



Correction to: Pathology-supported genetic testing as a method for disability prevention in multiple sclerosis (MS). Part II. Insights from two MS cases

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Correction: Metabolic Brain Disease.

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The original version of this article was revised. The table below shows the incorrect and correct columns.

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Page No. Section Paragraph No. Line No.	Incorrect	Correct
Page 1 Author group Line 9	Susan J. van Rensburg	Susan J. van Rensburg 0000–0002–2437-8978
Page 3 Genetic studies Line 13	Realtime	Real-time
Page 3 Case descriptions Case 1 Line 1	RR-MS	RRMS
Page 6 MRI findings Right hand column	Figure 1 shows MRI Axial T2 FLAIR with multiple hyperintense periventricular white matter lesions of Case 1 (1A) and 2 (1D) respectively, confirming diagnosis of MS. MRI 3D T1 axial and T1 mid sagittal corpus callosum thickness measurements were employed to evaluate brain volumes. Preserved sulcal proportions, gyral volume (1B) and corpus callosum thickness (1C) was noted in Case 1, 15 years after MS diagnosis. In contrast, case 2 exhibited severe sulcal dilatation, reduction of gyral volume (1E) and diffuse thinning of the corpus callosum (1F) supportive of severe reduction in brain volume, 13 years after MS diagnosis. At the time of the brain volume measurements, Case 1 had an EDSS of 2.0, while the EDSS of Case 2 was 6.5. 1C and 1F show sagittal MRI images of the corpus callosum thickness in Case 1 and Case 2 respectively.	Figure 1 shows MRI Axial T2 FLAIR with multiple hyperintense periventricular white matter lesions of Case 1 (a) and 2 (d) respectively, confirming diagnosis of MS. MRI 3D T1 axial and T1 mid sagittal corpus callosum thickness measurements were employed to evaluate brain volumes. Preserved sulcal proportions, gyral volume (b) and corpus callosum thickness (c) was noted in Case 1, 15 years after MS diagnosis. In contrast, case 2 exhibited severe sulcal dilatation, reduction of gyral volume (e) and diffuse thinning of the corpus callosum (f) supportive of severe reduction in brain volume, 13 years after MS diagnosis. At the time of the brain volume measurements, Case 1 had an EDSS of 2.0, while the EDSS of Case 2 was 6.5. Images c and f show sagittal MRI's of the corpus callosum thickness in Case 1 and Case 2 respectively.
Page 9 Right hand column Line 89	range.	range
Page 10 Left hand column Lines 51	levels	absorption
Page 11 Declarations Lines 10–11	Publication fees for Open Access are supported by the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa	Should be removed
Page 11 Acknowledgements Lines 3–6	We acknowledge The South African BioDesign Initiative of the Department of Science and Innovation, South Africa and Winetech, Cape Town, South Africa for research funding	Should be removed

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