



Corrigendum: Pediatric NMOSD: A Review and Position Statement on Approach to Work-Up and Diagnosis

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Approved by:

Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

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active GJCF-ICC Members

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Pediatric Neurology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Pediatrics

Received: 15 December 2020

Accepted: 16 December 2020

Published: 15 February 2021

Citation:

Tenembaum S, Yeh EA and The
Guthy-Jackson Foundation
International Clinical Consortium
(GJCF-ICC) (2021) Corrigendum:
Pediatric NMOSD: A Review and
Position Statement on Approach to
Work-Up and Diagnosis.
Front. Pediatr. 8:642203.
doi: 10.3389/fped.2020.642203

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Keywords: pediatric, neuroinflammation, NMOSD, MOG, treatment, diagnosis

A Corrigendum on

Pediatric NMOSD: A Review and Position Statement on Approach to Work-Up and Diagnosis by Tenembaum, S., Yeh, E. A., and The Guthy-Jackson Foundation International Clinical Consortium (GJCF-ICC) (2020). *Front. Pediatr.* 8:339. doi: 10.3389/fped.2020.00339

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Table 3** as published. The administration form of satralizumab is “SC” not “IV.” The corrected **Table 3** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error 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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TABLE 3 | Immunosuppressive molecules for attack prevention in NMOSD.

	Monoclonal antibody	Mechanism	Route	Risk
Rituximab	Chimeric	CD20-B cell depletion	IV	Infections; Hepatitis B reactivation; Infusion-related reaction
Eculizumab	Humanized	C5 complement inhibitor	IV	Meningococcal infection; Possible PML risk; Infusion-related reaction
Satralizumab	Humanized recycling	IL-6 receptor blocker	SC	
Tocilizumab	Humanized	IL-6 receptor blocker	SC	Cardiovascular risk; Cholesterol levels
Inebilizumab	Humanized	CD19-B cell depletion	IV	Infections; Infusion-related reaction
Ofatumumab	Fully humanized	CD20-B cell depletion	SC	Infections; Infusion-related reaction; Hepatitis B reactivation
Ocrelizumab	Humanized	CD20-B cell depletion	IV	Infections; Infusion-related reaction; Hepatitis B reactivation