

Recurrent stroke: the role of thrombophilia in a large international pediatric stroke population

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In the article pre-published online on January 24, 2019 and published in the paper version of *Haematologica* [volume 104(8):1676-1681; doi:10.3324/haematol2018.211433] we have to correct:

- that recurrent stroke occurred in **160/872** (instead of 160 / 880) children [page 1678, second column, line 6].
- the incidence rates of recurrent AIS with respect to the individual exposure time in years given in the abstract (page 1676, lines 16-18) and in the results section (page 1679, paragraph “prothrombotic risk factors”, lines 38-40). As explained in the methods section, we calculated the absolute risk of AIS recurrence as incidence rates per 100 patient-years (%). According to the individual exposure times (years) to antithrombin, lipoprotein (a) and the presence of more than one prothrombotic risk factor the **incidence rates calculated per 100 patient-years** are presented in the table below.

Type of thrombophilia	Exposure time (years)	Event (n)	Incidence per 100 patient-years % (95% CI)
Antithrombin deficiency	2437	7	0.3 (0.1-0.6)
Elevated lipoprotein(a)	1938	23	1.2 (0.7-1.7)
More than one prothrombotic risk factor	2887	23	0.8 (0.5-1.1)

CI: Confidence interval; n: number.