

Fig. 2. Distribution of the *CFTR* alleles in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean population in comparison with three other populations of the Province of Quebec. This figure illustrates the percentage of six cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (*CFTR*) alleles in four populations; subjects from **A**) the Chicoutimi CF clinic in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (SLSJ) region, **B**) the Sherbrooke CF clinic, **C**) the two CF clinics representing the Francophone population of Montreal, and **D**) the two CF clinics representing the Anglophone and multi-ethnic population of Montreal. The three most common alleles in the SLSJ population than in the others Francophones population (p = 0.011) but the frequency of the 621+1G>T and A455E mutation is greater in this region than in any other region described here ($p < 10^{-12}$ and p = 0.004 for the Francophone populations and $p < 10^{-7}$ and p = 0.013 for the Anglophone and multi-ethnic population respectively). Moreover, the percentage of unknown alleles is only of 0.59% in the SLSJ region. It is lower than any other regions described in this study (p = 0.027 in Francophone and $p \le 10^{-8}$ in Anglophone and multi-ethnic populations.

In the article "A model for offering carrier screening for fragile X syndrome to nonpregnant women: results from a pilot study" which appeared in the July 2008 issue, an author's name was misspelled. It should have appeared as Alice Jaques.

Metcalfe S, Jacques A, Archibald A, et al. A model for offering carrier screening for fragile X syndrome to nonpregnant women: results from a pilot study. *Genet Med* 2008;10:525–535.