

Congenital toxoplasmosis in humans: an update of worldwide rate of congenital infections – CORRIGENDUM


Corrigendum

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The authors apologise for two errors on page 7 of the published article. There were two errors in the fourth sentence of the fourth paragraph. The fourth paragraph should read as follows:

A recent study from a hospital in Porto Alegre, Brazil reported long-term follow-up of 77 congenitally infected children from a retrospective investigation of patients 1996–2017 (Lago et al., 2021). The children were followed for 2–25 years (Table 2). Most children had ocular lesions (55 children) and 44 had intracerebral calcification, a hallmark of congenital toxoplasmosis. Fewer ocular lesions developed after the first year of life in children who were treated before they were 4 months old (35.2%) vs those treated after they were 4 months old (77.8%), clearly revealing the benefit of early treatment. Two peaks of retinochoroiditis were detected between 4–5 and 9–14 years (Lago et al., 2021). Other lesions in these children were hydrocephalus in 4, microcephalus in 9 and hearing loss in 3 (Lago et al., 2021).

Reference

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