



Correction to: Epidemiologic, radiologic, and sialendoscopic aspects in chronic obstructive sialadenitis

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Lines 19 and 20 of the Introduction section mention an overall prevalence of sialolithiasis about 1.2% in postmortem investigations, based on reference number 12 (Rauch S, Gorlin RJ (1970) Diseases of the salivary glands. In: Gorlin RJ, Goldman HM (eds) Thoma's oral pathology, vol 2, 6th edn. Mosby, St Louis, pp 997–1003).

However, due to a misunderstanding in Rauch's book, the percentage mentioned is incorrect. Thus, a result ten times lower (0.115% or 0.12%) represents the correct value. This proportion is based on the cases discovered in 1949 by Temiño and Villar and Perez de los Ríos [1]. In 20,000

patients, they discovered 23 cases of sialolithiasis, that is $23/20,000 = 0.115\%$.

This misunderstanding was already addressed in the compendium of Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America, specifically in the manuscript of Harrison JD “Causes, Natural History, and Incidence of Salivary Stones and Obstructions”, in 2009 [2].

Therefore, it is prescriptive to replace the percentage prevalence of sialolithiasis from 1.2 to 0.115% in our manuscript. Additionally, we consider it appropriate to substitute reference number 12, from Rauch et al. to the original bibliographic reference by Temiño et al. [1].

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00405-022-07473-w>.

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2. Harrison JD (2009) Causes, natural history, and incidence of salivary stones and obstructions. *Otolaryngol Clin N Am* 42(6):927–947 (**Table of Contents**)

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