



Correction to: Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma and mantle cell lymphoma: from early lesions to transformation

Birgitta Sander¹ · Elias Campo^{2,3} · Eric D. Hsi⁴

Published online: 12 January 2023
© The Author(s) 2023

Correction to: Virchows Archiv
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-022-03460-y>

The authors regret that the published version of the above article contained an error.

The types of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL)-like Richter transformation were mislabeled in the manuscript on page 5, paragraph 3. Currently it reads:

“Two types of HL-like Richter transformation have been described. Type 1 resembles classic (c) HL with typical Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cells in a mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate. Type 2 shows scattered HRS cells among typical CLL/SLL cells without inflammatory background (Fig. 3). Rare cases may show a spectrum of these changes in the same biopsy or in successive samples. The immunophenotype of the HRS cells is similar to cHL with expression of CD15, CD30, and PAX5 but absent CD45. CD20 expression may be seen more frequently in type 2 HRS cells. Clonal relatedness of the HRS cells to the CLL cells has been demonstrated in 29% and 53%, and EBV in 65% and 75% of type 1 and type 2 cases, respectively. There was no relationship between EBV-positivity and clonal relatedness [33].”

This should be corrected to (the altered text is highlighted in bold):

“Two types of HL-like Richter transformation have been described. **Type 1 shows scattered HRS cells among typical CLL/SLL cells without inflammatory background (Fig. 3). Type 2 resembles classic (c) HL with typical Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cells in a mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate.** Rare cases may show a spectrum of these changes in the same biopsy or in successive samples. The immunophenotype of the HRS cells is similar to cHL with expression of CD15, CD30, and PAX5 but absent CD45. CD20 expression may be seen more frequently in type 1 HRS cells. Clonal relatedness of the HRS cells to the CLL cells has been demonstrated in 29% and 53%, and EBV in 65% and 75% of type 1 and type 2 cases, respectively. There was no relationship between EBV-positivity and clonal relatedness [33].”

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-022-03460-y>.

✉ Birgitta Sander
birgitta.sander@ki.se

¹ Department of Laboratory Medicine, Division of Pathology, Karolinska Institutet and Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

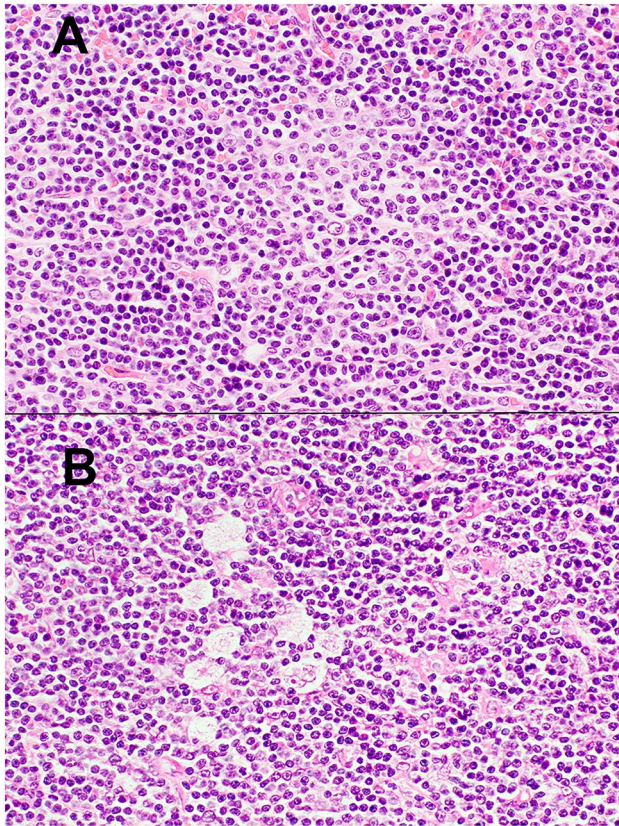
² Laboratory of Pathology Hospital Clinic of Barcelona, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

³ Institute of Biomedical Research August Pi I Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain

⁴ Department of Pathology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, USA

In addition, the figure 3 legend should be corrected to read (altered text is highlighted in bold):

Fig. 3 HL-like Richter transformation, type 1. The upper panel shows a CLL/SLL area containing a proliferation center (H&E, 40 ×). In several areas of the biopsy (**lower panel**), admixed Reed-Sternberg cells were present (H&E, 40 ×)



The original article has been corrected.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.