frontiers in Public Health

CORRECTION
published: 06 July 2017
doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2017.00161

Corrigendum: A CRISPR New World: Attitudes in the Public toward Innovations in Human Genetic Modification

Steven M. Weisberg, Daniel Badgio and Anjan Chatterjee**

Department of Neurology, Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, United States

Keywords: genetic modification, online survey, Mechanical Turk, metaphor, CRISPR

A corrigendum on

A CRISPR New World: Attitudes in the Public toward Innovations in Human Genetic Modification

by Weisberg SM, Badgio D, Chatterjee A. Front Public Health (2017) 5:117. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2017.00117

Error in Figure/Table

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 2** as published. **The original Figure 2 contained a typo in Figure 2. The sentence "These advances mean that they might be *UNABLE*" should have read "These advances mean that they might be *ABLE*". This typo was solely in the Figure. The correct version of the vignette was presented to participants**. The corrected **Figure 2** appears below. The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and Reviewed by:
Paul Russell Ward, Flinders University, Australia

****Correspondence:***
Steven M. Weisberg
stweis@mail.med.upenn.edu;
Anjan Chatterjee
anjan@mail.med.upenn.edu

Specialty section:
This article was submitted to Public Health Policy, a section of the journal Frontiers in Public Health

Received: *23 May 2017*
Accepted: *21 June 2017*
Published: *06 July 2017*

Citation:
Weisberg SM, Badgio D and Chatterjee A (2017) Corrigendum: A CRISPR New World: Attitudes in the Public toward Innovations in Human Genetic Modification. Front. Public Health 5:161. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2017.00161

A Recently, scientists have figured out precise, cheap, and easy ways to **modify** genes. These advances mean that they might be able to **correct** disease-causing genes, like those that cause hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, and Huntington's disease. It means that they might be able to **add** genes that are protective for future problems like the cognitive decline of aging or the risk of contracting immune diseases. It also means they might be able to **improve** genes to enhance normal traits, like height and maybe even intelligence. *As the methods are worked out, there are risks. For individuals, it could have unintended consequences, or lead to unexpected mutations. For society, it could lead to eugenics.*

Should we be actively researching these technologies?

Absolutely Not	No	Probably Not	Not Sure	Probably Yes	Yes	Absolutely Yes
O	O	O	O	O	O	O

B

Vignette Number	Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Word 4
1	Modify	Correct	Add	Improve
2	Edit	Find and replace	Insert	Refine
3	Engineer	Fix	Build in	Optimize
4	Hack	Debug	Program	Upgrade
5	Perform surgery on	Repair	Implant	Augment

FIGURE 2 | Genetic modification vignette. The vignette shown to participants in the Modify + Risk condition from Study 1 **(A)**. The Likert scale was displayed after the vignette had been on the screen by itself for 30 s. Words in bold were replaced by the corresponding words in the table **(B)** for participants in the other metaphor conditions. The words in italics were placed after the first sentence for the Study 2 Risk-before condition and were removed for the No Risk condition in Study 1. Bold and italic fonts are for emphasis only and were not seen by participants. See Supplementary Material for all vignettes for both studies in full.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.