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Corrigendum: Current phenotypic and genetic spectrum of syndromic deafness in Tunisia: paving the way for precision auditory health

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KEYWORDS

syndromic deafness (SD), spectrum of SDs, next-generation sequencing (NGS), early detection, under-diagnosis, Tunisia

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A Corrigendum on

Current phenotypic and genetic spectrum of syndromic deafness in Tunisia: paving the way for precision auditory health

by Mkaouar R, Riahi Z, Marrakchi J, Mezzi N, Romdhane L, Boujemaa M, Dallali H, Sayeb M, Lahbib S, Jaouadi H, Boudabbous H, Zekri L, Chargui M, Messaoud O, Elyounsi M, Kraoua I, Zaouak A, Turki I, Mokni M, Boucher S, Petit C, Giraudet F, Mbarek C, Besbes G, Halayem S, Zainine R, Turki H, Tounsi A, Bonnet C, Mrad R, Abdelhak S, Trabelsi M and Charfeddine C (2024). Front. Genet. 15:1384094. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2024.1384094

In the published article, there was an error in the legend for Figure 4 as published. The gene names corresponding to color degradation for the Waardenburg syndrome pie chart are incorrect.

The corrected legend appears below: The SOX10 gene should be at the top (darkest blue), and the EDNRB gene should be at the bottom (lightest blue). Consequently, the number of patients should be 8 for the SOX10 gene and 2 for the EDNRB gene.

In addition, there was an error in the caption of Figure 4 in the published version of the manuscript: "FIGURE 4: Genetic and mutational spectrum of syndromic deafness in the Tunisian population. Deafness syndromes with known molecular etiologies are represented by pie charts. Each syndromic deafness is indicated with a different color. Color degradation has been adopted to specify

the gene(s) associated with each syndrome. The number of variants identified in each gene is provided."

The corrected Figure 4 appears below:

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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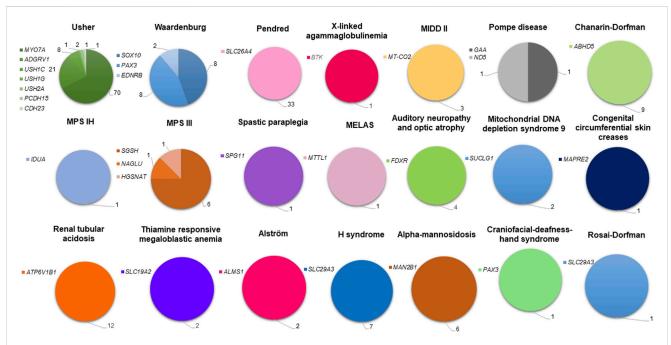


FIGURE 4
Genetic spectrum of syndromic deafness in the Tunisian population. Deafness syndromes with known molecular etiologies are represented by pie charts. Each syndromic deafness is indicated with a different color. Color degradation has been adopted to specify the gene(s) associated with each syndrome. The number of patients carrying variants in each gene is provided.