

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Diagnostic utility of next-generation sequencing-based panel testing in 543 patients with suspected skeletal dysplasia

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## Correction to: Orphanet J Rare Dis (2021) 16:412

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Following the publication of the original article [1] the authors noticed an inconsistency between the following sentences:

“Diagnostic yield was significantly higher among fetal samples (58.0%,  $n = 51/88$ ) than postnatal samples (38.9%,  $n = 177/455$ ;  $z = 3.32$ ,  $p < 0.0009$ )” in the “Results” section of the “Abstract”

and

“Diagnostic yield was significantly higher among fetal samples (58.0%,  $n = 51/88$ ) compared to postnatal samples (38.9%,  $n = 177/455$ ;  $z = 3.32$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ )” in the “Results” section of the main text.

The correct information is the one reported in Figure 2: “Diagnostic yield was significantly higher among fetal samples (59.0%,  $n = 52/88$ ) than postnatal samples (38.7%,  $n = 176/455$ ;  $z = 3.55$ ,  $p < 0.001$ )”.

The original article has now been updated with the “Results” section of the “Abstract” and “Results” section of the main text having been corrected as per Figure 2.

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1. Scocchia et al., Diagnostic utility of next-generation sequencing-based panel testing in 543 patients with suspected skeletal dysplasia, Orphanet J Rare Dis (2021) 16:412. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13023-021-02025-7>.

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