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## Author Correction: Estimation of the mutation rate of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in cases with recurrent tuberculosis using whole genome sequencing

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-21144-0>, published online 06 October 2022

The original version of this Article contained errors, where the values in the columns ‘[1–2 years]’, ‘[2–14 years]’ and ‘*p* value’ in Table 1, and consequently in the Results and the Discussion section were incorrect due to an error in data assembly. The original Table 1 and accompanying legend appear below.

As a result, in the Results section, under the subheading ‘Patient selection and risk factors’,

“HIV status was significant (*p* value = 0.041) between the two groups, showing that HIV positive patients suffered relapse in the first two years more frequently than HIV negative patients.”

now reads:

“HIV status was significant (*p* value = 0.035) between the two groups, showing that HIV positive patients suffered relapse in the first two years more frequently than HIV negative patients.”

Additionally, the following sentence was removed:

“The gender was marginally significant for males, suggesting a trend of males suffering relapses in the first two years more frequently than females (*p* value = 0.066).”

Furthermore, in the Discussion section,

“Regarding the epidemiological and risk factors of the relapsed TB cases studied, we found that relapse was significantly earlier in HIV positive patients (in the first two years since the first episode) when compared to HIV negative patients (*p* value = 0.041), what would be in accordance with a compromised immune system.”

now reads:

“Regarding the epidemiological and risk factors of the relapsed TB cases studied, we found that relapse was significantly earlier in HIV positive patients (in the first two years since the first episode) when compared to HIV negative patients (*p* value = 0.035), what would be in accordance with a compromised immune system.”

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	[1–2 years]	(2–14 years]	
	N = 6	N = 12	p value
Gender			0.066
Male	7 (87.5%)	4 (40.0%)	
Female	1 (12.5%)	6 (60.0%)	
HIV status:			0.041
Negative	2 (25.0%)	7 (87.5%)	
Positive	6 (75.0%)	1 (12.5%)	
Alcohol consumption:			1.000
High	1 (25.0%)	3 (42.9%)	
Low/No	3 (75.0%)	4 (57.1%)	
Immunosuppression:			0.072
No	1 (20.0%)	6 (85.7%)	
Yes	4 (80.0%)	1 (14.3%)	
Smoker:			0.576
No	2 (50.0%)	2 (28.6%)	
Yes	2 (50.0%)	5 (71.4%)	
Users of IV drugs:			0.491
No	2 (50.0%)	6 (85.7%)	
Yes	2 (50.0%)	1 (14.3%)	

**Table 1.** Risk factors of the 18 selected cases.

Finally, the following sentence was removed:

“We also found a trend that males suffered relapse earlier than females, which could be linked to other risk factors such as the use of IV drugs, smoking and the HIV status, which were more frequent in males in our study population.”

The original Article has been corrected.



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