main English websites on rare diseases with constantly updated databases (as most recently accessed in January 2015)

The online version of the updated original article can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00198-015-3188-9.

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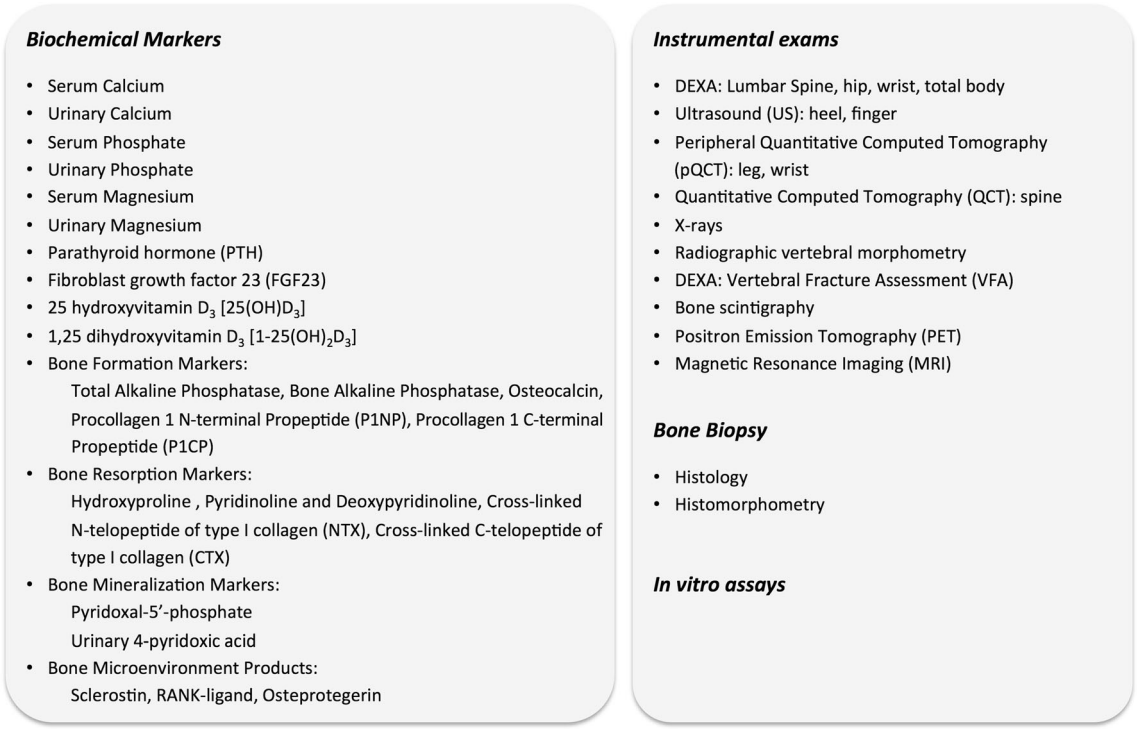

Fig. 8 Biochemical/instrumental exams and in vitro tests for characterizing metabolic bone diseases. Measurements of biochemical indexes and hormones regulating mineral homeostasis can help in confirming or excluding systemic bone metabolic disorders. The assessment of bone turnover is important in order to plan further therapeutic approaches. Bone quantity and quality appraisal and prevalent vertebral fracture assessment may help to refine the metabolic framing of the disease, manifesting with an otherwise evident bone phenotype, and is crucial in the follow-up of the treated patient. Bone biopsy is critical in selected cases for the identification and for differential diagnosis. In vitro assays can be useful to identify supposed functional abnormalities of bone cells and/or matrix proteins (e.g., in collagen-related disorders)