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Correction to: Ruxolitinib therapy formyelofibrosis in Austria

Consensus on therapy management

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. Table Nr. 1 was inconsistent. The corrected version of Table 1 is given below. We apologize for any inconveniences this may have caused.

Table 1 World Health Organisation (WHO) diagnostic criteria for PMF. (Table adjusted from [20])

WHO diagnostic criteria for PMF
I. Major criteria
a. Presence of megakaryocytic proliferation and atypia, accompanied by either reticulin and/or collagen fibrosis grades 2 or 3
b. Not meeting WHO criteria for *BCR-ABL1*$^+$ chronic myelogenous leukemia, essential thrombocythemia, polycythemia vera, myelodysplastic syndromes, or other myeloid neoplasms
c. Demonstration of *JAK2, CALR*, or *MPL* mutation or in the absence of these mutations, presence of another clonal marker[a], or no evidence of reactive bone marrow fibrosis
II. Minor criteria
a. Anemia not attributed to a comorbid condition
b. Leukocytosis ≥11 × 10^9/l
c. Palpable splenomegaly
d. Serum lactate dehydrogenase increased to above upper limit of normal
e. Leukoerythroblastosis
For meeting the requirement of PMF, all 3 major criteria, plus ≥1 minor criterion (confirmed in 2 consecutive determinations) must be met [a]In absence of any of the three major clonal mutations, analysis of the most frequent accompanying mutations (e.g. *ASXL1, EZH2, TET2, IDH1/IDH2, SRSF2, SF3B1*) can be valuable

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