ERRATUM

Erratum to: Primary fungal prophylaxis in acute leukemia patients with different risk factors: retrospective analysis from the CAESAR study

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Published online: 2 June 2017
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Erratum to: Int J Hematol
DOI 10.1007/s12185-017-2224-2

Unfortunately, in the original publication of this article, Table 1 was published incorrectly (rows out of order).

The correct Table 1 is given in the following page.

The original article was corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi: [10.1007/s12185-017-2224-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12185-017-2224-2).

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Table 1 Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of chemotherapy courses ($N = 2274$) included in this study

	Chemotherapy courses ($N = 2274$)
Male/female	1273 (56.0%)/1001 (44.0%)
Median age, years (range)	32 (1–82)
Children (age <18 years)/adults (age $\geq$ 18 years)	613 (27.0%)/1661 (73.0%)
AML/ALL	1410 (62.0%)/864 (38.0%)
Disease stage	
Initial treatment	514 (22.6%)
CR	1469 (64.6%)
PR	35 (1.5%)
NR	65 (2.9%)
Relapse	191 (8.4%)
Chemotherapy	
Initial induction	514 (22.6%)
Consolidation chemotherapy	1469 (64.6%)
Re-induction	100 (4.4%)
Induction for relapse	191 (8.4%)
Absolute neutrophil count (ANC)	
$\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$	1590 (70.0%)
$\geq 100/\text{mm}^3$ and $< 500/\text{mm}^3$	324 (14.2%)
$< 100/\text{mm}^3$	360 (15.8%)
Retention of central venous catheter	930 (40.9%)
PAP (yes/no)	491 (21.6%)/1783 (78.4%)
Median prophylaxis duration, days (range)	10 (1–75)
PAP medicines	
Triazoles (%)	466 (94.9%)
Fluconazole	267 (54.38%)
Itraconazole	117 (23.83%)
Voriconazole	82 (16.70%)
Polyenes (Amphotericin B)	15 (3.05%)
Echinocandins (Caspofungin/Micafungin)	10 (2.0%)
Administration route for antifungal drugs	
Oral	324 (66.0%)
Intravenous	158 (32.2%)
Oral + intravenous	9 (1.8%)