



OPEN

# Author Correction: Hyperprogression under Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor: a potential role for germinal immunogenetics

Sadal Refae, Jocelyn Gal, Patrick Brest, Damien Giacchero, Delphine Borchiellini,  
Nathalie Ebran, Frederic Peyrade, Joël Guigay, Gérard Milano & Esmâ Saada-Bouزيد

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-60437-0>, published online 27 February 2020


This Article contains a typographical error in the Introduction where the following is repeated twice:

“A single response profile, such as pseudo-progression, is observed under CPIs<sup>7</sup>. Among these typically-related response profiles under CPIs is hyperprogressive disease (HPD), which was defined as an unanticipated and paradoxical acceleration of the tumor growth<sup>7,8</sup>. The incidence of HPD is variable according to the way it is defined and ranges between 4 and 29%<sup>7</sup>. Though such acceleration of the tumor growth kinetic was also observed with other agents (chemotherapy<sup>9</sup>, tyrosine kinase inhibitors<sup>10</sup>), the intensity and the frequency of the phenomenon appears to be higher with checkpoint inhibitors used alone<sup>7</sup>.”

Additionally, Table 4 contains an error where the labels for ‘Risk Group’ and ‘Hyperprogressive Disease’ are swapped. The correct Table 4 appears below.

Hyperprogressive disease	Total n (%)	Risk Group		Odds Ratio (CI 95%)	p
		Low risk	High risk		
No HPD	69 (86.25%)	66 (95.5%)	3 (4.5%)	1.0 referent	
HPD	11 (13.75%)	6 (54.5%)	5 (45.5%)	18.34 [3.38–99.58]	<0.001

Table 4. .

 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2020