

CORRECTION

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# Correction: Revisiting gliomatosis cerebri in adult-type diffuse gliomas: a comprehensive imaging, genomic and clinical analysis

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**Correction: Acta Neuropathologica Communications (2024) 12:128**

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Following publication of the original article [1], the author found that the affiliation details for author Ilah Shin were incorrectly given as Ilah Shin<sup>1,2</sup> but should

have been Ilah Shin<sup>1</sup>. The second affiliation, “Department of Statistics and Data Science, Yonsei University, 50 Yonsei-ro, Sedaemun-gu, Seoul, 03722, Republic of Korea” has been deleted, and the affiliation order has been renumbered. And, there is a misalignment in Fig. 1 and the resolution of figures 2 and 3 needs to be improved.

(See figure on next page.)

**Fig. 1** Patient characteristics of the study cohort of adult diffuse glioma patients of our institution. **A** Flow chart of patient inclusion. **B** Representative imaging and histologic findings in a patient with IDH-wildtype glioblastoma showing GC. On MRI, a diffuse infiltrative glioma involving bilateral cerebral hemispheres is seen on FLAIR image. Faint enhancement is seen in some areas on postcontrast T1-weighted image. On low-power view (H&E; × 1.25), glioma cells are diffusely infiltrated into the cerebral parenchyma, suggesting GC. **C** Pie charts summarizing the distribution of molecular types of the adult-type diffuse glioma in patients with and without GC. **D** Summary plot of the clinical, molecular and imaging findings of patients with GC. GC = gliomatosis cerebri; IDH = isocitrate dehydrogenase; MGMT = O6-methylguanine-methyltransferase, NOS = not otherwise specified, NEC = not elsewhere classified, CE = contrast-enhancing, TERTp = telomerase reverse transcriptase promoter, = epidermal growth factor receptor

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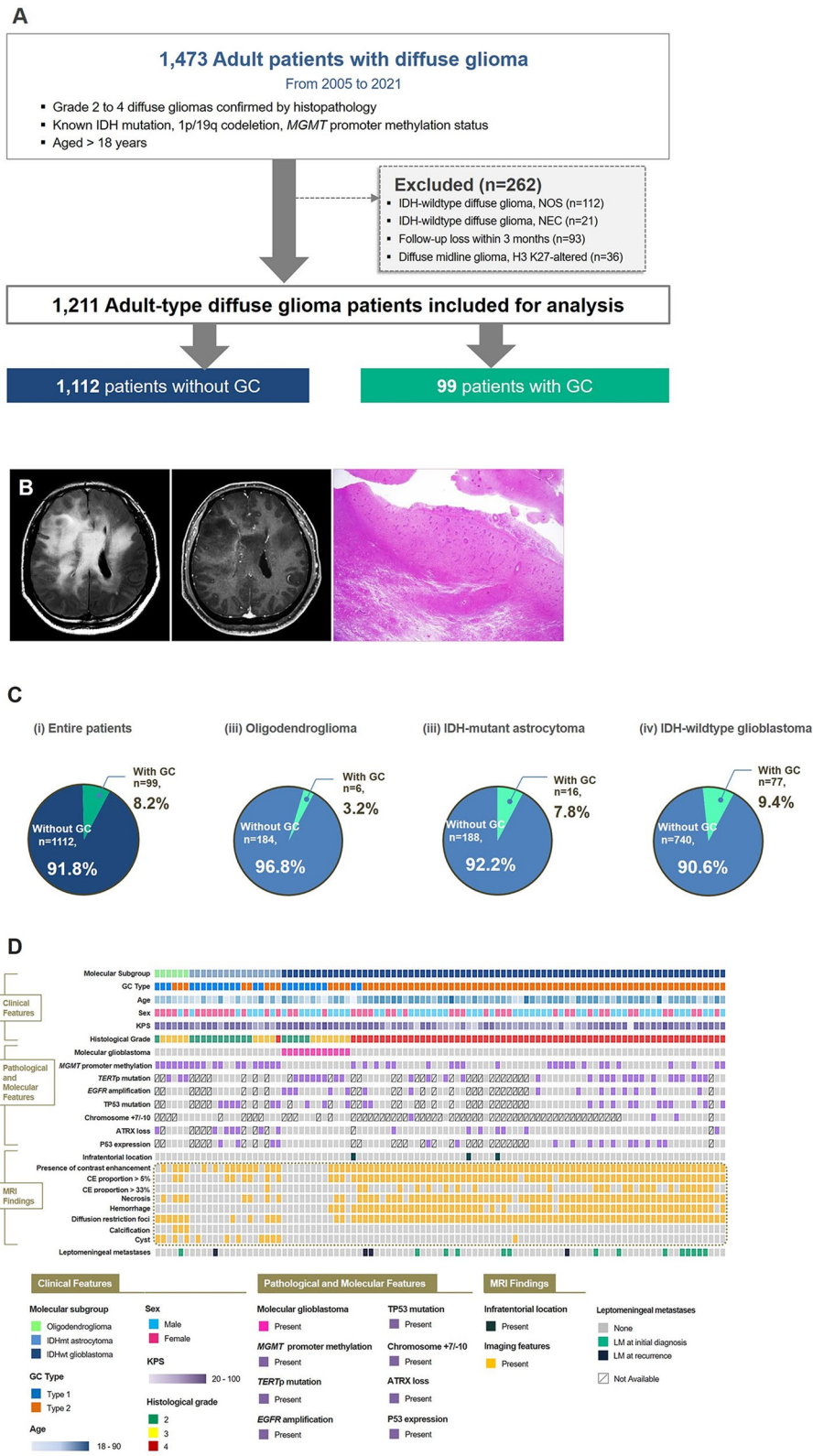
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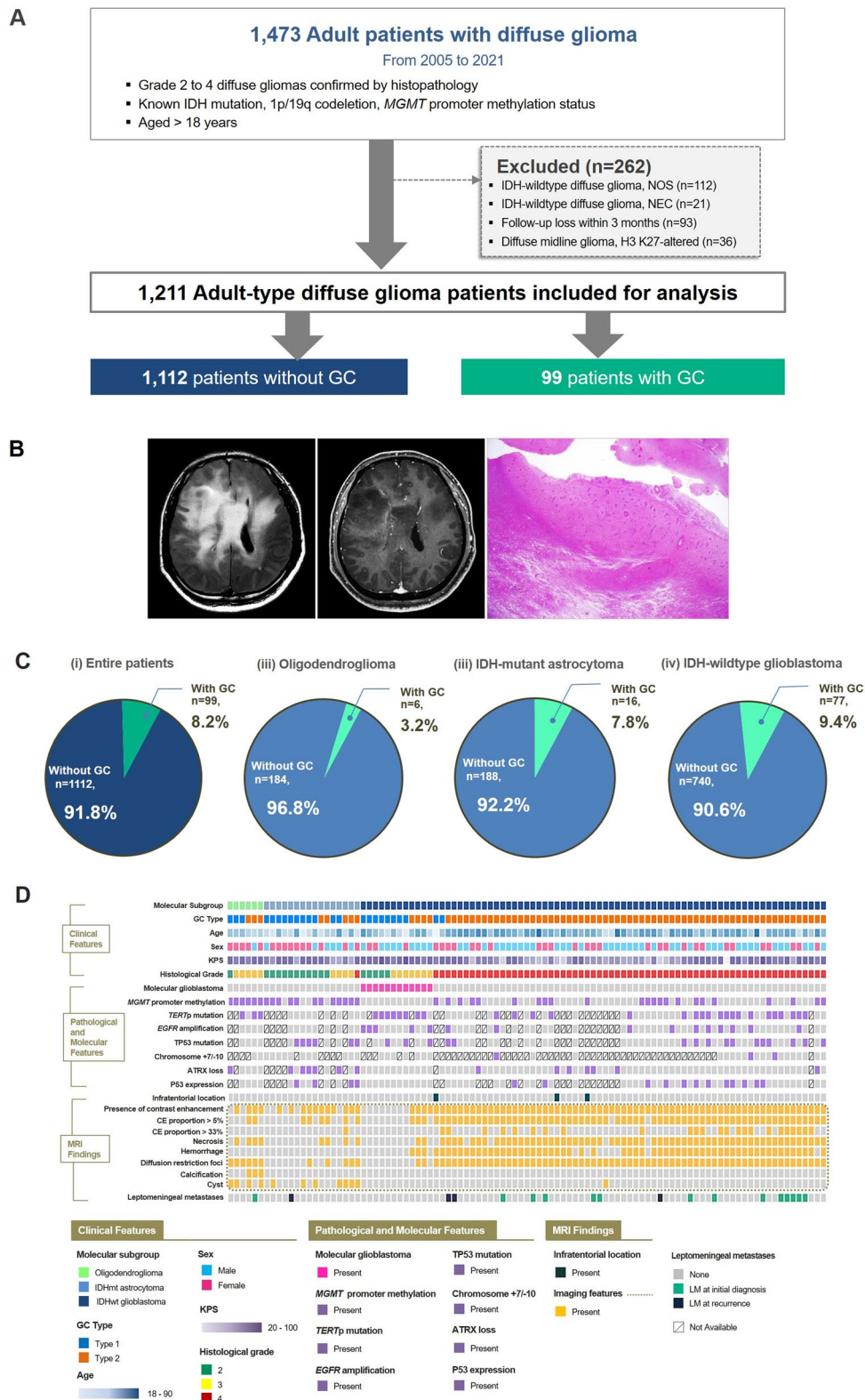


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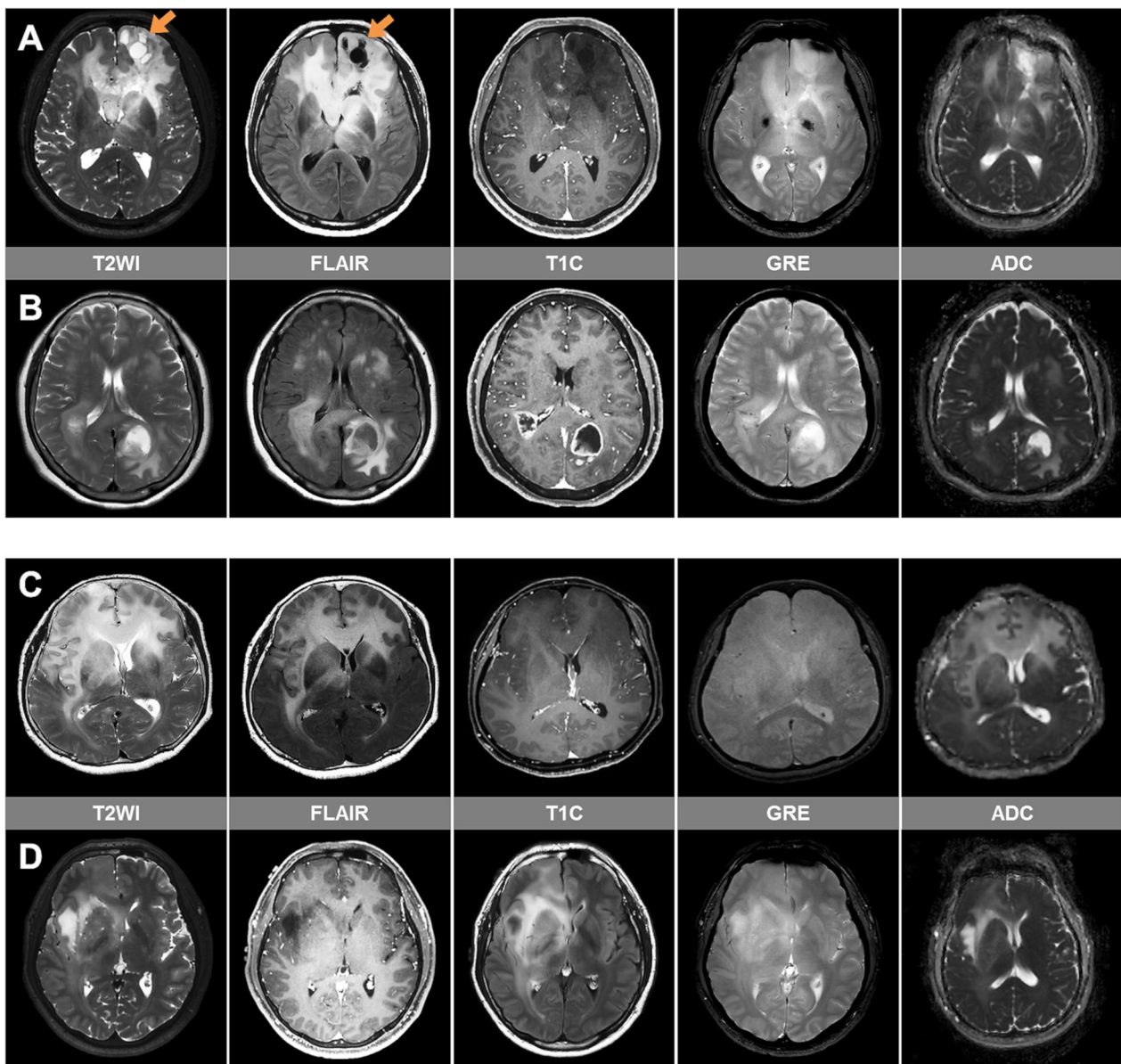
Incorrect Figure 1



The figures should have appeared as shown below.

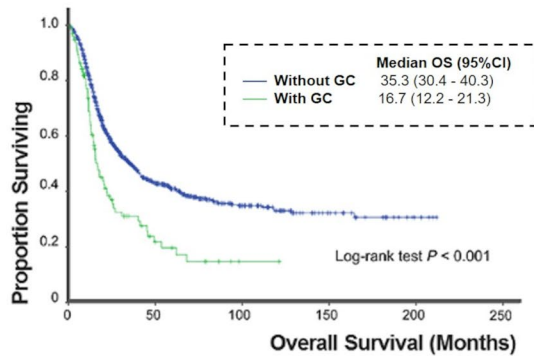


**Fig. 1** (See legend on previous page.)



**Fig. 2** Representative imaging cases of GC cases with correctly **A, B** and incorrectly **C, D** predicted IDH mutation status according to multivariable model. **A** A 59-year-old male with IDH-mutant astrocytoma, CNS WHO grade 3. MRI shows a non-enhancing diffuse infiltrative tumor involving bilateral frontal lobes, left basal ganglia, and left thalamus. There is no discrete tumor mass, indicating type 1 GC. Cystic changes are seen at the left frontal lobe (arrows) on T2-weighted and FLAIR images. There is no hemorrhage on gradient recalled echo (GRE)-weighted image and no cellularity increase on apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) map. **B** A 60-year-old female with IDH-wildtype glioblastoma, CNS WHO grade 4. MRI shows a non-enhancing diffuse infiltrative tumor involving the bilateral parietotemporooccipital lobes. There are obvious contrast-enhancing tumor masses, indicating type 2 GC. Contrast-enhancing necrotic tumor portions are seen at the right temporal and left parietotemporal lobes. There is a focal cellularity increase of solid enhancing tumor portions on ADC map. **C** A 65-year-old female with IDH-mutant astrocytoma, CNS WHO grade 2 showing a non-enhancing diffuse infiltrative tumor without necrosis, cystic change, nor hemorrhage. **D** A 32-year-old male with IDH-wildtype glioblastoma, CNS WHO grade 4. This patient was histologically grade 2, but was classified as IDH-wildtype glioblastoma due to presence of *TERT* mutation (molecular glioblastoma). This case also shows imaging finding of a non-enhancing diffuse infiltrative tumor without necrosis, cystic change, nor haemorrhage

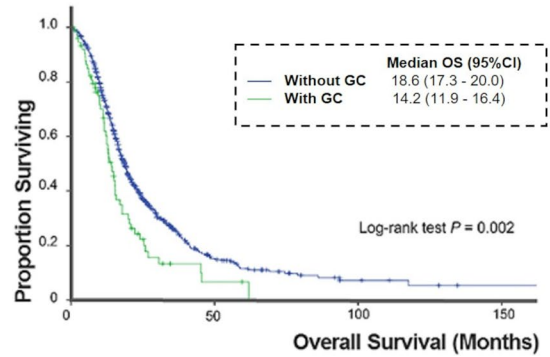
**(a) Entire adult-type diffuse glioma patients**



No. at risk

Without GC	1122	242	79	26	4	0
With GC	99	10	1	0	0	0

**(b) IDH-wildtype glioblastoma patients**



No. at risk

Without GC	740	43	6	1
With GC	77	2	0	0

**Fig. 3** Kaplan–Meier curves of the OS of the according to the presence of GC in the **a** entire adult-type diffuse glioma patients and **b** IDH-wildtype glioblastoma patients. GC = gliomatosis cerebri; IDH = isocitrate dehydrogenase

The original article has been corrected.

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**Reference**

- Shin I, Park YW, Sim Y et al (2024) Revisiting gliomatosis cerebri in adult-type diffuse gliomas: a comprehensive imaging, genomic and clinical analysis. *Acta Neuropathol Commun* 12:128. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40478-024-01832-w>

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