CORRECTION



Correction to: Medical and financial burden of acute intermittent porphyria

Rochus A. Neeleman ¹ · Margreet A. E. M. Wagenmakers ¹ · Rita H. Koole-Lesuis ¹ · G. Sophie Mijnhout ² · J. H. Paul Wilson ¹ · Edith C. H. Friesema ¹ · Janneke G. Langendonk ¹

Published online: 27 July 2018 © SSIEM 2018

Correction to: J Inherit Metab Dis (2018). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10545-018-0178-z

Due to a typesetting error the wrong figure 2 was used. The correct figure 2 is shown here:

Fig. 2 Visualisation of attacks for symptomatic and recurrent AIP patients

The original article was corrected

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s10545-018-0178-z

☐ Janneke G. Langendonk j.langendonk@erasmusmc.nl

Rochus A. Neeleman r.neeleman@erasmusmc.nl

Margreet A. E. M. Wagenmakers m.wagenmakers@erasmusmc.nl

Rita H. Koole-Lesuis h.koole@erasmusmc.nl

G. Sophie Mijnhout g.s.mijnhout@isala.nl

J. H. Paul Wilson j.h.p.wilson@erasmusmc.nl

Edith C. H. Friesema e.friesema@erasmusmc.nl

- Porphyria Center, Center for Lysosomal and Metabolic Disease, Department of Internal Medicine, Erasmus Medical Center, PO Box 2040, 3000, CA Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- Department of Internal Medicine, Isala Clinics, Zwolle, the Netherlands



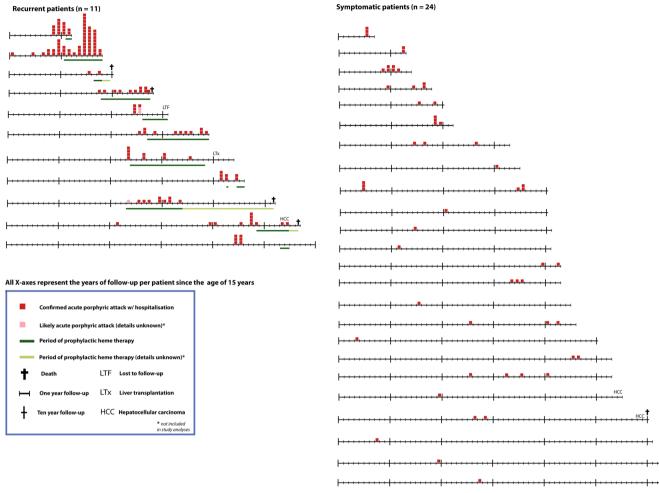


Fig. 2 Schematic information with individual life lines with porphyric attacks of all symptomatic cases, including information regarding prophylactic heme therapy. Subgroups were based on phenotypic characteristics: recurrent cases were defined as having more than four attacks in any year, or on prophylactic heme therapy; symptomatic cases, were defined as having experienced one or more confirmed acute porphyric attack; asymptomatic controls never experienced a proven acute porphyric attack. On the left there are 11 lines derived from

patients with recurrent attacks, and on the right 24 lines derived from symptomatic cases. Each line starts at 15 years of age and ends at the end of the observation period or death. Each segment on the line represents one year. The red blocks represent one attack during that year. The green bars under the timelines represent years in which patients received prophylactic heme. A cross represents death. Abbreviations. LTF, lost to follow-up; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; LTx, liver transplant. *not included in study analysis

