



## CORRECTION



# Correction: The interaction between microRNA-152 and DNA methyltransferase-1 as an epigenetic prognostic biomarker in HCV-induced liver cirrhosis and HCC patients

Rady E. El-Araby , Mahmoud A. Khalifa , Mona M. Zoheiry, Manal Y. Zahran, Mohamed I. Rady, Raafat A. Ibrahim, Mohamed D. El-Talkawy and Faiza M. Essawy

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After publication an error was found in Table 3 of the manuscript in the columns related to gender distribution. After precise review and return to the source of the research and the collected papers, the following was found: Female (1a) = 10 (55.6%); Male (1a) = 8 (44.4%);

Total N of (1a) = 18. Female (2) = 4 (20.0%); Male (2) = 16 (80.0%); Total N of (2) = 20. These modifications do not affect the results or the discussion of the manuscript, as age was not an influencing factor in this study or associated with any other parameters in the study. The amended figure accompanies this correction.

The original article has been corrected.

**Table 3.** Socio-demographic characteristics, Laboratory investigations and Ultrasound finding among patients of the studied groups.

	Control N = 20	Group I (CLD without HCC) N = 40		Group II (CLD with HCC) N = 20	P-value	
		Group Ia (CLD without Cirrhosis) N = 18	Group Ib (CLD with Cirrhosis) N = 22			
Age	47.1 ± 8.5	47.7 ± 9.9	58.9 ± 9.3	56.3 ± 7.8	0.01*	
Sex	Female	2 (10.0%)	10 (55.6%)	11 (50.0%)	4 (20.0%)	0.6
	Male	18 (90.0%)	8 (44.4%)	11 (50.0%)	16 (80.0%)	
U.S Finding	Cirrhosis	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100.0%)	6 (30.0%)	0.01*
	Splenomegaly	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.11%)	17 (77.3%)	18 (90.0%)	
	Ascites	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (82.0%)	20 (100.0%)	
ALT	27.5 (15.5–31.8)	40.0 (17.0–51.0)	46.5 (24.3–84.8)	55.5 (34.5–82.5)	0.001**	
AST	31.10 ± 6.77	43.63 ± 12.39	66.40 ± 21.44	95.67 ± 38.95	0.001**	
AFP	2.3 (1.5–3.1)	2.2 (1.4–4.5)	8.8 (6.5–16.8)	224.0 (44.3–597.5)	0.001**	
Albumin	4.1 ± 0.5	4.1 ± 0.5	3.1 ± 1.1	2.6 ± 0.7	0.001**	
Total bilirubin	0.9 (0.8–1.1)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	1.4 (0.7–3.6)	1.9 (1.3–5.0)	0.001**	
Direct bilirubin	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.6 (0.2–1.9)	1.1 (0.4–2.5)	0.001**	
ALP.	74.3 ± 19.0	84.9 ± 30.2	103.2 ± 35.6	202.4 ± 88.0	0.001**	
PT	12.4 (11.4–12.8)	15.4 (13.2–18.8)	17.8 (15.0–20.4)	16.3 (14.5–19.0)	0.001**	
PC	89.6 (78.2–100.0)	64.0 (55.0–80.0)	52.5 (44.0–73.8)	71.5 (55.0–75.3)	0.001**	
INR	1.1 (1.0–1.1)	1.5 (1.0–1.6)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	1.4 (1.2–1.5)	0.001**	
HB	12.6 ± 1.4	12.4 ± 1.6	10.4 ± 2.2	11.2 ± 2.4	0.002**	
WBCs	6.2 ± 2.3	7.0 ± 2.8	7.3 ± 2.6	7.8 ± 3.1	0.4	
Platelets	241.50 ± 56.48	183.58 ± 35.32	97.35 ± 19.42	140.1 ± 69.5	0.001**	
APRI score	0.34 ± 0.13	0.61 ± 0.17	1.69 ± 0.31	2.1 ± 1.3	0.001**	

Age, AST, albumin, ALK, HB, WBCs, platelets and APRI score are represented as mean ± SD; the data were analyzed by ANOVA test. But sex and U/S finding are represented as frequency and percent; the data were analyzed by  $\chi^2$  test. While ALT, AFP, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, PT, PC and INR are represented as median and interquartile range (25–75%); the data were analyzed by Kruskal–Wallis test.

APRI score calculated regarding AST to platelet ratio index (APRI) = [AST level (IU/L)/AST (upper limit of normal) (IU/L)]/platelet count ( $10^9/L$ ) × 100 (normal <0.05, CLD without cirrhosis 0.5–1.5 and Cirrhosis ≤1.5).

\*P value <0.01 is significant.

\*\*P value <0.001 is highly significant.