leakage occurred. The reason for this may be that MCA failed to follow the original anatomical structure in recanalization.

As a new breakthrough as an innovative therapy for ureterostenosis after kidney transplantation, as well as a model of "combination of medicine and industry," MCA has enriched relevant clinical treatment means. In this study, MCA for the treatment of ureterostenosis after kidney transplantation in China, proved the safety and feasibility of this treatment regimen, and also provided a new method or thought for the treatment of other diseases in the field of kidney transplantation. However, considering that the sample size of this study is small, the period for observation and follow-up is short, and there is no control group, the long-term effectiveness is still needed to be further observed.

Conflicts of interest

None.

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Corrigendum

Corrigendum: Fecal transplantation can alleviate tic severity in a Tourette syndrome mouse model by modulating intestinal flora and promoting serotonin secretion

The authors declare that in the article "Fecal transplantation can alleviate tic severity in a Tourette syndrome mouse model by modulating intestinal flora and promoting serotonin secretion" which was published in vol. 135, issue 6, page 707–713 of the *Chinese Medical Journal*, ^[1] the affiliation of the first author should be corrected as "Department of Gastroenterology, Jinan Children's Hospital, Jinan, Shandong 250022, China." The

authors deeply apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Reference

 Li H, Wang Y, Zhao C, Liu J, Zhang L, Li A. Fecal transplantation can alleviate tic severity in a Tourette syndrome mouse model by modulating intestinal flora and promoting serotonin secretion. Chin Med J 2022;135:707–713. doi: 10.1097/CM9.0000 00000001885.