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Corrigendum: Genomic analysis of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* blood isolates from nationwide surveillance in South Korea

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KEYWORDS

antibiotic resistance, whole-genome sequencing, nationwide, surveillance, carbapenem, genomic epidemiology

A Corrigendum on

Genomic analysis of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* blood isolates from nationwide surveillance in South Korea

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In the published article, there was an error in Figures 1, 3, 4, 5, and their respective captions, as published. Figures 1, 3, 4, 5, as used in the published article, were not the latest iterations of these figures.

The corrected figures, in addition to their corrected captions, appear below.

In the published article, there were numerous textual errors in Section 3.2, "Characteristics of CRKP isolates."

A correction has been made to the following sentences within Section 3.2:

- 1. "The most prevalent pattern, designated P4, exhibited resistance to antibiotics belonging to the penicillin, cephalosporin, carbapenem, monobactam, aminoglycoside, fluoroquinolone, tetracycline, and sulfonamide classes."
- 2. "The P4 pattern was first identified in 2018 and showed a marked increase by 2021 (Figure 1)."
- 3. "This pattern was initially detected in Region A in 2017 and was confirmed to be confined to this region until 2019."
- 4. "By 2021, the presence of the P4 pattern had been further verified in a hospital in Region I, which participated in the Kor-GLASS surveillance system for the first time."

The corrected sentences appear below:

- 1. "The designated P21, most prevalent pattern, exhibited resistance to antibiotics belonging to the penicillin, cephalosporin, carbapenem, monobactam, aminoglycoside, fluoroquinolone, tetracycline, tigecycline, and sulfonamide classes."
- 2. "The P21 pattern was first identified in 2018 and showed a marked increase by 2021 (Figure 1)."
- 3. "This pattern was initially detected in Region A in 2017 and was confirmed to be confined to this region until 2019."
- 4. "By 2021, the presence of the P21 pattern had been further verified in a hospital in Region I, which participated in the Kor-GLASS surveillance system for the first time."

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

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Core genome multi-locus sequence type (cgMLST) analysis of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) isolates from the nine region hospitals in Korea. The isolates were analyzed using cgMLST in Ridom SeqSphere+ and were visualized in a minimum spanning tree. Isolates with 12 allele differences between them were grouped together in clusters with the isolates per cluster shown in circles. The number of different alleles between clusters and unique isolates is shown on the connecting lines (not to scale).



